UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JAN 11 2011

MEMORANDUM

OFFICE OF WATER

SUBJECT: Guidance for Public Water Systems on Enhanced Monitoring for Chromium-6 (Hexavalent Chromium) in Drinking Water

FROM: Peter S. Silva
Assistant Administrator

TO: State Drinking Water Agencies
PWS Owners and Managers
Drinking Water Program Managers, Region I-X

EPA appreciates and acknowledges your continued efforts to ensure that all Americans have safe drinking water. Chromium is one of over 90 regulated drinking water contaminants that we have worked together to address. However, recent studies indicate the potential for greater human health risks from chromium-6 (the more toxic form of chromium) than was previously thought. We are peer reviewing our assessment of the new health data, and will evaluate the final assessment in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act to determine if new standards need to be set.

Given this emerging public health information, EPA is providing this guidance to all public water systems to see how a system could enhance chromium monitoring through additional sampling and analysis specifically for chromium-6. The Agency strongly encourages water systems to consider the recommendations provided on our website (http: //water.epa.gov/drink/info/chromium/index.cfm) and to determine how your system might enhance drinking water monitoring for chromium-6.

National primary drinking water regulations set the maximum contaminant level (MCL) of 0.1 mg/L for total chromium, which includes chromium-6, and requires community and non-transient non-community water systems to test for chromium at the entry point to the distribution system. The chromium standard was established in 1991 based on the best available science. EPA regularly re-evaluates drinking water standards; a rigorous and comprehensive review of chromium-6 health effects began following the release of the toxicity studies by the National Toxicology Program in 2008. In September, 2010, EPA released a draft of the scientific assessment (Toxicological Review of Hexavalent Chromium http://cfpub.epa.gov/ncea/iris_drafts/recordisplay.cfm?deid=221433) for public comment and external peer review. When this human health assessment is finalized in 2011, EPA will carefully review the conclusions and consider all relevant information to determine if a new standard needs to be set.

In the interim period, EPA is providing guidance to water systems on how they may monitor for chromium-6 in addition to the monitoring they are required to perform for total chromium. EPA believes that the enhanced monitoring will enable public water systems to: better inform their consumers about the levels of chromium-6 in their drinking water, evaluate the degree to which other forms of chromium are transformed into chromium-6 in their drinking water and assess the degree to which existing treatment affects the levels of chromium-6 in drinking water. We appreciate your support and look forward to working with you through an increased dialogue between EPA, states, public water systems and the public on issues related to chromium-6.