C - Monitoring Report

On May 16, 2017 air samples were collected from several locations in the Undergraduate Building, the School of Social Work, and the Library Building to evaluate potential exposure to airborne chlorodiphenyl, commonly known as polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). Air samples were collected using OVS-2 tubes that consist of fiberglass filters with XAD-2 packing attached to "Gil-Air Personal Air Sampling Pumps" calibrated to an air flow rate of approximately 1.0 liter per minute. The pumps were calibrated before and after their use employing a "BIOS DryCal DC-1 Flow Calibrator". The air samples were sent to the Wisconsin Occupational Health Laboratory in Madison, WI for analysis. The samples were extracted with toluene and analyzed using gas chromatography with electron capture detection (GC-ECD). The results of the sampling are presented in Table I.

Table I
Polychlorinated Biphenyls Air Sampling Results

Location	Chlorodiphenyl - 42% Chlorine (mg/m^3)[1]	Chlorodiphenyl - 54% Chlorine (mg/m^3)
Undergraduate Building First Floor Cafeteria	<0.016	<0.016
Undergraduate Buiiding Basement Hallway	<0.016	<0.016
Undergraduate Building Room 114	<0.016	<0.016
Undergraduate Building Room 225	<0.016	<0.016
Undergraduate Building Classroom 311	<0.016	<0.016
School of Social Work Room 116 Copy Room	<0.016	<0.016
School of Social Work Main Entrance	<0.016	<0.016
Library Building Entrance Hallway Near Auditorium	<0.016	<0.016
Library Building Hallway Near Main Entrance	<0.016	<0.016

(1) Milligrams per cubic meter of air
< : Less Than. The analyte, if present, is at a level too low to be accurately quantitated by the method used. The actual amount is less than the reported value.

The current CONN-OSHA PEL for airborne chlorodiphenyl (54% chlorine) is 0.5 milligram per cubic meter (mg/m^3) of air as an 8 hour time weighted average concentration. The current CONN-OSHA PEL for airborne chlorodiphenyl (42% chlorine) is 1 mg/m^3 as an 8 hour time weighted average concentration. Both CONN-OSHA PELs also bear a skin notation which indicates that the cutaneous route of exposure (including mucous membranes and eyes) contributes to overall exposure. Exposure can occur through inhalation, ingestion, eye or skin contact, and absorption through the skin. Concentrations were below the detection limits and therefore, well below the CONN-OSHA PELs.