

2020 Forsyth County Air Quality Monitoring Report (Key Points)

- The Forsyth County Risk Assessment was prepared in order to determine whether long-term exposure to specific air toxics in the ambient air near the air station would be harmful to human health. The individual cancer risk for each Hazardous Air Pollutant (HAP) as well as the cumulative cancer risk do not exceed 1 in 10,000 (10^{-4}) and are at levels considered to be acceptable to both EPA and EPD from a risk management perspective. (Section I, Executive Summary Page 1 and Appendix A, Risk Assessment Section 5 Conclusion)
- None of the target organ specific indexes exceed 1, indicating that there is not a potential for adverse noncancer effects because of exposure to ambient air HAPs measured at the Forsyth County air monitoring station. (Section 1, Executive Summary Page 1)
- Based on the first 12 months of monitoring and the process used in the Risk Assessment, it is reasonable to conclude that the 10 HAPs in ambient air do not present a long-term danger to the vast majority of Forsyth County residents who live near the Eagle Point Landfill. (Section 1, Executive Summary Page 1)
- Based on a comparison of Particulate Matter 2.5 measured at the Forsyth County Air Monitoring Station and several others, It appears that the Eagle Point Landfill is not adversely effecting PM2.5 concentrations. (Section 4, Results Pages 20 and 22)
- The overall cumulative potential cancer risk for the 2020 HAPs measured at the Forsyth County site is 7×10^{-5} and the noncarcinogenic hazard index is 2. (Section 5, Risk Assessment Page 31)
- From Appendix A, Risk Assessment Main Takeaways Page:
- The Risk Assessment found that if a hypothetical Forsyth County resident who resides in the vicinity of Eagle's Beak Park and the Landfill is exposed to the 10 HAPs at larger than average concentrations for a long period of time:
 - There could potentially be approximately 7 cancer cases out of 100,000 residents solely because of this exposure.
 - Given what is currently known, it is unlikely that a resident would experience other adverse health effects.
- It is important to emphasize that the concentrations of the 10 HAPs in ambient air may not necessarily be attributable either in whole or part to landfill gas emission from the Eagle Point Landfill and could have originated from other sources.
- It is important to note that the cancer risks (for each HAP and for all 10 HAPs cumulatively) determined in this Risk Assessment are within the Georgia Environmental Protection Division (EPD) Air Protection Branch acceptable cancer risk range.