

US EPA ARCHIVE DOCUMENT

EPA Regulatory Authority and PPCPs



Octavia Conerly

Health and Ecological Criteria Division

Office of Water

August 23, 2005

Presentation Outline

- EPA's Enabling Legislation
- Office of Water's Major Legislative Authorities
 - Safe Drinking Water Act
 - Clean Water Act
- OW PPCP related work
- Opportunities for Collaboration

EPA's Enabling Legislation

- Is a very mixed bag of laws
- Dictate how we do our business
- Are not always consistent with one another
- Often require science-based decisions
 - e.g. SDWA 1996 requires use of best publicly available, peer reviewed science

Legislative Authorities for Water

- Safe Drinking Water Act (1974), amended 1986, 1996
 - Requires EPA to set maximum levels for contaminants in water delivered to users of public water systems.
- Clean Water Act (1977)
 - Sets water quality criteria and guidelines and technology-based standards for ambient waters
- Food Quality Protection Act (1996)

SDWA 1996

- Contaminant Candidate List (CCL)
 - EPA publishes its regulatory agenda
 - There are no PPCPs on the current CCL – they could be added to CCL3
- The Six Year Review -- of existing NPDWR
 - There are no existing PPCP regulations; if they were developed would need to consider the following.
- Use of best available, peer reviewed, publicly available science
- Emphasis on protecting sensitive populations
- Neither SDWA nor CWA allow EPA to require that effects data be generated or submitted.

Regulation under SDWA

Does the contaminant adversely affect public health?

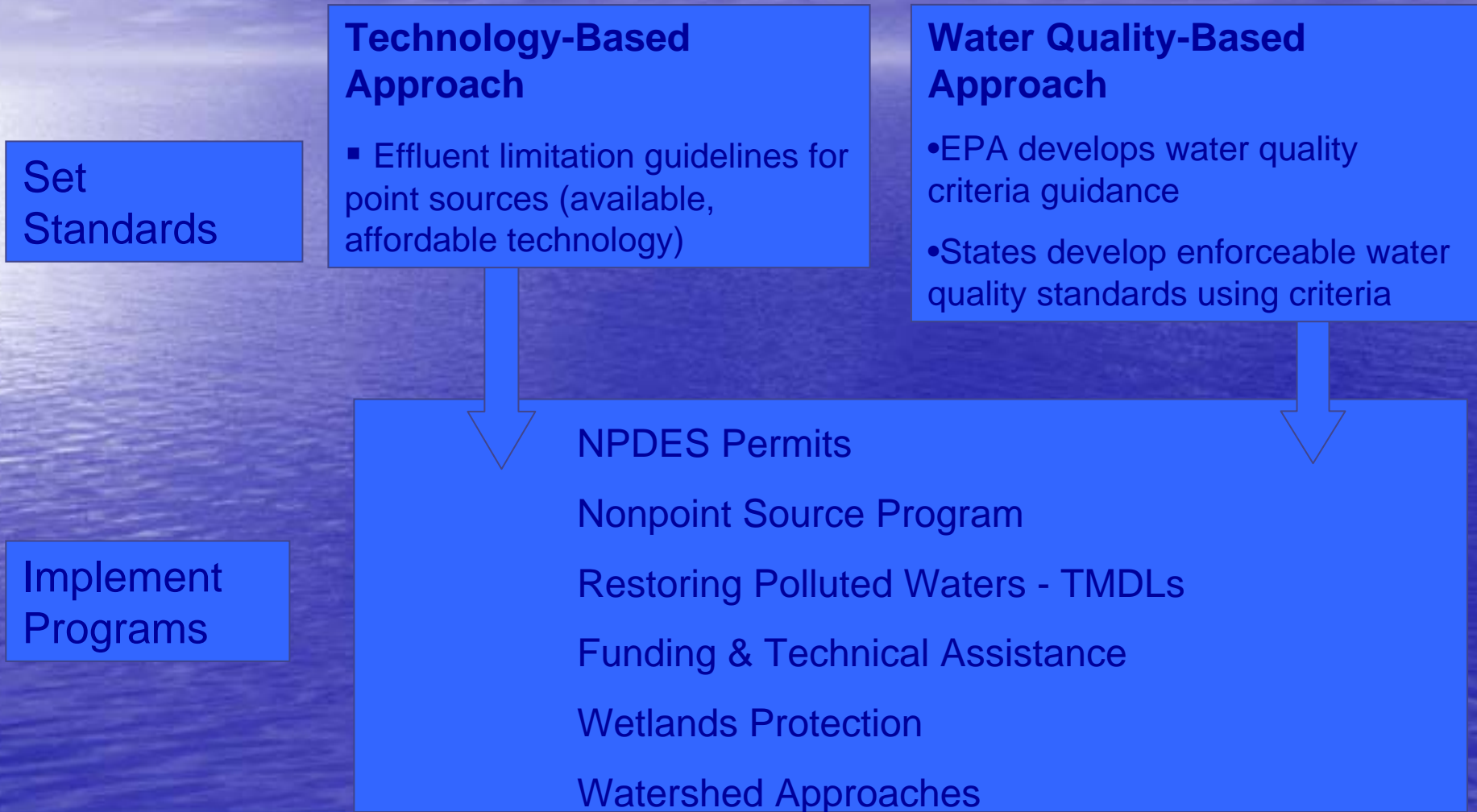
Is the contaminant known or likely to occur in PWSs with a frequency and at levels posing a threat to public health?

Will regulation of the contaminant present a meaningful opportunity for health risk reduction?

Regulate with NPDWR

Clean Water Act Framework

Protecting, Restoring U. S. Waters



Clean Water Act – WQ Approach

- Water Quality Standards
 - States designate use for water
 - Water Quality Criteria (conditions supporting designated uses); EPA publishes national criteria (risk assessments)
 - Chemical criteria
 - Biological Criteria (apply to aquatic life designated uses)
 - States set standards; EPA approves
 - Antidegradation (keeping good-quality waters in good condition)

Other CWA Approaches

- Effluent Guidelines for the Regulation of point sources (more on this)
- Combined Animal Feeding Operations Rule
 - Rule deals with nutrients – but results in less overall contamination of surface waters
 - Discharge permits required for “large” CAFOs
- Fish Advisory program
- Guidance, voluntary programs

Effluent Guidelines & PPCPs -1

- Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Industry (1998)
 - Includes
 - Mfg of pharmaceutically active ingredients as defined by FDA
 - Only cosmetics containing pharmaceutically active ingredients
 - Regulation is based on performance of treatment / control technologies (rather than risk)
 - Limits on Biochemical Oxygen Demand, Chemical Oxygen Demand, Volatile Organic Contaminants, Total Suspended Solids, pH

Effluent Guidelines & PPCPs -2

- Aquaculture (2004)
 - Covers large facilities
 - Flow through, re-circulating or net pens
 - Directly discharge waste water
 - Produce 100,000 lbs fish / year
 - Requirements include
 - Best Management Plans
 - Prevent discharge of spilled drugs and pesticides; minimize discharge of feed
 - Limit discharge of wastewater from harvest or transport

OW PPCP Related Work

- Drinking water project with USGS
 - Susan Glassmeyer (EPA/ OGWDW Cincinnati)
 - Use of PPCPs as indication of fecal contamination
 - PPCPs are found many miles downstream from POTWs – hope to measure efficacy of drinking water treatment
 - FY 06, USGS beginning in-house development of methods for PPCPs not covered in current capabilities

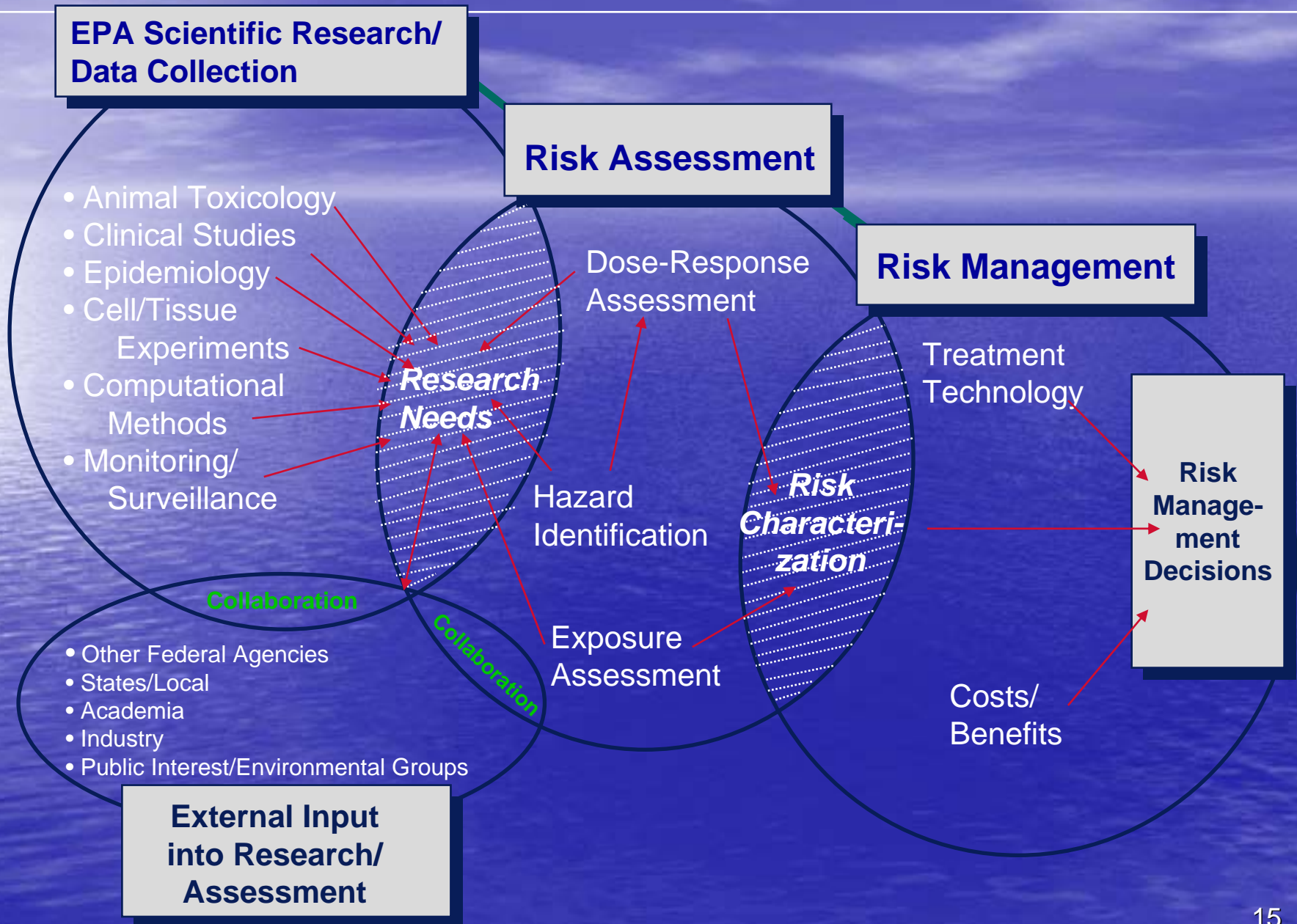
OW PPCP Related Work

- Literature Database being undated
 - Peer-reviewed articles (1970's – present)
 - Searchable by author, title, keyword
 - Contains over 400 citations
 - Hard copies of articles cataloged
 - Short summaries available for each article

Future Opportunities for Collaboration

- Data sharing with various agencies (e.g.- USGS, CDC, FDA, USDA)
 - Occurrence and health effects data
 - To develop water quality standards/criteria
 - To develop drinking water regulations
 - To assess increasing antibiotic resistance
 - To develop effluent guidelines
- Technology sharing
 - Methods development
 - Treatment
- External input into EPA assessments

Research ↔ Assessment ↔ Management



Future Opportunities for Collaboration

- Collaboration within EPA (program offices and regions)
 - To develop EPA approved methods for detection
 - To determine additional research needs
 - To develop guidance on how to move forward until risk assessments for these types of contaminants are available