



DEPARTMENT OF
ECOLOGY
State of Washington

Washington State Water Quality Standards: Human health criteria and implementation tools

Overview of key decisions in rule amendment

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Water Quality Program
Washington State Department of Ecology
Olympia, Washington

Table of Contents

	<u>Page</u>
Overview.....	1
What Chemicals and Criteria will be included	7
Human Health Criteria Equations and Variables.....	11
Challenging Chemicals: Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs).....	37
Challenging Chemicals: Arsenic.....	43
Challenging Chemicals: Methylmercury	49
Implementation Tools: Intake Credits	53
Implementation Tools: Compliance Schedules	58
Implementation Tools: Variances	62

List of Figures and Tables

Figures

Figure 1: Water quality standards proposed changes	2
Figure 2: Integrated risk information system.....	27
Figure 3: Carcinogenicity assessment.....	28
Figure 4 Health hazard assessments for noncarcinogenic effects.....	29

Tables

Table 1: Comparison of equation variables for proposed rule.....	11
Table 2: Summary of HHC equations.....	14
Table 3: CWA regulatory programs	18
Table 4: Summary of guidance and studies on body weight	24
Table 5: Exposure factor.....	25
Table 6: Washington's current water quality standards for arsenic.....	44
Table 7: Human health criteria for arsenic in Western States	45
Table 8: Washington's Current Water Quality Standards for mercury	49

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Overview

What is this rulemaking about and is it required of the state?

This state rulemaking is a revision to the Water Quality Standards (WQS) for Surface Waters of the State of Washington (Chapter 173-201A WAC; WQS). This rulemaking only addresses two specific areas of the WQS: (1) development and adoption of new human health criteria (light grey highlighted area in Figure 1), and, (2) revision and expansion of some of the tools in the standards that help in criteria implementation (darker grey highlighted area in Figure 1). This document explains the proposed changes and the rationale supporting the changes, including specific risk management input to Ecology by Governor Inslee on July 9, 2014. The preliminary proposed rule language can be seen at Ecology's Water Quality Standards website: : www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/ruledev/wac173201A/1203inv.html

All states are required to adopt surface water quality standards by a federal law: the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (hereinafter called the Clean Water Act or CWA). Surface waters include (among others) streams, lakes, river, bays and marine waters. States adopt water quality standards to

- Protect public health or welfare
- Enhance the quality of water
- Serve the purposes of the Clean Water Act

Section 303(c) of the Clean Water Act provides the federal legal basis for the water quality standards program. Section 303(c)(2)(b) specifically requires states to adopt criteria for toxic priority pollutants. The federal regulatory requirements governing the water quality standards program, the Water Quality Standards Regulation, are published by the federal government in the *Code of Federal Regulations* (CFR) at 40 CFR 131.

Washington state law gives Ecology authority and responsibility to protect the quality of Washington waters and implement federal CWA programs. This authority and responsibility, with regard to WQS, can be found in the Revised Code of Washington (RCW): RCW 90.48.030, RCW 90.48.035, and RCW 90.48.260(1).

What is in Washington's Surface Water Quality Standards?

The surface water quality standards regulation (WAC 173-201A) defines the water quality goals of the surface waters in Washington. As required by federal regulation, the WQS include:

- Designated uses (also called beneficial uses) for all surface waters, such as aquatic life habitat, recreational uses, harvest, public and industrial water supply, and others.
- Water quality concentrations or levels (called criteria) necessary to protect the uses. These criteria can be numeric (such as concentrations of chemicals or maximum temperatures) or narrative (e.g., descriptions such as "...must not ... offend the senses of sight, smell, touch, or taste...").
- Requirements that degradation of water quality is prevented through antidegradation provisions.

Washington’s WQS also contain other provisions that aid in and direct the implementation and future changes to the standards.

The designated uses, criteria, antidegradation provisions, and other provisions are illustrated in Figure 1.

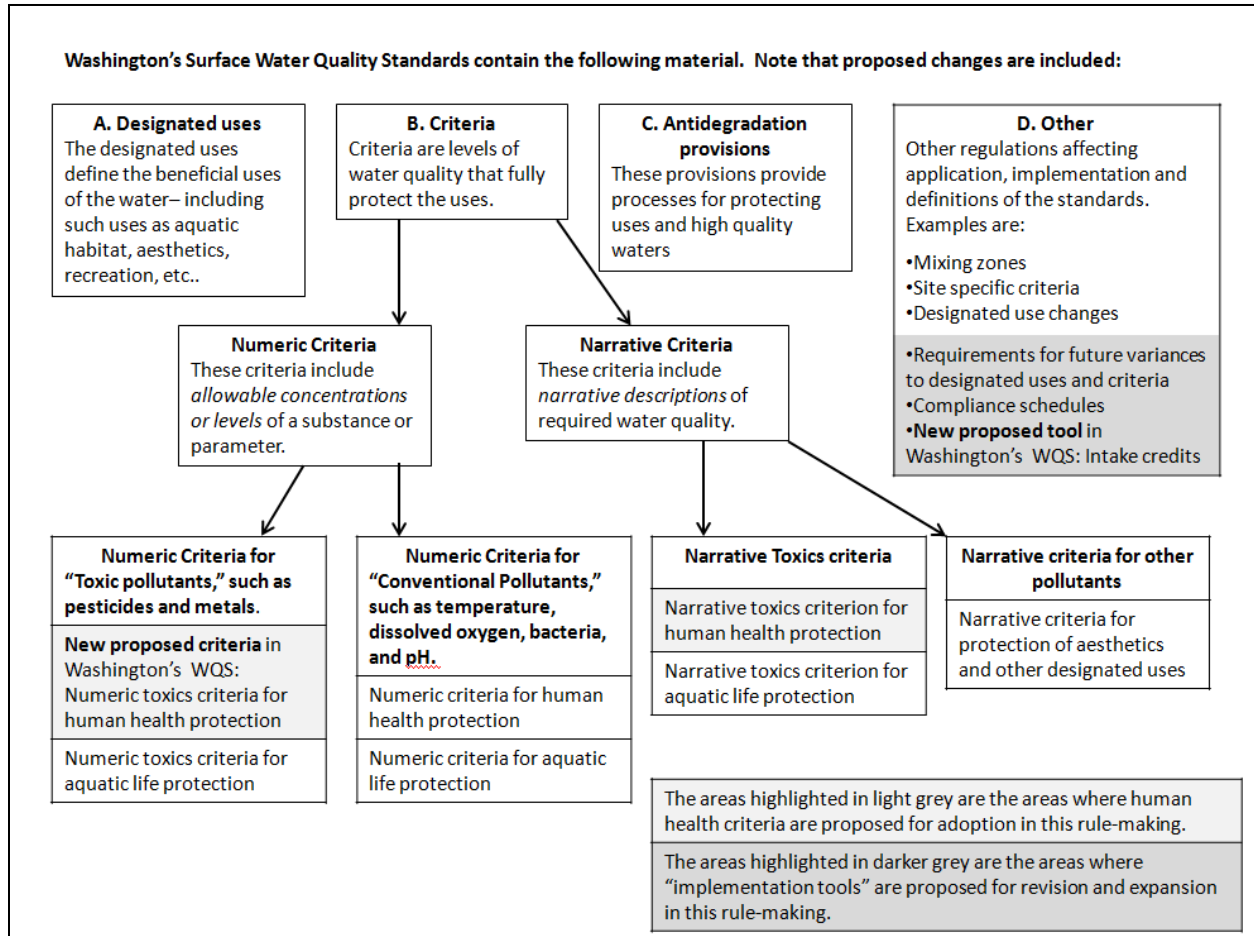


Figure 1: Water quality standards proposed changes

How are water quality standards revised?

Washington’s WQS are revised periodically through a formal public rulemaking process. Revisions are made to incorporate new science, to meet new federal or state requirements, to provide additional clarity, and for many other reasons. All WQS revisions are submitted to the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA or EPA) for Clean Water Act (CWA) approval prior to use. If Endangered Species Act (ESA)-listed species are affected by new WQS, then EPA is required to consult with the National Ocean and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) regarding effects of the new WQS on the ESA-listed species prior to approval of the WQS.

An important part of the state’s rule revision process, and in determining which revisions are most important to make, is public review and discussion about the water quality standards. Federal regulations require that states hold public hearings at least once every three years to

review applicable surface water quality standards and, as appropriate, adopt new or modified standards. This process is called a *triennial review*.

The triennial review provides an opportunity to discuss the priorities and commitments that Ecology makes with EPA and others regarding the surface water quality standards. Ecology then places activities (guidance development, research needs, or rulemaking) on schedules that match their complexity and importance, rather than trying to force them into a three-year cycle. The latest (2010) triennial review and the Water Quality Program's five-year plan for water quality standards can be seen at http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/swqs/triennial_review.html.

Because the triennial review and subsequent rule making processes are an ongoing set of actions, this approach results over time in a balanced ongoing update to the WQS, with higher priority items taking precedence in rulemaking efforts (see text box below).

Selection of rulemaking topics

- Topics are selected based on the goal of getting the greatest environmental and/or administrative benefit.
- Topics are prioritized based on the expected environmental benefits, technical complexity, available staff resources, federal mandates, and need for change in the water quality standards guidance, rule, or process.
- A long-term list of prioritized topics is maintained, with commitments to implementing changes (rulemaking or otherwise). Those short-term (<1-5 years) priorities are built into the Ecology and EPA Performance Partnership Agreement (Ecology commitments to EPA), based on Ecology's ability to anticipate and commit staff resources.
- The long-term list of topics is reviewed, and modified where appropriate, during each Triennial Review.

What are the specific areas of the rule that are being considered for rule-modification?

This rulemaking addresses two specific areas of the WQS: (1) development and adoption of new human health criteria, and, (2) revision and expansion of some of the tools in the standards that help in implementation. These are discussed separately below.

New human health criteria.

Numeric criteria. The human health criteria are water concentrations for toxic substances that protect people who consume fish and shellfish from local waters and who drink untreated water from local surface waters. These criteria are calculated from a variety of different factors, including chemical-specific toxicity to humans, how chemicals move from water into fish and shellfish and then into humans, as well as other factors. The criteria calculation and these factors are discussed at more length in the section on Human Health Criteria Variables. Specific information on arsenic is found in the section on Challenging Chemicals: Arsenic. The development and adoption of new human health criteria includes consideration of new science on toxicity factors and new information on body weight and Washington-specific fish consumption. The factors that are included in the criteria calculations are a mix of average and higher percentile values, and are consistent with EPA guidance and practice. This approach results in high levels of consumer protection from pollutants that could be found in untreated surface water, fish, and shellfish from Washington. These factors were applied to 93 of 96 different chemicals in this proposed rule (see section on Criteria Chemicals). The criteria for

arsenic, copper and asbestos are not calculated values – instead they are based on the regulatory level used in the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA; 42 U.S.C. § 300f and as amended).

As well as incorporation of new science, this rulemaking also includes several risk management decisions that affect the final criteria values. Governor Inslee announced a proposal for the new criteria on July 9, 2014 (<http://governor.wa.gov/news/releases/article.aspx?id=293>). In this proposal, he included specific risk management direction that enables the calculation of criterion values. These included input to Ecology on the risk level used in the criteria calculations for carcinogens (a change from a one-in-one million additional lifetime risk of developing a cancer to one-in-one-hundred thousand), and a feedback on an updated fish consumption rate that is part of the calculations for carcinogens and non-carcinogens (a new proposed average fish consumption rate of 175 g/day).

In addition, Governor Inslee announced as an overlay to all of the calculated criteria values (except arsenic): *the new criteria values are to be no less stringent than the current criteria values found in the National Toxics Rule (NTR)*. In effect, this means that if a criterion calculation results in a new criterion of a higher (less protective) concentration, the state will propose adoption of the NTR criterion instead. Thus, the preliminary rule contains a mix of (1) calculated criteria values, and (2) values based directly on the NTR as part of the overlain risk management direction described above. This does not apply to arsenic, copper, and asbestos where the preliminary proposals are values based on the Safe Drinking Water Act.

Narrative criteria. The existing water quality standards include narrative provisions that address chemicals that are not included in the list of 96 chemicals for which Ecology is developing criteria.

Revised and expanded implementation tools.

The WQS contain a number of tools that relate directly to how the criteria are met. These tools are implemented both in permits and orders, as well as specifying how the current designated uses and criteria can be changed if certain factors can be demonstrated. Ecology is proposing revisions to two of the tools (compliance schedules and variance requirements) that are already in the WQS, and the addition of a new tool (intake credits). These three tools and the proposed rule changes associated with them are fully discussed in this document under implementation tools. These tools and preliminary proposed changes are briefly summarized below:

Compliance schedules: Compliance schedules are tools used in Ecology discharge permits, orders, or other directives that allow time for discharges to make needed modifications to treatment processes in order to meet permit limits or requirements. They are commonly used for construction and treatment plant upgrades, and cannot be used for new or expanding discharges. Compliance schedules are used when there is an expectation that the discharge will meet permit limits at the end of the schedule. The current WQS contain a maximum time limit of ten years for compliance schedules. In 2009 the Washington legislature passed a law requiring Ecology to develop longer compliance schedules for certain types of discharges.

Variances: Variances are WQS changes that temporarily waive water quality standards for a specific chemical and designated use for either a single discharge or for multiple discharges, or for specified stretches of surface waters (e.g., for a specific tributary, a lake, a watershed, etc.). Variances are used in situations where it can be demonstrated that: (1) a discharge can meet the

permit limit or a water body can meet the criteria and designated use, but needs a longer time frame than allowed in a compliance schedule, or, (2) it is not known whether the discharge will ever be able to meet the permit limit or a receiving water body's criteria and designated use. Because a variance is a temporary change to a criteria and use, variances are considered changes to the WQS and must go through a rulemaking and subsequent EPA CWA approval to be effective. The current WQS give a brief list of the requirements for granting variances, including a maximum five-year time frame. The federal and state requirements for variances are brief, and demonstrating the need for a variance could be very labor intensive, depending on the specific situation. More detailed specifications in the WQS will help set clearer expectations for both discharges and the state, and will result in more predictable outcomes for dischargers.

This preliminary proposed rule-change does not grant any specific variances to WQS. Instead, this rule change gives more details on the information requirements for granting variances and on the types of actions that would be required of dischargers during variance periods. This includes a proposal to extend the duration of variances beyond five years if necessary.

Intake credits: Intake credits are a permitting tool that allows a discharge limit to be calculated in a way that does not require the discharger to “clean-up” pollutants in the discharge beyond the level of intake water when the intake and water body receiving the discharge are the same water body. This tool is currently used for technology-based limits, but Washington does not have a regulation that allows use of this tool to meet limits based on water quality criteria (a.k.a. water quality-based limits). This tool is used to meet water quality-based limits in several other states, including Oregon and the Great Lakes states.

This preliminary rule contains language describing how and when intake credits could be used.

Public Discussion

In December 2011, Ecology started public discussions around implementation tools, and in October 2012, started public discussions around state adoption of human health criteria. The agency has held many public meetings in a variety of formats to encourage participation. These meetings, and the materials used for the meetings, are at Ecology's Water Quality Standards rule website <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/swqs/Currsqwqrulereactiv.html>. Ecology has also met many times with various interested groups, including business, municipalities, environmental groups, counties, USEPA, and Tribes.

Governor Inslee announced his proposal on July 9, 2014. This preliminary draft rule incorporates the risk management directions made by Governor Inslee. This preliminary draft rule, along with supporting information, is being released on September 30, 2014. A formal draft rule is planned for publication in early 2015. Adoption of a final rule into the Washington Administrative Code is anticipated to occur in 2015.

After the final rule is adopted, Ecology will submit the rule to the USEPA for Clean Water Act approval. The new water quality standards do not become effective until approved by the USEPA.

The new toxics table gives a different look to the WQS

The new HHC will add several additional pages of information to the standards. In the preliminary proposed rule the aquatic life and human health criteria for toxics are combined into one large table.

The current aquatic life criteria for toxics and the accompanying footnotes (WAC 173-201A-240(3), Table 240(3)) are in this section and table. Any references to the current aquatic life toxics table in the WQS have been modified to reference the new section. These changes have not modified the current aquatic life toxics criteria or their application in any way – this is simply a formatting change. This is considered a non-substantive change.

Specific decisions used to develop preliminary draft criteria

The following sections in this document explain the rationale for the substantive portions of this rule change.

Note to readers on other review processes currently underway:

The USEPA published draft national recommended human health surface water criteria for 94 toxics on May 13, 2014 (79 FR 27303, pages 27303 -27304). EPA's public comment period on the draft criteria closed August 13, 2014. **The public review of the EPA criteria is a different process than this rulemaking to adopt human health criteria for Washington State.**

Information on the EPA process can be found at:

Federal register site: <https://www.federalregister.gov/articles/2014/05/13/2014-10963/updated-national-recommended-water-quality-criteria-for-the-protection-of-human-health>

EPA web site:

<http://water.epa.gov/scitech/swguidance/standards/criteria/current/hhdraft.cfm>

What Chemicals and Criteria will be included

Proposal

Ecology proposes to adopt human health criteria (HHC) for all CWA 307(a) priority toxic pollutants (except for mercury/methylmercury) for which EPA has developed national recommended numeric HHC. The existing rule language includes a narrative statement for protection from priority pollutants that do not have numeric criteria and from non-priority toxic pollutants.

The state's current human health criteria are found in federal rule (the National Toxics Rule; NTR). The NTR contains actual calculated human health criteria for 85 priority pollutants. Ecology's proposed rule contains actual calculated and Safe Drinking Water Act based human health criteria for 96 priority pollutants. The increased number of chemicals is based on EPA's development of new criteria since the NTR was issued and last revised.

Background

Current human health criteria chemicals: Washington's current HHC are found in the federal National Toxics Rule (NTR) (EPA, 1999). The NTR contains the complete listing of all 126 of the CWA 307(a) priority toxic pollutants (priority pollutants), and actual calculated human health criteria concentrations for 85 of the priority pollutants (some of the priority pollutants names are *not* accompanied by HHC concentrations). Of the 126 priority pollutants, 85 have numeric criteria for fresh water (exposure routes of drinking untreated surface waters and ingestion of fish and shellfish), and 84 have criteria for marine water (ingestion of fish and shellfish only).

EPA's recommended national criteria for chemicals: Since the 1992 NTR was published (and subsequently updated in 1999), the EPA has developed and published several additional human health criteria values for both priority pollutants and for non priority pollutants. EPA's current recommended national criteria table (EPA, 2014) includes national recommended human health criteria for 97 of the priority pollutants and approximately 18 non-priority pollutants (see Appendix A). Washington is proposing to adopt new criteria for 96 of the 97 priority pollutants. This lower number of proposed chemicals (96) is because Washington is deferring adoption of new criteria for methylmercury, and will stay under the current NTR criteria for mercury.

EPA's recommendations to states on selecting chemicals for criteria adoption: EPA's *Water Quality Standards Handbook: Second Edition* (EPA, 2012) provides guidance to states that are choosing criteria chemicals. These include recommendations for:

Priority pollutants (CWA 303(c)(2)(B) requirements). Excerpts of guidance from EPA's *Water Quality Standards Handbook: Second Edition* (EPA, 2012, Chapter 3.4.1) are copied below:

Excerpt 1

"Section 303(c)(2)(B) addresses only pollutants listed as "toxic" pursuant to section 307(a) of the Act, which are codified at 40 CFR 131.36(b). The section 307(a) list contains 65 compounds and families of compounds, which potentially include thousands

of specific compounds. The Agency has interpreted that list to include 126 "priority" toxic pollutants for regulatory purposes. Reference in this guidance to toxic pollutants or section 307(a) toxic pollutants refers to the 126 priority toxic pollutants unless otherwise noted."

Excerpt 2

"States may meet the requirements of CWA section 303(c)(2)(B) by choosing one of three scientifically and technically sound options (or some combination thereof):

- 1. Adopt [statewide numeric criteria](#) in state water quality standards for all section 307(a) toxic pollutants for which EPA has developed criteria guidance, regardless of whether the pollutants are known to be present;*
- 2. Adopt [specific numeric criteria](#) in state water quality standards for section 307(a) toxic pollutants as necessary to support designated uses where such pollutants are discharged or are present in the affected waters and could reasonably be expected to interfere with designated uses;*
- 3. Adopt a ["translator procedure"](#) to be applied to a narrative water quality standard provision that prohibits toxicity in receiving waters. Such a procedure is to be used by the state in calculating derived numeric criteria, which shall be used for all purposes under section 303(c) of the CWA. At a minimum, such criteria need to be developed for section 307(a) toxic pollutants, as necessary to support designated uses, where these pollutants are discharged or present in the affected waters and could reasonably be expected to interfere with designated uses,*

Option 1 is consistent with state authority to establish water quality standards and meets the requirements of the CWA. Option 2 most directly reflects the CWA requirements and is the option recommended by EPA, but is relatively more labor intensive to implement than Option 1. Option 3, while meeting the requirements of the CWA, is best suited to supplement numeric criteria from Option 1 or 2..."

Non-priority pollutants (see 40 CFR 131.11). Under these requirements, states must adopt criteria based on sound scientific rationale that cover sufficient parameters to protect designated uses. Both numeric and narrative criteria may be applied to meet these requirements.

Basis for Ecology's Proposal

Ecology proposes to adopt HHC for all CWA Sec. 307(a) priority toxic pollutants (except for mercury/methylmercury, for which Washington will remain under the NTR) for which EPA has developed national recommended numeric HHC, regardless of whether the pollutants are known to be present. This includes criteria for 96 different pollutants. The existing water quality standards include a narrative statement for priority pollutants that do not have numeric criteria and for non-priority toxic pollutants. This approach is consistent with Option 1 from EPA's guidance above.

Ecology is not proposing to adopt numeric criteria for non-priority pollutants at this time. Ecology will use a narrative statement to protect designated uses from effects of chemicals that

do not have numeric criteria. If monitoring or other information indicates that non-priority pollutant sources or concentrations are a concern, Ecology will use the narrative statement to protect designated uses from regulated sources. The ongoing triennial review process for the water quality standards will be used to determine whether there is a need to adopt numeric criteria for additional pollutants in future revisions to the water quality standards.

This proposal:

- Ensures that Washington will satisfy the intent of the Clean Water Act.
- Is within a state's legal authority under the CWA to adopt broad water quality standards.
- Is a comprehensive approach to satisfy the statutory requirements because it would include all of the priority toxic pollutants for which EPA has prepared section 304(a) criteria guidance (except mercury/methylmercury).
- Is fairly simple and straightforward to implement (does not require the monitoring needed to support EPA's Option 2 above).
- Contains the same chemical list (the full priority pollutant list) found in the NTR. Inserting the entire priority pollutant list in the water quality standards (even though not all priority pollutants will have accompanying criteria) makes for an easy comparison of the state's HHC with federally-required NPDES discharge permit application information.
- Relies on already existing narrative statement in the standards to protect designated uses for chemicals without adopted numeric criteria.

Additional Resources

EPA, 1992. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Toxics criteria for those states not complying with Clean Water Act section 303(c)(2)(B). 40 CFR Part 131.36. Fed. Register, Vol. 57, No. 246, page 60848. (Also known as the National Toxics Rule.)

EPA, 1999. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Toxics criteria for those states not complying with Clean Water Act section 303(c)(2)(B), originally published in 1992, amended in 1999 for PCBs. 40 CFR Part 131.36. Fed. Register, Vol. 64, No. 216, page 61182.

<http://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=76816a2f92256bf94a548ed3115cee23&node=40:23.0.1.1.18.4.16.6&rgn=div8>

EPA, 2012. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Water Quality Standards Handbook: Second Edition (EPA-823-B-12-002; March 2012);

<http://water.epa.gov/scitech/swguidance/standards/handbook/index.cfm> (Note: This website was referenced 4/2014)

EPA, 2014. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. National Recommended Human Health Criteria list: <http://water.epa.gov/scitech/swguidance/standards/criteria/current/index.cfm> (Note: This website was referenced 4/2014)

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Human Health Criteria Equations and Variables

Proposal

Ecology is proposing surface water human health criteria (HHC) for 96 priority toxic pollutants. 93 of the chemicals have criteria calculations associated with them that are reflected in the discussion below. Criteria for three chemicals (arsenic, copper, and asbestos) are based on Safe Drinking Water Act regulatory levels, and thus their proposed criteria do not involve calculations. The discussion below does not apply to these three chemicals

The following table provides a comparison of the explicit variables that are found in the human health equations for the federal National Toxics Rule (NTR) (currently applied in Washington), and the 2014 proposed criteria. In almost all cases, values for chemical-specific toxicity factors are taken from the United States Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS), noted in Table 1. There are also implicit variables in the equations that Ecology is not proposing to change from what was used in the NTR. They are further described in the background section of this document.

In addition, the draft criteria that were calculated using the factors and equations that are discussed below were secondarily modified by a risk management direction (<http://governor.wa.gov/news/releases/article.aspx?id=293>) that (except for arsenic) *no criterion concentration would become less protective than the current NTR criterion concentration*. This decision results in some draft criteria that are at a lower concentration than the calculated values. These criteria are indicated via footnote in the preliminary draft rule toxics table.

Table 1: Comparison of equation variables for proposed rule		
Explicit variables	NTR Criteria (current)	Preliminary draft rule (2014)
Fish and shellfish consumption rate (FCR)	6.5 grams/day	175 g/day
Risk level (RL)	Additional lifetime risk of 1 in a million (1×10^{-6})	Additional lifetime risk of 1 in one hundred thousand (1×10^{-5})
Relative source contribution (RSC)	1	1 (no change)
Body weight (BW)	70 kilograms (154 pounds).	80 kilograms (176 pounds)
Drinking water intake (DI)	2 liters/day	2 liters/day (no change)
Reference dose (RfD) for specific chemicals	EPA IRIS values and other sources	Updated values in EPA IRIS and other values
Cancer slope factor (CSF) for specific chemicals	EPA IRIS values and other sources	Updated values in EPA IRIS and other values
Bioconcentration factor (BCF)	BCFs found in the NTR	No change from NTR; values can be found in EPA's 2002 HHC Calculation Matrix (EPA, 2002)
Additional risk management decision		If the calculated criterion concentration is greater than the NTR criterion concentration, then the preliminary draft criterion defaults to the original NTR concentration. (This does not apply to the criteria for arsenic)

Background

The human health water quality criteria (HHC) are chemical-specific concentrations applied to surface waters. The HHC are developed to protect human populations from undue risks to chemical exposures from drinking untreated surface-water and eating fish and shellfish that live in those waters.

The criteria are calculated using equations developed by EPA that incorporate information on risk and exposure, and the degree to which the pollutants accumulate in fish and shellfish tissue. EPA has developed equations for both carcinogens and noncarcinogens that apply to exposures from drinking untreated surface water and consuming fish and shellfish, or consuming fish and shellfish only. *For purposes of simplifying the discussion, these scenarios will be referred to as fresh waters or marine waters, respectively. However, some freshwaters in Washington do not have “domestic water supply” as a designated use, and for these waters the criteria that address only the consumption of organisms are applied.* This paper provides summary-only information about the equations that will be used to develop HHC for Washington; the bulk of the paper provides more detailed discussion about the individual variables that go into the equations.

References cited in the document are included at the end under the “Additional Information” section.

HHC equations and types of variables considered in the equations

In total there are four equations that are used to calculate HHC. These equations are based on chemical effects (carcinogens or noncarcinogens) and routes of exposure (fresh or marine water):

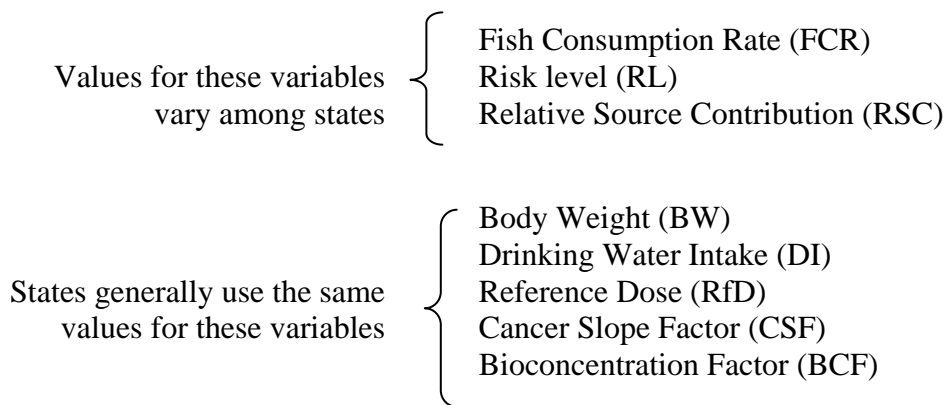
- *Chemical effects:* HHC equations are used to calculate criteria for both cancer causing chemicals, called carcinogens, and non-cancer causing chemicals, called noncarcinogens. The criteria for any one chemical are based on the acceptable level of risk (the effect that would occur at the lowest water concentration).
- *Routes of exposure:* Washington has both marine and fresh waters that are regulated under the Clean Water Act and under state jurisdiction. Therefore, separate equations are needed for each type of water to account for presence or absence of an untreated drinking water exposure route. Marine waters are assumed to include estuarine waters, and both of these do not have the drinking water use applied.

Several different factors, or variables, are included in each equation. The variables help to characterize risk and exposure, including the degree and type of toxicity attributed to specific chemicals, human body weight, human drinking water rates, fish and shellfish consumption rates, and others. These variables are assigned values which are then used in the equations to derive HHC concentrations. The exposure variables represent a combination of averages and upper percentiles. The choice of variables, and the science policy and risk management decisions that are included in the variables, act together to provide criteria that are estimates of desired levels of protection.

Why are these variables important? Each variable in the equations affects the final calculated HHC concentrations. Some variables make significant differences in the calculated values, while other variables make smaller changes. For instance, the additional lifetime cancer risk level for

carcinogens can make a large difference in some criteria concentrations. If the risk level increases, the criteria become less stringent. Fish consumption rates also affect the calculation considerably. Higher fish consumption rates result in lower criteria concentrations. An example of a variable that has much less effect on the calculated value is body weight. Higher body weight results in only slightly higher criteria concentrations.

EPA publishes CWA Sec. 304(a) national recommended HHC guidance values for approximately 120 chemicals, including priority and nonpriority pollutants. The recommended criteria are calculated using a combination of default and chemical-specific pieces of information recommended for state use by EPA. Some of the recommended criteria are based on Safe Drinking Water Act MCLs (maximum contaminant levels). Values for some variables can differ among states, based on location or regional information, science, science policy, and risk management, and can result in criteria that may be different than those recommended by EPA. For other variables, states generally use standard values, supported by national scientific research, that tend to remain constant across states even when developing state-specific criteria. The following variables are explicitly used in the HHC calculation, and are discussed later in this paper:



The four equations for developing HHC are summarized in the Table 2 below. The equations shown in the table have been simplified for purposes of this discussion paper. Units and correction factors are not presented. The full equations with all units can be found in the EPA (2000) guidance.

Table 2: Summary of HHC equations		
Toxicity endpoint	Water type and exposure route	Chemical-specific criterion equation
Cancer	Fresh water: fish/shellfish consumption and drinking untreated surface water	$\frac{RL \times BW}{CSF \times (DI + [FCR \times BCF])}$
Non-Cancer	Fresh water: fish/shellfish consumption and drinking untreated surface water	$\frac{RfD \times RSC \times BW}{DI + (FCR \times BCF)}$
Cancer	Marine and estuarine waters: fish and shellfish consumption	$\frac{RL \times BW}{CSF \times FCR \times BCF}$
Non-Cancer	Marine and estuarine waters: fish and shellfish consumption	$\frac{RfD \times RSC \times BW}{FCR \times BCF}$

In addition to the variables described above, which are used explicitly in the equations, certain other factors are considered *implicitly* (i.e., they are not part of the written equation but are assumed during calculation). Some of these will be discussed briefly later in this paper, including lifespan, duration of exposure, and hazard quotient for non-cancer effects.

Basis for Ecology's Proposal:

Variables in the equation

A more detailed description of the variables in the equation will be presented in the following order:

Variables where the values vary among states:

1. Fish Consumption Rate (FCR)
2. Risk level (RL)
3. Relative Source Contribution (RSC)

Variables where the values generally do not vary among states:

4. Body Weight (BW)
5. Drinking Water Intake (DI)
6. Reference Dose (RfD)
7. Cancer Slope Factor (CSF)
8. Bioconcentration Factor (BCF)

Variables implicit in the HHC equations:

9. Lifespan and duration of exposure
10. Hazard quotient for non-cancer effects

1. Fish Consumption Rate (FCR)

*Application: This explicit variable **applies to all four equations**: carcinogen/fresh water; carcinogen/marine water; noncarcinogen/fresh water; and noncarcinogen/marine water.*

Ecology is proposing to use a fish consumption rate of 175 g/day in the HHC equation, based on a Washington-specific risk management decision to use a value that (1) is representative of state-specific information, and (2) was determined through a process that included consideration of EPA guidance and precedent, and input from multiple groups of stakeholders.

General information: The *fish consumption rate* (FCR) used in the equations usually refers to a statistic that describes a set of data from surveys of people based on the amount of fish and shellfish they eat. The data are represented as daily intake rates using the units of grams per day (g/day). The statistic used to describe the data set is a risk management decision made by states and tribes, and can be an average, a median, an upper percentile, or some other statistic. A state should also consider what target population to base the FCR on, and use survey data that represents that population of users. For example, the FCR could be based on survey data from the general population, or from high-consuming populations in the state.

The statistic used by the EPA and states has historically been an *average of a national general population data set (including consumers and non-consumers), freshwater and estuarine aquatic species only* (salmon excluded because of its marine life history). This is the origin of the current 6.5 g/day fish consumption rate that is incorporated into the 1992 National Toxics Rule (EPA, 1999; hereinafter called “NTR”). In 2000 EPA updated that national general population average value to 7.5 g/day, based on new science, and changed its guidance on the use of national general population data to recommend using a 90th percentile value (rather than an average) for freshwater and estuarine species only (EPA, 2000). The new 90th percentile recommended value is 17.5 g/day, and has been used by many states in criteria calculation.

EPA makes the following specific recommendation for protection of the general population for purposes of HHC development in the EPA 2000 guidance:

“EPA recommends a default fish intake rate of 17.5 grams/day to adequately protect the general population of fish consumers, based on the 1994 to 1996 data from the USDA’s CSFII Survey. EPA will use this value when deriving or revising its national 304(a) criteria. This value represents the 90th percentile of the 1994-96 CSFII data. This value also represents the uncooked weight estimated from the CSFII data, and represents intake of freshwater and estuarine finfish and shellfish only.” (EPA, 2000, page 4-24)

EPA’s use of a revised FCR in draft national criteria

Subsequent to development of the 2000 guidance, the USEPA developed a new recommended fish consumption rate of 22 g/day, which is currently being proposed by EPA in draft criteria updates. **This new rate will not be addressed here because the guidance is still in draft form and not final.** The USEPA published the draft national recommended human health surface water criteria for 94 toxics on May 13, 2014 (79 FR 27303, pages 27303 -27304). EPA’s public comment period on the draft criteria closed August 13, 2014. **The public review of the EPA criteria is a different process than this rulemaking to adopt new human health criteria for Washington state.** Information on the EPA process can be found at: Federal Register site: <https://www.federalregister.gov/articles/2014/05/13/2014-10963/updated-national-recommended-water-quality-criteria-for-the-protection-of-human-health>. EPA web site: <http://water.epa.gov/scitech/swguidance/standards/criteria/current/hhdraft.cfm>

EPA makes the following specific recommendation for protection of highly exposed populations:

*“EPA recommends default fish intake rates for recreational and subsistence fishers of 17.5grams/day and 142.4 grams/day, respectively. These rates are also based on uncooked weights for fresh/estuarine finfish and shellfish only. However, because the level of fish intake in highly exposed populations varies by geographical location, EPA suggests a four preference hierarchy or States and authorized Tribes to follow when deriving consumption rates that encourages use of the best local, State, or regional data available. ... **EPA strongly emphasizes that States and authorized Tribes should consider developing criteria to protect highly exposed population groups and use local or regional data over the default values as more representative of their target population group(s).** The four preference hierarchy is: (1) use of local data; (2) use of data reflecting similar geography/population groups; (3) use of data from national surveys; and (4) use of EPA’s default intake rates.”* (EPA, 2000, pages 4-24 to 4-25, emphasis added)

Since Washington has a strong tradition of fish and shellfish harvest and consumption from local waters, and within-state survey information indicates that different groups of people harvest fish both recreationally and for subsistence (Ecology, 2013), *Ecology has made the risk management decision to base the fish consumption rate used in the HHC equation on “highly exposed populations,”* which include, among other groups, the following: tribes, Asian Pacific Islanders, recreational and subsistence fishers, immigrant populations, etc. Fish consumption rates developed in several surveys around the Pacific Northwest are summarized and discussed in a recent Ecology publication (Ecology, 2013).

The choice of an FCR is a risk management decision made by states: The choice of an FCR that represents a specific population, and the statistic (e.g., average, median, or other percentile) representing the distribution of individual FCRs from that specific population, is a risk management decision made by states. EPA provides language on this risk management decision in EPA 2000:

“Risk management is the process of selecting the most appropriate guidance or regulatory actions by integrating the results of risk assessment with engineering data and with social, economic, and political concerns to reach a decision. In this Methodology, the choice of a default fish consumption rate which is protective of 90 percent of the general population is a risk management decision. The choice of an acceptable cancer risk by a State or Tribe is a risk management decision.” (Section 2.2)

As discussed above, the statistic used by the EPA and states has historically been an *average of a national general population data set*. The FCR incorporated into the NTR is an average. Ecology is continuing use of the average statistic as described above and below.

Decision for draft rule:

Ecology is proposing to use an FCR of 175 g/day for calculating the HHC, based on a state-specific risk management input made by Governor Inslee (<http://governor.wa.gov/news/releases/article.aspx?id=293>).

This value is representative of average FCRs (“all fish and shellfish,” including all salmon, restaurant, locally caught, imported, and from other sources) for highly exposed populations that consume both fish and shellfish from Puget Sound waters. 175 g/day is considered an “endorsed” value. This numeric value was used by the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality to calculate HHC in a 2011 rulemaking. Groups endorsing the use of this numeric value include EPA and several tribes. Average FCR values for various highly exposed groups that harvest both fish and shellfish from Puget Sound waters are found in Ecology, 2013.

2. Risk level (RL)

Application: This explicit variable applies only to equations for carcinogens: carcinogen/fresh water and carcinogen/marine water.

Ecology is proposing to update the upper bound estimate of excess/additional lifetime cancer risk (the Risk Level; RL) value used in the equation from a one-in-one million additional lifetime risk of developing a cancer to one-in-one-hundred thousand, based on a state-specific risk management announcement made by Governor Inslee (<http://governor.wa.gov/news/releases/article.aspx?id=293>). This direction included considerations of engineering, social, economic and political concerns. (This does not apply to the criteria for total PCBs, which are discussed in the PCBs section of this document).

Choice of a risk level is a risk management decision made by states: The choice of an acceptable additional lifetime cancer risk level is a risk management decision made by states. EPA provides specific language on this in EPA 2000:

“Risk management is the process of selecting the most appropriate guidance or regulatory actions by integrating the results of risk assessment with engineering data and with social, economic, and political concerns to reach a decision. In this Methodology, the choice of a default fish consumption rate which is protective of 90 percent of the general population is a risk management decision. The choice of an acceptable cancer risk by a State or Tribe is a risk management decision.” (Section 2.2)

General information: The *risk level* used in the HHC equations for carcinogens is defined as the “upper bound estimate of excess lifetime cancer risk” (EPA, 2000). The risk level value is only used when calculating criteria for pollutants that may cause cancer. Applying the risk level to the equation results in a HHC concentration that would hypothetically be expected to increase an individual’s lifetime risk of cancer by no more than the assigned risk level, regardless of the cancer risk that may come from exposure to the chemical from sources other than surface water.

EPA 2000 guidance recommends that states and tribes set human health criteria risk levels for the general population at either one additional occurrence of cancer, after 70 years of daily exposure, in 100,000 people (1×10^{-5}) or one in 1,000,000 people (1×10^{-6}). EPA 2000 guidance also recommends that for states with high fish consuming populations, the most highly exposed populations should not exceed a risk level of one additional occurrence of cancer in 10,000 people (1×10^{-4}). Washington’s current HHC from the National Toxics Rule applies a risk level of one additional occurrence of cancer in 1,000,000 (1×10^{-6}).

The choice of risk level is a policy decision by the state. Nationwide, states and tribes have typically chosen to use a risk level of one additional occurrence of cancer in 100,000 people (1×10^{-5}) or one in 1,000,000 people (1×10^{-6}) for HHC. This is demonstrated in a list of state and tribal risk levels provided to Ecology by EPA Region 10. This list was presented as part of Ecology's Policy Forum #3, held February 8, 2013. EPA guidance advises that states and tribes using these risk levels must ensure that the risk level for the most highly exposed subpopulations does not exceed one additional occurrence of cancer in 10,000 people (1×10^{-4}) (EPA, 2000). Section 303(c) of the CWA directs the requirements for setting and revising water quality standards.

It should be noted that it is not possible to assume that an equal amount of risk will be realized by the entire population of a state. All other factors being equal, people and groups who consume more fish and shellfish are inherently at greater risk from those contaminants than those who do not (given that contaminants are present in these items and that equal concentrations of contaminants are present in the consumed items). Regardless of the specific fish consumption rate used in the criteria calculations, or the final water quality criteria that are applied to waters, unequal risk among groups and individuals will always exist because of differences in fish consumption habits. This difference would exist even if criteria were not present. Therefore it is not reasonable to assume that a given risk level chosen by a state reflects actual risk across all populations or among all individuals in the entire state.

CWA regulatory programs can use a variety of excess lifetime cancer risk levels, but generally range from 1 in 10,000 (1×10^{-4}) to 1 in 1,000,000 (1×10^{-6}). See table below for two specific Clean Water Act programs with associated risk levels.

Table 3: CWA regulatory programs		
Federal CWA program	Acceptable Risk Level	Other Information/State CWA program information
Clean Water Act 303(c) – requirements for states to adopt surface water criteria EPA publishes 304(a) recommended criteria to assist states – these are published at a 1×10^{-6} risk level	EPA 2000 guidance recommend that States and Tribes set criteria at 1×10^{-5} or 1×10^{-6} Most highly exposed populations should not exceed 1×10^{-4} risk level	Washington WQS contain a risk level of 1×10^{-6} . National Toxics Rule (1992, contains Washington's current HHC) (40 CFR 131): 1×10^{-6} . This risk level is applied in combination with average and upper percentile exposure factors in the criteria equations.
CWA Section 405 (40 CFR Part 503) Biosolids	1×10^{-4}	EPA risk assessment for biosolids: http://water.epa.gov/scitech/wastetech/biosolids/503rule_index.cfm See in particular Chapter 6 for rationale for use of 1×10^{-4} risk level for biosolids (EPA general website for biosolids: http://water.epa.gov/scitech/wastetech/biosolids/) Ecology implements 40CFR503, as directed by state law. Ecology must regulate to meet federal standards for biosolids. See: http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/swfa/biosolids/lawsandrules.html <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State Law-Chapter 70.97J RCW • State Rule-Chapter 173-308 WAC (PDF)

How well do the criteria equations characterize risk? Even though the HHC equations appear to directly stipulate risk, other factors (those within the HHC equations and those not included in the HHC equations) complicate the ability to gauge an individual's or population's actual risk level.

Direct quantification of risk for populations is described in EPA guidance (EPA, 2000) as follows:

“EPA’s Guidelines For Exposure Assessment (USEPA, 1992) describes the extreme difficulty in making accurate estimates of exposures and indicates that uncertainties at the more extreme ends of the distribution increase greatly. On quantifying population exposures/risks, the guidelines specifically state:

In practice, it is difficult even to establish an accurate mean health effect risk for a population. This is due to many complications, including uncertainties in using animal data for human dose-response relationships, nonlinearities in the dose response curve, projecting incidence data from one group to another dissimilar group, etc. Although it has been common practice to estimate the number of cases of disease, especially cancer, for populations exposed to chemicals, it should be understood that these estimates are not meant to be accurate estimates of real (or actuarial) cases of disease. The estimate’s value lies in framing hypothetical risk in an understandable way rather than in any literal interpretation of the term “cases.”(EPA 2000, pages 2-1 to 2-1)

Washington’s current risk level and information on changing the risk level: On December 18, 1991, in its official comments on EPA’s proposed National Toxics Rule, the Department of Ecology (Ecology) urged EPA to promulgate human health criteria for the state at 1×10^{-6} . At the time, Ecology understood that the 1×10^{-6} risk level would be applied with a 6.5 grams/day fish consumption rate of freshwater and estuarine fish, and that higher consumption rates would still be protective, but at a different risk level (for example, a 65 grams/day fish consumption rate will have an estimated 1×10^{-5} risk level) as this was clearly described by EPA in the November 19, 1991 proposed NTR. During the summer of 1992, the state formally proposed and held public hearings on revisions to its water quality standards. The standards, which were scheduled for adoption in late November 1992, include a risk level of 1×10^{-6} .

In the 1992 NTR (EPA, 1992) the following excerpt (#3. Approach for States that Fully Comply Subsequent to Issuance of this Final Rule) provided information to states planning to adopt their own criteria in order to be removed from the NTR:

As discussed in prior Sections of this Preamble, the water quality standards program has been established with an emphasis on State primacy. Although this rule was developed to Federally promulgate toxics criteria for States, EPA prefers that States maintain primacy, revise their own standards, and achieve full compliance. EPA is hopeful this rule will provide additional impetus for non-complying States to adopt the criteria for priority toxic pollutants necessary to comply with section 303(c)(2)(B).

Removal of a State from the rule will require another rulemaking by EPA according to the requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 551 et seq.). EPA will withdraw the Federal rule without a notice and comment rulemaking when the State adopts standards

no less stringent than the Federal rule (i.e., standards which provide, at least, equivalent environmental and human health protection). For example, see 51 FR 11580, April 4, 1986, which finalized EPA's removal of a Federal rule for the State of Mississippi.

*However, if a State adopts standards for toxics which are less stringent than the Federal rule but, in the Agency's judgment, fully meet the requirements of the Act, EPA will propose to withdraw the rule with a Notice of proposed rulemaking and provide for public participation. This procedure would be required for partial or complete removal of a State from this rulemaking. **An exception to this requirement would be when a State adopts a human health criterion for a carcinogen at a 10^{-5} risk level where the Agency has promulgated at a 10^{-6} risk level. In such a case, the Agency believes it would be appropriate to withdraw the Federal criterion without notice and comment because the Agency has considered in this rule that criteria based on either 10^{-5} or 10^{-6} risk levels meet the requirements of the Act.** A State covered by this final rule could adopt the necessary criteria using any of the three Options or combinations of those Options described in EPA's 1989 guidance.” (1992 NTR, emphasis added)*

How risk was applied in this draft rule: The approach Ecology used to calculate the draft HHC is very similar to that used by EPA to calculate their CWA 304(a) national recommended criteria. EPA's method, however, focuses on providing protection to the general population, while the Ecology approach focuses on protection of highly exposed populations, which in Washington are assumed to include (among others) tribes, recreational, and subsistence fishers. Washington implemented this change of focus in the draft criteria equations by changing the FCR variable from a statistic (the average) that represents the general population FCR distribution to an equivalent statistic (the average) representative of FCR distributions of highly exposed populations.

Washington applied the risk framework developed by EPA for the current federal HHC rule (the 1992 NTR) to highly exposed populations in Washington in the following manner:

- Washington is currently under the federal National Toxics Rule (NTR) for HHC. Those criteria are set at a 10^{-6} risk level and the risk level is applied to the arithmetic mean (average) of the *general population*.
- For this draft rule, the risk level of 10^{-5} was applied to a FCR of 175 g/day that is representative of the arithmetic means (averages) of *highly exposed populations* (instead of the general population). (Note: the risk level used for total PCBs is different from 10^{-5} – please see section on Challenging Chemicals: PCBs.)

Most states follow EPA's approach and apply the state's default risk level to a general population, and then ensure that highly exposed populations do not exceed EPA's upper levels of allowed risk.

Decision for draft rule: Washington is making the preliminary decision to apply the risk level of 10^{-5} to highly exposed populations, which includes recreational fishers, subsistence fishers, tribes, and immigrant fishers.

3. Relative Source Contribution (RSC)

*Application: This explicit variable applies **only to equations for noncarcinogens:** noncarcinogen/fresh water and noncarcinogen/marine water.*

Ecology is proposing that the draft rule uses a relative source contribution value of one (1), which is the same as was used in the NTR.

Background: The Relative Source Contribution (RSC) is a variable in the HHC equation that represents the portion of an individual's daily exposure to a contaminant that is attributed to sources regulated by the Clean Water Act as opposed to sources of toxic chemicals that are not regulated by the Clean Water Act. The RSC only applies to the equations for noncarcinogens.

The HHC are used to regulate pollution sources that discharge to waters of the state and fall under Clean Water Act regulation, in order to control chemical exposure from untreated surface-water used for drinking water, and eating fish and shellfish that live in those waters. The RSC is intended to account for secondary sources of pollutants, such as atmospheric deposition or marine fish sources (e.g. mercury in tuna) that are not regulated by Clean Water Act authorities.

RSCs are used in the criteria equation only for non-carcinogens and non-linear carcinogens. Non-carcinogenic chemicals express their toxicity through threshold effects are more likely to express effects when a specific dose – the reference dose (RfD) – is surpassed. The RSC assumes that exposure of a particular chemical through surface water (i.e. drinking water and fish/shellfish consumption) contributes a portion of the RfD, with the remaining portion from exposure to other sources such as dietary intake other than non-local fish and shellfish. The portion of RfD exposure through surface water is the RSC, expressed as a decimal fraction. For example, a RSC of 0.4 indicates 40% of the RfD is due to exposure through surface waters and 60% is due to other sources.

The 1980 EPA guidance for HHC (EPA 1980) (used to develop the pre-2000 HHC), included the alternative of considering total exposure from all sources in the criteria calculations, but the CWA 304(a) HHC developed following these guidelines assumed an RSC of 1.0 (EPA, 2002). The 1992 National Toxics Rule HHC applied an RSC of 1.0 (100% allocation of exposure given to sources regulated by the Clean Water Act).

The EPA 2000 guidance and follow-up clarifications from EPA (2013), recommend new default values for the RSC to be used in the HHC equations for noncarcinogens:

“In the absence of scientific data, the application of the EPA’s default value of 20 percent RSC in calculating 304(a) criteria or establishing State or Tribal water quality standards under Section 303(c) will ensure that the designated use for a water body is protected. This 20 percent default for RSC can only be replaced where sufficient data are available to develop a scientifically defensible alternative value. If appropriate scientific data demonstrating that other sources and routes of exposure besides water and freshwater/estuarine fish are not anticipated for the pollutant in question, then the RSC may be raised to the appropriate level, based on the data, but not to exceed 80 percent. The 80 percent ceiling accounts for the fact that some sources of exposure may be unknown.”

In the simplest terms, EPA's latest RSC guidance recommends two conservative default approaches:

- If sources of exposure to a chemical are not known, then a default RSC of 0.2 is included in the equation.
- If sources of exposure to a chemical are well known and documented, then a calculated RSC is included in the equation. This calculated RSC gives the HHC the remainder of the reference dose or allowable daily exposure that is not accounted for by other non-CWA sources. EPA guidance suggests that the RSC value cannot be greater than 0.8.

An inherent assumption in how the RSC for HHC is developed is that all other sources of the contaminant are required to be accounted for in the exposure scenario, and the HHC get the remainder of the reference dose or allowable daily exposure that is assumed to come from sources under the authority of the Clean Water Act. The resulting situation seems contradictory: as the contribution of a contaminant from water sources becomes smaller, the HHC becomes more stringent and in effect becomes a larger driver for more restrictive limits.

The use of an RSC affects criteria calculation results as follows:

If the RSC is 1.0, then it does not change the resulting criteria calculation.

If the RSC is 0.8, then the criterion becomes more stringent by 20%.

If the RSC is 0.5, then the criterion becomes more stringent by 50%.

If the RSC is 0.2, then the criterion becomes more stringent by 80%.

The RSC can drive, very directly, the resulting human health water quality criteria and related regulatory and permit levels. Using a RSC of 0.2, for example, means that an ambient water quality criterion that would otherwise be 10 units would be reduced by 80% to 2 units, thus becoming lower, or more stringent, in order to compensate for sources that are outside of the sources regulated by the Clean Water Act. Many other programs that address toxics, such as the Safe Drinking Water Act and the Superfund Clean-up Program, also establish similar concentration goals but then use a risk management approach that allows for consideration of other factors, such as cost and feasibility, in establishing actual compliance levels that have to be achieved. Conversely, the ambient water quality criteria under the Clean Water Act set direct regulatory levels that are enforced as both ambient concentrations in the water body (through the CWA 303(d) program with subsequent load allocation requirements (40CFR130)) as well as through NPDES permit levels (criteria applied at end-of-pipe or with use of a dilution zone, depending on the specific circumstances).

EPA's Water Quality Standards Handbook: Second Edition (EPA, 2012) provides additional guidance on this subject. This guidance is different from the EPA 2000 guidance, and indicates that in practice criteria may be based on risk from only the surface water exposure routes:

“Human Exposure Considerations

A complete human exposure evaluation for toxic pollutants of concern for bioaccumulation would encompass not only estimates of exposures due to fish consumption but also exposure from background concentrations and other exposure routes. The more important of these include recreational and occupational contact, dietary intake from other than fish, intake

from air inhalation, and drinking water consumption. For section 304(a) criteria development, EPA typically considers only exposures to a pollutant that occur through the ingestion of water and contaminated fish and shellfish. This is the exposure default assumption, although the human health guidelines provide for considering other sources where data are available (see 45 F.R. 79354). Thus the criteria are based on an assessment of risks related to the surface water exposure route only (57 F.R. 60862-3).” (text copied from EPA web site on 3/17/2014:

<http://water.epa.gov/scitech/swguidance/standards/handbook/chapter03.cfm#section13,m,section3.1.3>

The use of an RSC to compensate for sources outside the scope of the Clean Water Act when establishing HHC is a risk management decision that states need to carefully weigh. If the scope of the Clean Water Act is limited to addressing potential exposures from NPDES- or other Clean Water Act regulated discharges to surface water, it could be argued that an RSC of less than 1.0 inappropriately expands of the scope of what the CWA would be expected to control. On the other hand, if it is assumed that the scope of the Clean Water Act includes consideration and protection from other sources of toxics not regulated by the Clean Water Act, such as atmospheric deposition or marine fish sources (e.g. mercury in tuna), one could argue for an RSC of less than 1.0. The role of the RSC and how to calculate it is an issue that must be carefully considered by a state when establishing HHC.

Decision for draft rule: Because the geographic and regulatory scope of the CWA addresses contaminant discharge directly to waters of the state (not other sources or areas), Ecology is making a risk management decision that this draft rule continue to use a relative source contribution of one (RSC = 1). Given the limited ability of the Clean Water Act to control sources outside its jurisdiction, Ecology strongly believes that this is a prudent decision.

4. Body Weight (BW)

*Application: This explicit variable **applies to all four equations**: carcinogen/fresh water; carcinogen/marine water; noncarcinogen/fresh water; and noncarcinogen/marine water.*

Ecology is proposing to update the BW value used in the equation, based on new science and local data, from 70 kg to 80 kg.

Background: The BW approach included in the 1992 NTR, EPA’s 2000 guidance, and EPA’s published recommended national CWA 304(a) criteria values is to use an average adult BW in the HHC calculation. The BW historically used in EPA guidance and regulation is 70 kilograms (154 pounds). EPA’s most recent Exposure Factors Handbook (EPA, 2011) provides an updated average BW of 80 kilograms (176 pounds), which also closely aligns with the tribal average adult BWs of the Tulalip and Suquamish tribes (EPA, 2007) of 81.8 and 79 kilograms, respectively. This newer science and local data compels Ecology to consider using the updated BW value in the HHC equations.

Table 4 provides HHC-relevant information on use of this exposure factor.

Table 4: Summary of guidance and studies on body weight		
Date	Source	BW input
1992	National Toxics Rule (40CFR131.36)	70 kg = average adult body weight
2000	EPA 2000 HHC Methodology (EPA -822-B-00-004)	EPA recommends using 70 kg = average adult body weight as “a representative average value for both male and female adults:” “EPA recommends maintaining the default body weight of 70 kg for calculating AWQC as a representative average value for both male and female adults.”
2007	Tribal FCR studies – as summarized in: USEPA Reg. 10, Framework for Selecting and Using Tribal Fish and Shellfish Consumption Rates for Risk-Based Decision Making at CERCLA and RCRA Cleanup Sites in Puget Sound and the Strait of Georgia, Working Document, To Be Applied in Consultation with Tribal Governments on a Site-specific Basis, Revision 00.2007 (EPA, 2007, Tables B-1 and B-2 in Appendix B).	Tulalip Tribe = 81.8 kg average adult Suquamish Tribe = 79 kg average adult
2011	EPA Exposure Factors Handbook - 2011 edition. EPA 600/R-090/052F. (EPA, 2011)	EPA recommends 80 kg for average adult body weight

Decision for draft rule: Based on this information Ecology is making a preliminary decision to update the BW value used in the equation, based on new science and local data, from 70 kg to 80 kg.

5. Drinking Water Intake (DI)

Application: This explicit variable applies only to equations for fresh waters: carcinogen/fresh water and noncarcinogen/fresh water.

Ecology is proposing to use the EPA 2000 recommended DI value of 2 L/day to calculate criteria in the draft rule.

Background: The DI approach included in the 1992 NTR, EPA’s 2000 guidance, and EPA’s published recommended CWA 304(a) national criteria values is to use an approximate 90th percentile adult exposure value in the HHC calculation. The DI historically used in EPA guidance and regulation is 2 liters/day.

An excerpt from the EPA 2000 guidance that recommends using 2 liters/day states:

“EPA recommends maintaining the default drinking water intake rate of 2 L/day to protect most consumers from contaminants in drinking water. EPA believes that the 2 L/day assumption is representative of a majority of the population over the course of a lifetime. EPA also notes that there is comparatively little variability in water intake within the population compared with fish intake (i.e., drinking water intake varies, by and

large, by about a three-fold range, whereas fish intake can vary by 100-fold). EPA believes that the 2 L/day assumption continues to represent an appropriate risk management decision...” (EPA, 2000, (pages 4-22 to 4-23)

EPA’s most recent Exposure Factors Handbook (EPA, 2011, Tables 3-10, 3-26, and 3-27) provides examples of updated 90th percentile adult (ages 18-65) DI values between 2.1 and 3.1 liters/day, based on national data. These values are for direct and indirect (water added in the preparation of a food or beverage) consumption of water, and are further explained in the tables specified above. EPA released new *Supplemental Guidance for Superfund* on February 6, 2014 (memo from Dana Stalcup, USEPA to Superfund National Policy Managers, Regions 1-10; OSWER Directive 9200.1-120) that incorporates and adopts updates to *Risk Assessment Guidance for Superfund: Human Health Evaluation Manual, Part A through E*, based on data in the 2011 Exposure Factors Handbook. This includes a recommended 90th percentile adult drinking water intake value of 2.5 L/day. EPA also published draft national recommended human health surface water criteria for 94 toxics on May 13, 2014 (79 FR 27303, Pages 27303 - 27304) that include use of a 90th percentile adult drinking water intake value of 3.0 L/day, based on data in the 2011 Exposure Factors Handbook. These different new 90th percentile values result from use of different data sets.

Below is information on this exposure factor:

Table 5: Exposure factor		
Date	Source	DI input
1992	National Toxics Rule, 40CFR131.36 (EPA 1992)	2 L/day = approximate 90 th percentile
2000	EPA 2000 HHC Methodology, EPA -822-B-00-004 (EPA, 2000)	EPA recommends using 2 L/day: “EPA recommends maintaining the default drinking water intake rate of 2 L/day to protect most consumers from contaminants in drinking water. EPA believes that the 2 L/day assumption is representative of a majority of the population over the course of a lifetime. EPA also notes that there is comparatively little variability in water intake within the population compared with fish intake (i.e., drinking water intake varies, by and large, by about a three-fold range, whereas fish intake can vary by 100-fold). EPA believes that the 2 L/day assumption continues to represent an appropriate risk management decision...” (pages 4-22 to 4-23)
2011	EPA Exposure Factors Handbook - 2011 edition. EPA 600/R-090/052F (EPA 2011)	The Exposure Factors Handbook contains new information on DI for various ages, groups, consumer types, and water sources. It provides updated 90 th percentile adult DI values, based on national data, See Chapter 3.
2014	EPA 2014; OSWER Directive 9200.1-120.	Previous default value was 2 L/day. Currently recommended value is 2.5 L/day, which is the 90th percentile of consumer-only ingestion of drinking water (≥ 21 years of age)
2014	EPA, 2014: May 13, 2014 (79 FR 27303, Pages 27303 -27304	Previous default value (EPA 2000) was 2 L/day. The draft updated drinking water intake (DI) is 3 L/day for consumer-only water ingestion at the 90th percentile for adults (≥21 years of age)

Decision for draft rule: At this time, Ecology proposes to continue to use the EPA 2000 recommended DI value of 2 liters/day to calculate criteria for the draft rule. Washington state-specific information has not been obtained, so consideration of local data in comparison with

national data has not been possible thus far in the rulemaking process. However, a different value will be considered if data or information is brought forward that compels Ecology to consider whether data from the newer *Exposure Factors Handbook* (EPA, 2011), EPA's new 2014 OSWER Directive, or the DI value used to calculate EPA's new draft national recommended human health surface water criteria should be used.

6. Reference Dose (RfD)

Application: This explicit variable **applies only to noncarcinogens**: noncarcinogen/fresh water; and noncarcinogen/marine water.

Background: The reference dose is an estimate of the daily exposure to the human population (including sensitive subgroups) via ingestion to a chemical that is likely to be without appreciable risk of deleterious health effects during a lifetime. The RfD applies only to non-carcinogens. EPA has developed chronic RfDs for use in regulatory programs. These can be found in EPA's Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS)(EPA, 2014).

Decision for draft rule: Ecology proposes to continue to use EPA IRIS RfDs to calculate the criteria for non-carcinogens for the draft rule. However, for some cases Ecology used non-IRIS values provided by USEPA to calculate criteria. These are indicated in the spreadsheet handout Draft –Washington Human Health Criteria Review Documents (Revised 8/8/2014) found at <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/swqs/WAHHCrevdocs080714.pdf>. New information/comment received during the rulemaking could result in use of different values.

7. Cancer Slope Factor (CSF)

Application: This explicit variable **applies only to carcinogens**: carcinogen/fresh water and carcinogen/marine water.

At this time, Ecology proposes to continue to use EPA IRIS CSF for carcinogens to calculate the criteria in the draft rule. However, for some cases, Ecology used non-IRIS values provided by USEPA to calculate criteria. New information/comment received during the rulemaking could result in use of different values.

Background: The *cancer slope factor (CSF)* provides a measure of the toxicity of an identified carcinogen. This slope factor is used for chemicals where the carcinogenic risk is assumed to decrease linearly as the chemical dose decreases. The CSF is specific to each chemical and can be found in the EPA IRIS (EPA, 2014).

Ecology is proposing to use, with few exceptions, the EPA IRIS CSF for carcinogens to calculate the criteria in the draft rule. Ecology has made the decision not to use the CSFs in HHC calculations for chloroform, inorganic arsenic and 2,3,7,8-TCDD based on recent scientific information and uncertainty surrounding assessment of carcinogenicity. Rationale for each of these chemicals varies, and is explained below.

At any given time, there will be some IRIS toxicity factors undergoing review. In these cases, EPA has a specific process that is followed to review and develop revised factors. At present, several toxicity factors are under review, two of which have been under review for many years:

the carcinogenicity reviews of inorganic arsenic and 2,3,7,8-TCDD. Information of the status of the reviews (copied from the EPA IRIS website March 2014) is below. The uncertainty around agreed-upon cancer slope factors for these chemicals is considerable, as evidenced by the long history of the review processes as well as the lack of a prospective date for completion.

Integrated Risk Information System

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IRISTrack Detailed Report

Arsenic, inorganic Assessment Milestones and Dates

Milestone	Projected Start Date *	Projected End Date *
Draft Development (hazard identification)	FY03/2nd Quarter	FY14/2nd Quarter
Release lit search and evidence tables	FY14/2nd Quarter	TBD **
Draft Development (dose-response analysis)	TBD **	TBD **
Agency Review	TBD **	TBD **
Interagency Science Consultation	TBD **	TBD **
Public Comment Period	TBD **	TBD **
External Peer Review	TBD **	TBD **
Final Agency Review/Interagency Science Discussion and Posting Final Assessment	TBD **	TBD **

* For EPA, the Fiscal Year (FY) starts in October and ends in September of the following year. First quarter runs from October through December; the second from January through March; the third from April through June; and the fourth from July through September.

** To be determined.

Note: Arsenic is in early stages of draft development. Literature search and evidence tables will be released for public comment, followed by a public meeting.

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Figure 2: Integrated risk information system

US EPA <http://www.epa.gov/iris/subst/1024.htm> US EPA 2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-...

II. CARCINOGENICITY ASSESSMENT FOR LIFETIME EXPOSURE

Substance Name – 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD)
 CASRN – 1746-01-6
 Section I.A. Last Revised – 02/17/2012

This section provides information on three aspects of the carcinogenic assessment for the substance in question: the weight of evidence judgment of the likelihood that the substance is a human carcinogen, and quantitative estimates of risk from oral and inhalation exposure. Users are referred to Section I of this file for information on long term toxic effects other than carcinogenicity.

The rationale and methods used to develop the carcinogenicity information in IRIS are described in the *Guidelines for Carcinogen Risk Assessment (U.S. EPA, 2005a)* and the *Supplemental Guidance for Assessing Susceptibility from Early Life Exposure to Carcinogens (U.S. EPA, 2005b)*. The quantitative risk estimates are derived from the application of a low dose extrapolation procedure, and are presented in two ways to better facilitate their use. First, route specific risk values are presented. The "oral slope factor" is a plausible upper bound on the estimate of risk per mg/kg day of oral exposure. Similarly, a "unit risk" is a plausible upper bound on the estimate of risk per unit of concentration, either per µg/L drinking water (see Section II.B.1.) or per µg/m³ air breathed (see Section II.C.1.). Second, the estimated concentration of the chemical substance in drinking water or air when associated with cancer risks of 1 in 10,000, 1 in 100,000, or 1 in 1,000,000 is also provided.

There was no previous cancer assessment for TCDD on the IRIS database.

MESSAGE: On August 29, 2011 EPA announced a plan to separate the *Reanalysis of Key Issues Related to Dioxin Toxicity and Response to NAS Comments* into two volumes: Volume 1 (noncancer assessment) and Volume 2 (cancer assessment and uncertainty analysis). The noncancer assessment and TCDD RfD are provided in this document. EPA will finalize Volume 2 as expeditiously as possible.

II.A. EVIDENCE FOR HUMAN CARCINOGENICITY

Not applicable

II.B. QUANTITATIVE ESTIMATE OF CARCINOGENIC RISK FROM ORAL EXPOSURE

Not applicable

II.C. QUANTITATIVE ESTIMATE OF CARCINOGENIC RISK FROM INHALATION EXPOSURE

Not applicable

II.D. EPA DOCUMENTATION, REVIEW, AND CONTACTS (CARCINOGENICITY ASSESSMENT)

II.D.1. EPA DOCUMENTATION

Not applicable

The cancer assessment for 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD) is currently underway.

Figure 3: Carcinogenicity assessment

Based on these uncertainties, Ecology has made the decision not to use CSFs in HHC calculations for these two chemicals. The approach taken for arsenic is described in the section on Challenging chemicals: Arsenic. The approach taken for 2,3,7,8-TCDD is to use the most recent IRIS non-cancer reference dose for HHC calculation. This reference dose was finalized in 2012. The IRIS information is copied below (copied from the IRIS website March 2014):

STATUS OF DATA FOR 2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD)

File First On-Line 02/17/2012

Category (section)	Status	Last Revised
Chronic Oral RfD Assessment (I.A.)	on-line	02/17/2012
Chronic Inhalation RFC Assessment (I.B.)	not available	02/17/2012
Carcinogenicity Assessment (II.)	message	02/17/2012

__I. HEALTH HAZARD ASSESSMENTS FOR NONCARCINOGENIC EFFECTS

__I.A. REFERENCE DOSE (RfD) FOR CHRONIC ORAL EXPOSURE

Substance Name – 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD)
 CASRN – 1746-01-6
 Section I.A. Last Revised – 02/17/2012

The RfD is an estimate (with uncertainty spanning perhaps an order of magnitude) of a daily oral exposure to the human population (including sensitive subgroups) that is likely to be without an appreciable risk of deleterious effects during a lifetime. The RfD is intended for use in risk assessments for health effects known or assumed to be produced through a nonlinear (presumed threshold) mode of action. It is expressed in units of mg/kg-day. Please refer to the [IRIS Guidance Documents Web page](#) for an elaboration of these concepts. Because RfDs can be derived for the noncarcinogenic health effects of substances that are also carcinogens, it is essential to refer to other sources of information concerning the carcinogenicity of this chemical substance. If the U.S. EPA has evaluated this substance for potential human carcinogenicity, a summary of that evaluation will be contained in Section II of this file.

There was no previous RfD for TCDD on the IRIS database.

For the assessment of human health risks posed by exposure to mixtures of TCDD and dioxin-like compounds (DLCs), including polychlorinated dibenzo-*p*-dioxins, polychlorinated dibenzofurans, and dioxin-like polychlorinated biphenyls, and when data on a whole mixture or a sufficiently similar mixture are not available, EPA recommends use of the consensus mammalian Toxicity Equivalence Factor (TEF) values developed by the World Health Organization ([U.S. EPA, 2010](#); [Van den Berg et al., 2006](#)).

__I.A.1. Chronic Oral RfD Summary

Cocritical Effects	Point of Departure*	UF	Chronic RfD
Decreased sperm count and motility in men exposed to TCDD as boys Epidemiologic cohort study Mocarelli et al., (2008)	LOAEL[adjusted]: 0.020 ng/kg-day (2.0 × 10 ⁻⁸ mg/kg-day)	30	7 × 10 ⁻¹⁰ mg/kg-day
Increased TSH in neonates Epidemiologic cohort study Baccarelli et al., (2008)	LOAEL[adjusted]: 0.020 ng/kg-day (2.0 × 10 ⁻⁸ mg/kg-day)		

Conversion Factors and Assumptions – for both studies, physiologically based pharmacokinetic (PBPK) modeling was used to estimate oral intakes from TCDD exposures reported as serum concentrations. The details are presented in Methods of Analysis below. Data were not amenable to Benchmark Dose Modeling.

Figure 4 Health hazard assessments for noncarcinogenic effects

Other chemicals of interest: Chloroform criteria have historically been calculated to address cancer toxicity, and the current published EPA recommended national criteria (as of March 2014) are based on carcinogenicity. EPA is currently undergoing a major reassessment of chloroform toxicity. On 10/19/01 EPA published a new oral RfD for chloroform. IRIS provides the following statement (copied March 2014):

__II.B.1. Summary of Risk Estimates

A dose of 0.01 mg/kg/day (equal to the RfD) can be considered protective against cancer risk

____II.B.1.1. Oral Slope Factor – Not applicable (see text).

EPA published draft national recommended human health surface water criteria for chloroform on May 13, 2014. They used a point of departure-based criteria formula based on cancer effects. This formula is virtually identical to the non-cancer criteria equation, with the RfD replaced with

a POD/uncertainty factor. The POD/uncertainty factor used by EPA in the draft criteria is equal to the reference dose of 0.01 mg/kg/day. Based on this new science and on the equivalence of the criteria calculation whether calculated for cancer or non-cancer effects, Ecology is calculating the draft criteria for chloroform, based on non-cancer effects, using the new 2001 RfD in IRIS.

Decision for draft rule: Ecology is proposing to use, with few exceptions, the EPA IRIS CSFs for carcinogens to calculate the criteria in the draft rule. For those cases where Ecology used non-IRIS values provided by USEPA to calculate criteria, new information/comment received during the rulemaking could result in use of different values.

Ecology is proposing, based on scientific information and/or uncertainty, not to use CSFs (either in IRIS or not in IRIS) in HHC calculations for chloroform, arsenic, and 2,3,7,8-TCDD.

8. Bioconcentration Factor (BCF)

*Application: This explicit variable **applies to all four equations**: carcinogen/fresh water; carcinogen/marine water; noncarcinogen/fresh water; and noncarcinogen/marine water.*

Ecology is proposing to use BCFs (not BAFs) developed by EPA and as incorporated into the 1992 NTR and the EPA recommended national criteria (as of March 17, 2014) to calculate the criteria in the draft rule.

Background: Bioconcentration is the process of absorption of chemicals into an organism only through respiratory and dermal surfaces (Arnot and Gobas, 2006). For purposes of the human health criteria equations, bioconcentration refers to the accumulation of a chemical directly from the water by fish and shellfish. Using a bioconcentration factor (BCF) accounts for any pollution uptake fish or shellfish are exposed to in their surrounding water. Because BCFs look at a specific portion of the total uptake of a chemical, the BCFs are generally laboratory-derived or modeled values. Bioaccumulation is a broader term that refers to the accumulation of chemicals from all sources, including water, food, and sediment. Bioconcentration is a subset of bioaccumulation. Use of a BCF in criteria calculation most directly addresses uptake from the water column only.

The bioaccumulation factor (BAF) reflects uptake from all sources and pathways, which can include contaminated sediments, diet, trophic transfer, and pollutants that are sourced from areas and waters outside Washington's CWA jurisdiction (e.g., mercury).

EPA and states have generally defaulted to the use of EPA's pre-existing BCFs when calculating criteria. EPA's current and prior versions of the EPA nationally recommended human health criteria depend on use of BCFs. These BCF values are in many cases older values (developed in the late 1970's), and in many cases are based on laboratory testing of only one species (EPA 2002). EPA 2000 guidance recommends the use of a BAF in criteria calculation, and recommends that states and tribes use the methodology outlined in EPA 2000 to develop locally appropriate BAFs. On March 13, 2014, EPA published 94 draft nationally recommended human health criteria that include use of model-derived BAFs.

In addition to the EPA 2000 Methodology, EPA's *Water Quality Standards Handbook: Second Edition* (EPA-823-B-12-002; as updated March 2012) provides indirect guidance on the exposure routes that should be accounted for in calculating human health criteria. Although the *Water Quality Standards Handbook* guidance is aimed at the direct exposure of humans to fish/shellfish and water, this concept may also be relevant to how sources of exposure (pathways) that supply contaminants to fish and shellfish are considered in criteria development, and could indicate that only exposure from the surface water (the BCF) should be considered:

“Human Exposure Considerations

A complete human exposure evaluation for toxic pollutants of concern for bioaccumulation would encompass not only estimates of exposures due to fish consumption but also exposure from background concentrations and other exposure routes. The more important of these include recreational and occupational contact, dietary intake from other than fish, intake from air inhalation, and drinking water consumption. For section 304(a) criteria development, EPA typically considers only exposures to a pollutant that occur through the ingestion of water and contaminated fish and shellfish. This is the exposure default assumption, although the human health guidelines provide for considering other sources where data are available (see 45 F.R. 79354). Thus the criteria are based on an assessment of risks related to the surface water exposure route only (57 F.R. 60862-3).” (emphasis added, text copied from EPA web site on 3/17/2014:

<http://water.epa.gov/scitech/swguidance/standards/handbook/chapter03.cfm#section13,m,section3.1.3>

The decision to use a BAF, a BCF, or to use a combination of the two (BAFs for some chemicals, and BCFs for others) is a risk management decision that states need to carefully weigh. Pollutants take different paths to tissue based on their chemical characteristics. If a pollutant is largely from direct CWA-regulated discharges to waters, and the food web path goes from that water concentration to the organism, without large input from other non-CWA sources that are either actively entering the water column or from other sources already sequestered in the environment from past activities, a BAF might be most reflective of the sources regulated under the CWA. In other cases a BCF might be most representative of CWA-regulated discharge sources when other greater pathways to fish lead from non-CWA sources or legacy sources already sequestered into, and then re-sourcing to organisms, from different environmental media. The use of BAF or BCF, on a chemical specific basis, could be associated with the sources and pathways of the pollutant to the water column and organisms, and the ability of CWA and different regulatory programs to address the sources.

If the scope of the Clean Water Act is limited to addressing potential exposures from NPDES- or other Clean Water Act regulated discharges to surface water, it could be argued that use of a BAF for some chemicals inappropriately expands the scope of what the CWA would be expected to control. On the other hand, if it is assumed that the scope of the Clean Water Act includes consideration and protection from other sources of toxics not regulated by the Clean Water Act, such as atmospheric deposition or marine fish sources (e.g. mercury in tuna), one could argue for use of a BAF for some chemicals. The role of the BCF and BAF is an issue that is being carefully considered by Washington in this rulemaking effort.

Decision for draft rule: Because the geographic and regulatory scope of the CWA addresses contaminant discharge directly to waters of the state (not other sources or areas), Ecology is

making a state-specific policy decision to use BCFs (not BAFs) as developed by EPA and incorporated into the 1992 NTR and the EPA recommended 304(a) national criteria (as of March 17, 2014) to calculate the criteria in the draft rule. Given the limited ability of the Clean Water Act to control sources outside its jurisdiction, Ecology thinks this is a sound and prudent decision.

9. Lifespan and duration of exposure:

Application: These implicit variables apply in all four equations: carcinogen/fresh water; carcinogen/marine water; noncarcinogen/fresh water; and noncarcinogen/marine water.

Ecology proposes to specifically acknowledge the longer term durations of exposure that are implicit in the criteria calculation in the actual draft rule.

Background: EPA 2000 guidance for HHC development assumes a lifetime exposure of 70 years, and a duration of daily exposures over 70 years. These paired assumptions result in no overall numeric change in the equation's results. However, a change in either one of these could change the calculated results of the equation. Use of the 70-year lifespan and a duration of daily exposures over 70 years is implicit in the HHC equations.

EPA also describes the duration of exposure for the HHC in the Water Quality Standards Handbook, Second Edition (EPA, 2012) as follows:

“Magnitude and Duration

Water quality criteria for human health contain only a single expression of allowable magnitude; a criterion concentration generally to protect against long-term (chronic) human health effects. Currently, national policy and prevailing opinion in the expert community establish that the duration for human health criteria for carcinogens should be derived assuming lifetime exposure, taken to be a 70-year time period. The duration of exposure assumed in deriving criteria for noncarcinogens is more complicated owing to a wide variety of endpoints: some developmental (and thus age-specific and perhaps gender-specific), some lifetime, and some, such as organoleptic effects, not duration-related at all. Thus, appropriate durations depend on the individual noncarcinogenic pollutants and the endpoints or adverse effects being considered.”

Ecology is proposing to adopt human health criteria based on health effects, but not on organoleptic effects, thus non-duration related exposures are not applicable to the criteria being considered in this rulemaking.

EPA's Superfund Program provides specific guidance (EPA, 1989; *Risk Assessment Guidance for Superfund, Part A*, see Section 8), on interpreting the duration of exposure applicable to cancer and non-cancer effects:

Page 8-11, guidance on exposure durations for noncarcinogenic health effects:

“Three exposure durations that will need separate consideration for the possibility of adverse noncarcinogenic health effects are chronic, subchronic, and shorter-term exposures. As guidance for Superfund, chronic exposures for humans range in duration from seven years to a lifetime; such long-term exposures are almost always of concern for

Superfund sites (e.g., inhabitants of nearby residences, year-round users of specified drinking water sources). Subchronic human exposures typically range in duration from two weeks to seven years and are often of concern at Superfund sites. For example, children might attend a junior high school near the site for no more than two or three years. Exposures less than two weeks in duration are occasionally of concern at Superfund sites. For example, if chemicals known to be developmental toxicants are present at a site, short-term exposures of only a day or two can be of concern.”

RAGSA, Pages 8-4 to 8-5, guidance on exposure durations for carcinogenic and noncarcinogenic health effects:

*“**Averaging period for exposure.** If the toxicity value is based on average lifetime exposure (e.g., slope factors), then the exposure duration must also be expressed in those terms. For estimating cancer risks, always use average lifetime exposure; i.e., convert less-than-lifetime exposures to equivalent lifetime values (see EPA 1986a, Guidelines for Carcinogen Risk Assessment). On the other hand, for evaluating potential noncarcinogenic effects of less-than-lifetime exposures, do not compare chronic RfDs to short-term exposure estimates, and do not convert short-term exposures to equivalent lifetime values to compare with the chronic RfDs. Instead, use subchronic or shorter-term toxicity values to evaluate short-term exposures. Check that the estimated exposure duration is sufficiently similar to the duration of the exposure in the study used to identify the toxicity value to be protective of human health (particularly for subchronic and shorter-term effects). A toxicologist should review the comparisons. In the absence of short-term toxicity values, the chronic RfD may be used as an initial screening value; i.e., if the ratio of the short-term exposure value to the chronic RfD is less than one, concern for potential adverse health effects is low. If this ratio exceeds unity, however, more appropriate short-term toxicity values are needed to confirm the existence of a significant health threat. ECAO may be consulted for assistance in finding short-term toxicity values.”*

The RfDs used to calculate the human health criteria are the chronic RfDs mentioned above, as opposed to the subchronic or acute toxicity values also mentioned. Toxicity values for shorter duration exposure periods have been developed (e.g., ATSDR’s Minimal Risk levels (MRLs) at <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/mrls/index.asp>).

Although the duration of exposure for the HHC can be up to 70 years, the EPA recommended criteria do not contain specific durations of exposure in either a chemical-specific or overall approach. The duration of exposure is an important characteristic needed to most effectively implement the criteria to reflect the variables and assumptions in the criteria. Because the EPA criteria and equations do not *explicitly* include a lifetime value or a duration of exposure factor, and because these factors are needed to effectively implement the criteria in a manner consistent with their implicit presence in the calculation, these implicit factors are acknowledged in the draft rule language accompanying the numeric criteria values, and will be considered by Ecology in development of permit limits and water quality assessments. The preliminary draft rule includes language that explicitly states that the criteria are calculated using durations of exposure that can be up to 70 years. Ecology will draft implementation guidance to address how this information could be used in permit limit development. This information is most likely to affect discharge limits for episodic discharges where the short term nature of some discharges may

make calculation of limits that are based on the longer exposure durations that are in the HHC infeasible. In these cases discharge limits, if needed, could be based on best management practises, as per 40CFR122.44(k).

Decision for draft rule: Ecology proposes to specifically acknowledge the longer term durations of exposure that are implicit in the criteria calculation in the draft rule.

10. Hazard quotient (HQ)

*Application: This implicit variable **applies only in the noncarcinogen equations:** noncarcinogen/fresh water; and noncarcinogen/marine water.*

Ecology proposes to continue to use this implicit variable in the HHC equations.

A hazard quotient equal to one represents a risk level where non-cancer effects should not be present at specified exposure assumptions. This value is implicit in the noncarcinogen HHC equations.

Decision for draft rule: Ecology proposes to continue to use this EPA implicit variable in the HHC noncarcinogen equations.

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Challenging Chemicals: Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

Proposal

Ecology is proposing preliminary draft human health criteria (HHC) for total polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) of 0.00017 µg/L for most freshwaters (drinking surface waters and ingesting fish and shellfish) and 0.00017 µg/L for marine and estuarine waters and a limited number of fresh waters (fish and shellfish ingestion only). For ease of reference, these different exposure routes are called fresh and marine for the remainder of this document. This decision on criteria concentrations is based on state risk management decisions and is in conformance with EPA historic and recent HHC development guidance.

A comparison of the current human health criteria (HHC) with the proposed criteria for PCBs is:

National Toxics Rule (NTR) HHC	2014 Proposed HHC
Freshwater: 0.00017 µg/L	Freshwater: 0.00017 µg/L
Marine: 0.00017 µg/L	Marine: 0.00017 µg/L

Background

Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) are a group of man-made chlorinated organic compounds. There are 209 individual PCB compounds, known as congeners. Aroclor is a commonly used trade name for specific PCB mixtures and is often referenced in PCB regulations. PCBs in the environment are human-caused and there are no known natural sources. Used as coolants and lubricants in electrical equipment because of their insulating properties, manufacturing of PCBs was halted in 1979 (EPA, 2014) due to evidence that PCBs accumulate and persist in the environment and can cause harmful health effects. Products made before 1979 that may contain PCBs include older fluorescent lighting fixtures and electrical devices. Even though they are “banned,” PCBs are still allowed in many products manufactured and sold in the United States, including many pigments and caulking. The concentrations of PCBs in these products are regulated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) under the Toxic Substances Control Act regulations.

Health effects that have been associated with exposure to PCBs include acne-like skin conditions in adults and neurobehavioral and immunological changes in children. PCBs have been shown to cause cancer in animals (EPA 2014). Studies in exposed workers have shown changes in blood and urine that may indicate liver damage. PCB exposures in the general population are not likely to result in skin and liver effects. (ATSDR, 2001)

According to the Agency for Toxic Substances & Disease Registry, exposure routes for PCBs include:

- Leaks from old fluorescent lighting fixtures and electrical devices and appliances, such as television sets and refrigerators, that were made 30 or more years ago that may be a source of skin exposure.

- Eating contaminated food. The main dietary sources of PCBs are fish (especially sport fish caught in contaminated lakes or rivers), meat, and dairy products.
- Breathing air near hazardous waste sites and drinking contaminated well water.
- In the workplace during repair and maintenance of PCB transformers; accidents, fires or spills involving transformers, fluorescent lights, and other old electrical devices; and disposal of PCB materials.

Washington’s human health criteria for PCBs: Washington’s cancer-based human health criteria for PCBs are currently based on revisions to the 1992 National Toxicity Rule (NTR). The 1992 rule included human health criteria for individual Aroclors that were calculated by using a cancer potency factor of 7.7 per mg/kg-day (EPA, 1992). EPA reassessed the cancer potency of PCBs in 1996 (EPA, 1996) and adopted an approach that distinguishes among PCB mixtures by using information on environmental mixtures and different exposure pathways. Based on this reassessment, EPA derived a new cancer potency factor of 2 per mg/kg-day. EPA revised the NTR human health criterion for PCBs in 1999 (EPA, 1999) to incorporate this new science. The newer NTR criterion (and current Washington standard) is 0.00017 µg/L for the protection of human health from consumption of aquatic organisms and water, and the consumption of aquatic organisms only.

PCBs in Washington’s surface waters: PCBs are difficult to detect in surface waters. Commonly used analytical methods (e.g. EPA Method 608) do not detect PCBs at the low concentrations in water at which they occur. Because PCBs in waters are difficult to detect, methods that depend on concentration of PCBs in fish and shellfish tissue are frequently used to assess PCB levels across the state. Aquatic biota accumulate PCBs as part of their exposure to the food web, and the PCBs are often detected in fish and shellfish tissue. The use of fish and shellfish tissue monitoring data are used to support development of Washington Department of Health fish advisories (WDOH, 2014) and 303(d) (impaired waters) lists (Ecology, 2012). Monitoring information demonstrates that PCBs are widespread in the environment, but have in general been decreasing in concentrations since the 1979 “ban” on use of PCBs was put in place.

Regulatory issues: PCBs present regulatory challenges for CWA programs because:

- PCBs were widely used prior to the 1979 “ban”.
- PCBs are widespread in the sediments and in biota.
- PCBs are long-lasting and bind readily to fats. Because of this they continue to cycle in the environment and in the food web. PCBs readily accumulate in organisms.
- PCBs are transported through the atmosphere.
- Because PCBs are transported along many pathways, and come from many sources associated with human habitation and use, they are found widely in environments that range from pristine to highly developed.
- Although PCBs can often be detected (using sensitive analytical methods) in treated effluents, treatment plants are not designed to remove these chemicals.

These PCB characteristics make them particularly difficult to control, and efforts to address PCBs are multimedia, including contaminated site clean-up, regulation of PCBs in products, and

reductions of PCBs from airborne sources. Disposal of PCBs requires specifically designed equipment. Ecology is currently developing a Chemical Action Plan for PCBs to address additional multi-media approaches to control PCBs entering the environment (Ecology, 2014).

Basis for Ecology’s proposal

Ecology is proposing draft human health criteria for total PCBs based on an approach that is consistent with EPA’s 2000 Human Health Criteria Guidance (EPA, 2000) and that also provides a high level of protection for Washingtonians. Ecology proposes to use a state-specific risk level exclusively for PCBs. The criteria values calculated from this risk level are then overlain by Governor Inslee’s risk management direction

(<http://governor.wa.gov/news/releases/article.aspx?id=293>) that *no new criterion concentration should be less protective than the existing NTR criterion concentration*. In cases where criteria go up in concentration, the new draft criteria would default to the NTR criterion. In the case of PCBs the draft criteria based on this default and are equal to the NTR criteria.

State-specific risk management decisions on chemical-specific risk levels are consistent with EPA HHC guidance as well as with precedent from other states. For example, EPA approved inorganic arsenic criteria adopted by the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ) based on 1×10^{-4} and 1×10^{-5} risk levels, even though risk levels for other chemicals were set to 10^{-6} (ODEQ, 2011). This criteria development approach combines the current cancer-based calculation with a state-specific risk level. All other variables in the HHC equations for PCBs would remain the same. The state-specific risk level being proposed is summarized as follows:

Equation variable	Risk Value	Information
Additional lifetime cancer risk level	4.0×10^{-5} (0.00004) = 4 possible additional cancer occurrences in 100,000 people after 70 years of daily exposure	Choice of a state-specific risk level is a risk management decision made by individual states. EPA 2000 guidance (EPA, 2000) specifies that the maximum risk level for highly exposed populations should not exceed 1×10^{-4} (1 possible additional cancer occurrence in 10,000 people after 70 years of daily exposure.) The chemical-specific risk level for PCBs was chosen to be consistent with the level of risk/hazard in the toxicity factor used by the WDOH in developing fish advisories. This is an estimated cancer risk at the corresponding safe dose (RfD) for a chemical. This value was developed as follows: <u>Equation:</u> $RfD \text{ (mg/kg-day)} \times cpf \text{ (mg/kg-day)}^{-1} = \text{Risk Level}$ <u>Equation with PCB toxicity factors:</u> $2.0 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mg/kg-day} \times 2.0 \text{ mg/kg-day}^{-1} = 4.0 \times 10^{-5}$ This state-specific risk level is a <i>lower</i> level of risk (is <i>more protective</i>) than allowed in EPA guidance.

Since the bioconcentration factor for PCBs is very large, exposure through drinking water is negligible. The calculated criteria for exposure routes with and without drinking water are virtually the same, as are the calculated criteria values. The calculated total PCB criteria using this approach are $0.00029 \mu\text{g/L}$. When these calculated values are compared to the NTR values, the proposed draft criteria values default downward to the NTR values of $0.00017 \mu\text{g/L}$. These values are shown below.

Additional lifetime Cancer Risk Level	Average Fish Consumption Rate (g/day)	Calculated HHC concentration (µg/L = parts per billion)
<i>Calculated value:</i>		
4 x 10 ⁻⁵ Four-in-one hundred thousand = 0.00004	175	0.00029
<i>Draft proposed criteria (= Current NTR Criteria)</i>		
0.00017		

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Challenging Chemicals: Arsenic

Proposal

Ecology is proposing (1) surface water human health criteria for arsenic of 10 µg/L (total arsenic) and (2) required arsenic pollution minimization efforts.

This criteria is equivalent to the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) that applies in Washington for drinking water sources. The decision to use the drinking water MCL is based on scientific information, regulatory precedent by other states and EPA, and acknowledgement of high concentrations of naturally occurring arsenic in Washington surface waters.

A comparison of the current human health criteria (HHC) with the proposed HHC for arsenic is:

National Toxics Rule (NTR) HHC	2014 Proposed HHC
Freshwater: 0.018 µg/L (inorganic)	Freshwater and Marine Water: 10 µg/L (total)
Marine: 0.14 µg/L (inorganic)	

Background

Arsenic is a naturally occurring element present in the environment in both inorganic and organic forms. Arsenic is present in rocks, soils, and the waters in contact with them, and concentrations in ground waters in the United States generally are highest in the West, with elevated levels also commonly occurring in the Midwest and Northeast. (USGS, 2000). Inorganic forms of arsenic are considered to be the most toxic, and are found in groundwater and surface water, as well as in many foods. A wide variety of adverse health effects, including skin and internal cancers, and cardiovascular and neurological effects, have been attributed to chronic arsenic exposure, primarily from drinking water (NAS, 1999; CTD, 2013).

There are also anthropogenic sources of arsenic in the environment, which include pesticides and herbicides, pressure treated lumber (this is a legacy source, as production of new pressure treated lumber treated with an arsenic compound has been phased out), fertilizers, pharmaceuticals, electronic semiconductors, automobile lead-acid batteries, lead bullets and shot, and metal smelting.

Current Standards in Washington State: Washington's current Water Quality Standards (WQS) for arsenic are contained in the state's water quality standards rule for aquatic life criteria (WAC 173-201A-240). Arsenic standards are also contained in the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)-promulgated National Toxics Rule (NTR) (EPA 1992; 40 CFR 131.36). Both human health criteria (HHC) and aquatic life criteria are shown in Table 6 and are expressed as micrograms per liter (µg/L), which is equivalent to parts per billion (ppb).

Table 6: Washington's current water quality standards for arsenic					
National Toxics Rule (NTR)- Human Health Criteria (1992)		Washington State Water Quality Standards (WAC 173-201A)			
Freshwater-Organism + Water	Marine-Organism Only	Acute Marine	Chronic Marine	Acute Freshwater	Chronic Freshwater
0.018 µg/L (inorganic)	0.14 µg/L (inorganic)	69 µg/L (dissolved)	36 µg/L (dissolved)	360 µg/L (dissolved)	190 µg/L (dissolved)

In addition to the NTR and the state WQS, EPA establishes Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) for arsenic under the federal Safe Drinking Water Act. Up until 2001, the drinking water MCL for arsenic was 50 µg/L. EPA lowered the arsenic MCL to 10 µg/L in 2001 (EPA, 2001), following an extensive public process. The new standard went into effect for public supplies of drinking water nationwide in 2006. SDWA standards for arsenic in Washington are under the authority of the Washington Department of Health (WDOH).

EPA is currently in the process of reviewing the toxicity information in the Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS) related to inorganic arsenic, and plans to submit its next draft to the National Research Council for peer review (EPA, 2014). The cancer slope factor currently in IRIS is an older value developed in 1988.

HHC for arsenic in other states: Nationwide, nearly half of the states use the SDWA MCL value of 10 µg/L for their arsenic HHC (ODEQ, 2011, P. 19).

In the west, where naturally high levels of arsenic in groundwater and geology are prevalent, six states have also adopted the SDWA MCL as their HHC for arsenic. Oregon took a different approach and adopted risk-based HHC for arsenic (Table 7).

EPA promulgated HHC for the state of California in 2000, as the California Toxics Rule. However, EPA did not promulgate criteria for arsenic and acknowledged the limitations associated with using the 1988 IRIS cancer slope factor. The following is language from the EPA's 2000 promulgation of the California Toxics Rule (EPA, 2000):

“EPA is not promulgating human health criteria for arsenic in today’s rule. EPA recognizes that it promulgated human health water quality criteria for arsenic for a number of States in 1992, in the NTR, based on EPA’s 1980 section 304(a) criteria guidance for arsenic established, in part, from IRIS values current at that time. However, a number of issues and uncertainties existed at the time of the CTR proposal concerning the health effects of arsenic....”

“...Today’s rule defers promulgating arsenic criteria based on the Agency’s previous risk assessment of skin cancer....”

Table 7: Human health criteria for arsenic in Western States		
State	Arsenic criteria µg/L	Basis
Alaska	10 (total arsenic)	Same as SDWA MCL
Idaho	10 (total arsenic)	
Wyoming	10 (total arsenic)	
Nevada	10 (total arsenic)	
Utah	10 (total arsenic)	
New Mexico	10 (total arsenic)	
Oregon	2.1 (drinking surface + fish and shellfish: “fresh waters”) (inorganic arsenic)	1 x 10 ⁻⁴ cancer risk level
	1.0 (fish and shellfish only: marine and estuarine)(inorganic arsenic)	1 x 10 ⁻⁵ cancer risk level
California ⁽¹⁾	5.0 Note: California uses the term “objective” , which is comparable to the term “state criteria.”	Objectives are found in individual Basin Plans for the California Regional Water Quality Control Boards (see notes below for examples ⁽¹⁾ – Based on Maximum Contaminant Levels as specified in Table 64431-A (Inorganic Chemicals) of Section 64431, Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations, as of June 3, 2005.

Notes:

⁽¹⁾ (California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Francisco Bay Region, 2013), (Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board, 1994), (North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board, 2011), (Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Coast Region, 2011)

Concentrations of arsenic in surface waters of Washington: In Washington, natural levels of inorganic arsenic in surface freshwaters are most frequently below the SDWA MCL of 10 µg/L total arsenic, but are frequently higher than the NTR HHC inorganic arsenic concentration of 0.018 ug/L. In situations where natural conditions result in ambient concentrations that are greater than the NTR criteria concentrations, Ecology uses the “natural conditions” provision in the water quality standards at WAC 173-201A-260 rather than the numeric criteria.

The following provides one example of a total maximum daily load (TMDL) study that demonstrates natural concentrations of arsenic from the Similkameen River in Okanogan County:

The Similkameen River “TMDL Evaluation for Arsenic” (Ecology, 2002) noted that “EPA human health criteria of 0.018 and 0.14 ug/L are, however, consistently exceeded by an order of magnitude or more.” Ecology’s TMDL demonstrated that natural background arsenic levels in the Similkameen River are greater the NTR human health criteria. The TMDL determined that the Similkameen River naturally exceeds the EPA arsenic criteria upstream of the areas disturbed by mining. It was determined that natural conditions constitute the water quality criteria. Because arsenic levels naturally exceed criteria, the loading capacity for the river was set equal to the natural background concentration of arsenic. The TMDL was approved by EPA in 2004.

Basis for Ecology's proposal

Ecology is proposing the following two specific rule changes for arsenic:

- Surface water human health criteria for total arsenic at the SDWA MCL of 10 µg/L, based on a consideration of the continuing uncertainty around the long-term reassessment of the EPA IRIS cancer potency factor for arsenic, EPA's CWA-approval of the of the SDWA MCL for arsenic for other states, and presence of naturally occurring arsenic in Washington.
- Pollution minimization requirements to reduce anthropogenic inputs of arsenic in discharges to surface waters.

Ecology has determined that use of the EPA cancer potency factor would introduce a significant amount of uncertainty if used to develop human health criteria for arsenic:

- The inorganic arsenic cancer potency factor has been under reassessment for many years, and a date for finalization is not available (EPA, 2014).
- EPA did not use the 1998 IRIS cancer potency factor in its development of the new SDWA MCL of 10 ppb promulgated in 2001, nor did they depend on this value in their promulgation of the HHC for the state of California in 2000. In the 2000 California Toxics Rule, EPA expressed their finding of uncertainty around the effects of arsenic, and did not use the newer 1998 cancer potency factor (EPA 2000). EPA used the older cancer potency factor ((1.75 per (mg/kg)/day) derived from the drinking water unit risk (5E-5 per (ug/L)) that was used to calculate the NTR arsenic criteria in its 1998 and 2002 national recommended guidance criteria calculations, but not as the basis of new regulations in either the 2000 CTR or the new 2001 MCL for arsenic.
- Using either of these older cancer potency factors ((1) the cancer potency factor (1.75 per (mg/kg)/day) derived from the drinking water unit risk (5E-5 per (ug/L) that was used to calculate the NTR arsenic criteria, or, (2) the 1998 cancer potency factor (1.5E+0 per (mg/kg)/day)) injects a high degree of uncertainty into the criteria calculation for a regulatory level, especially given that EPA has not relied on either of these as the basis of more recent regulations.

After review of what other states have done in setting human health criteria for arsenic, with subsequent approval by EPA, and consideration of naturally high concentrations of arsenic in Washington, Ecology has determined that use of the SDWA MCL for arsenic is appropriate for Washington:

- Use of the MCL has been approved by EPA widely across the nation. In particular, several other western states that have high levels of natural arsenic in the environment have adopted the SDWA MCL and are successfully applying it for protection of human health (Table 2).

Pollution prevention requirements

Adopting new arsenic criteria that reflect both a change in the chemical form (a change from inorganic arsenic to total arsenic) and a higher concentration has prompted Ecology to address implementation to ensure that unforeseen industrial discharges of arsenic are controlled and

reduced. The following draft language was developed to address discharges of arsenic, from industrial sources, to waters with the designated use of “domestic water supply.”

When Ecology determines that an indirect or direct industrial discharge to surface waters designated for domestic water supply may be adding arsenic to its wastewater, Ecology will require the discharger to develop and implement a pollution prevention plan to reduce arsenic through the use of AKART (All Known and Reasonable Treatment). Indirect discharges are industries that discharge wastewater to a privately or publicly owned wastewater treatment facility.

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Challenging Chemicals: Methylmercury

Proposal

Ecology has decided to defer state adoption of Human Health Criteria (HHC) for methylmercury at this time, and plans to schedule adoption of methylmercury criteria and develop a comprehensive implementation plan after the current rulemaking is completed and has received EPA Clean Water Act (CWA) approval. This decision means that Washington’s human health criteria for total mercury will remain in the National Toxics Rule until new methylmercury criteria are adopted by the state.

The background and basis for this decision are described below.

Background

Mercury is a toxic metal that is released to the environment through natural and human processes. Most commonly, the gaseous form is released to the atmosphere, which is then deposited onto land and water from rain and snow. Once in the water, mercury can convert to its most toxic form, methylmercury, which accumulates in fish and aquatic organisms. Humans are exposed to methylmercury and its associated health problems by consuming contaminated fish. As of 2008, all 50 states had issued fish consumption advisories due to mercury contamination (EPA, 2010). Washington currently has CWA Section 303(d) listings based on the current mercury human health criteria, and the Washington Department of Health has issued statewide fish advisories for mercury for different fish species.

Washington’s criteria for mercury: Washington’s human health criteria (HHC) and aquatic life criteria are shown in Table 1 below. The HHC for total mercury were issued to Washington in the 1992 National Toxics Rule (NTR; 40 CFR 131.36). Washington’s current aquatic life criteria for total mercury are contained in the state’s water quality standards rule for aquatic life criteria (WAC 173-201A-240). The HHC are based on non-cancer effects to human health. The acute aquatic life criteria are based on aquatic life effects, and the chronic aquatic life criteria are based on human health protection. The chronic marine and freshwater numeric criteria and the chronic criteria provision of “edible tissue concentrations shall not be allowed to exceed 1.0 mg/kg of methylmercury” are all based on the federal Food and Drug Administration’s action level of 1 parts per million (ppm) for methylmercury in commercial fish.

Numeric criteria for mercury: Washington’s current water quality criteria are in the table below:

Table 8: Washington’s Current Water Quality Standards for mercury					
National Toxics Rule (NTR)- Human Health Criteria (1992)		Washington State water quality standards (WAC 173-201A) Aquatic Life Criteria			
Organism + Water (µg/L)	Organism Only (µg/L)	Acute Marine (µg/L)	Chronic Marine (µg/L)	Acute Freshwater (µg/L)	Chronic Freshwater (µg/L)
0.14 (total)	0.15 (total)	1.8 (dissolved)	⁽¹⁾ 0.025 (total)	2.1 (dissolved)	⁽¹⁾ 0.012 (total)

Footnote 1. Edible fish tissue concentrations shall not be allowed to exceed 1.0 mg/kg of methylmercury.

New EPA recommended criteria for methylmercury: Prior to 2001 the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) recommended that states adopt mercury HHC as “total mercury” measured in surface waters. In January 2001, EPA published a new recommended CWA section 304(a) water quality criterion for methylmercury based on fish tissue residues. This new criterion replaced the prior total mercury recommended criteria. The new recommended water quality criterion, 0.3 milligram (mg) methylmercury per kilogram (kg) fish tissue wet weight, describes the concentration of methylmercury in freshwater and estuarine fish and shellfish tissue that EPA recommends not be exceeded in order to protect consumers of fish and shellfish. The new EPA 2001 recommended national criterion (0.3 mg/kg) was calculated using a fish consumption rate of 17.5 g fish/day of freshwater and estuarine fish. The older total mercury HHC (the 1992 NTR criteria) were calculated using a fish consumption rate of 18.7 g/day, as opposed to the 6.5 g/day fish consumption rate incorporated in other HHC published by EPA prior to 2001 (EPA 2001) and 2002 (USEPA 2002).

Implementation considerations:

Current implementation of mercury criteria: Washington currently implements the HHC and aquatic life criteria for total and dissolved mercury in discharge permits, in water quality assessments, and in Section 401 water quality certifications. In discharge permitting, the chronic aquatic life criteria are most likely to result in effluent limits because they are set at lower concentrations than the NTR criteria. EPA has published sensitive analytical methods for total mercury that are used in NPDES permitting as required in 40 CFR Part 136.

Implementation of EPA’s 2001 recommended methylmercury criterion: The 2001 methylmercury criterion was the first EPA-developed HHC expressed as a fish and shellfish tissue value rather than as a water column value. EPA recognized that this approach differed from traditional water column criteria and might pose implementation challenges. Therefore, in April 2010, EPA issued *Guidance for Implementing the January 2001 Methylmercury Water Quality Criterion* to provide direction to states and tribes on how to use the new fish tissue-based criterion recommendation in developing water quality standards for methylmercury and in implementing those standards in total maximum daily loads (TMDLs) and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits. However, even with guidance from EPA, questions around the following exist and will require development of a Washington specific approach:

- Mixing zones
- Variances
- Field sampling recommendations
- Assessing non-attainment of fish tissue criterion
- Developing TMDLs for water bodies impaired by mercury
- Incorporating methylmercury limits into NPDES permits

Controlling sources of mercury: Controlling the sources of mercury entering the aquatic environment is a complex issue. Complications include:

- There are many sources and pathways for mercury to enter Washington’s environment (atmospheric transport from local areas and from other areas of the world, direct discharges, pharmaceuticals, food supplies, contaminated sites, etc.) - see Ecology’s Mercury Chemical Action Plan information at [http://www.ecy.wa.gov/mercury/.](http://www.ecy.wa.gov/mercury/))

- Many of these mercury sources cannot be addressed using CWA laws and implementing regulations.
- There are existing levels of mercury in fish sampled throughout the state that have prompted the WDOH to issue statewide fish advisories for selected species of fish.
- Developing NPDES discharge limits for permits based on a form of mercury (methylmercury criterion) that is created after mercury enters the environment is not straightforward.

Developing an implementation process that effectively addresses mercury controls and also delineates between CWA and non-CWA responsibilities will take considerable time and resources, as well as considerable public input.

Basis for Ecology's proposal

Ecology has decided to defer state adoption of HHC for methylmercury at this time, and plans to schedule adoption of methylmercury criteria and develop a comprehensive implementation plan after the current rulemaking is completed and has received CWA approval. This decision means that Washington's human health criteria for total mercury will remain in the NTR until new methylmercury criteria are adopted by the state.

Ecology based this decision on the following factors:

- Implementation and control strategies to reduce methylmercury concentrations in fish and shellfish tissue need an integrated approach that uses available CWA tools and also other non-CWA actions (Ecology 2003).
- Taking time to develop an integrated approach now would slow the progress of the adoption of the other proposed HHC and implementation tools. Ecology thinks continued progress on the main rule adoption is important to maintain.
- The state currently has criteria for mercury that address human health protection (the NTR criteria and the marine and freshwater chronic aquatic life criteria).

References

USEPA. 2010. *Guidance for Implementing the January 2001 Methylmercury Water Quality Criterion*. EPA 823-R-10-001. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Water, Washington, DC. Available online at: <http://water.epa.gov/scitech/swguidance/standards/criteria/aqlife/methylmercury/upload/mercury2010.pdf>

USEPA. 2002. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. *National Recommended Water Quality Criteria: 2002 Human Health Criteria Calculation Matrix*. EPA-822-R-02-012

USEPA. 2001. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Water Quality Criteria: Notice of Availability of Water Quality Criterion for the Protection of Human Health: Methylmercury. 66 *Federal Register* 1344. <https://www.federalregister.gov/articles/2001/01/08/01-217/water-quality-criteria-notice-of-availability-of-water-quality-criterion-for-the-protection-of-human>

Ecology. 2003. Washington Department of Ecology. *Washington State Mercury Chemical Action Plan*. Department of Ecology Publication No. 03-03-001

Implementation Tools: Intake Credits

Proposal

Ecology proposes to add a new section to the water quality standards rule at WAC 173-201A-460 that addresses situations where facilities bring in and discharge levels of background pollutants contained in the intake water, referred to as intake credits. Intake credits have typically been allowed for technology based limits. The proposed new language is applicable to the granting of intake credits for use with water quality based effluent limits (WQBELs). Proposed language clarifies the conditions where intake credits would be allowed for determining reasonable potential and water quality-based effluent limits (WQBEL) that accounts for pollutants already present in the intake water, and would only be allowed when the mass and concentration of effluent is the same or less than intake water, and there is “no net addition” of the pollutant.

Background

An intake credit is a tool that is intended to be used in the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit Program, in specific circumstances where the discharger is not contributing any additional mass of the identified intake pollutant in its wastewater, thereby having a “no net addition” of the pollutant. Examples of a pollutant already found in the intake water could be from naturally-occurring or legacy pollutants that are outside of the control of the facility. This implementation tool would not impact Washington’s water quality and public health because it would not be granted unless the facility met the requirements for “no net additions” of the pollutant.

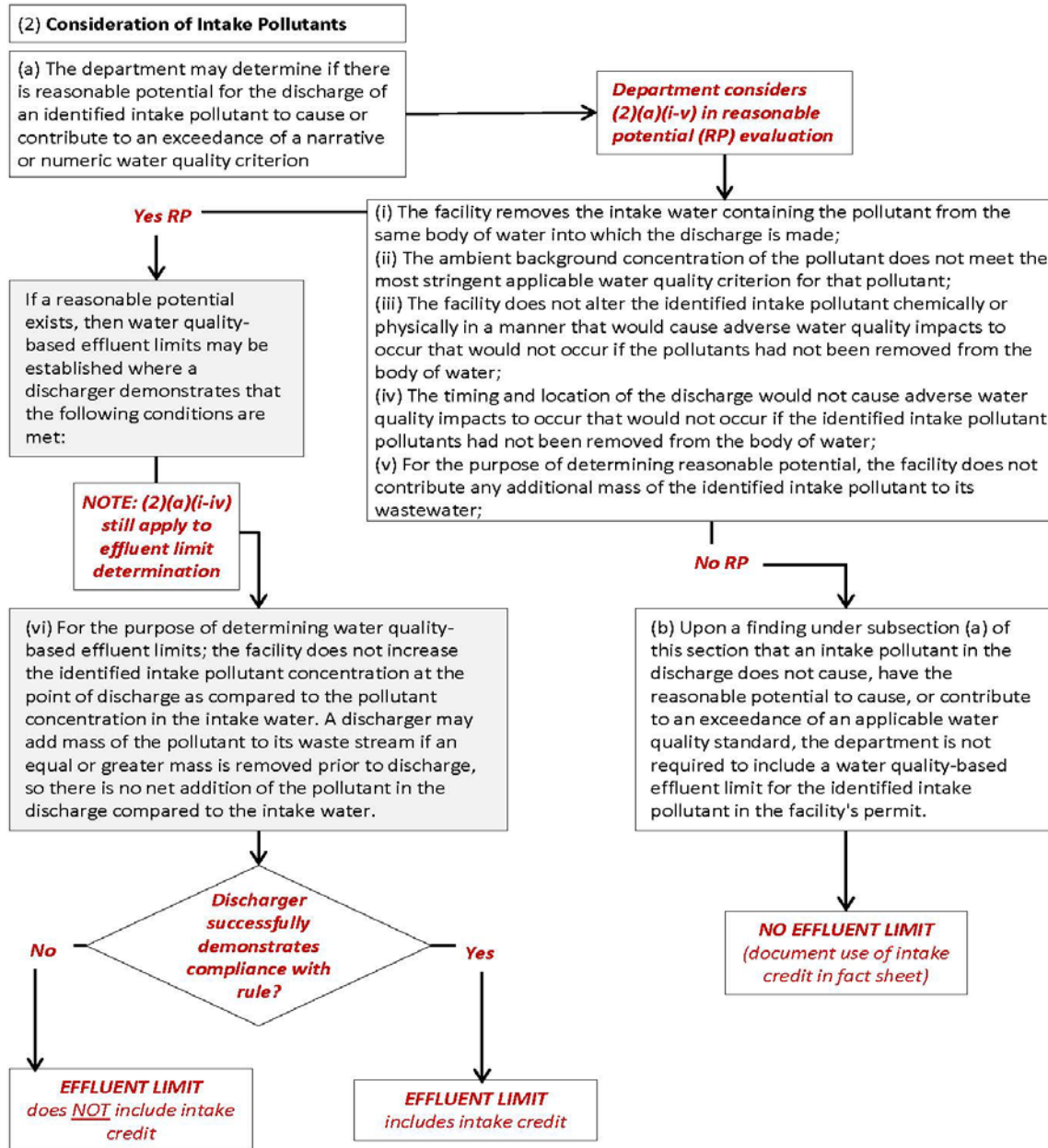
An intake credit is a procedure that allows permitting authorities to conclude that the return of unaltered intake water pollutants to the same body of water under identified circumstances does not cause, have the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an exceedance above water quality standards. Intake credits have been traditionally used by states to distinguish levels of pollutants already present in facility intake waters from human actions or due to naturally occurring background levels.

The following conditions typically must be met for an intake credit to apply:

- The intake pollutant must not cause, or have the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to levels above an applicable water quality standard.
- The facility must not contribute any additional mass of the identified intake pollutant to its wastewater.
- Intake water must come from the same body of water to which the discharge is made.
- The facility must not alter the identified intake pollutant chemically or physically in a manner that would cause adverse water quality impacts to occur that would not occur if the pollutants were left in-stream.
- The facility must not increase the identified intake pollutant concentration at the point of discharge as compared to the pollutant concentration in the intake water.

The timing and location of the discharge must not cause adverse water quality impacts to occur that would not occur if the identified intake pollutant were left in-stream.

The proposed language in Section (2) of the intake credit section would be implemented and followed as illustrated below.



Flowchart for implementation of proposed intake credit language at WAC 173-201A-460-(2) Consideration of Intake Pollutants.

Typically, states have used intake credits in conjunction with technology-based effluent limits (TBELs), but EPA has recently approved the use of intake credits with water quality based effluent limits in some states.

Intake credits do not alter the permitting authority obligations under 40 CFR 122.44(d)(vii)(B) to develop effluent limitations as part of a TMDL prepared by the state department and approved by EPA as outlined in 40 CFR 130.7. They may have a limited applicability due to the requirement that pollution essentially pass through the facility unaltered.

Basis for Ecology's proposal

Proposed language in WAC 173-201A-460 closely follows the directives for allowing intake credits for determining reasonable potential and WQBELs outlined in the Great Lakes Initiative, and in the recently adopted Oregon water quality standards.

Federal regulations at 40 CFR 122.45(g) allow for adjustment of (TBELs) to reflect credit for pollutants in the discharge's intake water. Therefore, the permittee is only responsible for treating the portion of the pollutant load generated or concentrated as part of their process. The credits are commonly referred to as "intake credits." Although intake credits are commonly used by states for TBELs, states have only recently begun to use intake credits for WQBELs. The most developed of these is contained in the *Great Lakes Water Quality Guidance*, which offers a process for doing an alternative reasonable potential analysis for WQBELs that incorporate the concept of intake credits.

Intake credit language has been adopted into the water quality administrative rules of a number of states including California, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota, Pennsylvania and New York, although they are only included in a limited number of actual permits due to the inherent limitations of the Intake Credit procedure and the availability of other implementation procedures.

In Region 10, Oregon recently revised its intake credits provisions as part of their rulemaking for human health criteria and modeled their revisions after the language approved by the EPA for the Great Lakes Initiative. This language can be found in OAR 340-045-0105, and includes the general requirements listed above. The Oregon regulations provide facilities the ability to gain credit for pollutants in their intake water when there is "no net addition" of pollution, or when the facility removes any incidental concentrations of a pollutant that might have occurred during production prior to discharging.

Additional information

- EPA, 1995. Federal Register, Volume 60, Number 56, "Final Water Quality Guidance for the Great Lakes System", Appendix F, Procedure 5; Reasonable Potential to Exceed Water Quality Standards, Part D. Available online at: <http://www.epa.gov/owow/tmdl/glsprohibit.pdf#page=156>.
- ODEQ, 2011. Oregon Department of Environmental Quality. Oregon Issue Paper: Implementing Water Quality Standards for Toxic Pollutants in NPDES Permits, Human Health Toxics Rulemaking (2008-2011). Available online at:

<http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/standards/docs/toxics/humanhealth/rulemaking/NPDESIssuePaper.pdf>.

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Implementation Tools: Compliance Schedules

Proposal

Ecology proposes to add a new definition in WAC 173-201A-020 to define “Compliance Schedule” or “Schedule of Compliance.” Ecology proposes to revise language in WAC 173-201A-510(4) that deletes the specific period of time for the compliance schedule (currently ten years) and adds language to describe circumstances when a compliance schedule can go beyond the term of a permit, and ensure that compliance is achieved as soon as possible. Language has been added to authorize compliance schedules for longer periods of time in accordance with RCW 90.48.605, where a total maximum daily load (TMDL) exists. Language has also been added for circumstances when more time is needed and a TMDL does not exist.

Background

A compliance schedule is a tool that is intended to be used in the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit Program, in specific circumstances where an individual discharger requires additional time to comply with NPDES permit limits based on new or revised criteria in a state’s water quality standards. The compliance schedule allows the particular discharger time to meet permit's limit while taking steps to eventually achieve compliance. Typically, the compliance schedule is included as part of the Terms and Conditions in an NPDES permit and includes interim requirements. A key point in a compliance schedule is that the discharger is required to achieve the final water quality-based effluent limit as soon as practicable.

A compliance schedule is an enforceable tool used as part of a permit, order, or directive to achieve compliance with applicable effluent standards and limitations, water quality standards, or other legally applicable requirements. Compliance schedules include a sequence of interim requirements such as actions, operations, or milestone events to achieve the stated goals. Compliance schedules are a broadly used tool for achieving state and federal regulations; compliance schedules under the Clean Water Act are defined federally at CWA 502(17) and 40 CFR Section 122.2.

Schedules of compliance have existed in Ecology regulations at WAC 173-220-140 for the NPDES permit program since 1974. These regulations require that compliance schedules set forth the shortest, reasonable period of time to achieve the specified requirements, and require that such period to be consistent with federal guidelines and requirements of the Clean Water Act. Compliance schedules become an enforceable part of the permit. If a permittee fails or refuses to comply with interim or final requirements of a compliance schedule in a permit, such noncompliance constitutes a violation of the permit. Compliance schedules were incorporated into the state water quality standards in 1992 to ensure continued use in the permitting program, and can be found at WAC 173-210A-510(4).

The use and limitations of compliance schedules for NPDES permits in Washington are described at WAC 173-220-140. For purposes of water quality standards, compliance schedules may be used only where there is a finding that a permittee cannot immediately comply with a

new, or newly revised, water-quality based effluent limit (WQBEL). Compliance schedules lasting longer than one year must include interim milestones, along with dates for their achievement, with no more than one year between dates. Interim milestones might relate, for example, to purchase and installation of new equipment, modification of existing facilities, construction of new facilities, and/or development of new programs. Compliance schedules also must include specific numeric or narrative effluent limits that will be met during the compliance schedule period.

Compliance schedules must require a permittee to meet the applicable WQBEL “as soon as possible.” The determination of what constitutes “as soon as possible” is made on a permit-by-permit basis considering the specific steps a permittee must take to achieve compliance. A compliance schedule typically is short-term in duration that includes a schedule of actions (investigations such as source identification studies, treatment feasibility studies) to meet the final effluent limitation. A compliance schedule differs from a variance in that a discharge may need more time to meet a final effluent limitation, but it has identified specific actions that will attain water quality effluent limits. In other words, the discharger knows they can achieve the water quality standard but they need more time.

Current Washington State regulations limit compliance schedules to no more than ten years. However, Ecology has been directed by the Legislature to extend the maximum length of compliance schedules to more than ten years when a compliance schedule is appropriate, the base requirements for compliance schedules are met (i.e., compliance “as soon as possible”), and a permittee is not able to meet its TMDL waste load allocations only by controlling and treating its own effluent. Statutory language can be found at RCW 90.48.605 - Amending state water quality standards — Compliance schedules in excess of ten years authorized. Available online: <http://apps.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=90.48.605>.

Basis for Ecology’s Proposal

The main basis for Ecology’s proposal is state legislation in 2009 that recognized there are circumstances where extending a compliance schedule would be appropriate. Compliance schedules must still meet requirements in state NPDES regulations at WAC 173-220-140, which includes specific timeframes within the schedule of compliance and enforceable provisions. RCW 90.48.605 focuses on instances when a total maximum daily load (TMDL) exists on the receiving water, and describes a four part test that must be established:

1. The permittee is meeting its requirements under the total maximum daily load as soon as possible.
2. The actions proposed in the compliance schedule are sufficient to achieve water quality standards as soon as possible.
3. A compliance schedule is appropriate.
4. The permittee is not able to meet its waste load allocation solely by controlling and treating its own effluent.

Ecology has also added language that takes into consideration circumstances where a TMDL does not exist, but a compliance schedule would be the most appropriate tool to bring the permittee into compliance with the standard in the shortest timeframe possible. In this case, the

actions must be identified that will bring the discharger into compliance with the effluent limits, but more time is needed than the term of the permit.

Revised language for compliance schedules emphasizes that compliance schedules must be completed as soon as possible and should generally not exceed the term of the permit. The revisions remove the ten-year limit for compliance schedules to allow flexibility on a permit by permit basis.

In considering a longer time period than ten years under certain circumstances, the use of compliance schedules in other states was reviewed. As an example, in Idaho, the town of Smeltonville wastewater treatment plant draft permit includes a compliance schedule of “twenty years plus five months” for dissolved metals. Smeltonville is located within the Bunker Hill Mining and Metallurgical Complex Superfund Site that has a current clean-up schedule of thirty years. This schedule, along with the need for additional data collection to determine the source of continued elevated metal levels in the new treatment plant effluent, was part of the justification for the twenty-year compliance schedule. EPA has approved this schedule as meeting the “as soon as possible” requirement.

In summary, the following apply as a basis for the use of the proposed revisions to the general allowance for Compliance Schedules in Washington:

- They are a part of a permit and do not require a rule change.
- They are allowed when the facility can achieve water quality standards but needs more time.
- The discharger must meet water quality standards or compliance “as soon as possible.”
- They must contain an enforceable sequence of actions and final limit.
- They must make progress towards the final limit or WQS by requiring interim actions with milestones if the schedule is longer than one year.
- They are not allowed for new dischargers.
- They cannot be renewed.

Additional Information

- Hanlon, 2007. U.S. EPA Office of Wastewater Management. May 27, 2007. Memorandum to Alexis Stauss, Director of Water Division EPA Region 9, on ‘‘Compliance Schedules for Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations on NPDES Permits.’ Available at: <http://water.epa.gov/lawsregs/guidance/wetlands/upload/signed-hanlon-memo.pdf>.
- EPA, 2012. EPA Water Quality Standards Academy - Basic Course Module 5: Compliance Schedules – Discharger Grace Periods: Webpage last updated Friday, November 23, 2012. <http://water.epa.gov/learn/training/standardsacademy/mod5/page12.cfm>.
- Ecology, 2013. WA Dept. of Ecology Supplemental Material from Policy Forum #3 (Feb. 8, 2013) - Application of variances and compliance schedules to existing, new, and expanding dischargers/discharges: <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/swqs/SupMaterialVariancesComplianceSched.pdf>.

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Implementation Tools: Variances

Proposal

Ecology proposes to add a new definition in WAC 173-201A-020 to define “Variance.” Ecology proposes to revise language in WAC 173-201A-420 that establishes minimum qualifications for granting variances for individual dischargers, stretches of waters, or application to multiple dischargers. Language is being revised to establish a process for considering a variance that includes:

- A public process, including tribal notification, rulemaking, and EPA approval.
- The time period for when a variance would be in effect, generally not to exceed the term of the permit but under certain circumstances can be longer, as long as the time is “as short as possible.”
- Requirements for a pollutant reduction plan that identifies specific schedule of actions that are set forth to achieve compliance with the original criteria.
- Requirements for interim numeric and narrative requirements that reflect the highest achievable water quality, as soon as possible, during the term of the variance.
- Requirements for a mandatory five-year review if the variance extends beyond the term of a permit.
- For variances that apply more broadly than individual variances, require a watershed assessment or total maximum daily load (TMDL) to identify responsible sources.
- Conditions under which a variance would be shortened or terminated, and when renewal would be considered.

Background

A variance is a temporary change to the water quality standards for a single discharger, a group of dischargers, or stretch of waters. Variances establish a time-limited set of temporary requirements that apply instead of the otherwise applicable water quality standards and related water quality criteria. Variances may be used where attaining the designated use and criteria is not feasible immediately, but might be, or will be, feasible in the longer term (versus a compliance schedule where it is clear water quality standards can be met once specific implementation action occur). They can be targeted to specific pollutants, sources, and/or stretches of waters.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has dictated that state variance procedures, as part of state water quality standards, must be consistent with the substantive requirements of 40 CFR 131. EPA has approved state-adopted variances in the past and has indicated that it will continue to do so if:

- Each variance is included as part of the water quality standard.

- The state demonstrates that meeting the standard is unattainable based on one or more of the grounds outlined in 40 CFR 13.1.10(g) for removing a designated use.
- The justification submitted by the state includes documentation that treatment more advanced than that required by sections 303(c)(2)(A) and (B) has been carefully considered, and that alternative effluent control strategies have been evaluated.
- The more stringent state criterion is maintained and is binding upon all other dischargers on the stream or stream segment.
- The discharger who is given a variance for one particular constituent is required to meet the applicable criteria for other constituents.
- The variance is granted for a specific period of time and must be re-justified upon expiration.
- The discharger either must meet the standard upon the expiration of this time period or must make a new demonstration of "unattainability."
- Reasonable progress is being made toward meeting the standards.
- The variance was subjected to public notice, opportunity for comment, and public hearing. The public notice should contain a clear description of the impact of the variance upon achieving water quality standards in the affected stretch of waters.

The temporary requirements established through a variance are only effective for the life of the variance. Because a variance establishes a temporary set of requirements that apply instead of the otherwise applicable water quality criteria, EPA has specified that variances are appropriate only under the same circumstances required in federal rule to undertake a Use Attainability Analysis (UAA), used to change a designated use for a water body. Regulations found in 40 CFR 131.10(g) establish six circumstances under which a UAA, or a variance, might be appropriate. They are:

1. Naturally occurring pollutant concentrations prevent attainment of the use.
2. Natural, ephemeral, intermittent or low flow conditions or water levels prevent attainment of the use, unless these conditions may be compensated for by discharge of sufficient volume of effluent discharges without violating state water conservation requirements to enable uses to be met.
3. Human caused conditions or sources of pollution prevent attainment of the use and cannot be remedied or would cause more environmental damage to correct than to leave in place.
4. Dams, diversions or other types of hydrologic modifications preclude attainment of the use, and it is not feasible to restore the water body to its original condition or to operate such modification in a way that would result in attainment of the use.
5. Physical conditions related to the natural features of the water body, such as the lack of a proper substrate, cover, flow, depth, pools, riffles, and the like, unrelated to water quality, preclude attainment of aquatic life protection uses.
6. Controls more stringent than those required by Sections 301(b) and 306 of the Clean Water Act would result in substantial and widespread economic and social impact.

Recent EPA guidance offered two examples of the circumstances under which variances may be particularly appropriate to consider:

- (1) When attaining the designated use and criteria is not feasible under current conditions (e.g., water quality-based controls required to meet the numeric nutrient criterion would result in substantial and widespread social and economic impact) but achieving the standards could be feasible in the future if circumstances related to the attainability determination change (e.g., development of less expensive pollution control technology or a change in local economic conditions).
- (2) When it is not known whether the designated use and criteria may ultimately be attainable, but feasible progress toward attaining the designated use and criteria can be made by implementing known controls and tracking environmental improvements (e.g., complex use attainability challenges involving legacy pollutants).

EPA has not established a specific time limit for variances. Proposed changes to the federal water quality standards rule, recently released by EPA in September 2013, include changes to address variances with a proposed timeframe not to exceed ten years. These federal rules have not been finalized and are still in draft form.

Variances have not been issued in Washington to date but are allowed under WAC 173-201A-420. The current language states that a variance is subject to a public and intergovernmental involvement process and a variance does not go into effect until it is incorporated into WAC 173-201A and approved by EPA. The current duration of a variance is for up to five years and variances may be renewed after providing another opportunity for public and intergovernmental involvement and review.

Basis for Ecology's proposal

Ecology is currently developing human health criteria for Washington's water quality standards. Changes to the variables that go into the human health criteria equation, such as an updated fish consumption rate, will generally result in more protective criteria. Ecology recognizes that these new, more protective criteria may be difficult to meet in situations where technology is not yet available or feasible to remove the pollutant, or in cases where either a persistent pollutant resides and is cycling within the aquatic ecosystem of the water body and cannot be removed without degrading the system, or when the main sources of the pollutant are not within the scope of the state's jurisdiction to control through water quality protection.

EPA has advised states that a variance should be used instead of removal of a use where the state believes the standard can ultimately be attained. By maintaining the beneficial use rather than changing it, the state will ensure that further progress is made in improving water quality and attaining the standard. With a variance, NPDES permits may be written such that reasonable progress is made toward attaining the standards without violating section 402(a)(1) of the Clean Water Act, which requires that NPDES permits must meet the applicable water quality standards.

With these factors in mind, Ecology is proposing revisions to the variance section of the water quality standards at WAC 173-201A-420, as part of the rulemaking for developing human health criteria. The key goals of these revisions are:

- **Provide accountability** that the discharger cannot feasibly meet the original criteria and that they continually strive to make reasonable progress to meet the original criteria during the life of the variance. Build in checks and balances to ensure that variance information is reviewed on a regular basis, new technology and science is taken into account, and benchmarks are required to ensure that implementation of the variance is occurring and that the variance continues to be necessary.
- **Extend timeframe** of a variance where necessary to allow time to deal with difficult, complex toxics compounds, such as legacy pollutants or those that come from sources outside of Clean Water Act jurisdiction. Include mandatory reviews to ensure that the variance is still necessary. Provide framework for renewing, shortening, and revoking a variance.
- **Efficiency of Resources.** Where possible, reduce resource intensity of regulating agencies in issuing variances.

The proposed language at WAC 173-201A-420 includes general provisions, and specific requirements that would apply for variances for individual dischargers, stretches of waters, and multiple dischargers. Requirements are intended to be consistent with federal guidance and also provide the necessary tools for implementing state water quality standards.

Besides requirements for issuing an individual variance, new language also provides requirements for issuing a variance to multiple dischargers for circumstances where multiple permittees cannot attain a designated use or criteria for the same pollutant(s) for the same reason, regardless of whether or not they are located on the same water body. In these cases, Ecology proposes to streamline the variance process by adopting one variance that applies to all the permittees. These are generally known as “multiple discharger variances.” Multiple discharger variances may be considered under the same circumstances, and must meet the same standards, as single discharger variances. A permittee that could not qualify for an individual variance should not qualify for a multiple discharger variance. Ecology is following EPA guidance, which recommends that justifications for multiple discharger variances should:

- (1) Apply only to permittees experiencing the same challenges in meeting water quality based effluent limits for the same pollutant(s), criteria, and designated uses.
- (2) Group permittees based on specific characteristics or technical and economic scenarios that they share, and conduct a separate analysis for each group. The more homogenous a group is in terms of factors affecting attainability of the designated use and criteria, the more credible a multiple discharger variance will be. For example: type of discharger (public or private); industrial classification; permittee size and/or effluent quality; pollutant treatability; whether or not the permittee can achieve a level of effluent quality comparable to the other permittees in the group; and water body or watershed characteristics.
- (3) Collect sufficient information from each individual permittee to support the assignment of each individual permittee to the designated group of multiple dischargers. The justification for a multiple discharger variance should account for as much individual permittee information as possible. When a permittee does not fit with any of the group characteristics, an individual variance should instead be considered.

Ecology is also proposing new language that will allow a variance for stretches of waters, such that the variance would apply to an entire stretch of water or portions of water body segments. Other states have used water body variances where the problems in a stretch of waters are significantly impacting water quality and habitat, are widespread, and involve numerous sources of point and nonpoint pollution; that is, where waters are significantly impaired by multiple sources, not just a few point sources. For example, where historic mining practices have impaired both water quality and habitat throughout a headwater basin, states have applied temporary standards with specific expiration dates for certain pollutants related to the historic mining practices rather than downgrading these waters through a use change. In this way, states have maintained designated uses and underlying criteria for other pollutants, while recognizing that existing ambient conditions for certain pollutants are not correctable in the short-term.

The temporary standards provide a basis for permit limits in the shorter term that will in turn lead to remediation of damaged water resources to the point that they will once again provide protection for the underlying designated use and criteria. By doing a variance instead of a UAA the underlying use and criteria are preserved, allowing them to actively drive water quality improvements in the longer-term. A water body variance provides time for the state to work with both point and nonpoint sources to determine and implement adaptive management approaches on a water body or watershed scale to achieve pollutant reductions and strive toward attaining the water body's designated use and associated criteria.

Additional information

- Ecology, 2013. WA Dept. of Ecology Supplemental Material from Policy Forum #3 (Feb. 8, 2013) - Application of variances and compliance schedules to existing, new, and expanding dischargers/discharges:
<http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/swqs/SupMaterialVariancesComplianceSched.pdf>.
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- IDEQ, 2009. Idaho Department of Environmental Quality. Justification for Granting of Variances from the Idaho Water Quality Standards to the Cities of Page, Mullan and Smelterville for the Discharge of Metals from their Wastewater Treatment Plant.
http://www.deq.idaho.gov/media/451049-variances_justification_page_mullen_smelterville.pdf.