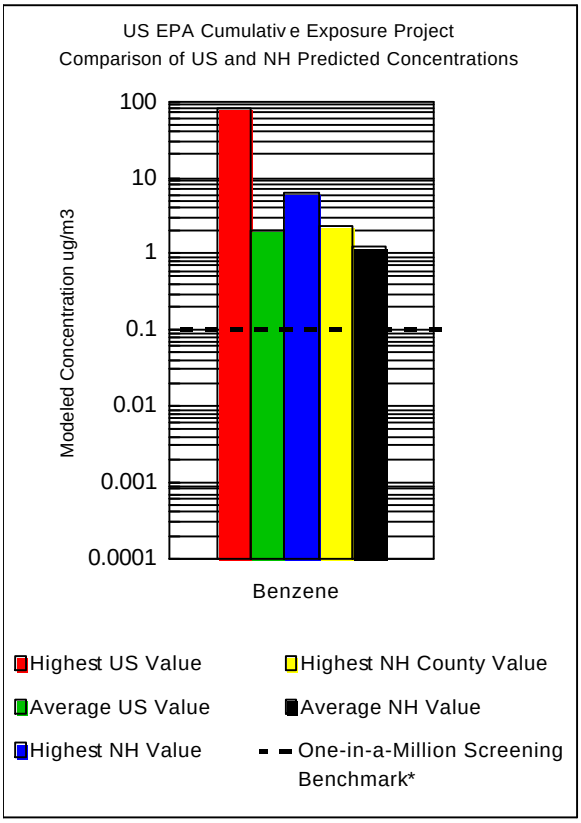
# Health Effects Information for Toxic Air Pollutants of Concern in New Hampshire
(as identified in the US EPA Cumulative Exposure Project)

## BENZENE




| CEP Concentration Data (ug/m3) | |
|---|---|
| CEP Screening Benchmark* | 0.12 |
| CEP Background Concentration | 0.48 |
| Maximum US Concentration | 79 |
| Average US Concentration | 2.1 |
| Maximum NH Concentration | 6.3 |
| Maximum NH County Concentration | 2.3 |
| Average NH Concentration | 1.2 |

| NH CEP Concentration Comparison Summary | |
|---|---|
| Percent by wt. of all toxics evaluated in the CEP | 7.8% |
| NH highest value as a % of US highest value | 7.9% |
| NH average value as a % of US average value | 58% |
| NH highest value as a % of US average value | 303% |
| NH avg. as a % of CEP Screening Benchmark* | 1000% |

| Source Apportionment in NH** | |
|---|---|
| % contribution from Point Sources | 0.4% |
| % contribution from Area Sources | 32.3% |
| % contribution from Mobile Sources | 67.3% |

| Overview of Health Effects |
|---|
| Known carcinogen: Based on observed increases in leukemia observed in occupationally exposed humans. Noncancer Effects to the blood and bone marrow, and to the immune system. Acute effects to the central nervous system at high levels. |

| Carcinogenicity Classification | |
|---|---|
| Known Human Carcinogen | (EPA Group A) |

* In developing the CEP, EPA established screening benchmark concentrations for each modeled toxic air pollutant below which there is likely to be no public health concern. To estimate potential cancer concerns, the CEP used a screening benchmark of 1-in-a-million excess risk of cancer. A risk level of 1-in-a-million means that one person out of one million equally exposed people would potentially contract cancer if exposed continuously (24 hours per day) to the specified concentration over 70 years (an assumed lifetime). This one case would be in addition to the number of cancer cases that would nornally occur in a normally exposed population of one million people.

** Source apportionment reflects the estimated contribution from each of the three source categories. Point sources include major industrial emission sources such as power plants and manufacturing plants . Area sources are typically smaller sources such as gasoline stations, dry cleaners, auto body shops, and the use of consumer products in the home. Mobile sources include emissions from automobiles, trucks and buses.