



Public Workshops Regarding Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) Development for 1,2,3-Trichloropropane (1,2,3-TCP)

Agenda:

- Provide information regarding 1,2,3-TCP
- Explain the MCL development process
- Provide opportunity for questions and discussion

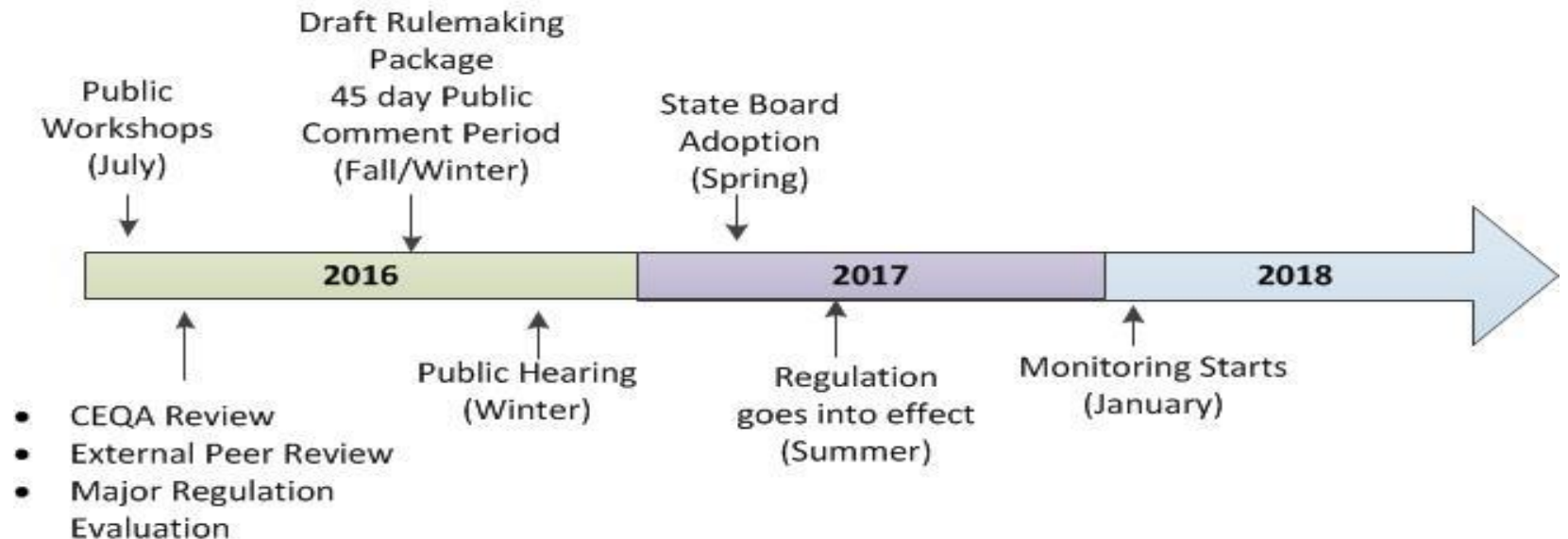
For more information:

ddwregunit@waterboards.ca.gov

What is 1,2,3-TCP and Why is an MCL Important?

- 1,2,3-TCP is a manmade chlorinated hydrocarbon. This chemical is found at industrial or hazardous waste sites; it's been used as a cleaning and degreasing solvent and also is associated with pesticide products. 1,2,3-TCP is recognized in California as a potential cancer causing substance. Since 2001, 1,2,3-TCP has been found in numerous drinking water sources across the state.
- A drinking water standard, or Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), establishes a limit on the allowable concentration of a contaminant in drinking water that is provided by a public water system (PWS). A PWS refers to a system that provides water for human consumption, through a distribution system, to 15 or more service connections or regularly serves 25 individuals daily at least 60 days of the year. The State Water Board regulates about 7,500 PWS that serve 99% of all Californians.
- The State Water Board, along with the nine Regional Water Boards, work to ensure the protection of water quality, including water used for drinking. The development of a 1,2,3-TCP MCL is a high priority for the State Water Board. The State Water Board is committed to the protection of public health through the open and transparent adoption of drinking water regulations. The 1,2,3-TCP MCL process includes public workshops, a public comment period and adherence to all applicable laws. State Water Board staff are in the evaluation phase now, seeking input from stakeholders and public. The State Water Board anticipates that a proposed 1,2,3-TCP MCL will be presented to the public for comment in late 2016.

1,2,3-TCP MCL DEVELOPMENT SCHEDULE*



* Schedule subject to change.

Workshop Schedule

Wednesday, July 20, 2016

9:00 a.m. – 12:00 noon
Joe Serna Jr. – CalEPA Headquarters
Building
Coastal Hearing Room
1001 I Street, Second Floor
Sacramento, CA 95814

Tuesday, July 26, 2016 *

1:00 p.m. - 3:30 p.m.
Kern County Public Health Department
Mojave/Sierra Room
1800 Mt. Vernon Avenue
Bakersfield, CA 93306

Thursday, July 28, 2016 *

6:00 p.m. - 8:30 p.m.
Fresno County Woodward Park Library
944 E Perrin Avenue
Fresno, CA 93720

***Interpretation of the proceedings into Spanish will be provided at the Bakersfield and Fresno locations. To speak to a Spanish-speaking staff member regarding the workshops:**

Ms. Esther Tracy (916) 341-5908

While a quorum of the State Water Board may be present at the workshops, the Board will not take formal action at the workshops. To ensure that all participants have an opportunity to speak, comments may be time-limited.

About 1,2,3-TCP and You

How are you exposed to 1, 2, 3- TCP?

1,2,3-TCP has been determined to be a carcinogen, which is a cancer-causing chemical. 1,2,3-TCP enters your body when you drink water or breathe air containing this chemical. Your body absorbs much or all of the 1,2,3-TCP that is in drinking water. Some 1,2,3-TCP exposure is by inhalation within the household (such as in the shower).

How will an MCL be established for 1,2,3-TCP?

State Water Board is required to select the MCL that is as close to the Public Health Goal (PHG) as is technologically and economically feasible, while protecting public health. The PHG was determined to be 0.7 parts per trillion (ppt), which represents the level of a contaminant in drinking water that does not pose a significant risk to human health. PHGs are not regulatory or enforceable standards; they are guidance levels, and they are established by Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment.

- State Water Board staff has evaluated a range of possible MCL values
 - Estimated costs for treatment and monitoring
 - Evaluated potential impact to public health
 - Evaluated technical and economic feasibility
- State Water Board staff makes a preliminary recommendation: 1,2,3-TCP MCL=5 ppt
- State Water Board issues notice of proposed rulemaking, followed by 45-day public comment period and public hearing
- State Water Board adopts an MCL using information from all of the above
- State Water Board performs periodic reviews of existing MCLs

Why is the preliminary staff recommendation for 1,2,3-TCP MCL = 5 ppt?

- An MCL of 5 ppt is as close as feasible to the PHG and places primary emphasis on the protection of public health
- 5 ppt is the lowest detection limit at which analytical laboratories are currently certified
- An MCL of 5 ppt can be consistently achieved without excessive cost using Granular Activated Carbon treatment
- This would provide a theoretical cancer risk of less than 1 person in 100,000 over a lifetime; this risk level is protective of public health

What will the MCL require Public Water Systems to do to protect your drinking water?

Public water systems will be required to begin collecting and analyzing samples for 1,2,3-TCP in January 2018. If the water provided to the public exceeds the MCL, then a violation of the MCL is triggered and the water system is required to notify their customers of the problem. In addition, the water system will be required to address the problem. There are usually several options available to resolve the problem including removing the contaminated source from service, providing treatment, or obtaining water from an adjacent public water system. For more information, visit:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/123TCP.shtml