TOXICOLOGICAL PROFILE FOR CARBON DISULFIDE

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES Public Health Service Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry

CARBON DISULFIDE ii

DISCLAIMER

The use of company or product name(s) is for identification only and does not imply endorsement by the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry.

CARBON DISULFIDE iii

UPDATE STATEMENT

A Toxicological Profile for Carbon Disulfide was released in September 1992. This edition supersedes any previously released draft or final profile.

Toxicological profiles are revised and republished as necessary, but no less than once every three years. For information regarding the update status of previously released profiles, contact ATSDR at:

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry Division of Toxicology/Toxicology Information Branch 1600 Clifton Road NE, E-29 Atlanta, Georgia 30333

				1	
:					

FOREWORD

This toxicological profile is prepared in accordance with guidelines* developed by the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The original guidelines were published in the *Federal Register* on April 17, 1987. Each profile will be revised and republished as necessary.

The ATSDR toxicological profile succinctly characterizes the toxicologic and adverse health effects information for the hazardous substance described therein. Each peer-reviewed profile identifies and reviews the key literature that describes a hazardous substance's toxicologic properties. Other pertinent literature is also presented, but is described in less detail than the key studies. The profile is not intended to be an exhaustive document; however, more comprehensive sources of specialty information are referenced.

The focus of the profiles is on health and toxicologic information; therefore, each toxicological profile begins with a public health statement that describes, in nontechnical language, a substance's relevant toxicological properties. Following the public health statement is information concerning levels of significant human exposure and, where known, significant health effects. The adequacy of information to determine a substance's health effects is described in a health effects summary. Data needs that are of significance to protection of public health are identified by ATSDR and EPA.

Each profile includes the following:

- (A) The examination, summary, and interpretation of available toxicologic information and epidemiologic evaluations on a hazardous substance to ascertain the levels of significant human exposure for the substance and the associated acute, subacute, and chronic health effects;
- (B) A determination of whether adequate information on the health effects of each substance is available or in the process of development to determine levels of exposure that present a significant risk to human health of acute, subacute, and chronic health effects; and
- (C) Where appropriate, identification of toxicologic testing needed to identify the types or levels of exposure that may present significant risk of adverse health effects in humans.

The principal audience for the toxicological profiles is health professionals at the Federal, State, and local levels; interested private sector organizations and groups; and members of the public.

This profile reflects ATSDR's assessment of all relevant toxicologic testing and information that has been peer-reviewed. Staff of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and other Federal scientists have also reviewed the profile. In addition, this profile has been peer-reviewed by a nongovernmental panel and was made available for public review. Final responsibility for the contents and views expressed in this toxicological profile resides with ATSDR.

David Satcher, M.D., Ph.D.

Administrator

Agency for Toxic Substances and

Disease Registry

*Legislative Background

The toxicological profiles are developed in response to the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986 (Public Law 99-499) which amended the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA or Superfund). This public law directed ATSDR to prepare toxicological profiles for hazardous substances most commonly found at facilities on the CERCLA National Priorities List and that pose the most significant potential threat to human health, as determined by ATSDR and the EPA. The availability of the revised priority list of 275 hazardous substances was announced in *the Federal Register* on April 29,1996 (61 FR 18744). For prior versions of the list of substances, see *Federal Register* notices dated April 17,1987 (52 FR 12866); October 20, 1988 (53 FR 41280); October 26,1989 (54 FR 43619); October 17,1990 (55 FR 42067); October 17, 1991 (56 FR 52166); October 28,1992 (57 FR 48801); and February 28,1994 (59 FR 9486). Section 104(I)(3) of CERCLA, as amended, directs the Administrator of ATSDR to prepare a toxicological profile for each substance on the list.

CHEMICAL MANAGER(S)/AUTHOR(S):

Henry Abadin, MSPH ATSDR, Division of Toxicology, Atlanta, GA

John J. Liccione, Ph.D. Sciences International, Inc., Alexandria, VA

THE PROFILE HAS UNDERGONE THE FOLLOWING ATSDR INTERNAL REVIEWS:

- 1. Green Border Review. Green Border review assures the consistency with ATSDR policy.
- 2. Health Effects Review. The Health Effects Review Committee examines the health effects chapter of each profile for consistency and accuracy in interpreting health effects and classifying end points.
- 3. Minimal Risk Level Review. The Minimal Risk Level Workgroup considers issues relevant to substance-specific minimal risk levels (MRLs), reviews the health effects database of each profile, and makes recommendations for derivation of MRLs.

				1	
:					

CARBON DISULFIDE ix PEER REVIEW

A peer review panel was assembled for carbon disulfide. The panel consisted of the following members:

- 1. Dr. Henry Peters, Professor of Neurology, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI
- 2. Dr. Shane Que Hee, Professor of Environmental Health Sciences, UCLA School of Public Health, Los Angeles, CA
- 3. Dr. Robert Rubin, Professor of Toxicology, Environmental Health Sciences, Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health, Baltimore, MD

These experts collectively have knowledge of carbon disulfide's physical and chemical properties, toxicokinetics, key health end points, mechanisms of action, human and animal exposure, and quantification of risk to humans. All reviewers were selected in conformity with the conditions for peer review specified in Section 104(i)(13) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, as amended.

Scientists from the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) have reviewed the peer reviewers' comments and determined which comments will be included in the profile. A listing of the peer reviewers' comments not incorporated in the profile, with a brief explanation of the rationale for their exclusion, exists as part of the administrative record for this compound. A list of databases reviewed and a list of unpublished documents cited are also included in the administrative record.

The citation of the peer review panel should not be understood to imply its approval of the profile's final content. The responsibility for the content of this profile lies with the ATSDR.

·	

CONTENTS

FOREWORD	V
CONTRIBUTORS	vii
PEER REVIEW	ix
LIST OF FIGURES	χv
LIST OF TABLES	vii
 PUBLIC HEALTH STATEMENT WHAT IS CARBON DISULFIDE? WHAT HAPPENS TO CARBON DISULFIDE WHEN IT ENTERS THE ENVIRONMENT? HOW MIGHT I BE EXPOSED TO CARBON DISULFIDE? HOW CAN CARBON DISULFIDE ENTER AND LEAVE MY BODY? HOW CAN CARBON DISULFIDE AFFECT MY HEALTH? 	1 2 3 3
1.6 IS THERE A MEDICAL TEST TO DETERMINE WHETHER I HAVE BEEN EXPOSED TO CARBON DISULFIDE? 1.7 WHAT RECOMMENDATIONS HAS THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT MADE TO PROTECT HUMAN HEALTH? 1.8 WHERE CAN I GET MORE INFORMATION?	5
2.2.1.3 Immunological and Lymphoreticular Effects 2.2.1.4 Neurological Effects 2.2.1.5 Reproductive Effects 2.2.1.6 Developmental Effects 2.2.1.7 Genotoxic Effects 2.2.1.8 Cancer 2.2.2.1 Death 2.2.2.1 Death 2.2.2.2 Systemic Effects 2.2.2.3 Immunological and Lymphoreticular Effects 2.2.2.4 Neurological Effects 2.2.2.5 Reproductive Effects 2.2.2.6 Developmental Effects 2.2.2.7 Genotoxic Effects	7 7 9
2.2.3 Dermal Exposure	62 62 62

CARBON DISULFIDE xii

		2.2.3.2 Systemic Effects	62
		2.2.3.3 Immunological and Lymphoreticular Effects	63
			63
			63
			63
		▲	63
			63
	2.3		63
	2.5		64
		±	64
		1	65
		*	
		*	65
			66
		±	66
		*	68
		•	68
		.	68
			69
			73
		*	73
		2.3.4.2 Oral Exposure	74
		2.3.4.3 Dermal Exposure	74
		2.3.4.4 Other Routes of Exposure	74
	2.4	MECHANISMS OF ACTION	75
	2.5	ELEVANCE TO PUBLIC HEALTH	78
	2.6		86
			87
			92
	2.7	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	94
	2.8		98
	2.9		99
	,	9.1 Reducing Peak Absorption Following Exposure	
		.9.2 Reducing Body Burden	
		9.3 Interfering with the Mechanism of Action for Toxic Effects	
	2 10	DEQUACY OF THE DATABASE	
	2.10	.10.1 Existing Information on Health Effects of Carbon Disulfide	
		.10.2 Identification of Data Needs	
		.10.3 On-going Studies	13
2	CITICI	ICAL AND DUNGICAL INFORMATION	1 =
3.		ICAL AND PHYSICAL INFORMATION	
	3.1	CHEMICAL IDENTITY	
	3.2	HYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES	15
4.		JCTION, IMPORT/EXPORT, USE, AND DISPOSAL	
	4.1	RODUCTION 1	
	4.2	MPORT/EXPORT	
	4.3	JSE	20
	4.4	DISPOSAL 12	25

CARBON DISULFIDE xiii

5.		ENTIAL FOR HUMAN EXPOSURE	
	5.1	OVERVIEW	
	5.2	RELEASES TO THE ENVIRONMENT	
		5.2.1 Air	
		5.2.2 Water	132
		5.2.3 Soil	133
	5.3	ENVIRONMENTAL FATE	134
		5.3.1 Transport and Partitioning	134
		5.3.2 Transformation and Degradation	135
		5.3.2.1 Air	135
		5.3.2.2 Water	136
		5.3.2.3 Sediment and Soil	136
	5.4	LEVELS MONITORED OR ESTIMATED IN THE ENVIRONMENT	136
		5.4.1 Air	136
		5.4.2 Water	
		5.4.3 Sediment and Soil	
		5.4.4 Other Media	
	5.5	GENERAL POPULATION AND OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE	
	5.6	POPULATIONS WITH POTENTIALLY HIGH EXPOSURES	
	5.7	ADEQUACY OF THE DATABASE	
	J.,	5.7.1 Identification of Data Needs	
		5.7.2 On-going Studies	
		21. 20 30 1. 50 1.	
6.	ANA	LYTICAL METHODS	149
	6.1	BIOLOGICAL SAMPLES	
	6.2	ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES	
	6.3	ADEQUACY OF THE DATABASE	
	***	6.3.1 Identification of Data Needs	
		6.3.2 On-going Studies	
7.	REG	ULATIONS AND ADVISORIES	161
8.	REF	BRENCES	167
9.	GLO	SSARY	217
Al	PPENI	DICES	
		CONTRACT DAGGET EXPERT WAS PROPERTY.	
	A. I	MINIMAL RISK LEVEL WORKSHEET	A-3
	ъ.	IGED & CLUDE	D 1
	в. (JSER'S GUIDE	B- 1
	\mathbf{C}	ACRONYMS ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS	C-1

·	

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2-1	Levels of Significant Exposure to Carbon Disulfide - Inhalation	17
Figure 2-2	Levels of Significant Exposure to Carbon Disulfide - Oral	57
Figure 2-3	Proposed Metabolic Pathways for Carbon Disulfide	70
Figure 2-4	Existing Information on Health Effects of Carbon Disulfide	103
Figure 5-1	Frequency of NPL Sites with Carbon Disulfide Contamination	128

·	

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2-1	Levels of Significant Exposure to Carbon Disulfide - Inhalation	11
Table 2-2	Levels of Significant Exposure to Carbon Disulfide - Oral	55
Table 3-1	Chemical Identity of Carbon Disulfide	16
Table 3-2	Physical and Chemical Properties of Carbon Disulfide	17
Table 4-1	Facilities That Manufacture or Process Carbon Disulfide	21
Table 5-1	Releases to the Environment from Facilities That Manufacture or Process Carbon Disulfide	29
Table 5-2	Carbon Disulfide Levels in Breath and Air	38
Table 5-3	Carbon Disulfide in Outdoor Air at Sites in and around New York City 13	39
Table 5-4	Personal Carbon Disulfide Exposure in Some References in the Viscose Study 14	43
Table 6-1	Analytical Methods for Determining Carbon Disulfide in Biological Samples 1:	50
Table 6-2	Analytical Methods for Determining Carbon Disulfide in Environmental Samples . 1:	55
Table 7-1	Regulations and Guidelines Applicable to Carbon Disulfide	62