Safe Drinking Water Act , CCL and Perchlorate





Technical Support Project Meeting

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Contaminant Identification and Selection Under the SDWA

z 1974 Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA)

à But few contaminants regulated

z 1986 Amendments to the SDWA

- à EPA to regulate 83 contaminants by 1989;
- à Regulate 25 contaminants every 3 years.

z Congress, EPA, Stakeholders had concerns regarding the 1986 law:

- à Statutory deadlines; water systems encountered difficulty in timely compliance, financial capacity;
- à Requirement to regulate 25 contaminants every 3 years without regard for real health risk reduction

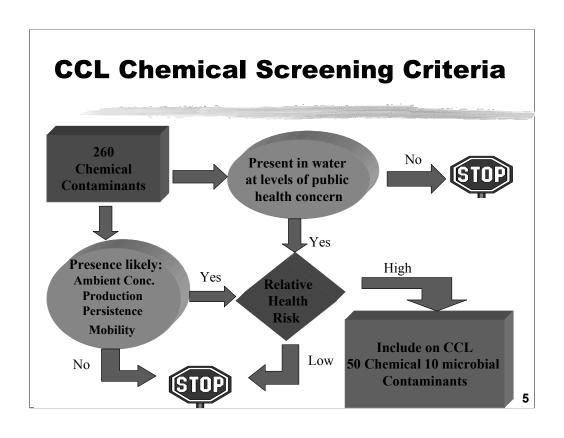
Contaminant Identification and Selection Under the SDWA

z 1996 Amendments to the SDWA

- à Required EPA to publish a list of contaminants "known or anticipated to occur in public drinking water systems and which may require regulation": Contaminant Candidate List (CCL)
- à Within 18 months of SDWA (2/98) and every 5 years
- à Broad consultation with stakeholders, National Drinking Water Advisory Council (NDWAC), and Science Advisory Board and public comment

Process of CCL Development: Listing Best Candidates

- **z** From various data bases, EPA pared down list of likely candidate contaminants to 260
- **z** Further evaluated risk to public health, by exposure and health effect and quality of data
- z Selected best candidates: 60



Listing: Contaminant Candidate Selection under SDWA

z Draft contaminant candidate list (CCL) Published on Oct. 6, 1997

- à Solicited comment on approach, contaminants, data needs categories, inclusion of perchlorate
- à Public comment indicated overall support for list, inclusion of perchlorate to the final CCL
- à Proposed changes reviewed by NDWAC and its work group on contaminant selection
- z Final CCL published on March 2, 1998
 - à Contains 50 chemicals and 10 microbiologicals

Contaminant Candidate List (CCL)

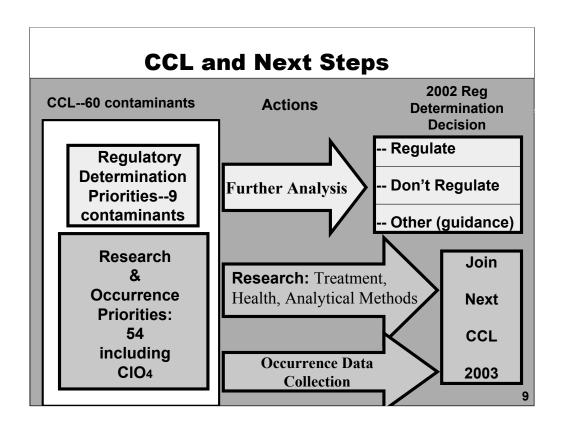
z Functions of the CCL:

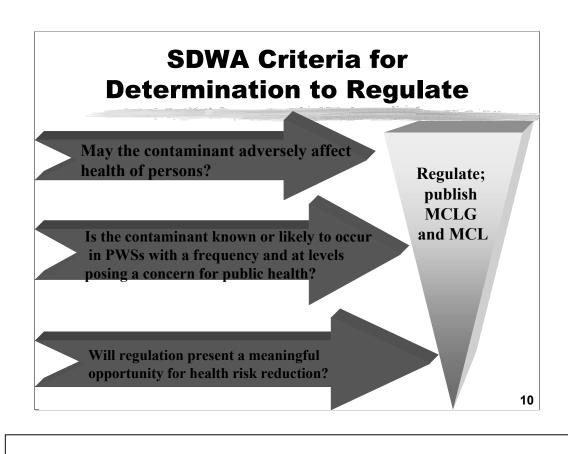
- à Source for determinations to regulate or not for at least 5 contaminants within 3 1/2 years after listing (originally due August 2001)
 - à Is <u>not</u> the list of chemicals to regulate, but a <u>starting</u> point.
- à Focus and prioritize research agenda for contaminants with data gaps. Dismiss or issue guidance for contaminants which do not require regulation
- à Be the source for selection of contaminants for unregulated contaminant monitoring regulation (UCMR) finalized in 1999

Post Listing: Regulation Determination

z Determination to Regulate contaminant based on S 1412(b)(1)

- à May have adverse health effect
- à Substantial likelihood of occurrence at frequency and level of public health concern
- à Regulation represents a meaningful opportunity for health risk reduction in public water systems





Where do we get the data?

Occurrence

UCMR--2,800 large 800 small

CA/other state monitoring

AWWSC Study 400 wells 16 states

Superfund Sites

DOD study

AWWARF targeted; non- targeted

Health Effects

NCEA Risk Characterization

Other Human, Animal, and Epidemiological Studies

Analytical Methods

CA DHS

Analytical Industry

IPSC Collaborative Work

Treatment Technologies

Superfund Pilot and Full Scale

Air Force

Academic, Industry Research

EPA/ E. Valley Water District/ AWWARF research

Office of Water Perspectives on Perchlorate

- **z** Receives individual attention w/o specific statutory requirements in SDWA.
- **z** Research and occurrence a priority for the OGWDW.
- z EPA is very engaged in the 24 member IPSC
 - □ Interagency Perchlorate Steering Committee.
 Ensures exchange of information to support decision making

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2nd Bullett: note we are in process of developing short and longer term research plans on health, treatment, and analytical methods

Regulatory and Policy Agenda for Perchlorate

- z Research continues; Determination to Regulation/not regulate is not made for this cycle of the CCL
- z Perchlorate is included in the final Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring list and occurrence data are coming in from other sources as well
- z EPA may issue *Health Advisory* as a guidance in the interim, before occurrence, treatment, analytical method, cost are available and a determination to regulate can be made.

EPA Health Advisory Program

- z Not federally enforceable.
- z Technical guidance to assist State, Tribal, and local officials responsible for protection of public health.
- z Subject to change as new information becomes available.

EPA Health Advisory Program

z SDWA General Authority:

à "The Administrator may publish health advisories (HA), which are not regulations, or take other appropriate actions for contaminants not subject to any national primary drinking water regulation."

z Health Advisories

à Represent an estimate of acceptable drinking water levels for chemical substances based on health effects information. It is not an enforceable standard but a technical guidance to Federal State and local officials.

EPA Health Advisory Program

z One-day HA:

à The concentration of a chemical in drinking water that is not expected to cause any adverse noncarcinogenic effects for up to one day of exposure

z Ten-day HA:

à The concentration of a chemical in drinking water that is not expected to cause any adverse noncarcinogenic effects for up to ten days of exposure

z Lifetime HA:

à The concentration of a chemical in drinking water that is not expected to cause any adverse noncarcinogenic effects for a lifetime of exposure

Next Steps

n Near Term:

- à Peer review report will be issued by this Fall
- à IRIS (Integrated Risk Information System) will meet to develop RfD by winter/spring
- à Possibly develop a Health Advisory

n Longer Term (1 to 2 years):

à As data gaps filled, perchlorate moves to the regulatory determination priority category. EPA may make "off-cycle" regulatory determination when data become available -- rather than wait until next CCL regulatory determination in 2006