

## Errata for OSWER Technical Guide For Assessing And Mitigating The Vapor Intrusion Pathway From Subsurface Vapor Sources To Indoor Air (OSWER Publication 9200.2-154)

### Erratum, (Section 6.3.5):

*Example: Time-integrated samples of indoor air, outdoor air, and subslab soil gas were collected contemporaneously for a building that overlies shallow groundwater that is contaminated with a suite of vapor-forming chemicals (designated as VFCA, VFCE, VFCC, and VFCD). The sampling results are summarized as follows:*

Vapor-forming Chemical in Groundwater	Time-weighted Sample Concentrations ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )			Ratio of Subslab Concentration to Indoor Air Concentration
	Subslab Soil Gas	Indoor Air	Outdoor Air	
VFCA	1	0.65	0.75	<del>31.5</del>
VFCE	33,000	26	0.18	1,300
VFCC	5,200	5.8	0.14	900
VFCD	15,000	15	0.51	1,000

### Erratum, Footnote 154 (Section 6.4.1):

From their high-frequency, measured data, Holton et al. formulated a synthetic data set (simulating one-day-average concentrations), which they used to estimate that a single, randomly drawn, one-day sample had an approximately eighty percent chance of being less than the true mean (Holton et al. 2013b; see Figure 8 therein). Four one-day samples, each randomly drawn from one of the four seasons, (“four quarterly, one-day samples”) had an approximately forty percent chance of all being less than the true mean (Holton et al. 2013b; see Table 1 therein). When the true mean was assumed to exceed the risk-based action level (“target concentration” in their parlance) by two or five times, they estimated that a four quarterly, one-day samples single, randomly drawn, one-day sample had a twenty percent or six percent chance, respectively, of all not detecting the exceedance (Holton et al. 2013b; see Table 1 therein).

### Erratum, Appendix A (Section A.4):

The recommended attenuation factors (see Sections AB.3.2 through AB.3.5) are proposed for use for nonresidential buildings as well as residential buildings.