1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE

CHAPTER 7. REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES

Pertinent international and national regulations, advisories, and guidelines regarding 1,1,1-trichloroethane in air, water, and other media are summarized in Table 7-1. This table is not an exhaustive list, and current regulations should be verified by the appropriate regulatory agency.

ATSDR develops MRLs, which are substance-specific guidelines intended to serve as screening levels by ATSDR health assessors and other responders to identify contaminants and potential health effects that may be of concern at hazardous waste sites. See Section 1.3 and Appendix A for detailed information on the MRLs for 1,1,1-trichloroethane.

Table 7-1. Regulations and Guidelines Applicable to 1,1,1-Trichloroethane								
Agency	Description	Information	Reference					
	Air							
EPA	RfC		IRIS 2007					
	Acute RfCs							
	1 hour	9 mg/m ³ (1.6 ppm)						
	4 hours and 8 hours	7 mg/m ³ (1.3 ppm)						
	24 hours	6 mg/m ³ (1.1 ppm)						
	Short-term RfC	5 mg/m ³ (0.9 ppm)						
	Subchronic RfC	5 mg/m ³ (0.9 ppm)						
	Chronic RfC	5 mg/m ³ (0.9 ppm)						
WHO	Air quality guidelines	No data	WHO 2010					
Water & Food								
EPA	Drinking water standards and health advisories		EPA 2018a					
	1-Day health advisory (10-kg child)	100 mg/L						
	10-Day health advisory (10-kg child)	40 mg/L						
	DWEL ^a	70 mg/L						
	National primary drinking water regulations		EPA 2009					
	MCL	0.2 mg/L						
	MCLG	0.2 mg/L						
	RfD	_	IRIS 2007					
	Chronic RfD	2 mg/kg/day						
	Subchronic RfD	7 mg/kg/day						

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Agency	Description	Information	Reference				
WHO	Drinking water quality guidelines	Not established	WHO 2022				
FDA	Substances added to food (formerly EAFUS	S) Not listed	FDA 2023				
	Allowable level in bottled water	0.20 mg/L	<u>FDA 2022</u>				
	Cance	er					
HHS	Carcinogenicity classification	No data	NTP 2021				
EPA	Carcinogenicity classification	No data [♭]	<u>IRIS 2007</u>				
IARC	Carcinogenicity classification	Group 2A ^c	IARC 2022				
Occupational							
OSHA	PEL (8-hour TWA) for general industry,	350 ppm	OSHA 2021a, 2021b				
	construction, and shipyards	(1,900 mg/m ³)	<u>2021c</u>				
NIOSH	15-minute ceiling REL	350 ppm	NIOSH 2019				
		(1,900 mg/m³) ^d					
Emergency Criteria							
NIOSH	IDLH	700 ppm	NIOSH 2019				
EPA	AEGLs-air		EPA 2018c				
	AEGL 1°						
	10-minute, 30-minute, 60-minute, 4-hour, 8-hour	230 ppm					
	AEGL 2 ^e						
	10-minute	930 ppm					
	30-minute	670 ppm					
	60-minute	600 ppm					
	4-hour	380 ppm					
	8-hour	310 ppm					
	AEGL 3 ^e						
	10-minute	4,200 ppm					
	30-minute	4,200 ppm					
	60-minute	4,200 ppm					
	4-hour	2,700 ppm					
	8-hour	2,100 ppm					

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Table 7-1. Regulations and Guidelines Applicable to 1,1,1-Trichloroethane							
Agency	Description	Information	Reference				
DOE	PACs-air		DOE 2000				
	PAC-1 ^f	230 ppm					
	PAC-2 ^f	600 ppm					
	PAC-3 ^f	4,200 ppm					

^aDWEL: A lifetime exposure level, assuming 100% exposure from drinking water, at which adverse, noncarcinogenic health effects would not be expected to occur.

AEGL = acute exposure guideline level; DOE = Department of Energy; DWEL = drinking water equivalent level; EAFUS = Everything Added to Food in the United States; EPA = Environmental Protection Agency; FDA = Food and Drug Administration; HHS = Department of Health and Human Services; IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer; IDLH = immediately dangerous to life or health; IRIS = Integrated Risk Information System; MCL = maximum contaminant level; MCLG = maximum contaminant level goal; NIOSH = National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health; NTP = National Toxicology Program; OSHA = Occupational Safety and Health Administration; PAC = protective action criteria; PEL = permissible exposure limit; REL = recommended exposure limit; RfC = inhalation reference concentration; RfD = oral reference dose; TWA = time-weighted average; WHO = World Health Organization

blnadequate information to assess carcinogenic potential.

^cGroup 2A: probably carcinogenic to humans.

dNIOSH recommends that 1,1,1-trichloroethane be treated in the workplace with caution because of its structural similarity to four chloroethanes shown to be carcinogenic in animals (NIOSH 2018).

^eDefinitions of AEGL terminology are available from EPA (2018b).

^fDefinitions of PAC terminology are available from DOE (2023).