SPACECRAFT WATER EXPOSURE GUIDELINES (SWEGs)

Human Health and Performance Directorate

Toxicology Group

Environmental Sciences Branch

Biomedical Research and Environmental Sciences Division

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Baseline

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National Aeronautics and Space Administration

Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center

Houston, Texas

Title: Spacecraft Water Exposure Guidelines (SWEGs)

Document: JSC 63414 Baseline

Date: 07/2017 Page: 2

NASA APPROVAL SHEET

Spacecraft Water Exposure Guidelines (SWEGs)

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Human Haalth and Darfarmance	Title: Spacecraft Water Exposure Guidelines (SWEGs)							
Human Health and Performance	Document:	JSC 63414	Baseline					
Directorate	Date:	07/2017	Page: 3					

CHANGE HISTORY

Requested changes shall be submitted on change request (CR) form and approved by the Biomedical Research and Environmental Sciences (BRES) configuration control board (CCB).

Revision/ PCN	Date	Authorization/Originator/ Phone	Description
Baseline	07/2017	TBD/Valerie E. Ryder/281- 483-4989	NOTE: Previous versions of the document were baselined through the STIC Library and not "BASELINED" through a Board. Therefore, the versioning of the document will start at BASELINE for Configuration/Documentation Management purposes. SWEGs added: Dimethylsilanediol Lead
			SWEGs updated: Total Organic Carbon (TOC) Chemical nomenclature revised to coincide with published NRC SWEGs, Vol. 2: Barium and Barium Salts Cadmium (Inorganic Salts) Manganese (Inorganic Salts) Zinc and Zinc Salts (Inorganic)

Human Haalth and Darfarmance	Title: Spacecraft Water Exposure Guidelines (SWEGs)							
Human Health and Performance	Document:	JSC 63414	Baseline					
Directorate	Date:	07/2017	Page: 4					

SPACECRAFT WATER EXPOSURE GUIDELINES (SWEGS)

2017

The enclosed table lists official Spacecraft Water Exposure Guidelines (SWEGs), which are guideline values set by the NASA/JSC Toxicology Group in cooperation with the National Research Council Committee on Toxicology (NRCCOT) or through publication in the peer-reviewed scientific literature. Based on documented guidance (NRC, 2000), NASA has established SWEGs for 30 chemical compounds that are particularly relevant to water systems on the International Space Station (ISS) as well as on spacecraft for deep-space exploration. Summaries of these SWEGs are presented in tabular form as part of this publication. Complete documentation is provided in the reference section below.

Acute-exposure SWEGs are set for crew water consumption of 1 and 10 days with the understanding that these limits apply only to contingency conditions. These acute-exposure guidelines allow for a moderate risk that the crew will experience some dissatisfaction with the water, but not to the point where it would result in reduced water consumption. In addition, there is only a slight risk that the compound could cause mild symptoms (e.g., nausea, headache) at acute-exposure limits. Accordingly, these limits are not necessarily fully protective of crew health and should not be used as design criteria.

The second group of SWEGs, for exposure periods of 100 and 1000 days, is set with prolonged consumption of water in mind, and allow for no appreciable risk to crew health. This includes considerations for the aesthetic properties of the water. Water that is perceived as smelling or tasting poorly may result in reduced crew consumption; an unacceptable condition for extended spaceflight missions. Longer-term SWEGs are protective against both immediate toxic effects (e.g., gastrointestinal irritation) as well as delayed health impairment (e.g., kidney disease, cancer). Exceedance of a SWEG does not mean that health impairment is certain (there are many other factors that influence ultimate health outcomes), although it does indicate that the crew may be subject to increased risks that must be closely evaluated. Combined effects from multiple chemicals in potable water are not specifically considered when evaluating crewmember exposures, due to the small number of compounds present in potable water and subsequently low risk for cumulative impacts. Cumulative risk may be reevaluated in the future if dictated by changing exposure conditions.

This list of SWEGs is not meant to define the set of compounds that may be of toxicological concern in evaluating/designing a spacecraft water system. Given the relatively small number of chemicals with established SWEGs, it is likely that chemicals will be encountered in spaceflight design or operations that do not have available SWEGs. In these cases, one may think to look to the 76 maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) established by the United States Environmental Protection Agency for municipal water systems (http://www.epa.gov/safewater/mcl.html). However, these limits are designed for a different target population and have a tendency to be overly conservative for direct application to astronauts. Instead, in cases where SWEGs for compounds of interest have not been established, the recommended course of action is to contact the JSC Toxicology Group.



Title: Spacecraft Water Exposure Guidelines (SWEGs) Document: JSC 63414 Baseline Date: 07/2017 Page: 5



SWEGS (Spacecraft Water Exposure Guidelines)

		Pot	FENT	IAL EXPO	SURE	E DURAT	LION		(Mail)
Chemical		1 day	,	10 days	1	00 days	,	1000 days	Remarks:
Acetone	35	500 mg/L	3	500 mg/L	1	50 mg/L		15 mg/L	
	<u>Organ</u>	<u>Effect</u>	<u>Organ</u>	<u>Effect</u>	<u>Organ</u>	<u>Effect</u>	<u>Organ</u>	<u>Effect</u>	
CAS #: 67-64-1	Blood	Marrow Hypoplasia	Blood	Marrow Hypoplasia	Blood	Macrocytic anemia	Blood	Macrocytic anemia	
Reference: Garcia, Hector D. (2007), Acetone, Spacecraft Water Exposure Guidelines for Selected Contaminants, Vol. 2: 11-38. The National Academies Press, Washington, DC.									
Alkylamines (di)		0.3 mg/L).3 mg/L	0	.3 mg/L	<u> </u>	D.3 mg/L	Documented as C1-C4 Mono-, Di-, and
	<u>Organ</u>	Effect	<u>Organ</u>	<u>Effect</u>	<u>Organ</u>	<u>Effect</u>	Organ	<u>Effect</u>	Trialkylamines
CAS #: Variable	Nose	RWC	Nose	RWC	Nose	RWC	Nose	RWC	RWC resulting from unpleasant smell/taste.
Reference: Hampton, Jean M. (2007), C1-C4 Mono-, Di-, and Trialkylamines, Spacecraft Water Exposure Guidelines for Selected Contaminants, Vol. 2: 96-153. The National Academies Press, Washington, DC.									
Alkylamines (mono)		2 mg/L		2 mg/L	2	2 mg/L		2 mg/L	Documented as C1-C4 Mono-, Di-, and
	<u>Organ</u>	<u>Effect</u>	<u>Organ</u>	<u>Effect</u>	<u>Organ</u>	<u>Effect</u>	<u>Organ</u>	<u>Effect</u>	Trialkylamines
CAS #: Variable	Nose	RWC	Nose	RWC	Nose	RWC	Nose	RWC	RWC resulting from unpleasant smell/taste.
Reference: Hampton, Jean M. (2007), C1-C4 Mono-, Di-, and Trialkylamines, Spacecraft Water Exposure Guidelines for Selected Contaminants, Vol. 2: 96-153. The National Academies Press, Washington, DC.									
Alkylamines (tri)).4 mg/L).4 mg/L	0	.4 mg/L	().4 mg/L	Documented as C1-C4 Mono-, Di-, and
	<u>Organ</u>	<u>Effect</u>	<u>Organ</u>	<u>Effect</u>	<u>Organ</u>	<u>Effect</u>	<u>Organ</u>	<u>Effect</u>	Trialkylamines
CAS #: Variable	Nose	RWC	Nose	RWC	Nose	RWC	Nose	RWC	RWC resulting from unpleasant smell/taste.
Reference: Hampton, Jean M. (2007), C1-C4 Mono-, Di-, and Trialkylamines, Spacecraft Water Exposure Guidelines for Selected Contaminants, Vol. 2: 96-153. The National Academies Press, Washington, DC.									

Abbreviations: CNS: Central Nervous System

CV: Cardiovascular

NRC: National Research Council N.S.: Not Set

RWC: Reduced Water Consumption

PNS: Peripheral Nervous System

DCD: Decreased Color Discrimination DCFF: Decreased Critical Flicker Frequency RBC: Red Blood Cells



Title: Spacecraft Water Exposure Guidelines (SWEGs) Document: JSC 63414 Baseline Date: 07/2017 Page: 6



SWEGS (Spacecraft Water Exposure Guidelines) POTENTIAL EXPOSURE DURATION

		Po	TENTI	AL EXP	OSURE	E DURA	ATION		
Chemical		1 day	1	0 days	1	00 days	1	000 days	Remarks:
Ammonia		5 mg/L		1 mg/L		1 mg/L		1 mg/L	RWC resulting from unpleasant smell/taste.
CAS #: 7664-41-7 Reference: James, John T. (2007), Ammonia, Spacecraft Water Exposure Guidelines for Selected Contaminants, Vol. 2: 39-51. The National Academies Press, Washington, DC.	<u>Organ</u> Nose	<u>Effect</u> RWC	Organ Nose	<u>Effect</u> RWC	Organ Nose	<u>Effect</u> RWC	Organ Nose	<i>Effect</i> RWC	-
Antimony	<u>Organ</u>	4 mg/L <u>Effect</u>	<u>Organ</u>	4 mg/L Effect	<u>Organ</u>	4 mg/L <u>Effect</u>	<u>Organ</u>	2 mg/L <u>Effect</u>	And soluble salts
CAS #: Variable Reference: Ramanathan, Raghupathy. (2008), Antimony, Spacecraft Water Exposure Guidelines for Selected Contaminants, Vol. 3: 13-44. The National Academies Press, Washington, DC.	G.I.	Emetic	G.I.	Emetic	G.I.	Emetic	Blood	Hematotoxicity	
Barium and Barium Salts		21 mg/L		21 mg/L		0 mg/L		10 mg/L	
CAS #: Variable Reference: Ramanathan, Raghupathy. (2007), Barium and Barium Salts, Spacecraft Water Exposure Guidelines for Selected Contaminants, Vol. 2: 52-95. The National Academies Press, Washington, DC.	<u>Organ</u> Heart	Effect Cardiotoxicity	Organ Heart	Effect Cardiotoxicity	Organ Nose	<i>Effect</i> RWC	Nose	<i>Effect</i> RWC	
Benzene	2	21 mg/L		2 mg/L	0	.7 mg/L	0	.07 mg/L	
CAS #: 71-43-2	Organ Blood	Effect Immunotoxicity	Organ Blood	Effect Immunotoxicity	Organ Blood	Effect Leukemia	Organ Blood	<u>Effect</u> Leukemia	-
Reference: Khan-Mayberry, Noreen N. & James, John T. (2008), Benzene, Spacecraft Water Exposure Guidelines for Selected Contaminants, Vol. 3: 45-85. The National Academies Press, Washington, DC.	3								

Abbreviations: CNS: Central Nervous System

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Title: Spacecraft Water Exposure Guidelines (SWEGs) Document: JSC 63414 Baseline Date: 07/2017 Page: 7



SWEGS (Spacecraft Water Exposure Guidelines)

		Po	TENTI	AL EXP	OSURE	E DURA	TION		ACI
Chemical		1 day	1	0 days	10	00 days	1	000 days	Remarks:
Cadmium (Inorganic Salts)	1 <u>Organ</u>	.6 mg/L	Organ	.7 mg/L Effect	Organ	.6 mg/L Effect	0.0 <i>Organ</i>)22 mg/L Effect	RWC resulting from unpleasant smell/taste.
CAS #: Variable Reference: Ramanathan, Raghupathy (2007), Cadimium (Inorganic Salts), Spacecraft Water Exposure Guidelines for Selected Contaminants, Vol. 2: 154-263. The National Academies Press, Washington, DC.	G.I.	Emetic	Nose	RWC	Bone	Osteotoxicity	Kidney	Nephrotoxicity	
Caprolactam	2	00 mg/L	1	00 mg/L	10	00 mg/L	10	00 mg/L	
CAS #: 105-60-2 Reference: Ramanathan, Raghupathy. (2007), Caprolactum, Spacecraft Water Exposure Guidelines for Selected	<u>Organ</u> Liver	Effect Hepatotoxicity	Organ Kidney	Effect Nephrotoxicity	Organ Kidney	Effect Nephrotoxicity	Organ Kidney	Effect Nephrotoxicity	
Contaminants, Vol. 2: 264-299. The National Academies Press, Washington, DC.			<u> </u>						
Chloroform	(60 mg/L	(60 mg/L	1	8 mg/L	6	.5 mg/L	RWC resulting from unpleasant smell/taste.
	<u>Organ</u>	<u>Effect</u>	Organ	<u>Effect</u>	<u>Organ</u>	<u>Effect</u>	<u>Organ</u>	<u>Effect</u>	
CAS #: 67-66-3	Nose	RWC	Nose	RWC	Liver	Hepatotoxicity	Liver	Hepatotoxicity	
Reference: Garcia, Hector D. (2004), Chloroform, Spacecraft Water Exposure Guidelines for Selected Contaminants, Vol. 1: 11-56. The National Academies Press, Washington, DC.									
Di-n-butyl phthalate	12	200 mg/L	1	75 mg/L	8	30 mg/L	4	·0 mg/L	
	<u>Organ</u>	<u>Effect</u>	<u>Organ</u>	<u>Effect</u>	<u>Organ</u>	<u>Effect</u>	Organ	<u>Effect</u>	.]
CAS #: 84-74-2	Testes	Injury	Testes	Injury	Blood	Hematotoxicity	Blood	Hematotoxicity	
Reference: James, John T. (2004), Di-n-butyl Phthalate, Spacecraft Water Exposure Guidelines for Selected Contaminants, Vol. 1: 88-120. The National Academies Press, Washington, DC.									

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Title: Spacecraft Water Exposure Guidelines (SWEGs) Document: JSC 63414 Baseline Date: 07/2017 Page: 8



SWEGS (Spacecraft Water Exposure Guidelines)

		Ро	TENTI	AL EXP	OSURI	E DURA	TION		(Ala)
Chemical		1 day	1	0 days	1	00 days	1	000 days	Remarks:
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	<u>Organ</u>	800 mg/L <u>Effect</u>	13 Organ	B00 mg/L <i>Effect</i>	<u>Organ</u>	30 mg/L Effect	<u>Organ</u>	20 mg/L <i>Effect</i>	-
CAS #: 117-81-7 Reference: James, John T. (2004), Di(2-ethylhexyl) Phthalate, Spacecraft Water Exposure Guidelines for Selected Contaminants, Vol. 1: 121-168. The National Academies Press, Washington, DC.	G.I.	Gastric upset	Testes	Injury	Liver Testes	Hematotoxicity Injury	Testes	Injury	
Dichloromethane		10 mg/L	4	10 mg/L	4	10 mg/L	1	I5 mg/L	RWC resulting from unpleasant smell/taste
CAS #: 75-09-02 Reference: Garcia, Hector D. (2004), Dichloromethane, Spacecraft Water Exposure Guidelines for Selected Contaminants, Vol. 1: 57-87. The National Academies Press, Washington, DC.	Organ CNS Nose	<u>Effect</u> DCFF RWC	Organ CNS Nose	<i>Effect</i> DCFF RWC	Organ CNS Liver Nose	Effect DCFF Hepatotoxicity RWC	Organ Liver	Effect Hepatotoxicity	
Dimethylsilanediol	No	t Set mg/L	Not	t Set mg/L	3	35 mg/L	Not	t Set mg/L	
CAS #: 1066-42-8 Reference: Ramanathan, R., James, J.T., and McCoy, T. Acceptable Levels for Ingestion of Dimethylsilanediol in Water on the International Space Station. <i>Aviat Space Environ Med</i> 2012: 83:598-603.	<u>Organ</u>	<u>Effect</u>	<u>Organ</u>	<u>Effect</u>	Organ G.I. G.I.	Effect Diarrhea Stomach upset	<u>Organ</u>	<u>Effect</u>	
Ethylene glycol	2	70 mg/L	1	40 mg/L	2	20 mg/L	,	4 mg/L	
CAS #: 107-21-1 Reference: James, John T. (2008), Ethylene Glycol, Spacecraft Water Exposure Guidelines for Selected Contaminants, Vol. 3: 86-123. The National Academies Press, Washington, DC.	Organ CNS Kidney	Effect Depression Lesions	Organ Kidney	Effect Lesions	Organ Kidney	Effect Lesions	. <u>Organ</u> Kidney	<u>Effect</u> Lesions	-

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Title: Spacecraft Water Exposure Guidelines (SWEGs) Document: JSC 63414 Baseline Date: 07/2017 Page: 9



SWEGS (Spacecraft Water Exposure Guidelines) POTENTIAL EXPOSURE DURATION

		Po	19761						
Chemical		1 day	1	0 days	1	00 days	1	000 days	Remarks:
Formaldehyde		20 mg/L	2	20 mg/L	1	2 mg/L	1	2 mg/L	
-	<u>Organ</u>	<u>Effect</u>	<u>Organ</u>	<u>Effect</u>	<u>Organ</u>	<u>Effect</u>	<u>Organ</u>	<u>Effect</u>	_
CAS #: 50-00-0	G.I.	Gastric upset	G.I.	Gastric upset	G.I.	Gastric upset	G.I.	Gastric upset	
Reference: McCoy, J. Torin (2007), Formaldehyde, Spacecraft									
Water Exposure Guidelines for Selected Contaminants, Vol. 2:									
300-341. The National Academies Press, Washington, DC.									
Formate	10	,000 mg/L	25	500 mg/L	25	500 mg/L	25	500 mg/L	Decreased vision: Decreased amplitude of
	<u>Organ</u>	<u>Effect</u>	<u>Organ</u>	<u>Effect</u>	Organ	<u>Effect</u>	Organ	<u>Effect</u>	electroretinograms.
CAS #: 64-19-7	Eye	Decr. vision	Eye	Decr. vision	Eye	Decr. vision	Eye	Decr. vision	
Reference: Garcia, Hector D. (2007), Formate, Spacecraft									
Water Exposure Guidelines for Selected Contaminants, Vol. 2:									
342-363. The National Academies Press, Washington, DC.									
Lead	No	t Set mg/L	No	t Set mg/L	0.0	009 mg/L	0.0	009 mg/L	Lead SWEGs were set to prevent any
	<u>Organ</u>	<u>Effect</u>	Organ	<u>Effect</u>	Organ	<u>Effect</u>	<u>Organ</u>	<u>Effect</u>	increase in blood lead levels due to drinking
CAS #: 7439-92-1					Blood	Cognition	Blood	Cognition	water consumption combined with lead released from stores in bones.
Reference: Garcia, Hector D., Tsuji, Joyce S., and James, John T. Establishment of Exposure Guidelines for Lead in									
Spacecraft Drinking Water. <i>Aviat Space Environ Med</i> 2014; 85:715-20.									
Manganese (Inorganic Salts)		14 mg/L	5	5.4 mg/L	1	.8 mg/L	0	.3 mg/L	
	<u>Organ</u>	<u>Effect</u>	<u>Organ</u>	<u>Effect</u>	Organ	<u>Effect</u>	<u>Organ</u>	<u>Effect</u>	_
CAS #: variable	CNS	Neurotoxicity	CNS	Neurotoxicity	CNS	Neurotoxicity	CNS	Neurotoxicity	
Reference: Ramanathan, Raghupathy. (2007), Manganese	G.I.	G.I. discomfort	Blood	Abnorm clin chem					
(Inorganic Salts), Spacecraft Water Exposure Guidelines for	Blood	Clinical chemistry	Blood	Hemotology					
Selected Contaminants, Vol. 2: 364-452. The National			Liver	Abnorm clin chem					
Academies Press, Washington, DC.			Liver	Hemotology			1		

Abbreviations: CNS: Central Nervous System

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Title: Spacecraft Water Exposure Guidelines (SWEGs) Document: JSC 63414 Baseline Date: 07/2017 Page: 10



SWEGS (Spacecraft Water Exposure Guidelines)

		Po	TENTI	AL EXPO	SURE	: Dura	ΓΙΟΝ		A SIGHT
Chemical		1 day	1	0 days	10	00 days	10	000 days	Remarks:
2- Mercaptobenzothiazole	2	00 mg/L	3	0 mg/L	3	0 mg/L	30	0 mg/L	
	<u>Organ</u>	<u>Effect</u>	<u>Organ</u>	<u>Effect</u>	<u>Organ</u>	<u>Effect</u>	<u>Organ</u>	<u>Effect</u>	
CAS #: 149-30-4	CNS	Depression	Kidney	Nephrotoxicity	Kidney	Nephrotoxicity	Kidney	Nephrotoxicity	
Reference: Garcia, Hector D. (2004), 2-							Kidney	Cancer	
Mercaptobenzothiazole, Spacecraft Water Exposure									
Guidelines for Selected Contaminants, Vol. 1: 169-202. The									
National Academies Press, Washington, DC.	<u> </u>		1		<u> </u>		<u> </u>		<u> </u>
Methanol		l0 mg/L	4	0 mg/L	4	0 mg/L	4	0 mg/L	Subtle effects on EEG and neurobehavioral
	<u>Organ</u>	<u>Effect</u>	<u>Organ</u>	<u>Effect</u>	<u>Organ</u>	<u>Effect</u>	<u>Organ</u>	<u>Effect</u>	tests.
CAS #: 67-56-1	CNS	Degeneration	CNS	Degeneration	CNS	Degeneration	CNS	Degeneration	
Reference: Garcia, Hector D. (2008), Methanol, Spacecraft									
Water Exposure Guidelines for Selected Contaminants, Vol. 3	:								
126-146. The National Academies Press, Washington, DC.									
Methyl ethyl ketone	5	40 mg/L	5	4 mg/L	5	4 mg/L	5-	4 mg/L	10-, 100-, and 1000-d SWEGs are set
	<u>Organ</u>	<u>Effect</u>	<u>Organ</u>	<u>Effect</u>	<u>Organ</u>	<u>Effect</u>	<u>Organ</u>	<u>Effect</u>	below the odor detection limit to avoid crew
CAS #: 78-93-3	Nose	RWC	Nose	RWC	Nose	RWC	Nose	RWC	dehydration due to odor avoidance.
Reference: Garcia, Hector D. (2008), Methyl Ethyl Ketone,									RWC resulting from unpleasant smell/taste
Spacecraft Water Exposure Guidelines for Selected									
Contaminants, Vol. 3: 147-164. The National Academies									
Press, Washington, DC.		7/		7/1	<u> </u>	7 a./l	<u> </u>	0/1	<u> </u>
Nickel		.7 mg/L		.7 mg/L		.7 mg/L		3 mg/L	-
	<u>Organ</u>	<u>Effect</u>	<u>Organ</u>	<u>Effect</u>	<u>Organ</u>	<u>Effect</u>	<u>Organ</u>	<u>Effect</u>	
CAS #: 7440-02-0	Bone Marrow	Immuno supression							
Reference: Ramanathan, Raghupathy. (2004), Nickel,									
Spacecraft Water Exposure Guidelines for Selected									
Contaminants, Vol. 1: 203-247. The National Academies									
Press, Washington, DC.					1		1		1

Abbreviations: CNS: Central Nervous System

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PNS: Peripheral Nervous System

DCD: Decreased Color Discrimination DCFF: Decreased Critical Flicker Frequency RBC: Red Blood Cells

RespSys: Respiratory System

GI: Gastrointestinal tract



Title: Spacecraft Water Exposure Guidelines (SWEGs) Human Health and Performance Document: JSC 63414 Baseline Directorate Date: 07/2017 Page: 11



SWEGS (Spacecraft Water Exposure Guidelines) POTENTIAL EXPOSURE DURATION

		Po	TENTI	AL EXPO	SURE	DURAT	TION		21(1)
Chemical		1 day	1	l0 days	10	00 days	1	000 days	Remarks:
Phenol	<u>Organ</u>	30 mg/L <u>Effect</u>	<u>Organ</u>	8 mg/L Effect	<u>Organ</u>	1 mg/L Effect	<u>Organ</u>	4 mg/L Effect	RWC resulting from unpleasant smell/taste
CAS #: 108-95-2 Reference: Lam, Chiu-Wing. (2004), Phenol, Spacecraft Water Exposure Guidelines for Selected Contaminants, Vol. 1: 248 -289. The National Academies Press, Washington, DC.	G.I. Nose	Irritation RWC	G.I. Nose	Irritation RWC	G.I. Nose	Irritation RWC	G.I. Nose	Irritation RWC	
N- Phenyl-beta-naphthylamine	16	600 mg/L	16	600 mg/L	50	00 mg/L	20	60 mg/L	
CAS #: 135-88-6 Reference: Hampton, Jean M. (2004), N-Phenyl-betanaphthylamine, Spacecraft Water Exposure Guidelines for Selected Contaminants, Vol. 1: 290-323. The National Academies Press, Washington, DC. Propylene glycol CAS #: 57-55-6	Organ G.I. 25 Organ Blood	Effect Toxicity ,000 mg/L Effect Metabolic effects	G.I. 80 Organ Blood	Effect Toxicity DOO mg/L Effect Metabolic effects	Ridney 80 Organ Blood	Effect Lesions 00 mg/L Effect Metabolic effects	Organ Kidney 17 Organ Blood	Effect Lesions 700 mg/L Effect Hematotoxicity	1-, 10-, and 100-d metabolic effects: increased lactic acid, pH and osomolality.
Reference: Ramanathan, Raghupathy. (2008), Propylene Glycol, Spacecraft Water Exposure Guidelines for Selected Contaminants, Vol. 3: 165-188. The National Academies Press, Washington, DC. Silver	<u>Organ</u>	5 mg/L <u>Effect</u>	<u>Organ</u>	5 mg/L Effect	0. <u>Organ</u>	.6 mg/L Effect	0 Organ	.4 mg/L <u>Effect</u>	Argyria is not considered an adverse toxic effect. The 1000-d value is similar to levels
CAS #: 7440-22-4 Reference: Ramanathan, Raghupathy. (2004), Silver, Spacecraft Water Exposure Guidelines for Selected Contaminants, Vol. 1: 324-354. The National Academies Press, Washington, DC.	Nose	RWC	Nose	RWC	CNS	Hypoactivity	Skin	Argyria	suggested by WHO (1984) for lifetime exposure. RWC resulting from unpleasant smell/taste

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Title: Spacecraft Water Exposure Guidelines (SWEGs) Document: JSC 63414 Baseline Date: 07/2017 Page: 12



SWEGS (Spacecraft Water Exposure Guidelines) POTENTIAL EXPOSURE DURATION

				<u> </u>					
Chemical	1 day		1	10 days		00 days	1	000 days	Remarks:
Total Organic Carbon	Not Organ	Set mg/L	Not Organ	t Set mg/L	<u>Organ</u>	5 mg/L Effect	Not Organ	Set mg/L Effect	TOC limit is based on reasonable worst-case assumption that formaldehyde is the
CAS #: N/A Reference: James, John T. (2007), Total Organic Carbon, Spacecraft Water Exposure Guidelines for Selected Contaminants, Vol. 2: 453-464. The National Academies Press, Washington, DC.									compound responsible for the measured TOC. Limit is the calculated TOC equivalent of the 100 day SWEG for formaldehyde (12 mg/L). Previous limit (3 mg/L) was set using the EPA lifetime drinking water exposure limit.
Zinc and Zinc Salts (Inorganic)	1	11 mg/L	1	I1 mg/L	2.	.0 mg/L	2	.0 mg/L	
	<u>Organ</u>	<u>Effect</u>	<u>Organ</u>	<u>Effect</u>	<u>Organ</u>	<u>Effect</u>	<u>Organ</u>	<u>Effect</u>	
CAS #: Variable Reference: Ramanathan, Raghupathy. (2007), Zinc and Zinc Salts (Inorganic), Spacecraft Water Exposure Guidelines for Selected Contaminants, Vol. 2: 465-513. The National Academies Press, Washington, DC.	Blood	Immunotoxicity	Blood	Immunotoxicity	Blood Blood	Hematotoxicity Immunotoxicity	Blood	Hematotoxicity	

Abbreviations: CNS: Central Nervous System

NRC: National Research Council N.S.: Not Set

RWC: Reduced Water Consumption

CV: Cardiovascular

PNS: Peripheral Nervous System

DCD: Decreased Color Discrimination DCFF: Decreased Critical Flicker Frequency RBC: Red Blood Cells

Human Health and Performance	Title: Spaced	Title: Spacecraft Water Exposure Guidelines (SWEGs)							
Directorate	Document:	JSC 63414	Baseline						
Directorate	Date:	07/2017	Page: 13						

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