

Why (When, Where, and How) You Should Continuously Monitor Indoor Radon, Differential Temperature and Pressure During Chlorinated Vapor Intrusion Assessments

8:30–8:40	Welcome, agenda, and current state of indicators, tracers, and surrogates (ITS) for vapor intrusion (VI), including new ITS fact sheets on measuring temperature, pressure, and radon for VI assessments <i>We are seeking your experience-based input on the value of specific methodologies for using ITS values in VI assessments.</i>	<i>Robert Truesdale, RTI International</i>
8:40–8:50	ITS guidance from federal agencies, states, etc.: EPA 2015 Guide, DOD fact sheets, ATSDR: risk-based approaches and standards, reasonable maximum exposure (RME) and temporal variability for cancer and noncancer risk	<i>Loren Lund, Jacobs</i>
8:50–9:30	Why you should continuously monitor indoor radon, differential temperature, and pressure during chlorinated VI assessments (overview)	<i>Henry Schuver, U.S. EPA</i>
9:30–10:00	<u>Temporal Variability, Part 1</u> New modes of analysis and new building observations for quantitative correlations	<i>Chris Lutes, Jacobs; A.J. Kondash, RTI International</i>
10:00–10:15	Break	
10:15–11:30	<u>Temporal Variability, Part 1</u> (continued) Quantitative correlations observed and tested – Observations from available data sets (10 min each) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Moffett Field, CA (Building 15)• Virginia Site A• Multiple commercial buildings: continuous monitoring data patterns for resolving key VI questions• Gaffney (large building study)• EPA Indianapolis duplex (EID)• Sun Devil Manor (SDM), Layton, UT	<i>Alana Lee, U.S. EPA Chris Lutes Keri Hallberg, Jacobs, Loren Lund Mark Kram, Groundswell</i> <i>Chris Lutes, A.J. Kondash Chris Lutes, A.J. Kondash Chase Holton, Geosyntec</i>
11:30–12:00	<u>Temporal Variability, Part 2</u> ITS applications <ul style="list-style-type: none">• High frequency geospatial chemical and physical monitoring to understand VI controlling factors• Triggered or event-based sampling approaches for VI assessment• Retrospective interpretation of regularly scheduled short-term CVOC samples using longer-term ITS distributions for context	<i>Mark Kram Chase Holton Henry Schuver</i>
12:00–1:00	Lunch	

Why (When, Where, and How) You Should Continuously Monitor Indoor Radon, Differential Temperature and Pressure During Chlorinated Vapor Intrusion Assessments

1:00–2:10	<u>Spatial Variability</u> Quantitative correlations observed and tested (35 min each) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Spatial applications in initial building and sampling location screening <i>Chris Lutes</i>• Putting spatial and temporal variation together (VA Site A and EID cases) <i>Loren Lund, Keri Hallberg</i>
2:10–2:30	<u>Region 5 Preferential Pathways Study</u> — Vapor intrusion - short term continuous monitoring - a case study <i>Bhooma Sundar, U.S. EPA</i>
2:30–2:45	Break
2:45–3:15	<u>Region 9/ORD Preferential Pathways Study</u> — Preliminary findings (considering ITS) <i>Brian Schumacher, Alana Lee, U.S. EPA</i>
3:15–4:30	<u>Conclusions/Discussion</u> (4 topics, 5-minute description, 10-minute discussion for each) <i>We are seeking your experience-based input on the value of specific methodologies for using ITS values in VI assessments.</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. <u>Introduction</u> <i>Henry Schuver</i> Does the evidence support a recommendation to measure ITS?2. <u>ITS Applications</u> <i>Chris Lutes</i> Initial site screening—selecting buildings for large plumes/large sites3. <u>ITS Applications</u> <i>Chase Holton</i> Addressing temporal variability with ITS metrics4. <u>Wrap-Up</u> <i>Henry Schuver</i> Does the evidence support the development of a peer-reviewed standard methodology for ITS measurements and use, such as SW-846?