<u>Erratum</u>

The Inventory of Sources and Environmental Releases of Dioxin-like Compounds in the United States: The Year 2000 Update

August 9, 2005

EPA released on May 6, 2005 the draft external review document, *The Inventory of Sources and Environmental Releases of Dioxin-like Compounds in the United States: The Year 2000 Update*, EPA/600/P-03?002A, March 2005. During the public comment period of May 6 to July 5, 2005, industry trade associations identified errors in the document that reduce the estimated environmental releases of dioxin for the year 2000 by 87 g TEQ or from 1,529 g to 1442 g (a 6% change). These errors are:

1. Cement Kiln burning hazardous waste should be 18.8 g TEQDF-WHO98 for the year 2000, not 68.4 g WHO-TEQ/yr. This is a difference of 49.6 g.

2. Primary Magnesium Smelting should be 4.2 g TEQDF-WHO98 for the year 2000, not 42 g WHO-TEQ/yr. This is a difference of 37.8 g.

The errors are further explained as follows:

1. <u>Cement kilns burning hazardous waste.</u>

The current draft of the dioxin sources inventory indicates that cement kilns burning hazardous waste emitted an estimated 68.4 g WHO-TEQ/yr in the year 2000. This was based on a database of emissions testing from 1997 and used by OSWER in their regulatory determination of 1999. We received comment from the Cement Kiln Recycling Coalition indicating that our emission estimate is too high, and that we may have incorporated emissions from kilns no longer combusting hazardous waste and/or that had reduced their dioxin emissions. We have determined that several cement kilns we had assumed were burning hazardous waste had actually stopped burning hazardous waste in the year 2000 and/or lowered their emissions. These kilns include: Lone Star Industries in Greencastle, IN; Ash Grove Cement in Chanute, KS (2 kilns); Lafarge Cement in Alpena, MI; Heartland Cement in Independence, KS, Medusa Cement in Wampum, PA; and Medusa Cement in Demopolis, AL. This was confirmed this with the EPA's Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response. Incorporating these changes reduces our emission estimate to 18.8 g TEQDF-WHO98 for the year 2000 (a value that is 3.6 times lower than what is in the draft document).

2. <u>Primary magnesium smelting.</u>

EPA overestimated domestic production (the activity level) of magnesium by a factor of 10 for the year 2000. This was due to a typographical error in the transcription of the amount of magnesium processed. In 2000, the Magnesium Corporation of America facility near Rowley, Utah, was the only operational magnesium smelting facility in the U.S. Production capacity at this facility was 41,000 metric tons in 2000, not 410,000 metric tons as reported in the draft document. This caused the estimate of dioxin release to decrease 10 fold.