

OHIO EPA SURFACE WATER QUALITY CRITERION FACT SHEET

Page 1 of 2

Chemical Name: 1,4-Dioxane Developed by: Chris J. SkalskiCAS # 123-91-1 Data Retrieval Date: 3-10-03Internal Code # --- Fact Sheet Preparation Date: 3-11-03Reviewed by: Bob HeitzmanACUTE DATA

<u>SPECIES</u>	<u>EC₅₀/LC₅₀</u> <u>(µg/l)</u>	<u>TEST TYPE^a</u>	<u>DURATION</u> <u>(HOURS)</u>	<u>SMAV^b</u> <u>(µg/l)</u>	<u>GMAV^b</u> <u>(µg/l)</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u> <u>NUMBER</u>
Bluegill <i>Lepomis macrochirus</i>	>10,000,000	S,U	96	>10,000,000	>10,000,000	1
Fathead Minnow <i>Pimephales promelas</i>	9,340,000	F,M	96	9,340,000	9,340,000	2
	9,550,000 ^c	F,M	96			2

^a S = static; F = flow through; M = measured; U = unmeasured.^b SMAV = Species Mean Acute Value; GMAV = Genus Mean Acute Value.^c Data not used to calculate the SMAV since cloudiness associated with a reaction between the test chemical and the test apparatus was reported and may have affected the toxicity results.CHRONIC DATA

<u>SPECIES</u>	<u>CHRONIC VALUE</u> <u>(µg/l)</u>	<u>SMCV^a</u> <u>METHOD</u>	<u>GMCV^a</u> <u>(µg/l)</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u> <u>(µg/l)</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>
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No Chronic Data

^a SMCV = Species Mean Chronic Value; GMCV = Genus Mean Chronic Value.REFERENCES

1. Dawson, G.W., A.L. Jennings, D. Drozdowski and E. Rider. 1977. The Acute Toxicity of 47 Industrial Chemicals to Fresh and Saltwater Fishes. J. Hazard. Mater. 1(4):303-318.
2. Geiger, D.L., L.T. Brooke and D.J. Call. 1990. Acute Toxicities of Organic Chemicals to Fathead Minnows (*Pimephales promelas*), Vol. 5. Center for Lake Superior Environmental Studies, Univ. of Wisconsin, Superior, WI: 332 p.

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Page 2 of 2

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CALCULATION OF ACUTE AQUATIC VALUE (AAV)^a

<u>Data Requirement</u> <u>OAC 3745-1-36(A)(1)</u>	<u>SPECIES</u>	<u>GMAV</u> <u>(µg/l)</u>
(b)	Bluegill	>10,000,000
(c)	Fathead minnow	9,340,000

Secondary Acute Factor (SAF) =

Secondary Acute Value (SAV) = Lowest GMAV ÷ SAF

$$= \div$$

$$= \mu\text{g/l}$$

Tier II Acute Aquatic Value (AAV) = SAV ÷ 2

$$= \div 2$$

$$= \mu\text{g/l}$$

CALCULATION OF CHRONIC AQUATIC VALUE (CAV)^a

Experimentally determined Acute-Chronic Ratios (ACRs):

<u>SPECIES</u>	<u>ACUTE VALUE</u> <u>(µg/l)</u>	<u>CHRONIC VALUE</u> <u>(µg/l)</u>	<u>ACUTE-CHRONIC</u> <u>RATIO</u>	<u>SPECIES MEAN</u> <u>ACR</u>
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No Acute - to - Chronic Ratios Available

Secondary Acute-Chronic Ratio (SACR) = $\sqrt[3]{(18)(18)(18)} = 18$

Chronic Aquatic Value (CAV) = SAV ÷ SACR

$$= \div 18$$

$$= \mu\text{g/l}$$

^aSee Ohio Administrative Code 3745-1-36 effective February 22, 2002.