



Emerging Contaminant – 1,4-Dioxane

December 2010



FACT SHEET

At a Glance

- ❖ Flammable liquid and a fire hazard. Potentially explosive if exposed to light or air.
- ❖ Found at many federal facilities because of its widespread use as a stabilizer in chlorinated solvents, paint strippers, greases, and waxes.
- ❖ Short-lived in the atmosphere, may leach readily from soil to ground water, migrates rapidly in ground water, and is relatively resistant to biodegradation in the subsurface.
- ❖ Classified as “likely to be carcinogenic to humans” by all routes of exposure.
- ❖ Contact may cause eye and skin irritation and burns, coughing, or shortness of breath.
- ❖ No federal drinking water standards have been established. Many states and EPA regions have set guidelines and action levels.
- ❖ Modifications to existing sample preparation procedures may be needed to achieve the increased sensitivity needed for dioxane detection. High-temperature sample preparation techniques improve the recovery of dioxane.
- ❖ Common treatment technologies include advanced oxidation processes and ex situ bioremediation.

Introduction

An “emerging contaminant” is a chemical or material that is characterized by a perceived, potential, or real threat to human health or the environment or a lack of published health standards. A contaminant may also be “emerging” because a new source or a new pathway to humans has been discovered, or a new detection method or treatment technology has been developed (DoD 2010). This fact sheet, developed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Federal Facilities Restoration and Reuse Office (FFRRO), provides a brief summary of the emerging contaminant 1,4-Dioxane, including physical and chemical properties; environmental and health impacts; existing federal and state guidelines; detection and treatment methods; and additional sources of information.

1,4-Dioxane is a probable carcinogen and has been found in ground water at sites throughout the United States. The physical and chemical properties and behavior of 1,4-Dioxane create challenges for its characterization and treatment. It is highly mobile and has not been shown to readily biodegrade in the environment. This fact sheet is intended for use by site managers faced with addressing 1,4-Dioxane at cleanup sites or in drinking water supplies and for those in a position to consider whether 1,4-Dioxane should be added to the analytical suite for site investigations.

What is 1,4-Dioxane?

- ❖ 1,4-Dioxane is a synthetic industrial chemical that is completely miscible in water (EPA 2006).
- ❖ Synonyms include dioxane, dioxan, p-dioxane, diethylene dioxide, diethylene oxide, diethylene ether, and glycol ethylene ether (Mohr 2001).
- ❖ 1,4-Dioxane is unstable at elevated temperatures and pressures and is potentially explosive if exposed to light or air (Alexeeff 1998).
- ❖ It is used as a stabilizer for chlorinated solvents such as 1,1,1-trichloroethane (TCA); a solvent for impregnating cellulose acetate membrane filters; a wetting and dispersing agent in textile processes; and as a laboratory cryoscopic solvent for molecular mass determinations (ATSDR 2007; EPA 2006).
- ❖ It is used in many products, including paint strippers, dyes, greases, varnishes, and waxes. 1,4-Dioxane is also found as an impurity in antifreeze and aircraft deicing fluids and in some consumer products (deodorants, shampoos, and cosmetics) (ATSDR 2007; EPA 2006; Mohr 2001).
- ❖ 1,4-Dioxane is a likely contaminant at many federal facilities because of its widespread use.

What is 1,4-Dioxane? (continued)

- ❖ Residues may be present in manufactured food additives, 1,4-Dioxane-containing food packaging materials, or on food crops treated with pesticides that contain 1,4-Dioxane (such as, vine-ripened tomatoes) (DHHS 2002).
- ❖ It is also a by-product in the manufacture of polyethylene terephthalate (PET) plastic and is used as a purifying agent in the manufacture of pharmaceuticals (Mohr 2001).

Exhibit 1: Physical and Chemical Properties of 1,4-Dioxane (ATSDR 2007; EPA IRIS 2010)

Property	Value
CAS Number	000123-91-1
Physical Description (physical state at room temperature)	Flammable liquid with a faint, pleasant odor
Molecular weight (g/mol)	88.10
Water solubility (mg/L at 25°C)	Soluble in water
Boiling point (°C)	101.1 °C at 760 mm Hg
Vapor pressure at 25°C (mm Hg)	40
Specific gravity	1.033
Octanol-water partition coefficient (log K _{ow})	-0.27
Organic carbon partition coefficient (log K _{oc})	1.23
Henry's law constant (atm m ³ /mol)	4.80 X 10 ⁻⁶

Notes: g/mol – grams per mole; mg/L – milligrams per liter; °C – degrees Celsius; mm Hg – millimeters of mercury; atm m³/mol – atmosphere-cubic meters per mole.

What are the environmental impacts of 1,4-Dioxane?

- ❖ 1,4-Dioxane is typically found at solvent release sites and PET manufacturing facilities (Mohr 2001).
- ❖ It is short-lived in the atmosphere, with a 6- to 10-hour half-life (Mohr 2001). Breakdown products include aldehydes and ketones.
- ❖ It may migrate rapidly in ground water, ahead of other contaminants, and does not volatilize rapidly from surface water bodies (EPA 2006).
- ❖ It is weakly retarded by sorption to soil particles and may move rapidly from soil to ground water (EPA 2006).
- ❖ It is relatively resistant to biodegradation and does not bioconcentrate in the food chain (ATSDR 2007; Mohr 2001).
- ❖ It has been identified at 31 of the 1,689 sites on EPA's National Priorities List (NPL); it may be present (but samples were not analyzed for it) at many other sites (ATSDR 2007).

What are the health effects of 1,4-Dioxane?

- ❖ Potential exposure could occur during production and use of 1,4-Dioxane as a stabilizer or solvent (DHHS 2002).
- ❖ Exposure may occur through inhalation of vapors, ingestion of contaminated food and water, or dermal contact (DHHS 2002).
- ❖ Inhalation is the most common route of human exposure; it is also readily adsorbed through the lungs, skin, and gastrointestinal tract. Distribution is rapid and uniform in lung, liver, kidney, spleen, colon, and skeletal muscle tissue (ATSDR 2007).
- ❖ Workers at industrial sites are at greatest risk of repeated inhalation exposure (DHHS 2002).
- ❖ Exposure may result in irritation of the eyes, nose, throat, and lungs; possible drowsiness; vertigo; headache; and anorexia (ATSDR 2007).
- ❖ Chronic exposure may result in dermatitis, eczema, drying and cracking of skin, and possible liver and kidney damage (ATSDR 2007; EPA OSW 1996).
- ❖ Weakly genotoxic; reproductive effects are unknown (ATSDR 2007).
- ❖ EPA has classified 1,4-Dioxane as "likely to be carcinogenic to humans" by all routes of exposure (EPA IRIS 2010).
- ❖ The chronic oral reference dose (RfD) is 0.03 milligrams per kilogram per day (EPA IRIS 2010).

Are there any federal and state standards and guidelines for 1,4-Dioxane?

- ❖ Water Standards and Guidelines:
 - 1,4-Dioxane may be regulated as hazardous waste when used as a solvent stabilizer (EPA OSW 1996).
 - No federal drinking water standards have been established (DHHS 2002). However, a maximum contaminant level (MCL) is not necessary to determine a cleanup level.
 - EPA Regions 3, 6, and 9 have calculated a screening level of 6.1 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$) for 1,4-Dioxane in tap water, based on a 1 in 10^6 lifetime excess cancer risk. This screening level is not enforceable but provides a useful gauge of relative toxicity (EPA 2010b, c, d).
 - State regulators often use drinking water action levels and health advisories to establish site cleanup goals. Cleanup levels vary by state, ranging from 3 to 85 $\mu\text{g/L}$ in drinking water or ground water. Only Colorado has established an enforceable cleanup standard: facilities must achieve a 6.1 $\mu\text{g/L}$ level by March 2005 and a 3.2 $\mu\text{g/L}$ level by March 2012 (CDPHE 2005).
- ❖ Workplace Exposure Limits:
 - The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) airborne permissible exposure limit (PEL) is 360 milligrams per cubic meter (mg/m^3) or 100 mg/L (EPA OSW 1996; OSHA 1998).
 - The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) threshold limit value (TLV) for dermal exposure is 25 mg/L , and the recommended airborne exposure limit is 20 mg/L averaged over an 8-hour work shift (ACGIH 1998; EPA OSW 1996).
 - The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) has set 500 mg/L as the concentration that is immediately dangerous to life or health (IDLH) and recommended 1 mg/L as the airborne exposure limit (NIOSH 1997).

What detection and site characterization methods are available for 1,4-Dioxane?

- ❖ As a result of the limitations in the analytical methods to detect 1,4-Dioxane, it has been difficult to identify its occurrence in the environment. Modifications to existing sample preparation procedures may be needed to achieve increased sensitivity for 1,4-Dioxane detection (EPA 2006).
- ❖ Conventional analytical methods produced sensitivity levels that were about 100 times greater for 1,4-Dioxane as compared with those for volatile organic compounds (VOCs) (Mohr 2001).
- ❖ High-temperature sample preparation techniques improve the recovery of 1,4-Dioxane. These techniques include purging at elevated temperature (SW-846 Method 5030C); equilibrium headspace analysis (SW-846 Method 5021); vacuum distillation (SW-846 Method 8261A); and azeotropic distillation (SW-846 Method 5031) (EPA 2000, 2006).
- ❖ It is recommended that ground water samples be analyzed for 1,4-Dioxane where TCA is a known contaminant.

What technologies are being used to treat 1,4-Dioxane?

- ❖ Pump-and-treat (P&T) remediation is potentially applicable when the ex situ treatment is tailored for the unique properties of 1,4-Dioxane (EPA 2006).
- ❖ Commercially available advanced oxidation processes (AOP) using hydrogen peroxide with ultraviolet (UV) light or ozone is used to treat 1,4-Dioxane (EPA 2006; EPA OSW 1996).
- ❖ Ex situ bioremediation using a fixed-film, moving-bed biological treatment system is also used to treat 1,4-Dioxane (EPA 2006).
- ❖ Phytoremediation is being explored as a means to remove the compound from shallow ground water. Research on hybrid poplars has demonstrated their ability to take up and effectively degrade or deactivate 1,4-Dioxane (EPA 2001, EPA 2010a).
- ❖ Microbial degradation in engineered bioreactors has been documented under enhanced conditions or where selected strains of bacteria capable of degrading 1,4-dioxane are cultured (EPA 2006, EPA 2010a).
- ❖ Photocatalysis has been shown to remove 1,4-Dioxane in aqueous solutions (Purifics ES Inc. 2006; Vescovi et al. 2010).
- ❖ Other in-well combined treatment technologies being assessed include air sparging; soil vapor extraction; and dynamic subsurface ground water circulation (Odah et al. 2005).

Where can I find more information about 1,4-Dioxane?

- ❖ Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR). 2007. "Toxicological Profile for 1,4-Dioxane."
<http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/tp187.pdf>
- ❖ Alexeeff, G. 1998. Office of Environmental Hazard Assessment. Memorandum: 1,4-Dioxane Action Level.
<http://oehha.ca.gov/water/pals/pdf/PAL14DIOXAN.pdf>
- ❖ American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH). 1998. Threshold Limit Values (TLVs) for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents Biological Exposure Indices for 1998. Cincinnati, Ohio.
- ❖ Colorado Department of Public Health and the Environment (CDPHE). 2005. Regulation No 31.
<http://www.epa.gov/waterscience/standards/wgslibrary/co/reg31-20051231.pdf>
- ❖ International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC). 1999. "Re-Evaluation of Some Organic Chemicals, Hydrazine and Hydrogen Peroxide." Monographs on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risk of Chemicals to Man. Volume 71. Pages 589 to 602.
- ❖ Mohr, T.K.G. 2001. "Solvent Stabilizers White Paper." Prepublication Copy. Santa Clara Valley Water District of California. San Jose, California.
- ❖ National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH). 1997. "Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards." Cincinnati, Ohio. Page 120.
- ❖ Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). 1998. "Occupational Safety and Health Standards, Toxic and Hazardous Substances." 29 Code of Federal Regulations 1910.1000.
- ❖ Odah, M.M., R. Powell, and D.J. Riddle. 2005. "ART in-well technology proves effective in treating 1,4-Dioxane contamination." Remediation Journal. Volume 15 (3), Pages 51 to 64.
- ❖ Purifics ES Inc. 2006. Case History: 1,4 Dioxane Remediation 1.
<http://www.purifics.com/solutions/pdf/Case%20History%20-%201,4-Dioxane%201.pdf>
- ❖ U.S. Department of Defense (DoD). 2010. Emerging Chemical & Material Risks.
<https://www.denix.osd.mil/portal/page/portal/CMR/MD/ECMR>
- ❖ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS). 2002. 1,4-Dioxane, CAS No. 123-91-1, Report on Carcinogens, 10th Edition.
- ❖ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Office of Solid Waste (OSW). 1996. Solven^{ts} Study. EPA 530-R-96-017, 52 pages.
- ❖ EPA. 2000. "Method 8261. Volatile Organic Compounds by Vacuum Distillation in Combination with Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectroscopy (VD/GC/MS)." In: SW-846 Draft Update IVB.
- ❖ EPA. 2001. "Brownfields Technology Primer: Selecting and Using Phytoremediation for Site Cleanup." EPA 542-R-01-006.
- ❖ EPA. 2006. "Treatment Technologies for 1,4-Dioxane: Fundamentals and Field Applications." EPA 542-R-06-009.
<http://www.epa.gov/tio/download/remed/542r06009.pdf>
- ❖ EPA. 2010a. "1,4 Dioxane Treatment Technologies." http://www.clu-in.org/contaminantfocus/default.focus/sec/1,4-Dioxane/cat/Treatment_Technologies/
- ❖ EPA. 2010b. Region 6. Human Health Medium-Specific Screening Level.
http://www.epa.gov/region6/6pd/rcra_c/pd-n/screen.htm
- ❖ EPA. 2010c. Region 3. Human Health Risk Assessment – Risk-Based Concentrations Table.
<http://www.epa.gov/reg3hwmd/risk/human/index.htm>
- ❖ EPA. 2010d. Region 9. Regional Screening Levels.
<http://www.epa.gov/region9/superfund/prg/index.html>
- ❖ EPA Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS). 2010. "1,4-Dioxane (CASRN 123-91-1)."
<http://www.epa.gov/iris/subst/0326.htm>
- ❖ Vescovi T., H. Coleman, and R. Amal. 2010. "The Effect of pH on UV-based advanced oxidation technologies- 1,4-Dioxane degradation." Journal of Hazardous Materials. Volume 182. Pages 75 to 79.

Additional information on 1,4-Dioxane can be found at www.cluin.org/dioxane

Contact Information

If you have any questions or comments on this fact sheet, please contact: Mary Cooke, FFRRO, by phone at (703) 603-8712 or by e-mail at cooke.maryt@epa.gov.