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The Vermont Department of Health (Health) develops and maintains two sets of chemical-specific values, Residential Air Values (RAVs) and Nonresidential Air Values (NAVs), which may be used in the evaluation of potential exposure to chemicals in indoor air. RAVs are appropriate for consideration in the assessment of potential residential exposure to chemicals in indoor air. NAVs are appropriate for consideration in the assessment of potential exposure to chemicals in indoor air under a hypothetical nonresidential exposure scenario.

The 2019 list of chemicals examined and associated values are presented in Attachment 1. Additional chemicals may be considered for evaluation and potential inclusion based on request by other State of Vermont offices, in response to public comments or as deemed appropriate by Health.

A detailed summary of toxicity values employed, endpoint-specific risk-based concentrations and any chemical-specific notes of interest is presented in Attachment 2.

In addition, a brief chemical-specific monograph summarizing the information available for review, scenario-specific value and derivation thereof is prepared. Any variance from the general process is noted.

Each value is based upon the best available information at the time of derivation; therefore, is subject to change as updated information and risk assessment methodologies become available.

This memo provides an overview of the general approach used to develop the 2019 RAVs and NAVs and how these values are recommended to be applied.

RAV and NAV DERIVATION PROCESS AND APPLICATION

In general, RAVs are generated by combining current toxicity values (e.g., inhalation reference concentrations and inhalation unit risks) with a hypothetical residential exposure scenario using standard point estimate risk assessment procedures to derive an estimate of the concentration of each individual chemical in indoor air that corresponds to a fixed level of risk i.e., a target Hazard Quotient (THQ) of 1.0 for noncarcinogenic (systemic, threshold) effects or a target incremental lifetime cancer risk (ILCR) of one-in-one million (1×10^{-6}).

Similarly, NAVs are generated by combining current toxicity values (e.g., inhalation reference concentrations and inhalation unit risks) with a hypothetical nonresidential exposure scenario using standard point estimate risk assessment procedures to derive an estimate of the concentration of each individual chemical



in indoor air that corresponds to a fixed level of risk i.e., a THQ of 1.0 for noncarcinogenic (systemic, threshold) effects or a target ILCR of 1×10^{-6} .

For each scenario, where a chemical is known to have both noncarcinogenic and carcinogenic effects and toxicity values are available, a value is derived based on each endpoint with the most conservative reported as the value for that chemical under that scenario. Thus, the most conservative value derived for each chemical based on the residential scenario is reported as the RAV for that chemical. Likewise, the most conservative value derived for each chemical based on the nonresidential scenario is reported as the NAV for that chemical.

In those instances where values are based upon carcinogenic effects, if more than one chemical is reported in excess of its analytical laboratory reporting limit, it is recommended that a receptor and medium-specific cumulative (total) ILCR be estimated (i.e., a Residential Air or Nonresidential Air cumulative ILCR) and compared to a target cumulative ILCR of 1×10^{-6} . This can be accomplished using the following approach where i represents the i^{th} such chemical reported in indoor air and, as described above, the target ILCR associated with each cancer based indoor air level (SL) is 1×10^{-6} :

$$\text{MediumCumulativeILCR}_{(\text{Resident or Nonresident})} = \sum_{i=1}^n (\text{SiteConcentration}_i)(1 \times 10^{-6}) / (\text{Residential or Nonresidential SL}_i) \cdot$$

A receptor and medium-specific cumulative ILCR in excess of 1×10^{-6} indicates a closer look at the medium in question or further consideration is warranted.

If more than one environmental medium is under investigation, it is recommended that medium-specific ILCRs for the same hypothetical receptor (e.g., Hypothetical Resident) be summed to yield a receptor-specific estimate of total site ILCR. A receptor-specific total site ILCR in excess of 1×10^{-6} indicates a closer look at the area in question or further consideration is warranted.

Similarly, for noncarcinogenic effects, it is recommended that a medium-specific total HQ, termed a Hazard Index (HI is the sum of two or more HQs), be estimated for each receptor (Residential and Nonresidential) and compared to a target Total HI=1.0. HQ are summed across all chemicals to develop the HI; chemicals are not segregated by critical effect. This can be accomplished using the following approach where i represents the i^{th} such chemical reported in indoor air and, as described above, the target HQ associated with each noncancer risk-based value is 1:

$$\text{MediumTotalHazardIndex}_{(\text{Resident or Nonresident})} = \sum_{i=1}^n (\text{SiteConcentration}_i)(1) / (\text{Residential or Nonresidential SL}_i)$$

A medium-specific total HI in excess of 1 for a receptor suggests further consideration is warranted.

Direct exposure via inhalation of indoor air is the only route of exposure considered in the development of RAVs and NAVs. These evaluations do not take into account potential existing concentrations of these chemicals in either indoor or ambient air.

Toxicity

Toxicity information and inhalation and oral toxicity values are obtained and reviewed from a number of relevant and appropriate sources including:

- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Integrated Risk Information System
- U.S. EPA Office of Pesticide Programs
- U.S. EPA Office of Research and Development/National Center for Environmental Assessment / Superfund Health Risk Technical Support Center (STSC) Provisional Peer Reviewed Toxicity Values

- International Agency for Research on Cancer
- National Toxicology Program
- California EPA Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment
- California Department of Pesticide Regulation
- Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry

Mutagenic Mode of Action

Consistent with U.S. EPA guidance (EPA, 2005), multipliers termed Age Dependent Adjustment Factors (ADAFs) are used in the evaluation of carcinogens identified by U.S. EPA to operate via a mutagenic mode of action. Such chemicals are noted in the detailed Summary Table (Attachment 2). Per the guidance, ADAFs “...reflect the potential for early-life exposure to make a greater contribution to the cancers appearing later in life.”

Chemical-specific ADAFs are used if available.

Otherwise, the following non-chemical specific, default adjustments provided by U.S. EPA are employed:

- A 10 fold increase for exposures between the day of birth up until the second birthday.
- A 3 fold increase for exposures between the second birthday up until the sixteenth birthday.
- No adjustment is made for exposures occurring after turning 16 years of age.

Exposure

Several conservative assumptions are made in order to estimate the potential intake of a chemical in indoor air by a hypothetical receptor. In reality, the magnitude and frequency of exposure will vary depending on individual circumstances. The use of such health protective assumptions, which tend to represent reasonable upper bound estimates of exposure, adds additional conservatism to the two sets of values derived.

Overall, for the residential scenario, a 70 year time-weighted approach (birth to age 70 years) is employed in the assessment of carcinogens. Continual exposure is assumed.

For the nonresidential scenario, a hypothetical adult is assumed to be on-site 10 hours per day (BLS, 2016), 250 days per year (EPA, 1991) for 30 years. A 70 year lifetime is assumed. A 30 year time-weighted approach is employed in the assessment of carcinogens.

A summary of exposure assumptions and factors employed in the development of the 2019 RAVs and NAVs is presented in Attachment 3.

Equations

Endpoint and exposure route specific equations used in development of the 2019 RAVs and NAVs are presented in Attachment 4. These equations combine chemical-specific toxicity information with scenario-specific exposure assumptions to generate a level in indoor air estimated to correspond to a fixed level of risk i.e., a THQ of 1.0 or ILCR of 1×10^{-6} .

REFERENCES

BLS, 2016. United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. Division of Labor Force Statistics. Labor Force Statistics from the Current Population Survey. Household Data Annual Average. Last modified February 8, 2017. Accessed 3/28/2017) <https://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat19.htm>

EPA, 1991. Human Health Evaluation Manual, Supplemental Guidance: "Standard Default Exposure Factors". United States Environmental Protection Agency. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response. OSWER Publication 9285.6-03. March 1991.

EPA, 2005. Supplemental Guidance for Assessing Susceptibility from Early-Life Exposure to Carcinogens. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Washington, D.C. EPA/630/R-03/003F. March 2005.

Attachment 1

2019 INDOOR AIR VALUES ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)

Analyte	CAS Number	Residential Air Value		Nonresidential Air Value	
		$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	Endpoint	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	Endpoint
Benzene	71-43-2	0.13	c	1.05	c
Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	0.17	c	1.36	c
Chloroethane	75-00-3	10000.00	nc	35040.00	nc
Chloroform	67-66-3	0.04	c	0.36	c
Dichloroethane, 1,1-	75-34-3	0.63	c	5.11	c
Dichloroethene, 1,1-	75-35-4	200.00	nc	700.80	nc
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0.40	c	3.27	c
Mercury (elemental)	7439-97-6	0.30	nc	0.3 ^(a)	nc
Methylene chloride	75-09-2	60.34	c: mmoa	817.60	c
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.03	c	0.24	c
Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	0.63	c	5.11	c
Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	0.20	c:nonmmoa & mmoa	0.7 ^(b)	nc
Trimethylbenzene, 1,2,3-	526-73-8	60 ^(c)	nc	210.24 ^(c)	nc
Trimethylbenzene, 1,2,4-	95-63-6	60 ^(c)	nc	210.24 ^(c)	nc
Trimethylbenzene, 1,3,5-	108-67-8	60 ^(c)	nc	210.24 ^(c)	nc
Vinyl chloride	75-01-4	0.11	c:mmoa	1.86 ^(d)	c

NOTES:

c - value corresponds to a one-in-one-million incremental lifetime cancer risk

mmoa - carcinogen identified by U.S. EPA to operate via mutagenic mode of action

nc - value corresponds to a noncancer Hazard Quotient of 1.0

non-mmoa - carcinogenic but not identified by U.S. EPA to operate via a mutagenic mode of action

(a) Mercury (elemental) - Due to the developmental toxicity associated with mercury exposure, the inhalation Reference Concentration is used as the nonresidential air value without adjusting for exposure period.

(b) Trichloroethylene - Due to the nature and severity of a particular non-cancer endpoint (fetal cardiac malformations) that may be associated with a brief window of susceptibility, there is significant uncertainty regarding the exposure period of concern. Thus, a target hazard quotient of 0.1 was used in the calculation of noncancer values.

(c) Trimethyl benzenes - The sum of the 3 isomers should not exceed 60 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ for Residential - Indoor Air and not exceed 210.24 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ for Nonresidential - Indoor Air

(d) Vinyl chloride - Inhalation Unit Risk of 4.4E-06 ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)⁻¹ based on continuous lifetime exposure during adulthood using to develop cancer based value for Nonresidential - Indoor Air

Attachment 2
SUMMARY TABLE
2019 INDOOR AIR VALUES (µg/m³)

Chemical Name	CAS No.	Toxicity and Chemical Specific Information					Resident - Indoor Air				Nonresidential - Indoor Air			
		IUR (µg/m ³) ⁻¹	Ref	RfC mg/m ³	Ref	mmoa	Cancer Target Risk = 1x10 ⁻⁶ Inhalation µg/m ³	Noncancer Hazard Quotient = 1.0 Inhalation µg/m ³	Residential Air Value Value µg/m ³ endpoint		Cancer Target Risk = 1x10 ⁻⁶ Inhalation µg/m ³	Noncancer Hazard Quotient = 1.0 Inhalation µg/m ³	Nonresidential Air Value Value µg/m ³ endpoint	
Benzene	71-43-2	7.80E-06	(a)	3.00E-02	I	--	0.13	30.00	0.13	c	1.05	105.12	1.05	c
Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	6.00E-06	I	1.00E-01	I	--	0.17	100.00	0.17	c	1.36	350.40	1.36	c
Chloroethane	75-00-3	--	--	1.00E+01	I	--	--	10000.00	10000.00	nc	--	35040.00	35040.00	nc
Chloroform	67-66-3	2.30E-05	I	9.77E-02	A	--	0.04	97.70	0.04	c	0.36	342.34	0.36	c
Dichloroethane, 1,1-	75-34-3	1.60E-06	CE	--	--	--	0.63	--	0.63	c	5.11	--	5.11	c
Dichloroethene, 1,1-	75-35-4	--	--	2.00E-01	I	--	--	200.00	200.00	nc	--	700.80	700.80	nc
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	2.50E-06	CE	2.60E-01	A	--	4.00E-01	260.00	0.40	c	3.27E+00	911.04	3.27	c
Mercury (elemental)	7439-97-6	--	--	3.00E-04	I	--	--	0.30	0.30	nc	--	0.3 ^(e)	0.30	nc
Methylene chloride	75-09-2	1.00E-08	I	6.00E-01	I	mmoa	60.34	600.00	60.34	c	817.60	2102.40	817.60	c
Naphthalene	91-20-3	3.40E-05	CE	3.00E-03	I	--	0.03	3.00	0.03	c	0.24	10.51	0.24	c
Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	1.60E-06	(b)	4.00E-02	I	--	0.63	40.00	0.63	c	5.11	140.16	5.11	c
Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	3.1E-06/1.0E-06	I	2.00E-03	I	c:non-mmoa & mmoa	0.20	0.2 ^(c)	0.20	c	1.99	0.7 ^(f)	0.70	nc ^(f)
Trimethylbenzene, 1,2,3-	526-73-8	--	--	6.00E-02	I	--	--	60.00	60 ^(d)	nc	--	210.24	210.24 ^(d)	nc
Trimethylbenzene, 1,2,4-	95-63-6	--	--	6.00E-02	I	--	--	60.00	60 ^(d)	nc	--	210.24	210.24 ^(d)	nc
Trimethylbenzene, 1,3,5-	108-67-8	--	--	6.00E-02	I	--	--	60.00	60 ^(d)	nc	--	210.24	210.24 ^(d)	nc
Vinyl chloride	75-01-4	8.80E-06	f ^(c)	1.00E-01	I	c: mmoa	0.11	100.00	0.11	c	1.86 ^(c)	350.40	1.86	c

NOTES:

- A - ATSDR
- c - value corresponds to a one-in-one-million incremental lifetime cancer risk
- CAS No. - Chemical Abstracts Service Registration Number
- CE - California Environmental Protection Agency
- I - U.S. EPA Integrated Risk Information System
- IUR - Inhalation Unit Risk
- mmoa - carcinogen identified by U.S. EPA to operate via mutagenic mode of action
- nc - value corresponds to a noncarcinogenic Hazard Quotient of 1.0
- non-mmoa - carcinogenic but not identified by U.S. EPA to operate via a mutagenic mode of action
- RfC - Inhalation Reference Concentration
- Ref - References

- (a) Benzene - Most conservative end of range of Inhalation Unit Risks presented in IRIS citation dated 1/19/00 [2.2E-06 to 7.8E-06 (µg/m³)⁻¹]
- (b) Tetrachloroethylene - Geometric mean of Inhalation Unit Risks presented in IRIS citation dated 2/10/12 [2.6E-07 (µg/m³)⁻¹ based on hepatocellular adenoma/carcinoma & 1E-05 (µg/m³)⁻¹ based on mononuclear cell leukemia]
- (c) Vinyl chloride - Inhalation Unit Risk of 4.4E-06 (µg/m³)⁻¹ based on continuous lifetime exposure during adulthood used to develop cancer based value for Nonresidential - Indoor Air
- (d) Trimethyl benzenes - The sum of the 3 isomers should not exceed 60 µg/m³ for Residential - Indoor Air and not exceed 210.24 µg/m³ for Nonresidential - Indoor Air
- (e) Mercury - Due to the developmental toxicity associated with mercury exposure, the Reference Concentration is used as the nonresidential air value without adjusting for the exposure period.
- (f) Trichloroethylene - Due to the nature and severity of a particular non-cancer endpoint (fetal cardiac malformations) that may be associated with a brief window of susceptibility,

ATTACHMENT 3
VERMONT DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
EXPOSURE ASSUMPTIONS, PARAMETER VALUES AND FACTORS
2019 RESIDENTIAL AIR VALUES (RAVs)
2019 NONRESIDENTIAL AIR VALUES (NAVs)

SYMBOL	DEFINITION (units)	VALUE	REFERENCE
RAV	Residential Air Value ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Chemical-Specific	Attachments 1, 2, 4
RAV _{nc-inh}	Resident, Air, Noncancer, Inhalation ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Chemical-Specific	Attachments 4
RAV _{ca-inh}	Resident, Air, Cancer, Inhalation ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Chemical-Specific	Attachments 4
RAV _{m-inh}	Resident, Air, Mutagenic, Inhalation ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Chemical-Specific	Attachments 4
NAV	Nonresidential Air Value ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Chemical-Specific	Attachments 1, 2, 4
NAV _{nc-inh}	Nonresidential, Air, Noncancer, Inhalation ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Chemical-Specific	Attachments 4
NAV _{ca-inh}	Nonresidential, Air, Cancer, Inhalation ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Chemical-Specific	Attachments 4
RfC	Chronic Inhalation Reference Concentration (mg/m^3)	Chemical-Specific	Attachment 2
IUR	Inhalation Unit Risk ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) ⁻¹	Chemical-Specific	Attachment 2
THQ	Target Hazard Quotient (unitless)	1.0	See Text
TR	Target Incremental Lifetime Cancer Risk (unitless)	1×10^{-6}	See Text
LT	Lifetime (years)	70	EPA, 1989
AT _{R-ca}	Averaging Time, Resident, Cancer (days)	$365 \times \text{ED}_R = 25550$	Calculated
AT _{N-nc}	Averaging Time, Nonresidential, Noncancer (days)	$365 \times \text{ED}_N = 10950$	Calculated
AT _{N-ca}	Averaging Time, Nonresidential, Cancer (days)	$365 \times \text{ED}_N = 25550$	Calculated
EF _R	Resident Exposure Frequency (days/year)	365	See Text
EF _{Birth-<2yr}	Resident Exposure Frequency, Fine Age Range Child _{Birth-<2years} (days/year)	365	See Text
EF _{2-<6yr}	Resident Exposure Frequency, Fine Age Range Child _{2-<6years} (days/year)	365	See Text
EF _{6-<16yr}	Resident Exposure Frequency, Fine Age Range Child _{6-<16years} (days/year)	365	See Text
EF _{16-<18yr}	Resident, Exposure Frequency, Fine Age Range Child _{16-<18years} (days/year)	365	See Text
EF _A	Resident Exposure Frequency, Adult (days/year)	365	See Text
EF _N	Nonresidential Exposure Frequency (days/year)	250	EPA, 1991
ED _R	Resident Exposure Duration (years)	70	See Text
ED _{Birth-<2yr}	Resident Exposure Duration, Fine Age Range Child _{Birth-<2years} (years)	2	Calculated
ED _{2-<6yr}	Resident Exposure Duration, Fine Age Range Child _{2-<6years} (years)	4	Calculated
ED _{6-<16yr}	Resident Exposure Duration, Fine Age Range Child _{6-<16years} (years)	10	Calculated
ED _{16-<18yr}	Resident Exposure Duration, Fine Age Range Child _{16-<18years} (years)	2	Calculated
ED _A	Resident Exposure Duration, Adult (years)	52	Calculated
ED _N	Nonresidential Exposure Duration (years)	30	(a)
ET _R	Resident Exposure Time (hours/day)	24	EPA, 2016
ET _{Birth-<2yr}	Resident Exposure Time, Fine Age Range Child _{Birth-<2years} (hours/day)	24	EPA, 2016
ET _{2-<6yr}	Resident Exposure Time, Fine Age Range Child _{2-<6years} (hours/day)	24	EPA, 2016
ET _{6-<16yr}	Resident Exposure Time, Fine Age Range Child _{6-<16years} (hours/day)	24	EPA, 2016
ET _{16-<18yr}	Resident Exposure Time, Fine Age Range Child _{16-<18years} (hours/day)	24	EPA, 2016
ET _A	Resident Exposure Time, Adult (hours/day)	24	EPA, 2016
ET _N	Nonresidential Exposure Time (hours/day)	10	BLS, 2016
IFAM _{R-adj}	Resident Mutagenic Air Inhalation Factor, age-adjusted (hours)	1,016,160	Attachment 4

Notes:

(a) General estimate of years of service for full benefits

References:

BLS, 2016. United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. Division of Labor Force Statistics. Labor Force Statistics from Current Population Survey. Household Data. Annual Average. Last modified February 8, 2017 (accessed 3/28/2017) <https://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat19.htm>.

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EPA, 2016. United States Environmental Protection Agency. Regional Screening Levels for Chemical Contaminants at Superfund Sites. User's Guide. May 2016 edition. (accessed June 6, 2016). <https://www.epa.gov/risk/regional-screening-levels-rsls>.

ATTACHMENT 4
VERMONT DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
SCENARIO, ENDPOINT AND PATHWAY SPECIFIC EQUATIONS
2019 RESIDENTIAL AIR VALUES (RAVs)
2019 NONRESIDENTIAL AIR VALUES (NAVs)

I. RESIDENTIAL AIR VALUES

- **Noncarcinogenic (threshold type, systemic effects)**

- o Inhalation (simplified equation)

$$RAV_{nc-inh}(\mu g/m^3) = INHALATION\ REFERENCE\ CONCENTRATION\ (\mu g/m^3) * THQ$$

- **Carcinogenic**

- o Inhalation

$$RAV_{ca-inh}(\mu g/m^3) = \frac{TR * AT_{R-ca} \left(\frac{365\ days}{year} * LT\ (70\ years) \right)}{IUR(\mu g/m^3)^{-1} * EF_R \left(\frac{365\ days}{year} \right) * ED_R(70\ years) * ET_R \left(\frac{24\ hours}{day} * \frac{1\ day}{24\ hours} \right)}$$

- **Carcinogenic via Mutagenic Mode of Action and Default ADAFs used**

- o Inhalation

$$RAV_{m-inh}(\mu g/m^3) = \frac{TR * AT_{R-ca} \left(\frac{365\ days}{year} * LT\ (70\ years) \right)}{IUR(\mu g/m^3)^{-1} * \left(\frac{1\ day}{24\ hours} \right) * IFAM_{R-adj}(1,016,160\ hours)}$$

Where:

IFAM_{R-adj}(1,016,160 hours) =

$$\begin{aligned} & [ET_{Birth-<2yr} \left(\frac{24\ hours}{day} \right) * EF_{Birth-<2yr} \left(\frac{365\ days}{year} \right) * ED_{Birth-<2yr}(2\ years) * 10] + \\ & [ET_{2-<6yr} \left(\frac{24\ hours}{day} \right) * EF_{2-<6yr} \left(\frac{365\ days}{year} \right) * ED_{2-<6yr}(4\ years) * 3] + \\ & [ET_{6-<16yr} \left(\frac{24\ hours}{day} \right) * EF_{6-<16yr} \left(\frac{365\ days}{year} \right) * ED_{6-<16yr}(10\ years) * 3] + \\ & [ET_{16-<18yr} \left(\frac{24\ hours}{day} \right) * EF_{16-<18yr} \left(\frac{365\ days}{year} \right) * ED_{16-<18yr}(2\ years) * 1] + \\ & [ET_A \left(\frac{24\ hours}{day} \right) * EF_A \left(\frac{365\ days}{year} \right) * ED_A(52\ years) * 1] \end{aligned}$$

II. NONRESIDENTIAL AIR VALUES

- **Noncarcinogenic (threshold type, systemic effects)**

- o Inhalation

$$NAV_{nc-inh}(\mu g/m^3) = \frac{THQ * AT_{N-nc} \left(\frac{365 \text{ days}}{\text{year}} * ED_N(30 \text{ years}) \right) * \left(\frac{1000 \mu g}{mg} \right)}{\frac{1}{RfC \left(\frac{mg}{m^3} \right)} * EF_N \left(\frac{250 \text{ days}}{\text{year}} \right) * ED_N(30 \text{ years}) * ET_N \left(\frac{10 \text{ hours}}{\text{day}} * \frac{1 \text{ day}}{24 \text{ hours}} \right)}$$

- **Carcinogenic**

- o Inhalation

$$NAV_{ca-inh}(\mu g/m^3) = \frac{TR * AT_{N-ca} \left(\frac{365 \text{ days}}{\text{year}} * LT(70 \text{ years}) \right)}{IUR(\mu g/m^3)^{-1} * EF_N \left(\frac{250 \text{ days}}{\text{year}} \right) * ED_N(30 \text{ years}) * ET_N \left(\frac{10 \text{ hours}}{\text{day}} * \frac{1 \text{ day}}{24 \text{ hours}} \right)}$$