

7. REGULATIONS AND ADVISORIES

The international, national, and state regulations and guidelines regarding JP-4 and JP-7 in air, water, and other media are summarized in Table 7- 1. There are only a few regulations that are specific to JP-4 and JP-7, but there are more regulations on the major components of JP-4 and JP-7.

ATSDR has derived an intermediate-duration inhalation MRL of 9 mg/m³ for JP-4, based on an increase in hepatic toxicity observed in mice at 500 mg/m³ (Air Force 1984b).

ATSDR has derived a chronic-duration inhalation MRL of 0.3 mg/m³ for JP-7, based on an increase in hepatic toxicity observed in rats at 150 mg/m³ (Air Force 1991).

Under the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act, aviation fuel is designated as a hazardous substance subject to special requirements for packaging, labeling, and transportation (DOT 1989). EPA has established guidelines to control air pollution from aircraft and aircraft engines (EPA 1982e, 1982f) and underground storage tank regulations for petroleum products (EPA 1988e).

7. REGULATIONS AND ADVISORIES

7-1. Regulations and Guidelines Applicable to Jet Fuels^a

Agency	Description	Information	Reference
<u>INTERNATIONAL</u>			
IARC	Carcinogenic classification of jet fuel	Group 3 ^b	IARC 1989
<u>NATIONAL</u>			
Regulations:			
a. Air:			
AFOOSH	PEL TWA (petroleum distillates [naphtha])	400 ppm	Air Force 1989b
	STEL (15 minutes) (petroleum distillates [naphtha])	500 ppm	Air Force 1989b
OSHA	PEL TWA (petroleum distillates [naphtha])	500 ppm	OSHA 1989 (29 CFR 1910.1000)
b. Other			
DOT	Hazardous Material Transportation Act: Aviation fuel is designated as a hazardous material subject to requirements for packaging, shipping, and transporting. (See fuel, aviation)	Yes	DOT 1989 (49 CFR 172.101 Appendix A)
EPA	Technical Standards and Corrective Action Requirements for Owners and Operators of Underground Storage Tanks (UST)	Yes	40 CFR 280 EPA 1988e
Guidelines:			
a. Air			
ACGIH	TLV TWA (gasoline)	300 ppm	ACGIH 1994
	STEL (15 minutes) (gasoline)	500 ppm	ACGIH 1994
EPA	Control of air pollution from aircraft and aircraft engines	Yes	EPA 1982e (40 CFR 87), 1982f
USAF OEHL	TLV TWA (informal guideline) -JP-4	200 ppm	Air Force 1983d
	STEL (informal guideline)-JP4	300 ppm	Air Force 1983d
c. Other			
EPA	Domestic water supply must be virtually free from oil and grease, particularly from the tastes and odors that emanate from petroleum products.	Yes	EPA 1986a
	Clean Water Act: Oil and grease are designated as conventional pollutants. Effluent limitations for oil and grease (polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons) exist for almost all point sources under the general pretreatment standards for new and existing sources.	Yes	EPA 1988b (40 CFR 403.2), 1988c (40 CFR 401.16)

^aInternational, national, and state regulations and guidelines regarding JP-4 and JP-7 in air, water and other media.

^bGroup 3 = Not classifiable as to human carcinogenicity.

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; AFOOSH = Air Force Office of Safety and Health; CFR = Code of Federal Regulations; DOT = Department of Transportation; EPA = Environmental Protection Agency; IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer; JP-4 = jet propellant-4; JP-7 = jet propellant-7; OEHL = Occupational and Environmental Health Laboratory; OSHA = Occupational Safety and Health Administration; PEL = Permissible Exposure Limit; STEL = Short-Term Exposure Limit; TLV = Threshold Limit Value; TWA = Time-Weighted Average; USAF = United States Air Force