

5780

G-000-307 .3

MAY 13, 1992 RATS MEETING NOTES (USED AS REF IN OU4 RI)

05/13/92

**4
MINUTES**

KEEP WITH 1992 HEAST

5780

SUBJECT: May 13, 1992 RATS meeting notes.

PARTICIPANTS

Region

Region I Ann-Marie Burke, Maureen McClelland, Margaret McDonough and Jui Yu Hsieh
Region II Mark Maddaloni and Larry Tannenbaum
Region III Debra Forman and Nancy Rios
Region IV Elmer Akin, Kevin Koporec
Region V Erin Moran and Pat Van Leeuwen
Region VI Jon Rauscher and Ghasson Khoury
Region VII Dave Crawford
Region VIII Jerry Henningsen
Region IX Dan Stralka
Region X Dana Davoli and Roseanne Lorenzana

Headquarters: TIB - Sarah Levinson, Janine Dinan and Jim Konz
EAG - Kim Hoang

ECAO-RTP: Chon Shoaf
ERL-Athens: Bob Ambrose
RREL-Edison: Pat Laforvara
ECAO-Cin: Ken Poirier, Joan Dollarhide and Tracy Dunkelberger (STSC/LAI)

Announcements:

Carcinogenic characterization of PERC/TCE/Styrene

J. Dollarhide (ECAO-Cin) announced that due to the controversial nature of the carcinogenic information for trichloroethylene, perchloroethylene and styrene, these chemicals have been withdrawn from the 1992 HEAST (OHEA decision). An overview of the carcinogenic assessment for PERC/TCE/Styrene is available from the STSC (513) 569-7300. Any questions regarding the nature of the information, contact Charles Ris (OHEA) (202) 260-5898 or Jeanette Wiltse (202) 260-7315.

STSC = Superfund Technical Support Center (Hot Line
ECAO-Cin)

03

Handwritten mark

5780

UNPI

2/27

001:512

6-006-307.

00000

Tetrachloroethylene (perchloroethylene, PERC) (CASRN 127-18-4)

The carcinogenicity characterization has a long history. A July 1985 Health Assessment Document for Tetrachloroethylene (Perchloroethylene), EPA # 600/8-82/005F, classified the agent in Weight-of-Evidence Group "C - Possible Human Carcinogen" mentioning that this would be reevaluated because of new information. The 1985 document also provided upper bound inhalation and oral risk estimates. An April 1987 Addendum to the Health Assessment Document, EPA# 600/8-82/005FA, proposed that the Weight-of-Evidence be upgraded to "B2 - Probable Human Carcinogen" and provided a revised inhalation risk estimate. A February 1991 document titled Response to Issues and Data Submissions on the Carcinogenicity of Tetrachloroethylene, EPA# 600/6-91/002A discussed newer data relative to weight-of-evidence classification. The Agency's Science Advisory Board has reviewed these documents finding them to be technically adequate while offering an opinion that the weight-of-evidence is on C-B2 continuum (C=Possible Human Carcinogen, B2=Probable Human Carcinogen). At present time, the Agency has not adopted a final position on the weight-of-evidence classification.

The upper bound risk estimates from the 1985 Health Assessment Document as amended by updated inhalation values from the 1987 Addendum have not as yet been verified by the IRIS-CRAVE Workgroup. The estimates are viewed as useful information in the context of the information available in the 1985-1987 period.

ORAL: 1985 HAD; Unit risk = $1.5E-6$ per ug/L

Slope Factor = $5.2E-2$ per mg/kg/day

INHALATION: 1987 Addendum; Unit risk = range form $2.9E-7$ to $9.5E-7$ with a geometric mean of $5.8E-7$ per ug/cu.m

Slope factor = $2.0E-3$ per mg/kg/day

Those needing to make a choice about carcinogenicity have found the 1985, 1987 and 1991 EPA documents and the 1988 and 1991 Science Advisory Board letters of advice useful background information. When the Agency makes a decision about weight-of-evidence, the CRAVE-IRIS verification will be completed and the information put on IRIS.

Trichloroethylene (TCE) (CASRN 79-01-6)

The current phase of the carcinogenicity character for trichloroethylene started with a July 1985 Health Assessment Document for Trichloroethylene, EPA# 600/8-82/006F which classified trichloroethylene in Weight-of-Evidence Group "B2 - Probable Carcinogen". Inhalation and oral upper bound risk estimates were provided. This information was verified on IRIS from 3/7/89. A June 1987 Addendum to the Health Assessment Document for Trichloroethylene, EPA# 600/8-82/006FA proposed that the weight-of-evidence finding of "B2" was further supported by newly available animal bioassay data and offered a minor revision to the upper bound risk estimate. In 1988 the Agency's Science Board offered an opinion that the weight-of-evidence was consistent with a continuum (C=Possible Human Carcinogen, B2=Probable Human Carcinogen). The Agency withdrew the IRIS carcinogenicity classification on 7/89 and has not adopted a current position on the evidence classification.

The quantitative risk estimates provided in the 1985 Health Assessment Document and 1987 Addendum have been reviewed by the IRIS-Crave Workgroup but are not verified as such until a resolution of the weight-of-evidence classification. The upper bound risk values in these documents are as follows:

ORAL: 1985 HAD; Unit Risk = $3.2E-7$ per ug/L
Slope Factor = $1.1E-2$ per mg/kg/day

INHALATION: 1987 Addendum; Unit Risk = $1.7E-6$ per ug
Slope Factor = $6.0E-3$ per

When the Agency adopts a current position on the evidence classification, the trichloroethylene file will be reentered on IRIS.

Styrene (CASRN 100-42-5)

Recent efforts to characterize the presence or absence of a carcinogen potential for styrene monomer go back to a January 1988 Drinking Water Criteria Document for Styrene, EPA# ECAO-C-409 and an October 1989 Health Effects Assessment Document, EPA# 600/8-88/054. The Agency's Science Advisory Board offered advice on the carcinogenicity weight-of-evidence classification in 1988 and 1990.

At the present time, the Agency has not decided how to describe the carcinogenicity evidence. Those needing a position may find the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) view useful. IARC has classified styrene as a "Possible " human Carcinogen according to their classification criteria because of positive but limited animal data. IARC does not include human dose-response evaluations in their reviews.

When the Agency adopts a carcinogenicity characterization for styrene, the information will be entered into IRIS.

∴ Evaluate styrene qualitatively until more definitive data become available.