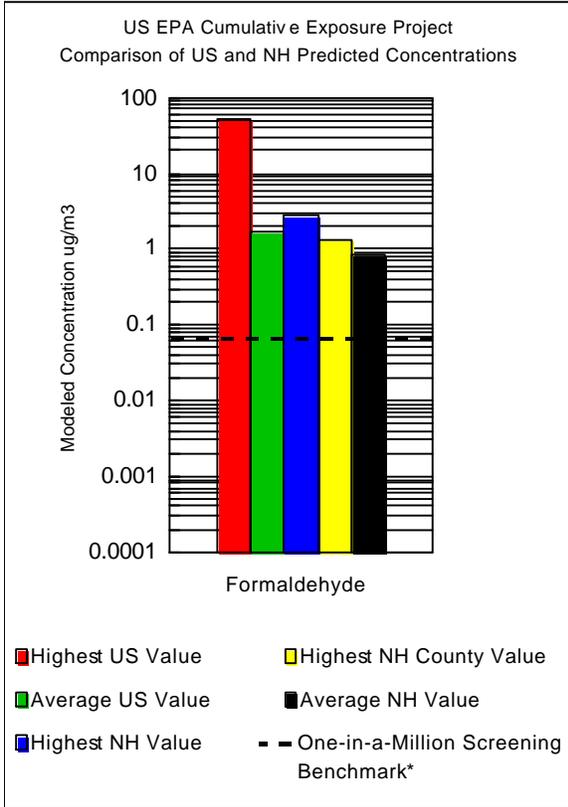


Health Effects Information for Toxic Air Pollutants of Concern in New Hampshire (as identified in the US EPA Cumulative Exposure Project)

FORMALDEHYDE



CEP Concentration Data (ug/m ³)	
CEP Screening Benchmark*	0.077
CEP Background Concentration	0.25
Maximum US Concentration	52
Average US Concentration	1.7
Maximum NH Concentration	2.8
Maximum NH County Concentration	1.3
Average NH Concentration	0.86

NH CEP Concentration Comparison Summary	
Percent by w.t. of all toxics evaluated in the CEP	5.4%
NH highest value as a % of US highest value	5.4%
NH average value as a % of US average value	51%
NH highest value as a % of US average value	166%
NH avg. as a % of CEP Screening Benchmark*	1117%

Source Apportionment in NH**	
% contribution from Point Sources	0.6%
% contribution from Area Sources	31.3%
% contribution from Mobile Sources	68.1%

Overview of Health Effects

Probable carcinogen, based on limited evidence in humans, and sufficient evidence in animals. Human data include studies that show associations between formaldehyde exposure in air and tumors of the respiratory tract. An increase in tumors of the noses was observed in long-term inhalation studies in animals. Noncancer effects include irritation of the eyes, nose, and throat.

Carcinogenicity Classification

Probable Human Carcinogen (EPA Group B1)

* 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 normally 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.