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The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has released its revised draft toxicity assessment, “Perchlorate Environmental Contamination: Toxicological Review and Risk Characterization.” When finalized, this assessment will be an important update of EPA’s health assessment that reflects the state of the science regarding the health effects of the chemical perchlorate. The preliminary revised human health risk estimates found in the document are still undergoing review and deliberations both by the external scientific community and within EPA, and do not represent EPA policy at this stage.

How To Review and Comment on EPA’s Draft Perchlorate Toxicity Assessment

The draft perchlorate toxicity assessment is available at EPA’s National Center for Environmental Assessment (NCEA) Web site www.epa.gov/ncea under “what’s new.” Written public comments on the scientific literature and on EPA’s characterization of the science in the draft perchlorate assessment will be accepted by EPA’s contractor, Eastern Research Group, for consideration during the Agency’s document revision process. These comments will be made available to the peer reviewers. Public comments must be received by April 5, 2002. Send your comments to: Eastern Research Group ERG, Attn: Meetings, 100 Hartwell Avenue, Lexington, MA 02421. If your comments are under 50 pages in length, you can send them via email attachment (in Word, WordPerfect or PDF) to meetings@erg.com.

What is Perchlorate?

Perchlorate is both a naturally occurring and man-made chemical. Most of the perchlorate manufactured in the United States is used as the primary ingredient of solid rocket propellant. Wastes from the manufacture and improper disposal of perchlorate-containing chemicals are increasingly being discovered in soil and water.

How Can Perchlorate Affect Human Health?

Perchlorate interferes with iodide uptake into the thyroid gland. Because iodide is an essential component of thyroid hormones, perchlorate disrupts how the thyroid functions. In adults, the thyroid helps to regulate metabolism. In children, the thyroid plays a major role in proper development in addition to metabolism. Impairment of thyroid function in expectant mothers may impact the fetus and newborn and result in effects including changes in behavior, delayed development and decreased learning capability. Changes in thyroid hormone levels may also result in thyroid gland tumors. EPA’s draft analysis of perchlorate toxicity is that perchlorate’s disruption of iodide uptake is the key event leading to changes in development or tumor formation.

What are the Preliminary Conclusions of the Draft Toxicity Assessment?

The EPA draft assessment concludes that the potential human health risks of perchlorate exposures include effects on the developing nervous system and thyroid tumors. The draft assessment includes a draft reference dose (RfD) that is intended to be protective for both types of effects. It is based on early events that could potentially result in these effects, and factors to account for sensitive populations, the nature of the effects, and data gaps were used. The draft RfD is 0.00003 milligrams per kilogram per day (mg/kg/day). The RfD is defined as an estimate, with uncertainty spanning perhaps an order of magnitude, of a daily exposure to the human population (including sensitive subgroups) that is likely to be without appreciable risk of adverse effects over a lifetime. As with any EPA draft assessment document containing a quantitative risk value, that risk value is also draft and should not at that stage be construed to represent EPA policy. Thus, the draft RfD for perchlorate is still undergoing science review and deliberations both by the external scientific community and within the Agency.

The assessment provides a hypothetical conversion of the draft RfD to a drinking water equivalent level, assuming factors of 70 kilograms (kg) body weight and 2 liters (L) of water consumption per day. The converted draft estimate would be 1 microgram per liter (ug/L) or 1 part per billion (ppb). If the Agency were to make a determination to regulate perchlorate, the RfD, along with other considerations would factor into the final value.

Does Perchlorate Cause Cancer?

Perchlorate is associated with disruption of thyroid function which can potentially lead to thyroid tumor formation. This draft toxicity assessment accounts for both developmental and tumor formation effects.

Does My Water Contain Perchlorate?

Confirmed perchlorate releases have occurred in at least 20 states throughout the United States (see Figure 2). In EPA Region 9, perchlorate releases have occurred in California, Arizona, and Nevada. Perchlorate has also been released into the Colorado River, which is a drinking water source for some areas of the region. Additional information and maps detailing those sites are available in Chapter 1 of the draft of the "Perchlorate Environmental Contamination: Toxicological Review and Risk Characterization." EPA, other federal agencies, states, water suppliers and industry are already actively addressing perchlorate contamination through monitoring for perchlorate in drinking water and surface water. The full extent of perchlorate contamination is not known at this time.

What is Being Done about Perchlorate?

A peer review of the draft perchlorate

toxicity assessment will be held March 5 and 6, 2002 in Sacramento, CA. The purpose of the peer review is to provide an independent review of the scientific information and interpretation used in the document. Once the assessment is finalized, the reference dose will be used in EPA's ongoing efforts to address perchlorate problems. EPA's draft reference dose represents a preliminary estimate of a protective health level and is not a drinking water standard. In the future, EPA may issue a Health Advisory that will provide information on protective levels for drinking water. This is one step in the process of developing a broader response to perchlorate including, for example, technical guidance, possible regulations and additional health information. A federal drinking water regulation for perchlorate, if ultimately developed, could take several years.

In 1998, perchlorate was placed on EPA's Contaminant Candidate List for consideration for possible regulation. In 1999, EPA required drinking water monitoring for perchlorate under the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR). Under the UCMR, all large public water systems and a representative sample of small public water systems are required to monitor for perchlorate over the next two years to determine whether the public is exposed to perchlorate in drinking water nationwide.

How is Perchlorate Removed from Water?

Several types of treatment systems designed to reduce perchlorate concentrations are operating around the United States, reducing perchlorate to below the 4 ppb reporting level. Biological treatment and ion (anion) exchange systems are among the technologies that are being used, with additional treatment technologies under development.

Many other perchlorate studies have been completed during the last several years. A May 2001 summary of 65 perchlorate treatment studies is available online at www.gwrtac.org/ (click on "Technical Documents" then look for "Technology Status Reports"). The summary report was prepared by the Ground-Water Remediation Technologies Analysis Center. Most of the projects described in the report are bench-scale and pilot-scale demonstrations of water treatment technologies, although several entries describe full-scale systems and soil treatment methods. Most of the projects employ biological treatment methods or ion (anion) exchange technology, although reverse osmosis, nanofiltration, granular activated carbon, and chemical reduction are also discussed. Results of federally-funded perchlorate treatment research, managed by the American Water Works Association Research Foundation (AWWARF), are also becoming available (see www.awwarf.com/research/spperch.asp).

Is Perchlorate-contaminated Water Safe to Drink?

EPA's draft toxicity assessment is preliminary and thus, it is difficult to make definitive recommendations at this stage. Other factors that influence the answer to this question include how much water is consumed, the degree of perchlorate contamination and the health status of the consumer.

Sensitive populations, like pregnant women, children and people who have health problems or compromised thyroid conditions, should follow the advice of their health care provider regarding the amount and type of liquids, including water that should be consumed.

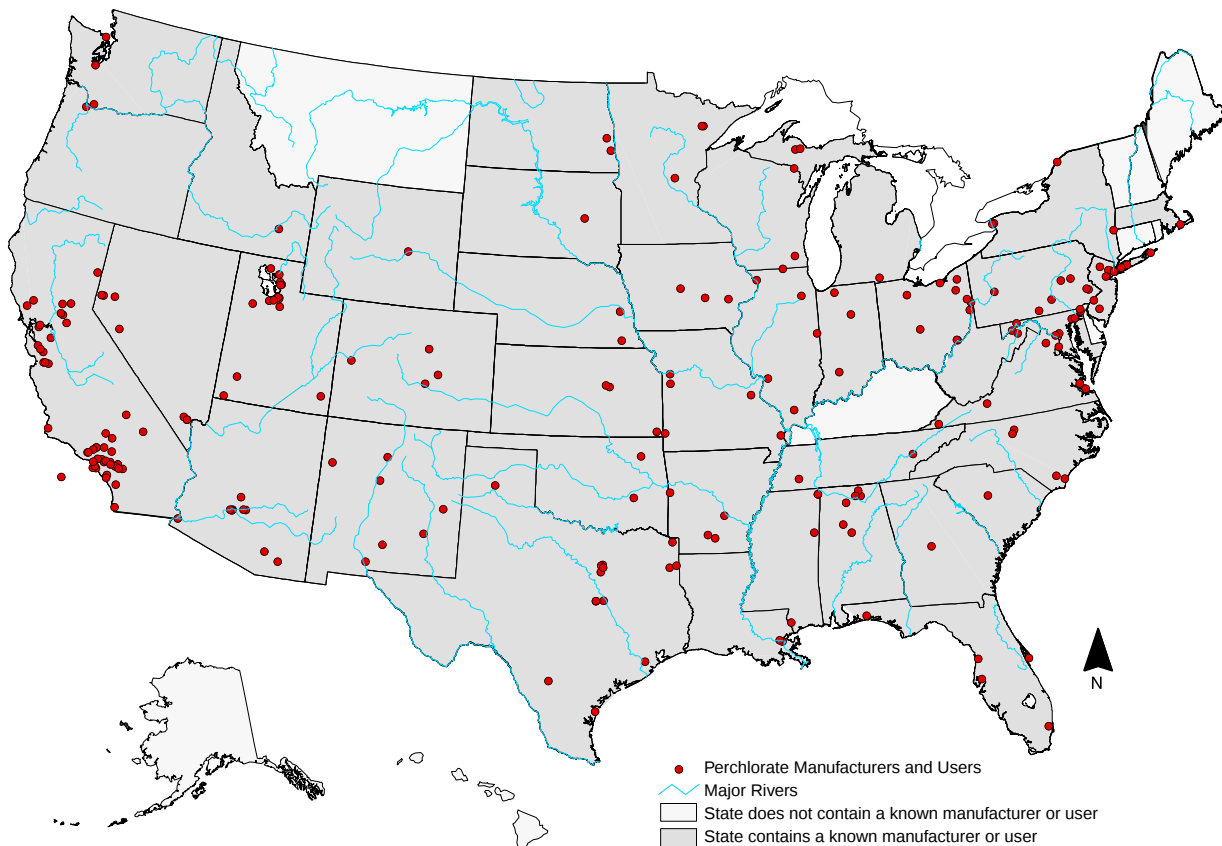


Figure 1: U.S. Perchlorate Manufacturers and Users, as of October 2001

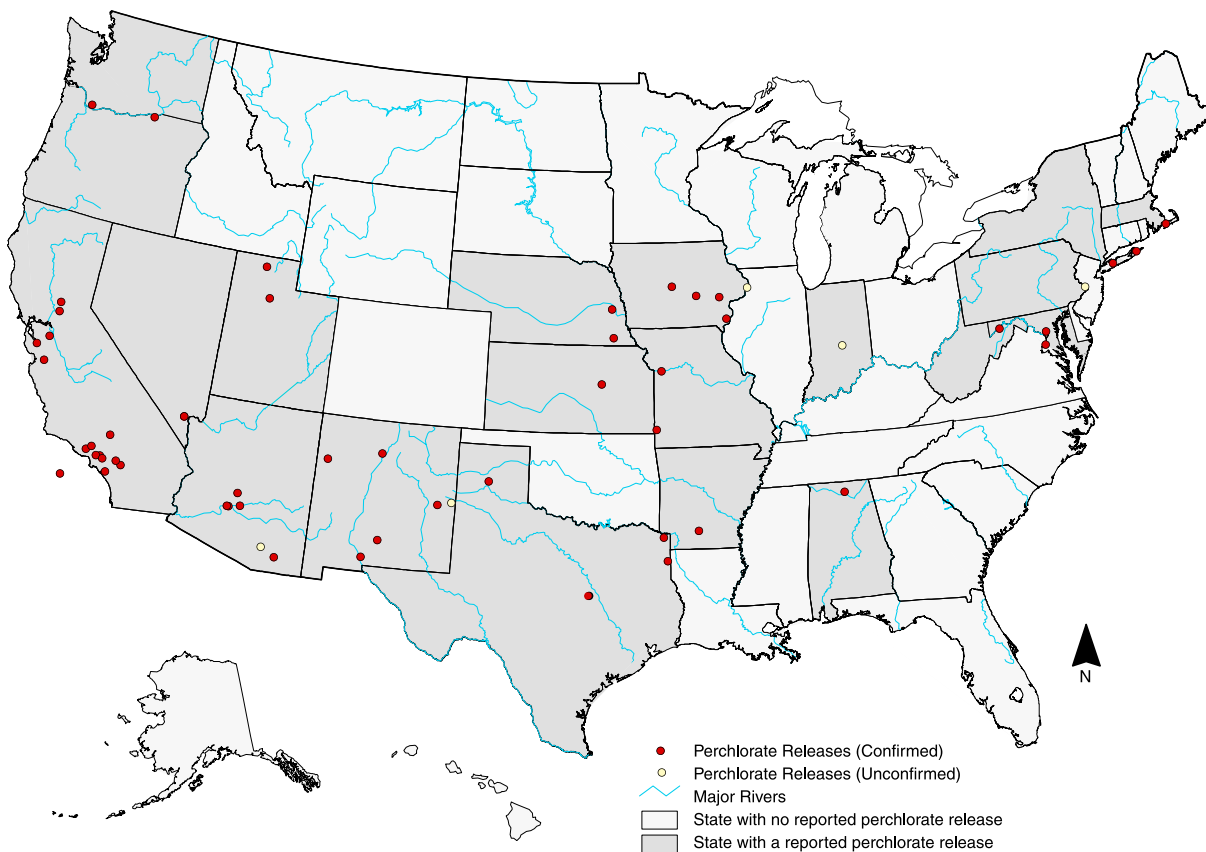


Figure 2: Reported Releases of Perchlorate into the Environment, as of November 2001

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