# TOXICOLOGICAL PROFILE FOR FLUORIDES, HYDROGEN FLUORIDE, AND FLUORINE

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

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# **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.

## **UPDATE STATEMENT**

A Toxicological Profile for Hydrogen Fluoride, and Fluorine, Draft for Public Comment was released in September 2001. This edition supersedes any previously released draft or final profile.

Toxicological profiles are revised and republished as necessary. For information regarding the update status of previously released profiles, contact ATSDR at:

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Division of Toxicology/Toxicology Information Branch
1600 Clifton Road NE,
Mailstop E-29
Atlanta, Georgia 30333

#### **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 audiences for the toxicological profiles are 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.

> 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 October 25, 2001 (66 FR 54014). 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); February 28, 1994 (59 FR 9486); April 29, 1996 (61 FR 18744); November 17, 1997 (62 FR 61332); and October 21, 1999 (64 FR 56792). Section 104(i)(3) of CERCLA, as amended, directs the Administrator of ATSDR to prepare a toxicological profile for each substance on the list.

### QUICK REFERENCE FOR HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS

Toxicological Profiles are a unique compilation of toxicological information on a given hazardous substance. Each profile reflects a comprehensive and extensive evaluation, summary, and interpretation of available toxicologic and epidemiologic information on a substance. Health care providers treating patients potentially exposed to hazardous substances will find the following information helpful for fast answers to often-asked questions.

## Primary Chapters/Sections of Interest

- **Chapter 1: Public Health Statement**: The Public Health Statement can be a useful tool for educating patients about possible exposure to a hazardous substance. It explains a substance's relevant toxicologic properties in a nontechnical, question-and-answer format, and it includes a review of the general health effects observed following exposure.
- **Chapter 2: Relevance to Public Health**: The Relevance to Public Health Section evaluates, interprets, and assesses the significance of toxicity data to human health.
- **Chapter 3: Health Effects**: Specific health effects of a given hazardous compound are reported by type of health effect (death, systemic, immunologic, reproductive), by route of exposure, and by length of exposure (acute, intermediate, and chronic). In addition, both human and animal studies are reported in this section.
  - **NOTE**: Not all health effects reported in this section are necessarily observed in the clinical setting. Please refer to the Public Health Statement to identify general health effects observed following exposure.

**Pediatrics**: Four new sections have been added to each Toxicological Profile to address child health issues:

Section 1.6 How Can (Chemical X) Affect Children?

Section 1.7 How Can Families Reduce the Risk of Exposure to (Chemical X)?

Section 3.7 Children's Susceptibility

**Section 6.6 Exposures of Children** 

#### **Other Sections of Interest:**

Section 3.8 Biomarkers of Exposure and Effect Section 3.11 Methods for Reducing Toxic Effects

#### **ATSDR Information Center**

The following additional material can be ordered through the ATSDR Information Center:

Case Studies in Environmental Medicine: Taking an Exposure History—The importance of taking an exposure history and how to conduct one are described, and an example of a thorough exposure history is provided. Other case studies of interest include Reproductive and Developmental Hazards; Skin Lesions and Environmental Exposures; Cholinesterase-Inhibiting Pesticide Toxicity; and numerous chemical-specific case studies.

Managing Hazardous Materials Incidents is a three-volume set of recommendations for on-scene (prehospital) and hospital medical management of patients exposed during a hazardous materials incident. Volumes I and II are planning guides to assist first responders and hospital emergency department personnel in planning for incidents that involve hazardous materials. Volume III—

Medical Management Guidelines for Acute Chemical Exposures—is a guide for health care professionals treating patients exposed to hazardous materials.

Fact Sheets (ToxFAQs) provide answers to frequently asked questions about toxic substances.

#### Other Agencies and Organizations

- The National Center for Environmental Health (NCEH) focuses on preventing or controlling disease, injury, and disability related to the interactions between people and their environment outside the workplace. Contact: NCEH, Mailstop F-29, 4770 Buford Highway, NE, Atlanta, GA 30341-3724 Phone: 770-488-7000 FAX: 770-488-7015.
- The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) conducts research on occupational diseases and injuries, responds to requests for assistance by investigating problems of health and safety in the workplace, recommends standards to the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA), and trains professionals in occupational safety and health. Contact: NIOSH, 200 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20201 Phone: 800-356-4674 or NIOSH Technical Information Branch, Robert A. Taft Laboratory, Mailstop C-19, 4676 Columbia Parkway, Cincinnati, OH 45226-1998 Phone: 800-35-NIOSH.
- The National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS) is the principal federal agency for biomedical research on the effects of chemical, physical, and biologic environmental agents on human health and well-being. Contact: NIEHS, PO Box 12233, 104 T.W. Alexander Drive, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709 Phone: 919-541-3212.

#### Referrals

- The Association of Occupational and Environmental Clinics (AOEC) has developed a network of clinics in the United States to provide expertise in occupational and environmental issues. Contact:

  AOEC, 1010 Vermont Avenue, NW, #513, Washington, DC 20005 Phone: 202-347-4976 •

  FAX: 202-347-4950 e-mail: AOEC@AOEC.ORG Web Page: http://www.aoec.org/.
- The American College of Occupational and Environmental Medicine (ACOEM) is an association of physicians and other health care providers specializing in the field of occupational and environmental medicine. Contact: ACOEM, 55 West Seegers Road, Arlington Heights, IL 60005 Phone: 847-818-1800 FAX: 847-818-9266.

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#### THE PROFILE HAS UNDERGONE THE FOLLOWING ATSDR INTERNAL REVIEWS:

- 1. 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.
- 2. 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.
- 3. Data Needs Review. The Research Implementation Branch reviews data needs sections to assure consistency across profiles and adherence to instructions in the Guidance.

#### PEER REVIEW

A peer review panel was assembled for fluorides, hydrogen fluoride, and fluorine. The panel consisted of the following members:

- 1. Jan Ekstrand, Professor & Vice Dean, Board of Research and Postgraduate Education, Nobels väg 5, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden;
- 2. Julie Glowacki, Ph.D., Department of Orthopedic Surgery, Brigham and Women's Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA;
- 3. Michael Kleerekoper, M.B., B.S., F.A.C.P., F.A.C.E., Departments of Internal Medicine, Obstetrics & Gynecology, and Pathology Wayne State University School of Medicine, Detroit, MI;
- 4. Gary Whitford, Ph.D., D.M.D., School of Dentistry, Medical College of Georgia, Augusta, GA.

These experts collectively have knowledge of fluorides, hydrogen fluoride, and fluorine'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**

DISC	CLAIMER	<u></u>	ii
		TEMENT	
FOR	EWORD.		v
QUI	CK REFE	RENCE FOR HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS	vii
		ORS	
PEEI	R REVIEV	<i>W</i>	xi
CON	ITENTS		xiii
LIST	OF FIGU	JRES	.xvii
LIST	OF TAB	LES	xix
1. PU	UBLIC H	EALTH STATEMENT	1
1.1	l WH	AT ARE FLUORIDES, HYDROGEN FLUORIDE, AND FLUORINE?	1
1.2	2 WH	AT HAPPENS TO FLUORIDES, HYDROGEN FLUORIDE, AND FLUORINE EN THEY ENTER THE ENVIRONMENT?	
1.3	HO'	W MIGHT I BE EXPOSED TO FLUORIDES, HYDROGEN FLUORIDE, AND JORINE?	
1.4	HO	W CAN FLUORIDES, HYDROGEN FLUORIDE, AND FLUORINE ENTER AND	
1.5	б НО	AVE MY BODY? W CAN FLUORIDES, HYDROGEN FLUORIDE, AND FLUORINE AFFECT MY	
1.6	6 HO	ALTH?	
1.7	7 HO	ILDREN?W CAN FAMILIES REDUCE THE RISK OF EXPOSURE TO FLUORIDES,	
1 0	НҮ.	DROGEN FLUORIDE, AND FLUORINE? THERE A MEDICAL TEST TO DETERMINE WHETHER I HAVE BEEN	10
1.8		POSED TO FLUORIDES, HYDROGEN FLUORIDE, AND FLUORINE?	11
1.9		AT RECOMMENDATIONS HAS THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT MADE TO	11
1.9		OTECT HUMAN HEALTH?	12
1.1		ERE CAN I GET MORE INFORMATION?	
2. R1	ELEVAN	CE TO PUBLIC HEALTH	15
2.1		CKGROUND AND ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURES TO FLUORIDES,	10
		DROGEN FLUORIDE, AND FLUORINE IN THE UNITED STATES	15
2.2		MMARY OF HEALTH EFFECTS	
2.3	B MIN	NIMAL RISK LEVELS	22
3. H	EALTH E	EFFECTS	29
3.1		RODUCTION	
3.2	2 DIS	CUSSION OF HEALTH EFFECTS BY ROUTE OF EXPOSURE	31
3	3.2.1 In	nhalation Exposure	32
	3.2.1.1	Death	
	3.2.1.2	Systemic Effects	36
	3.2.1.3	Immunological and Lymphoreticular Effects	
	3.2.1.4	Neurological Effects	
	3.2.1.5	Reproductive Effects.	
	3.2.1.6	Developmental Effects	71
	3217	Cancer	71

3.2.2 Oral Exposure	
3.2.2.1 Death	
3.2.2.2 Systemic Effects	
3.2.2.3 Immunological and Lymphoreticular Effects	
3.2.2.4 Neurological Effects	
3.2.2.5 Reproductive Effects	
3.2.2.6 Developmental Effects	114
3.2.2.7 Cancer	
3.2.3 Dermal Exposure	
3.2.3.1 Death	
3.2.3.2 Systemic Effects	
3.2.3.3 Immunological and Lymphoreticular Effects	
3.2.3.4 Neurological Effects	
3.2.3.5 Reproductive Effects	
3.2.3.6 Developmental Effects	
3.2.3.7 Cancer	
3.3 GENOTOXICITY	
3.4 TOXICOKINETICS	
3.4.1 Absorption	
3.4.1.1 Inhalation Exposure	
3.4.1.2 Oral Exposure	
3.4.1.3 Dermal Exposure	
3.4.2 Distribution	
3.4.2.1 Inhalation Exposure	
3.4.2.2 Oral Exposure	
3.4.2.3 Dermal Exposure	
3.4.2.4 Other Routes of Exposure	
3.4.3 Metabolism	
3.4.4 Elimination and Excretion	
3.4.4.1 Inhalation Exposure	
3.4.4.2 Oral Exposure	
3.4.4.3 Dermal Exposure	
3.4.5 Physiologically Based Pharmacokinetic (PBPK)/Pharmacodynamic (PD) Models	
3.5 MECHANISMS OF ACTION	
3.6 TOXICITIES MEDIATED THROUGH THE NEUROENDOCRINE AXIS	
	154
3.8 BIOMARKERS OF EXPOSURE AND EFFECT	
3.8.1 Biomarkers Used to Identify or Quantify Exposure to Fluorides, Hydrogen Fluoride,	
and Fluorine	158
3.8.2 Biomarkers Used to Characterize Effects Caused by Fluorides, Hydrogen Fluoride,	1.60
and Fluorine	
3.9 INTERACTIONS WITH OTHER CHEMICALS	
3.10 POPULATIONS THAT ARE UNUSUALLY SUSCEPTIBLE	
3.11 METHODS FOR REDUCING TOXIC EFFECTS	
3.11.1 Reducing Peak Absorption Following Exposure	
3.11.2 Reducing Body Burden	
3.11.3 Interfering with the Mechanism of Action for Toxic Effects	
3.12 ADEQUACY OF THE DATABASE	168
3.12.1 Existing Information on Health Effects of Fluorides, Hydrogen Fluoride, and	1.60
Fluorine	
3.12.2 Identification of Data Needs	173

3.12.3 Ongoing Studies	185
A CHEMICAL AND DIMINICAL DIFFORMATION	107
4. CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL INFORMATION4.1 CHEMICAL IDENTITY	
4.2 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES	
4.2 THI SICAL AND CHEWICAL I ROI EXTILS	107
5. PRODUCTION, IMPORT/EXPORT, USE, AND DISPOSAL	193
5.1 PRODUCTION	
5.2 IMPORT/EXPORT	
5.3 USE	
5.4 DISPOSAL	200
6. POTENTIAL FOR HUMAN EXPOSURE	203
6.1 OVERVIEW	
6.2 RELEASES TO THE ENVIRONMENT	
6.2.1 Air	
6.2.2 Water	
6.2.3 Soil	
6.3 ENVIRONMENTAL FATE	
6.3.1 Transport and Partitioning	
6.3.2 Transformation and Degradation	
6.3.2.1 Air	
6.3.2.3 Sediment and Soil	
6.3.2.4 Other Media	
6.4 LEVELS MONITORED OR ESTIMATED IN THE ENVIRONMENT	
6.4.1 Air	218
6.4.2 Water	
6.4.3 Sediment and Soil	
6.4.4 Other Environmental Media	
6.5 GENERAL POPULATION AND OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE	
6.6 EXPOSURES OF CHILDREN	
6.8 ADEQUACY OF THE DATABASE	
6.8.1 Identification of Data Needs	
6.8.2 Ongoing Studies	
7. ANALYTICAL METHODS	
7.1 BIOLOGICAL MATERIALS	
7.2 ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES	
7.3 ADEQUACY OF THE DATABASE	
<ul><li>7.3.1 Identification of Data Needs</li><li>7.3.2 Ongoing Studies</li></ul>	
7.3.2 Oligoling Studies	233
8. REGULATIONS AND ADVISORIES	255
9. REFERENCES	265
/. RDI ERENCEO	203
10 CLOSSARV	351

## **APPENDICES**

A.	ATSDR MINIMAL RISK LEVEL AND WORKSHEETS	.A-1
В.	USER'S GUIDE	.B-1
C.	ACRONYMS, ABBREVIATIONS, AND SYMBOLS	. C-1
D.	FLUORIDE AND DENTAL CARIES	.D-1

# **LIST OF FIGURES**

3-1.	Levels of Significant Exposure to Hydrogen Fluoride – Inhalation	41
3-2.	Levels of Significant Exposure to Fluorine – Inhalation	50
3-3.	Levels of Significant Exposure to Fluoride – Inhalation	54
<b>3-4</b> .	Levels of Significant Exposure to Fluoride – Oral	87
3-5.	Conceptual Representation of a Physiologically Based Pharmacokinetic (PBPK) Model for a Hypothetical Chemical Substance	. 150
3-6.	Existing Information on Health Effects of Fluoride	. 170
3-7.	Existing Information on Health Effects of Hydrogen Fluoride/Hydrofluoric Acid	. 171
3-8.	Existing Information on Health Effects of Fluorine	. 172
6-1.	Frequency of NPL Sites with Fluoride, Hydrogen Fluoride, and Fluorine Contamination	. 204

# **LIST OF TABLES**

2-1.	Adequate Intake Levels for Fluoride	16
3-1.	Levels of Significant Exposure to Hydrogen Fluoride – Inhalation	37
3-2.	Levels of Significant Exposure to Fluorine – Inhalation	43
3-3.	Levels of Significant Exposure to Fluoride – Inhalation	53
3-4.	Levels of Significant Exposure to Fluoride – Oral	76
3-5.	Levels of Significant Exposure to Hydrogen Fluoride – Dermal	128
3-6.	Levels of Significant Exposure to Fluoride – Dermal	129
3-7.	Genotoxicity of Fluoride In Vitro	133
3-8.	Genotoxicity of Fluoride In Vivo	135
3-9.	Ongoing Studies on the Health Effects of Fluoride, Hydrogen Fluoride, or Fluorine	186
<b>4-</b> 1.	Chemical Identity of Fluorine, Hydrogen Fluoride, Sodium Fluoride, Fluosilicic Acid, and Sodium Silicofluoride	188
4-2.	Physical and Chemical Properties of Fluorine, Hydrogen Fluoride, Sodium Fluoride, Fluosilicic Acid, and Sodium Silicofluoride	190
5-1.	U.S. Manufacturers of Hydrogen Fluoride, Fluorine, Sodium Fluoride, Fluosilicic Acid, and Sodium Silicofluoride	195
5-2.	Facilities that Produce, Process, or Use Hydrogen Fluoride	196
5-3.	Facilities that Produce, Process, or Use Fluorine	198
6-1.	Releases to the Environment from Facilities that Produce, Process, or Use Hydrogen Fluoride	207
6-2.	Releases to the Environment from Facilities that Produce, Process, or Use Fluorine	210
6-3.	Mean Daily Dietary Intake of Fluoride for Selected Canadian Population Groups	227
6-4.	Comparison of Fluoride Levels (µg/g) in Cow Milk and Infant Formulas	232
6-5.	Levels of Fluoride in Human Tissue and Urine—Selected Studies	235
7-1.	Analytical Methods for Determining Fluoride in Biological Materials	245
7-2.	Analytical Methods for Determining Fluoride in Environmental Samples	247

7-3.	Analytical Methods for Determining Hydrogen Fluoride in Environmental Samples	249
	Regulations and Guidelines Applicable to Fluoride, Sodium Fluoride, Hydrogen Fluoride, and Fluorine	256