



Fact Sheet: Preliminary Regulatory Determinations for the Second Drinking Water Contaminant Candidate List (CCL 2)

EPA has drinking water regulations for more than 90 contaminants. To assess and address risks posed by unregulated contaminants, EPA, in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), identifies a list of contaminants which may require regulation in the future, and every five years, EPA determines whether we should regulate at least five contaminants in drinking water.

In February 2005, EPA published the second CCL of 51 contaminants. EPA has evaluated available occurrence, exposure, and health effects information for CCL 2 contaminants. EPA is announcing preliminary determinations for 11 of these 51 contaminants. EPA is requesting comment on its preliminary determination that none of these 11 contaminants need to be regulated in drinking water and is requesting comment from the public.

Questions and Answers

What is the drinking water CCL?

The drinking water CCL is the primary source of priority contaminants for conducting research and making decisions about whether drinking water regulations are needed. The contaminants on the list are known or anticipated to occur in public water systems. However, they are currently unregulated with a national primary drinking water regulation.

How often is the CCL published?

The Safe Drinking Water Act directs EPA to publish a CCL every five years. We published the first CCL of 60 contaminants in March 1998. We published the second CCL (CCL 2) in February 2005. The second CCL carried forward 51 (of the original 60) unregulated contaminants from the first CCL, including nine microbiological contaminants and 42 chemical contaminants or contaminant groups (see Table 1).

What is a regulatory determination?

A regulatory determination is a formal decision on whether EPA should initiate a rulemaking process to develop a national primary drinking water regulation for a specific contaminant. The law requires that we make regulatory determinations for at least five contaminants from the most recent CCL every five years.

In this notice, EPA announced its preliminary determinations for 11 contaminants listed on the second CCL. EPA had sufficient health and occurrence information to make the determination not to regulate boron, the dacthal mono- and di-acid degradates, 1,1-dichloro-2,2-bis(p-

chlorophenyl)ethylene (DDE), 1,3-dichloropropene (Telone), 2,4-dinitrotoluene, 2,6-dinitrotoluene, *s*-ethyl propylthiocarbamate (EPTC), fonofos, terbacil, or 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane.

Occurrence information indicates that these 11 contaminants either appear to be nonexistent or have low levels of occurrence at health levels of concern in public water systems and regulating these contaminants does not present a meaningful opportunity for health risk reduction. In those cases where low levels of occurrence exist, we are recommending that the Agency update the current health advisories to reflect new information or to include the potential degradates. These determinations are preliminary and the public can comment on the Agency's decisions during the 60-day public comment period. We plan to notify the public of the final regulatory determinations in 2008.

It is important to note that we are not limited to making regulatory determinations for only those contaminants on the CCL. We can also decide to regulate other unregulated contaminants if information becomes available, showing that a specific contaminant presents a public health risk.

What criteria does EPA consider in making regulatory determinations?

When making a determination to regulate, the law requires consideration of three areas:

- the potential adverse effects of the contaminant on the health of humans,
- the extent of contaminant occurrence in public drinking water, and
- whether regulation of the contaminant presents a meaningful opportunity for reducing public health risks.

What is the Agency doing about perchlorate and methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE)?

The Agency continues to use the best available science on perchlorate to protect public health and the environment. EPA has already developed a reference dose for perchlorate based on the 2005 recommendations by the National Academy of Sciences. EPA has also issued updated guidance on how to use the reference dose in source water cleanup decisions. The Agency believes additional information may be needed to more fully characterize perchlorate exposure and determine whether it is appropriate to regulate perchlorate in drinking water (i.e., whether setting a national primary drinking water standard would provide a meaningful opportunity to reduce risk for people served by public water systems). The notice describes how the Agency is considering FDA food data and CDC human exposure data to see if it can help us determine whether it is appropriate to regulate perchlorate.

EPA is not making a regulatory determination for MTBE at this time because the Agency's health risk assessment has not been finalized. However, the notice summarizes some of the available and relevant occurrence information for MTBE and provides an opportunity for states to voluntarily submit finished drinking water occurrence data, information on the potential impacts of MTBE contamination on public water systems, and any treatment information as well.

Do these Regulatory Determinations impose any requirements on public water systems?

No. The regulatory determinations on the CCL alone do not impose any requirements on public water systems. However, if EPA decided to regulate a contaminant on the list in the future, then public water systems would have to comply with the regulation.

Where can I find more information about this notice and the CCL 2 Regulatory Determinations?

For information on the regulatory determinations for the second CCL, please visit http://www.epa.gov/safewater/ccl/reg_determine2.html. For general information on drinking water, please visit the EPA Safewater Web site at www.epa.gov/safewater or contact the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. The Safe Drinking Water Hotline is open Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays, from 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., Eastern time.

Table 1 - Drinking Water Contaminant Candidate List 2 (CCL 2)

Microbial Contaminant Candidates	
Adenoviruses	
Aeromonas hydrophila	
Caliciviruses	
Coxsackieviruses	
Cyanobacteria (blue-green algae), other freshwater algae, and their toxins	
Echoviruses	
Helicobacter pylori	
Microsporidia (Enterocytozoon & Septata)	
Mycobacterium avium intracellulare (MAC)	
Chemical Contaminant Candidates	
Chemical Contaminant Candidates	CASRN
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane	79-34-5
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	95-63-6
1,1-dichloroethane	75-34-3
1,1-dichloropropene	563-58-6
1,2-diphenylhydrazine	122-66-7
1,3-dichloropropane	142-28-9
1,3-dichloropropene	542-75-6
2,4,6-trichlorophenol	88-06-2
2,2-dichloropropane	594-20-7
2,4-dichlorophenol	120-83-2
2,4-dinitrophenol	51-28-5
2,4-dinitrotoluene	121-14-2
2,6-dinitrotoluene	606-20-2
2-methyl-Phenol (o-cresol)	95-48-7
Acetochlor	34256-82-1

Chemical Contaminant Candidates	CASRN
Alachlor ESA & other acetanilide pesticide degradation products	N/A
Aluminum	7429-90-5
Boron	7440-42-8
Bromobenzene	108-86-1
DCPA mono-acid degradate	887-54-7
DCPA di-acid degradate	2136-79-0
DDE	72-55-9
Diazinon	333-41-5
Disulfoton	298-04-4
Diuron	330-54-1
EPTC (s-ethyl-dipropylthiocarbamate)	759-94-4
Fonofos	944-22-9
p-Isopropyltoluene (p-cymene)	99-87-6
Linuron	330-55-2
Methyl bromide	74-83-9
Methyl-t-butyl ether (MTBE)	1634-04-4
Metolachlor	51218-45-2
Molinate	2212-67-1
Nitrobenzene	98-95-3
Organotins	N/A
Perchlorate	14797-73-0
Prometon	1610-18-0
RDX	121-82-4
Terbacil	5902-51-2
Terbufos	13071-79-9

Chemical Contaminant Candidates	CASRN
Triazines & degradation products of triazines	including, but not limited to Cyanazine 21725-46-2 and atrazine-desethyl 6190-65-4
Vanadium	7440-62-2