

Comparison Between EPA Assumptions for Lung Cancer Risk Assessment and 16 Cities Study ETS Exposure Data

Presentation to National Toxicology Program
December 2, 1998

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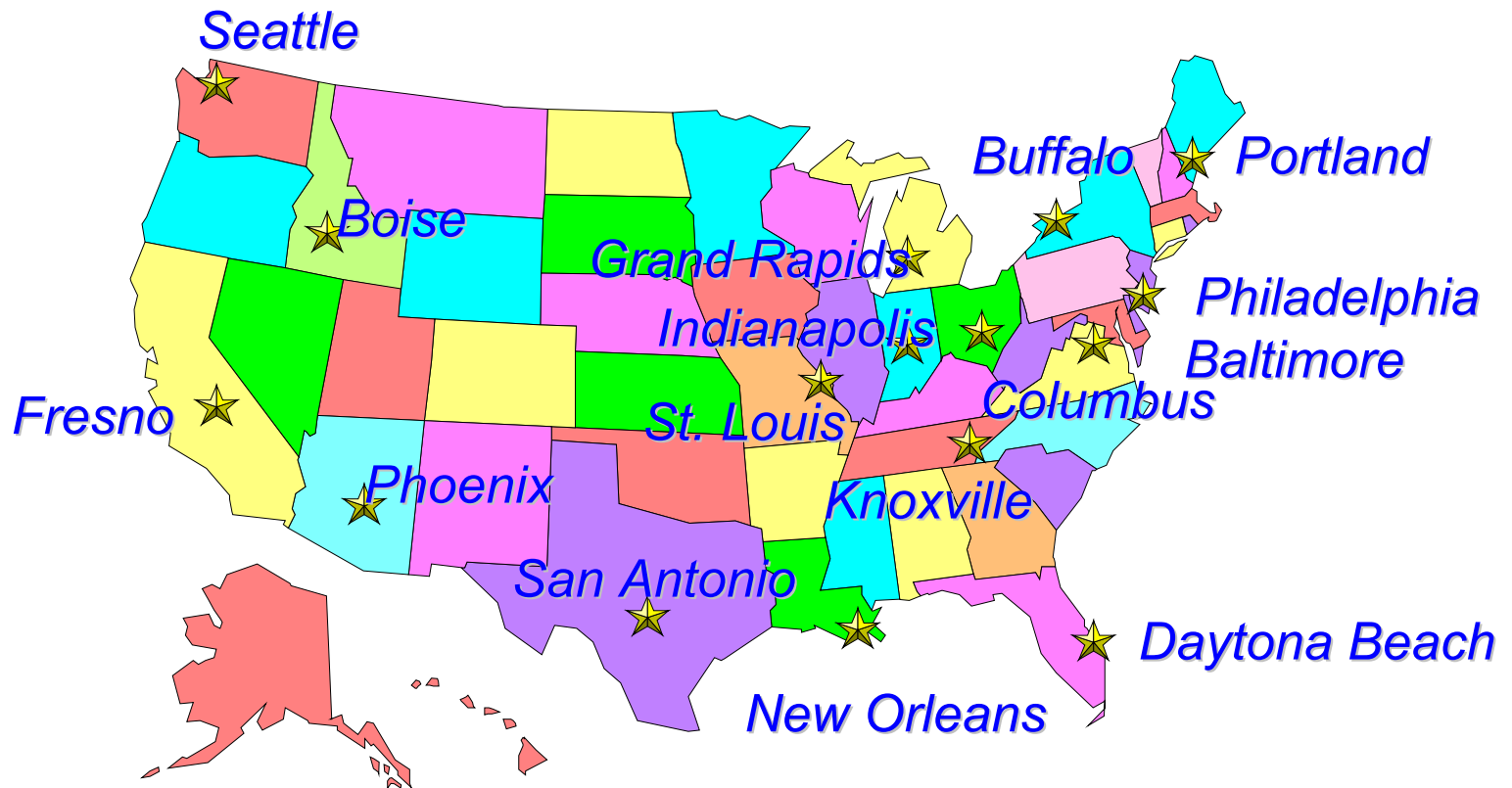


Purpose

- ◆ Contrast definitive data from large personal exposure study of ETS with EPA assumptions.
- ◆ Describe implications of using definitive data.



16 Urban Areas Distributed Geographically



Sample Collection in the Workplace



Sampling Head

Sampling Pump



Oak Ridge National
Laboratory

ornl

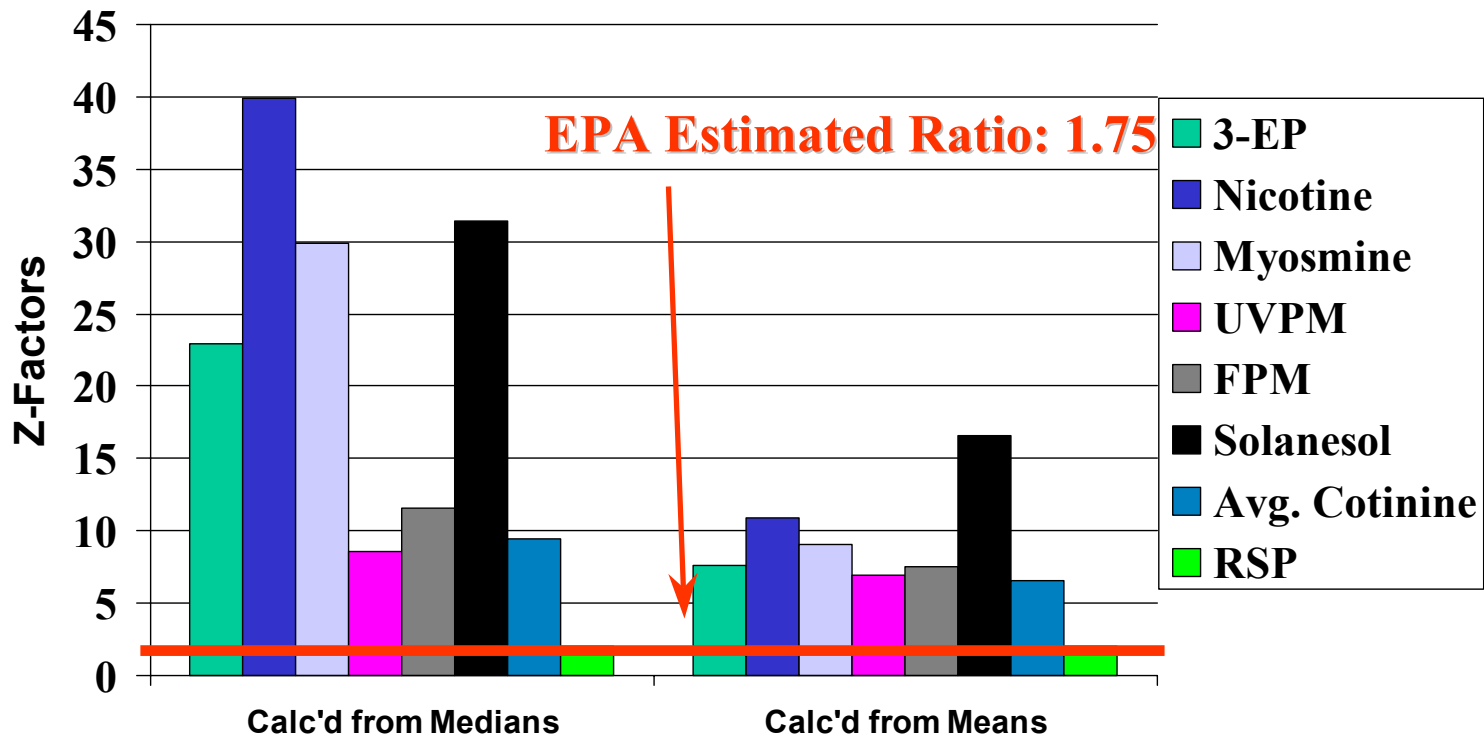
ETS Components Measured

ORNL 16 Cities Exposure Study

- ◆ ETS Particle Phase
 - ◆ *Respirable suspended particulate matter (RSP)*
 - ◆ *UV-absorbing particulate matter (UVPM)*
 - ◆ *Fluorescing particulate matter (FPM)*
 - ◆ *Solanesol*
 - ◆ *Scopoletin*
- ◆ ETS Vapor Phase
 - ◆ *3-ethenyl pyridine*
 - ◆ *Nicotine*
 - ◆ *Myosmine*
- ◆ Saliva
 - ◆ *Cotinine*

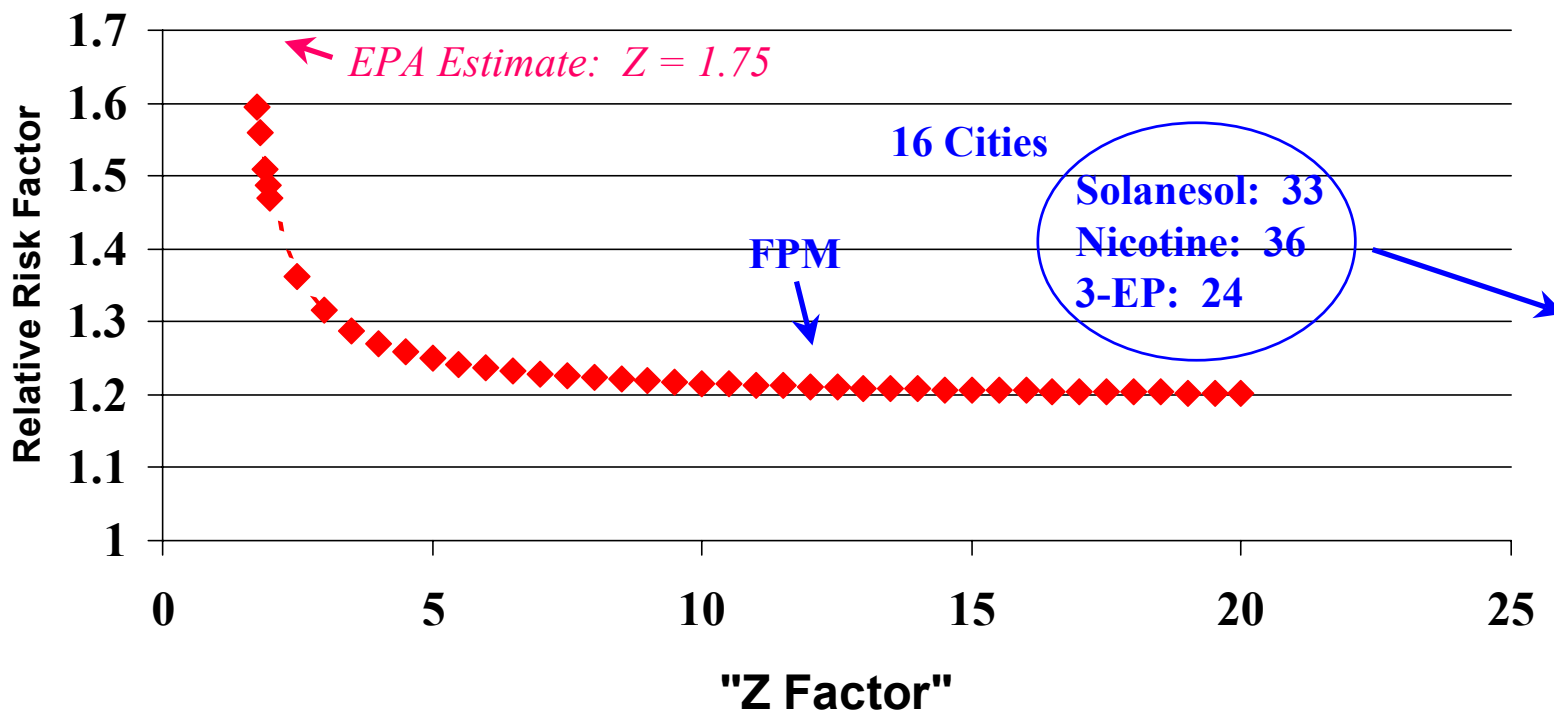


Ratios of 24-hr Exposures of Never Smoking Women: Married to Smokers vs. Married to Non-Smokers Comparison of EPA Estimate with 16 Cities Data

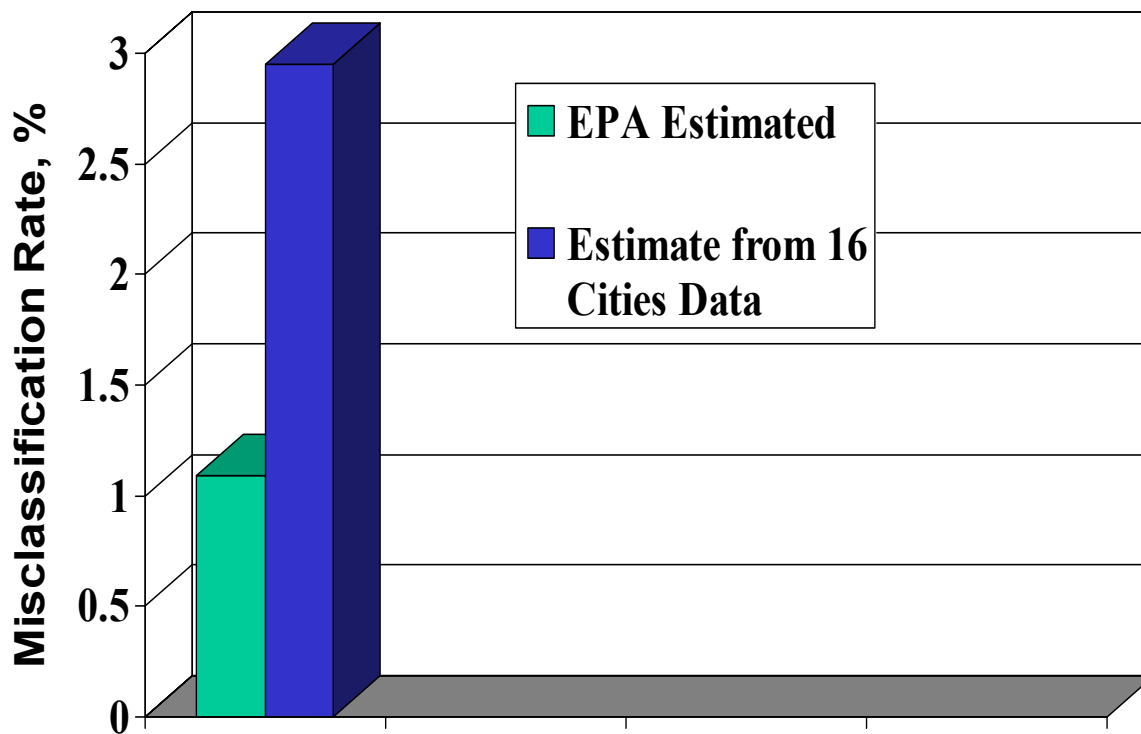


Impact of Differences in Z-Factor: EPA Estimate vs. ORNL 16 Cities Data

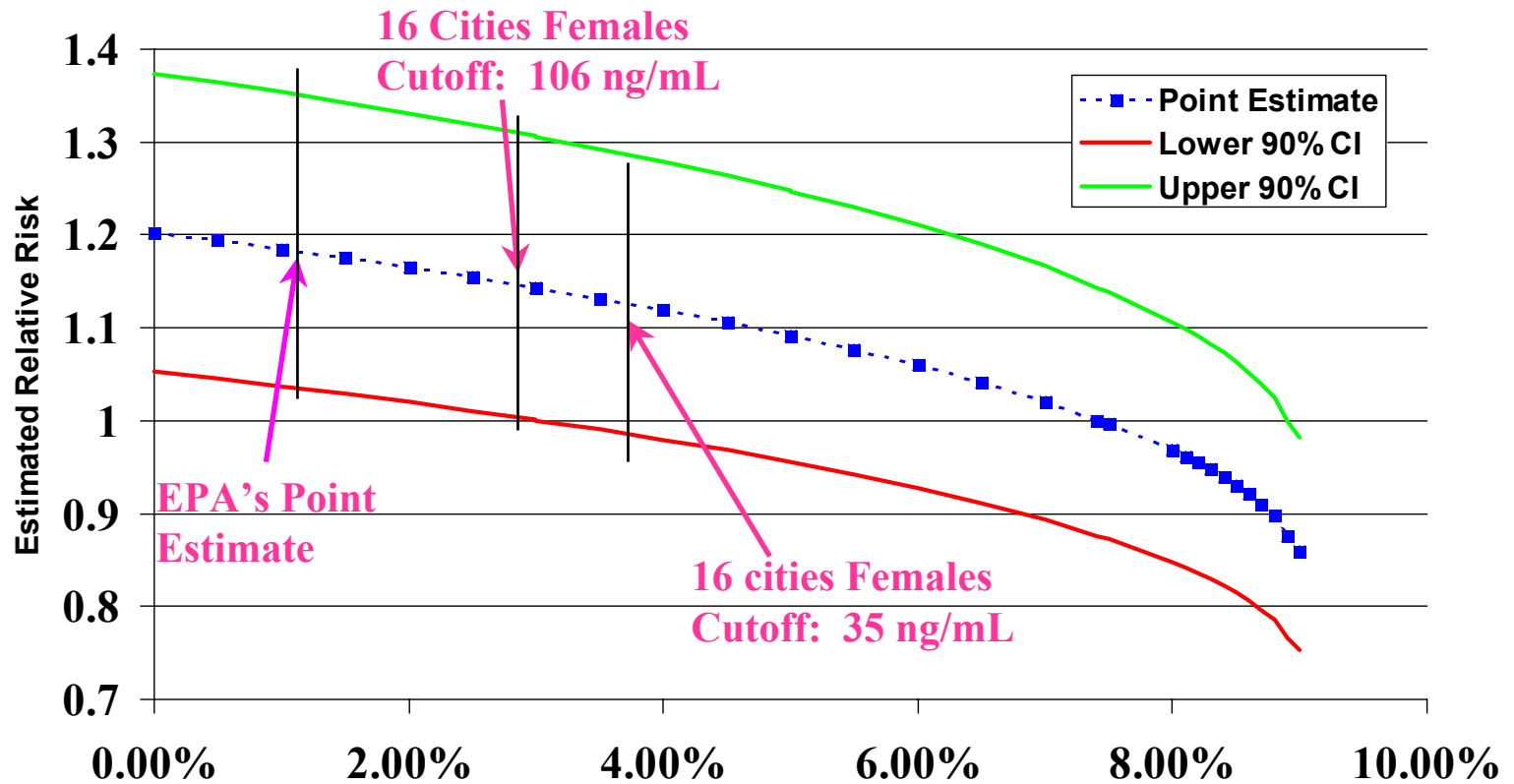
Z = Exposure ratio of women exposed from smoking spouse compared with women not exposed from spouse



Never Smoking Female Misclassification Rates: EPA Estimate vs. Data from 16 Cities Study



How “Never-Smoker” Misclassification Rates Impact EPA’s Relative Risk Estimation



Conclusions

- ◆ Assumptions critical in EPA lung cancer risk assessment are not supported by 16 Cities data.
- ◆ Use of definitive data, rather than EPA estimates, would act to lower estimated Relative Risk.

