

1,2,3-Trichloropropane (1,2,3-TCP)

- Legal Limit (the Maximum Contaminant Level, or MCLⁱ): No MCL has been established by California or the federal government; however the CA State Water Board began the rulemaking process in January 2016 and expects an MCL to be adopted by 2017.
- Notification Level: 0.005 µg/Lⁱⁱ
- Public Health Goal (PGH): 0.0007 μg/Liii

Common sources of the contaminant in the Central Valley

Most 1,2,3-TCP contamination stems from the extensive application of soil fumigants manufactured by Shell Oil and Dow Chemical Company containing the unnecessary impurity 1,2,3-TCP prior to the 1980s. 1,2,3-TCP has also been used as an industrial solvent, and as a cleaning and degreasing agent. Even though 1,2,3-TCP is no longer being applied to fields as a pesticide ingredient, it is extremely persistent and remains in groundwater a very long time.

Possible health effects of short-term exposurevi

Irritation of the skin, nose, eyes, and/or throat Drowsiness Headache Impacts concentration, memory, and muscle coordination

Possible health of effects of long-term exposure

Liver and kidney damage^{vii} Cancer^{viii ix}

Sensitive populations

Communities in agricultural regions (even many urban areas that were former agricultural regions) frequently have 1,2,3-TCP in their groundwater from its historic application as a pesticide byproduct. x, xi Communities at locations that manufactured the chemical or near hazardous waste sites where 1,2,3-TCP was improperly stored or disposed, are also at risk. Fetuses, infants, and children have higher sensitivity to carcinogenic chemicals.

Pathways of exposurexii

Exposure can occur through inhalation, dermal (skin) exposure, or ingestion of contaminated water (by drinking, cooking, showering, etc.).

Tips for reducing exposure at home

- Buy bottled water for drinking, cooking, making ice cubes, and brushing teeth.
- Avoid bathing, showering, or washing dishes or produce with hot water that produces steam.
- When showering, remember to keep your mouth closed in order to avoid accidental exposure.
- Contact the Community Water Center to learn more or to get involved in our campaign to establish a health-protective drinking water standard for 1,2,3-TCP. http://www.communitywatercenter.org/123 tcp

Community-driven water solutions through organizing, education, and advocacy.

1,2,3-TCP References

¹ The Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water, as set by the federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the California State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB).

ii The Notification Level is a health-advisory level established by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking water/certlic/drinkingwater/123TCP.shtml

iii ibid

iv http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/gama/docs/coc tcp123.pdf

^v http://www2.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2014-03/documents/ffrrofactsheet_contaminant_tcp_january2014_final.pdf

vi ibid

vii ibid

viii http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/123TCP.shtml

ix http://ntp.niehs.nih.gov/ntp/roc/content/profiles/trichloropropane.pdf

^{*} http://www2.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2014-03/documents/ffrrofactsheet contaminant tcp january2014 final.pdf

xi http://www.sherleff.com/1-2-3-trichloropropane-tcp.html

xii http://ntp.niehs.nih.gov/ntp/roc/content/profiles/trichloropropane.pdf, http://www2.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2014-03/documents/ffrrofactsheet contaminant tcp january2014 final.pdf