



**UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**

REGION 4  
ATLANTA FEDERAL CENTER  
61 FORSYTH STREET  
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303-8960

**OCT 01 2010**

Dr. Craig Witherspoon  
Superintendent, Birmingham City Schools  
2015 Park Place  
Birmingham, Alabama 35203

**Subject:** Environmental Soil Sampling Results for the Riggins Alternative School, former Hudson School, Calloway Head Start School, and former Carver High School

Dear Dr. Witherspoon:

This letter is to formally notify you of the results from soil samples collected on the school properties cited above, which the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) discussed with you and your staff in April 2010. In cooperation with EPA's Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Corrective Action Program, Walter Coke, Inc. (formerly Sloss Industries Corporation), agreed to assist EPA in its evaluation of certain constituents in soil at the school properties located in the communities of Fairmont, Collegeville, and Harriman Park. The constituents in this study were Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons, measured as Benzo(a)pyrene toxicity equivalents (BaP TEQ), and Arsenic. The study compared detected concentrations in soil to screening levels.

In April/May 2010, Brian Holtzclaw and Karen Knight held numerous discussions with you and several members of your staff on the sampling results and provided some initial guidance on protective measures to be taken on school properties. As discussed at that time, EPA has evaluated these sampling results and determined that BaP TEQ was above screening levels at the Riggins School, former Hudson School, and former Carver High School. Arsenic was above the screening level at one sampling point at the former Carver High School. Being above a screening level indicates that further investigation may be warranted.

Enclosed are the laboratory results for each of the four school properties sampled (Enclosure 1), and sampling maps of all four school properties (Enclosure 2). In addition, enclosed are two fact sheets prepared by the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), providing answers to frequently asked health questions on Arsenic and Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons, the two constituents for which the soil was tested (Enclosure 3). If you have any questions on public health issues regarding these constituents, please contact Mr. Ben Moore with ATSDR at (404) 562-1784, or 1-(888)-422-8737 (ATSDR Hotline).

EPA and Walter Coke would like the opportunity to meet with you and your staff to answer any questions you may have with regard to this investigation. Brian Holtzclaw, Community Engagement Coordinator in the Restoration and UST Branch at EPA Region 4, will be contacting you to arrange a time for the meeting. He may be reached directly at (404) 562-8684 or by electronic mail at [holtzclaw.brian@epa.gov](mailto:holtzclaw.brian@epa.gov). If you would like to contact Walter Coke directly, you may call Michael Monahan at (205) 745-2628 or by electronic mail at [mmonahan@waltercoke.com](mailto:mmonahan@waltercoke.com).

If you have technical questions about the data cited herein, please contact Jim Smith, RCRA Project Manager, at (404) 562- 8502 or Karen Knight, Chief, Corrective Action Section, at (404) 562-8885. Legal inquiries should be directed to Joan Redleaf Durbin, Associate Regional Counsel, at (404) 562-9544. You can also contact me directly at (404) 562-8569.

Sincerely,



Jeffrey T. Pallas  
Chief, Restoration and UST Branch  
RCRA Division

Enclosures (3)

1. Environmental Sampling results for Riggins Alternative School, Hudson School, Calloway Head Start and Former Carver High School
2. Sampling Maps for Riggins Alternative School, Former Hudson School, Calloway Head Start and Former Carver High School
3. ToxFAQs™ for Arsenic and Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)

cc: Mr. Chuck Stewart, President and COO, Walter Coke, Inc.  
Ms. Sonja Favors, Alabama Dept. of Environmental Management  
Metz Duites, Alabama Dept. of Environmental Management  
Mr. Bob Strottman, SVP of Construction Management (Former Carver High School)  
Mr. Cary W. Neil, President, New Start Neighborhood Revitalizations, LLC (Former Carver High School)  
Mr. Ben Moore, Regional Representative, Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR)  
Ms. Barbara Newman, Environmental Health Program Supervisor, Jefferson County Health Department  
Mr. Wayne Studyvin, Director of Environmental Health, Jefferson County Health Department

## Enclosure 1

### Sampling Results for Riggins Alternative School

Sampling Date: July 21, 2009

Comment: In the April/May 2010 timeframe, the EPA collaborated with the School District to take proactive action to provide preliminary corrective action at Riggins School. This included parent/faculty notification (using an EPA-composed Fact Sheet in English and Spanish), posting of precautionary yard signage (playground and drip line area) and erecting a mesh fence around the drip line of the school to prevent access and potential exposure to this area.

Sample Designation and Location: OSW-8	Arsenic Concentration (soil)	Arsenic Screening Levels	BaP TEQ Concentration (soil)	BaP TEQ Screening Levels
Sub: B1	8.8 mg/kg	39.0 mg/kg	<b>10.673 mg/kg</b>	1.5 mg/kg
Front yard	8.5 mg/kg	39.0 mg/kg	<b>9.985 mg/kg</b>	1.5 mg/kg
Sub: B2	8.5 mg/kg	39.0 mg/kg	<b>12.913 mg/kg</b>	1.5 mg/kg
Sub: P1	8.9 mg/kg	39.0 mg/kg	<b>3.54 mg/kg</b>	1.5 mg/kg
Sub: P2	9.4 mg/kg	39.0 mg/kg	0.936 mg/kg	1.5 mg/kg
Sub: P3	12.0 mg/kg	39.0 mg/kg	0.122 mg/kg	1.5 mg/kg
Sub: P4	9.6 mg/kg	39.0mg/kg	0.238 mg/kg	1.5 mg/kg
Sub: P5	7.3 mg/kg	39.0 mg/kg	0.096 mg/kg	1.5 mg/kg
Sub: P6	8.1 mg/kg	39.0 mg/kg	<b>1.654 mg/kg</b>	1.5 mg/kg
Sub: P7	4.9 mg/kg	39.0 mg/kg	0.097 mg/kg	1.5 mg/kg
Sub: P8	8.4 mg/kg	39.0 mg/kg	0.125 mg/kg	1.5 mg/kg
Sub: P9	7.9 mg/kg	39.0 mg/kg	0.125 mg/kg	1.5 mg/kg
Drip line 1	8.5 mg/kg	39.0 mg/kg	<b>460.1 mg/kg</b>	1.5 mg/kg
Drip line 2	20.0 mg/kg	39.0 mg/kg	<b>982.2 mg/kg</b>	1.5 mg/kg
Drip line 3	13 mg/kg	39.0 mg/kg	<b>705 .1 mg/kg</b>	1.5 mg/kg
Drip line 4	8.7 mg/kg	39.0 mg/kg	<b>651.6 mg/kg</b>	1.5 mg/kg

**Note:**

- The soil screening levels represent the concentration associated with a 1:10,000 ( $1 \times 10^{-4}$ ) increased cancer risk level.
- Highlighted cells indicate the sampling result was above screening levels.

**Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR)**

Phone number: 1-888-422-8737

Website address for 2-page Fact Sheets that answers the most frequently asked health questions:

[www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaq.html](http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaq.html)

## Sampling Results for Former Hudson School

Sampling Date: July 23, 2009

Comment: The environmental sampling results (see below table) reflect samples taken at and around the former Hudson School, which was demolished after these samples, were taken and whose property was significantly re-landscaped. A new Hudson School was constructed. Since the locations of the original sampling event were disturbed to such a large degree, EPA and Walter Coke deemed it would be prudent to re-sample the new school property. Walter Coke and its contractors re-sampled the school property in August 2010. As of the date of this letter, preliminary environmental sampling results indicate lower contaminant concentrations. EPA and Walter Coke will release the findings of the re-sampling to the School District after the data is validated.

Sample Designation and Location: OSS-10	Arsenic Concentration (soil)	Arsenic Screening Levels	BaP TEQ Concentration (soil)	BaP TEQ Screening Levels
Front yard	15.0 mg/kg	39.0 mg/kg	<b>39.3 mg/kg</b>	1.5 mg/kg
Side yard left	14.0 mg/kg	39.0 mg/kg	<b>29.07 mg/kg</b>	1.5 mg/kg
Sub:BA	17.0 mg/kg	39.0 mg/kg	0.812 mg/kg	1.5 mg/kg
Sub:BB	18.0 mg/kg	39.0 mg/kg	0.629 mg/kg	1.5 mg/kg
Sub:BC	7.4 mg/kg	39.0 mg/kg	0.650 mg/kg	1.5 mg/kg
Sub:BD	8.3 mg/kg	39.0 mg/kg	0.926 mg/kg	1.5 mg/kg
Play area-composite	30.0 mg/kg	39.0 mg/kg	<b>2.621 mg/kg</b>	1.5 mg/kg
Play Area-Grab	38.0 mg/kg	39.0 mg/kg	<b>7.275 mg/kg</b>	1.5 mg/kg

**Note:**

- The screening levels represent the concentration associated with a 1:10,000 ( $1 \times 10^{-4}$ ) increased cancer risk level.
- Highlighted cells indicate the sampling result was above screening levels.

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## Sampling Results for Calloway Head Start School

Sample Date: July 16, 2009

Comment: Due to the results being below short-term soil screening levels, EPA recommends no action be taken at this time at this Birmingham school property (which is reportedly leased to Head Start).

Sample Designation and Location: OSS-4	Arsenic Concentration (soil)	Arsenic Screening Levels	BaP TEQ Concentration (soil)	BaP TEQ Screening Levels
Front yard	12.0 mg/kg	39.0 mg/kg	0.694 mg/kg	1.5 mg/kg
Back yard	17.0 mg/kg	39.0 mg/kg	0.335 mg/kg	1.5 mg/kg
Side yard left	17.0 mg/kg	39.0 mg/kg	0.539 mg/kg	1.5 mg/kg
Side yard right	12.0 mg/kg	39.0 mg/kg	0.858 mg/kg	1.5 mg/kg
Play area 1	8.0 mg/kg	39.0 mg/kg	0.189 mg/kg	1.5 mg/kg
Play area 2	16.0 mg/kg	39.0 mg/kg	0.475 mg/kg	1.5 mg/kg

**Note:**

- The screening levels represent the concentration associated with a 1:10,000 ( $1 \times 10^{-4}$ ) increased cancer risk level.

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## Sampling Results for Former Carver High School

Sampling Date: July 15, 2009

Comment: EPA was informed that the School District transferred the current property from its ownership to the City of Birmingham. The former Carver High School is closed and has fencing.

Sample Designation and Location: OSS-32	Arsenic Concentration (soil)	Arsenic Screening Levels	BaP TEQ Concentration (soil)	BaP TEQ Screening Levels
Front yard	14.0 mg/kg	39.0 mg/kg	<b>6.992 mg/kg</b>	1.5 mg/kg
Sub: BA	5.6 mg/kg	39.0 mg/kg	0.075 mg/kg	1.5 mg/kg
Sub: BB	15.0 mg/kg	39.0 mg/kg	<b>1.890 mg/kg</b>	1.5 mg/kg
Sub: BC	15.0 mg/kg	39.0 mg/kg	<b>2.892 mg/kg</b>	1.5 mg/kg
Sub: BD	20.0 mg/kg	39.0 mg/kg	<b>1.705 mg/kg</b>	1.5 mg/kg
Sub: BE	6.0 mg/kg	39.0 mg/kg	0.055 mg/kg	1.5 mg/kg
Sub: BF	16.0 mg/kg	39.0 mg/kg	1.022 mg/kg	1.5 mg/kg
Sub: BG	36.0 mg/kg	39.0 mg/kg	0.266 mg/kg	1.5 mg/kg
Sub: BH	<b>46.0 mg/kg</b>	39.0 mg/kg	0.216 mg/kg	1.5 mg/kg
Sub: BI	12.0 mg/kg	39.0 mg/kg	0.607 mg/kg	1.5 mg/kg
Sub: BJ	29.0 mg/kg	39.0 mg/kg	1.052 mg/kg	1.5 mg/kg
Sub: BK	18.0 mg/kg	39.0 mg/kg	<b>2.554 mg/kg</b>	1.5 mg/kg
Sub: BL	14.0 mg/kg	39.0 mg/kg	<b>2.039 mg/kg</b>	1.5 mg/kg

**Note:**

- The screening levels represent the concentration associated with a 1:10,000 ( $1 \times 10^{-4}$ ) increased cancer risk level.
- Highlighted cells indicate the sampling result was above screening levels.

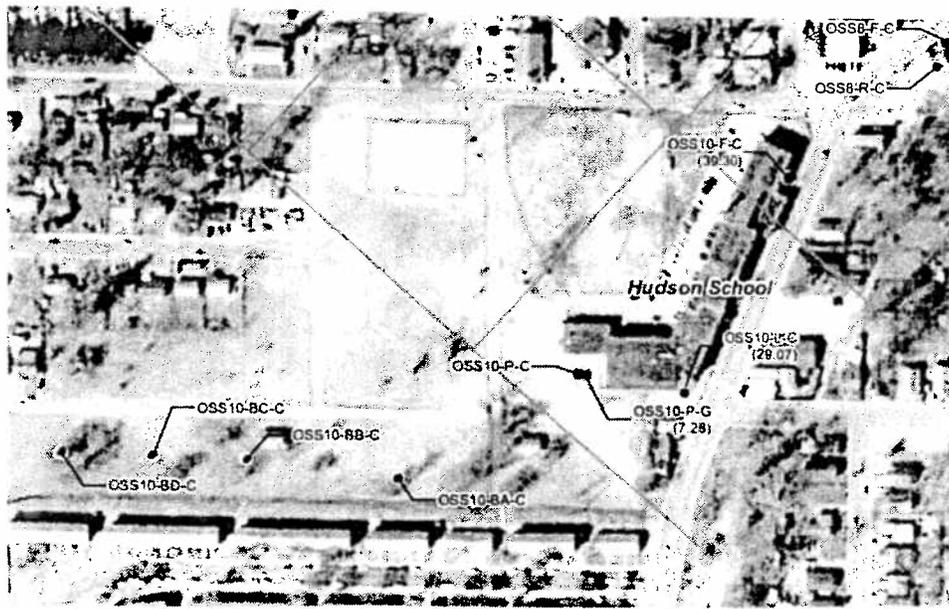
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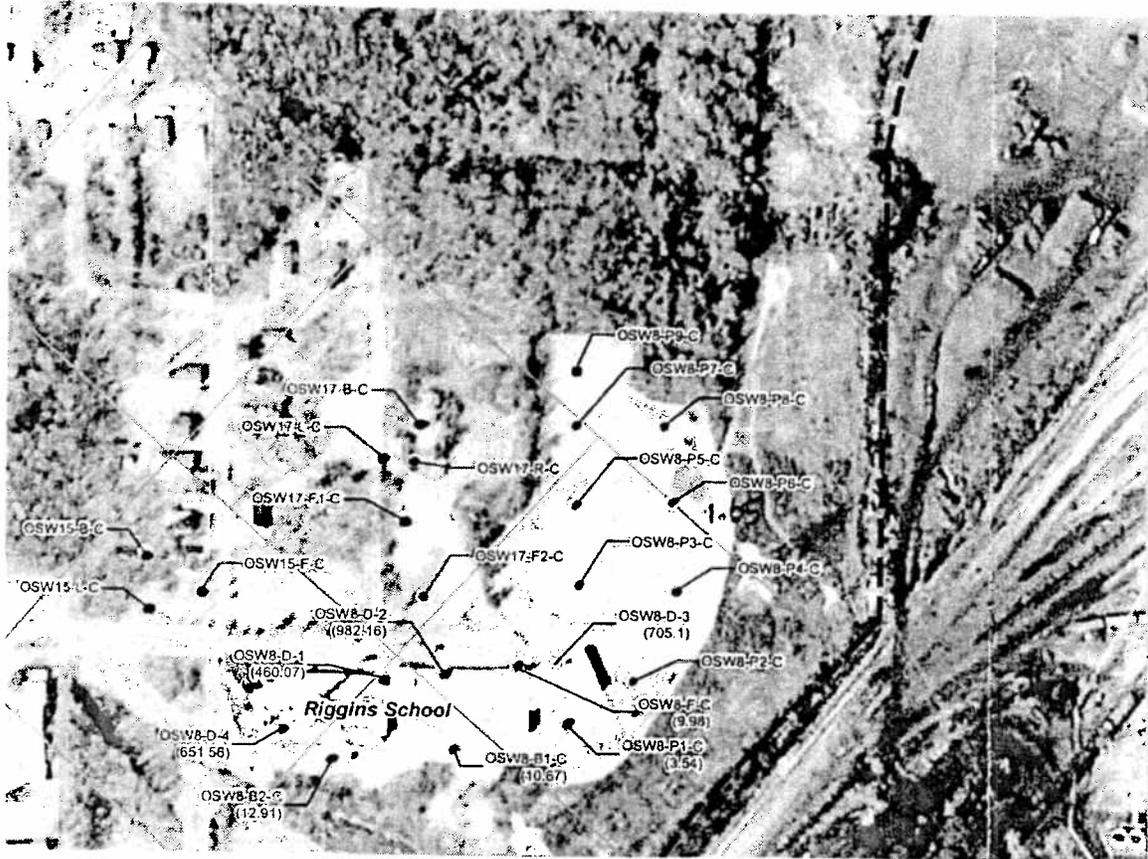
**Enclosure 2**

**SAMPLING MAPS OF FOUR SCHOOLS**



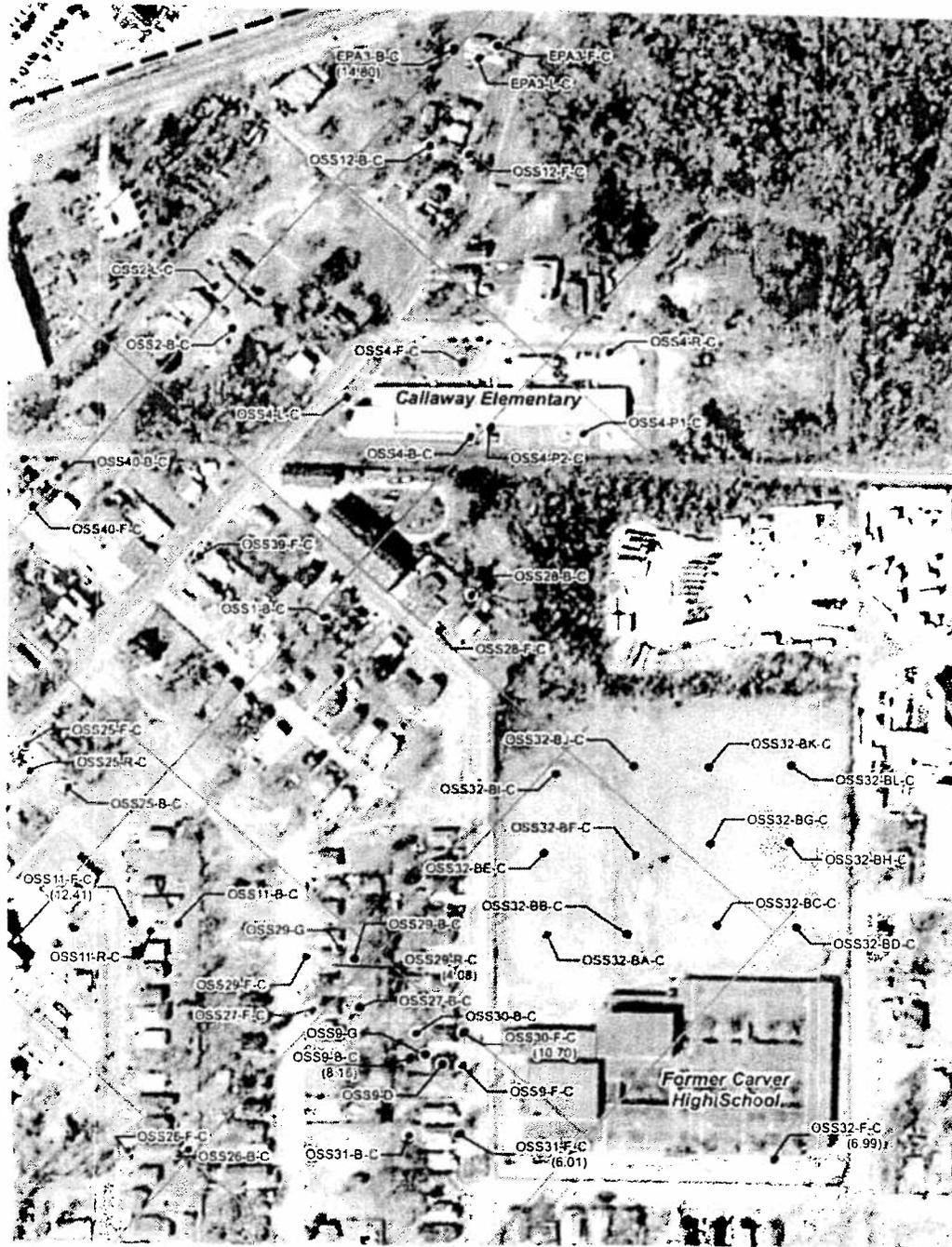
Sampling Locations for Hudson School  
Birmingham, Alabama \*

\* Adapted from Figure 3-5 of Walter Coke, Inc. Birmingham, Alabama report prepared by CH2MHill.



Sampling Locations for Riggins School  
Birmingham, Alabama \*

\* Adapted from Figure 3-7 of Walter Coke, Inc. Birmingham, Alabama report prepared by CH2MHill.



Sampling Locations for Callaway Elementary  
and Carver High School  
Birmingham, Alabama \*

\* Adapted from Figure 3-5 of Walter Coke, Inc. Birmingham, Alabama report prepared by CH2MHill.

## **Enclosure 3**

### **ToxFAQs™ for Arsenic and Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)**

This fact sheet answers the most frequently asked health questions (FAQs) about polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). For more information, call the ATSDR Information Center at 1-888-422-8737. This fact sheet is one in a series of summaries about hazardous substances and their health effects. This information is important because this substance may harm you. The effects of exposure to any hazardous substance depend on the dose, the duration, how you are exposed, personal traits and habits, and whether other chemicals are present.

**SUMMARY: Exposure to polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons usually occurs by breathing air contaminated by wild fires or coal tar, or by eating foods that have been grilled. PAHs have been found in at least 600 of the 1,430 National Priorities List sites identified by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).**

### What are polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons?

(Pronounced pŏl'ī-sī'klīk ār'ə-măt'īk hī'drə-kar'bənz)

Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) are a group of over 100 different chemicals that are formed during the incomplete burning of coal, oil and gas, garbage, or other organic substances like tobacco or charbroiled meat. PAHs are usually found as a mixture containing two or more of these compounds, such as soot.

Some PAHs are manufactured. These pure PAHs usually exist as colorless, white, or pale yellow-green solids. PAHs are found in coal tar, crude oil, creosote, and roofing tar, but a few are used in medicines or to make dyes, plastics, and pesticides.

### What happens to PAHs when they enter the environment?

- PAHs enter the air mostly as releases from volcanoes, forest fires, burning coal, and automobile exhaust.
- PAHs can occur in air attached to dust particles.
- Some PAH particles can readily evaporate into the air from soil or surface waters.
- PAHs can break down by reacting with sunlight and other chemicals in the air, over a period of days to weeks.

- PAHs enter water through discharges from industrial and wastewater treatment plants.
- Most PAHs do not dissolve easily in water. They stick to solid particles and settle to the bottoms of lakes or rivers.
- Microorganisms can break down PAHs in soil or water after a period of weeks to months.
- In soils, PAHs are most likely to stick tightly to particles; certain PAHs move through soil to contaminate underground water.
- PAH contents of plants and animals may be much higher than PAH contents of soil or water in which they live.

### How might I be exposed to PAHs?

- Breathing air containing PAHs in the workplace of coking, coal-tar, and asphalt production plants; smoke-houses; and municipal trash incineration facilities.
- Breathing air containing PAHs from cigarette smoke, wood smoke, vehicle exhausts, asphalt roads, or agricultural burn smoke.
- Coming in contact with air, water, or soil near hazardous waste sites.
- Eating grilled or charred meats; contaminated cereals, flour, bread, vegetables, fruits, meats; and processed or pickled foods.
- Drinking contaminated water or cow's milk.

ToxFAQs Internet address via WWW is <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaq.html>

- ❑ Nursing infants of mothers living near hazardous waste sites may be exposed to PAHs through their mother's milk.

### How can PAHs affect my health?

Mice that were fed high levels of one PAH during pregnancy had difficulty reproducing and so did their offspring. These offspring also had higher rates of birth defects and lower body weights. It is not known whether these effects occur in people.

Animal studies have also shown that PAHs can cause harmful effects on the skin, body fluids, and ability to fight disease after both short- and long-term exposure. But these effects have not been seen in people.

### How likely are PAHs to cause cancer?

The Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) has determined that some PAHs may reasonably be expected to be carcinogens.

Some people who have breathed or touched mixtures of PAHs and other chemicals for long periods of time have developed cancer. Some PAHs have caused cancer in laboratory animals when they breathed air containing them (lung cancer), ingested them in food (stomach cancer), or had them applied to their skin (skin cancer).

### Is there a medical test to show whether I've been exposed to PAHs?

In the body, PAHs are changed into chemicals that can attach to substances within the body. There are special tests that can detect PAHs attached to these substances in body tissues or blood. However, these tests cannot tell whether any

health effects will occur or find out the extent or source of your exposure to the PAHs. The tests aren't usually available in your doctor's office because special equipment is needed to conduct them.

### Has the federal government made recommendations to protect human health?

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has set a limit of 0.2 milligrams of PAHs per cubic meter of air (0.2 mg/m<sup>3</sup>). The OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) for mineral oil mist that contains PAHs is 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> averaged over an 8-hour exposure period.

The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) recommends that the average workplace air levels for coal tar products not exceed 0.1 mg/m<sup>3</sup> for a 10-hour workday, within a 40-hour workweek. There are other limits for workplace exposure for things that contain PAHs, such as coal, coal tar, and mineral oil.

### Glossary

Carcinogen: A substance that can cause cancer.

Ingest: Take food or drink into your body.

### References

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR). 1995. Toxicological profile for polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service.

**Where can I get more information?** For more information, contact the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Division of Toxicology, 1600 Clifton Road NE, Mailstop F-32, Atlanta, GA 30333. Phone: 1-888-422-8737, FAX: 770-488-4178. ToxFAQs Internet address via WWW is <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaq.html> ATSDR can tell you where to find occupational and environmental health clinics. Their specialists can recognize, evaluate, and treat illnesses resulting from exposure to hazardous substances. You can also contact your community or state health or environmental quality department if you have any more questions or concerns.



This fact sheet answers the most frequently asked health questions (FAQs) about arsenic. For more information, call the ATSDR Information Center at 1-800-232-4636. This fact sheet is one in a series of summaries about hazardous substances and their health effects. It is important you understand this information because this substance may harm you. The effects of exposure to any hazardous substance depend on the dose, the duration, how you are exposed, personal traits and habits, and whether other chemicals are present.

**HIGHLIGHTS:** Exposure to higher than average levels of arsenic occur mostly in the workplace, near hazardous waste sites, or in areas with high natural levels. At high levels, inorganic arsenic can cause death. Exposure to lower levels for a long time can cause a discoloration of the skin and the appearance of small corns or warts. Arsenic has been found in at least 1,149 of the 1,684 National Priority List sites identified by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

### What is arsenic?

Arsenic is a naturally occurring element widely distributed in the earth's crust. In the environment, arsenic is combined with oxygen, chlorine, and sulfur to form inorganic arsenic compounds. Arsenic in animals and plants combines with carbon and hydrogen to form organic arsenic compounds.

Inorganic arsenic compounds are mainly used to preserve wood. Copper chromated arsenate (CCA) is used to make "pressure-treated" lumber. CCA is no longer used in the U.S. for residential uses; it is still used in industrial applications. Organic arsenic compounds are used as pesticides, primarily on cotton fields and orchards.

### What happens to arsenic when it enters the environment?

- Arsenic occurs naturally in soil and minerals and may enter the air, water, and land from wind-blown dust and may get into water from runoff and leaching.
- Arsenic cannot be destroyed in the environment. It can only change its form.
- Rain and snow remove arsenic dust particles from the air.
- Many common arsenic compounds can dissolve in water. Most of the arsenic in water will ultimately end up in soil or sediment.
- Fish and shellfish can accumulate arsenic; most of this arsenic is in an organic form called arsenobetaine that is much less harmful.

### How might I be exposed to arsenic?

- Ingesting small amounts present in your food and water or breathing air containing arsenic.
- Breathing sawdust or burning smoke from wood treated with arsenic.
- Living in areas with unusually high natural levels of arsenic in rock.
- Working in a job that involves arsenic production or use, such as copper or lead smelting, wood treating, or pesticide application.

### How can arsenic affect my health?

Breathing high levels of inorganic arsenic can give you a sore throat or irritated lungs.

Ingesting very high levels of arsenic can result in death. Exposure to lower levels can cause nausea and vomiting, decreased production of red and white blood cells, abnormal heart rhythm, damage to blood vessels, and a sensation of "pins and needles" in hands and feet.

Ingesting or breathing low levels of inorganic arsenic for a long time can cause a darkening of the skin and the appearance of small "corns" or "warts" on the palms, soles, and torso.

Skin contact with inorganic arsenic may cause redness and swelling.

ToxFAQs™ Internet address is <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaq.html>

Almost nothing is known regarding health effects of organic arsenic compounds in humans. Studies in animals show that some simple organic arsenic compounds are less toxic than inorganic forms. Ingestion of methyl and dimethyl compounds can cause diarrhea and damage to the kidneys

### How likely is arsenic to cause cancer?

Several studies have shown that ingestion of inorganic arsenic can increase the risk of skin cancer and cancer in the liver, bladder, and lungs. Inhalation of inorganic arsenic can cause increased risk of lung cancer. The Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) and the EPA have determined that inorganic arsenic is a known human carcinogen. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has determined that inorganic arsenic is carcinogenic to humans.

### How can arsenic affect children?

There is some evidence that long-term exposure to arsenic in children may result in lower IQ scores. There is also some evidence that exposure to arsenic in the womb and early childhood may increase mortality in young adults.

There is some evidence that inhaled or ingested arsenic can injure pregnant women or their unborn babies, although the studies are not definitive. Studies in animals show that large doses of arsenic that cause illness in pregnant females, can also cause low birth weight, fetal malformations, and even fetal death. Arsenic can cross the placenta and has been found in fetal tissues. Arsenic is found at low levels in breast milk.

### How can families reduce the risks of exposure to arsenic?

If you use arsenic-treated wood in home projects, you should wear dust masks, gloves, and protective clothing to decrease exposure to sawdust.

If you live in an area with high levels of arsenic in water or soil, you should use cleaner sources of water and limit contact with soil.

If you work in a job that may expose you to arsenic, be aware that you may carry arsenic home on your clothing, skin, hair, or tools. Be sure to shower and change clothes before going home.

### Is there a medical test to determine whether I've been exposed to arsenic?

There are tests available to measure arsenic in your blood, urine, hair, and fingernails. The urine test is the most reliable test for arsenic exposure within the last few days. Tests on hair and fingernails can measure exposure to high levels of arsenic over the past 6-12 months. These tests can determine if you have been exposed to above-average levels of arsenic. They cannot predict whether the arsenic levels in your body will affect your health.

### Has the federal government made recommendations to protect human health?

The EPA has set limits on the amount of arsenic that industrial sources can release to the environment and has restricted or cancelled many of the uses of arsenic in pesticides. EPA has set a limit of 0.01 parts per million (ppm) for arsenic in drinking water.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has set a permissible exposure limit (PEL) of 10 micrograms of arsenic per cubic meter of workplace air (10  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ) for 8 hour shifts and 40 hour work weeks.

### References

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR). 2007. Toxicological Profile for Arsenic (Update). Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Public Health and Human Services, Public Health Service.

**Where can I get more information?** For more information, contact the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Division of Toxicology and Environmental Medicine, 1600 Clifton Road NE, Mailstop F-32, Atlanta, GA 30333. Phone: 1-800-232-4636, FAX: 770-488-4178. ToxFAQs Internet address via WWW is <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaq.html>. ATSDR can tell you where to find occupational and environmental health clinics. Their specialists can recognize, evaluate, and treat illnesses resulting from exposure to hazardous substances. You can also contact your community or state health or environmental quality department if you have any more questions or concerns.

