

Example of a Vapor Intrusion Matrix

Step 1. Does the subslab concentration exceed $\times \text{ug/m}^3$?

No = Vapor intrusion investigation is over for this building

Yes = Consider indoor air sampling

Step 2. Evaluate subslab and indoor air concentrations.

	Indoor Air Concentration (ug/m^3)		
Sub-slab Soil Gas Concentration	(1) <u>No Action</u>	(2) <u>Investigate</u>	(3) <u>Investigate</u>
	(4) <u>Monitor</u>	(5) <u>Monitor or Pursue Remediation</u>	(6) <u>Investigate or Pursue Remediation</u>
	(7) <u>Monitor or Pursue Remediation</u>	(8) <u>Pursue Remediation or Monitor</u>	(9) <u>Pursue Remediation</u>

Non-Cancer Assessment

Sub-slab Soil Gas Concentration	Indoor Air Concentration (ug/m ³)	
	(1) <u>No Action</u>	(2) <u>Investigate</u>
	(3) <u>Monitor/ Remediate</u>	(4) <u>Remediate</u>

VI Decisions

- VI Profile
 - Subslab
 - Indoor/Basement
 - Indoor/First Floor Living Space
 - Ambient Concentrations
- Confounding Internal Sources
- Confounding External Sources

Key Points in VI Decisions

- Decision to remediate is not based on one piece of information
- Complexity and uncertainty is associated with the fate and transport mechanism of vapors
- Multiple lines of evidence are used in the decision making
- Rely on “VI Team” to ensure consistency in decisions within EPA Region 2

Next Steps – Subslab and Indoor Air

- Evaluate data for subslab and indoor air
- Meet with management to discuss next steps
- Inform residents regarding results
 - No action
 - Further sampling
 - Remediation
- Follow-up as necessary



Questions and Answers