

Rennaker, Joanne (DEQ)

From: Crooks, Jennifer <crooks.jennifer@epa.gov>
Sent: Thursday, February 12, 2015 3:36 PM
To: Prysby, Mike (DEQ)
Cc: Busch, Stephen (DEQ); Poy, Thomas; Deltoral, Miguel
Subject: TTHM Health Effects
Attachments: TTHM PN template.pdf

Mike—Good talking with you this morning. I'm so glad I was able to snag Tom Poy to discuss the TTHM health effects issue with you.

Miguel said that TTHMs *MAY* cause miscarriages, which is more of an acute risk. Thus, the "pregnant" should be in the PN, so women know there could be risk, and can make their own decisions.

I included the link for PN Handbook, and a PDF of the PN template for TTHMs.

See page 104 of the PN Handbook (I also included as a PDF attached); here is the link:

<http://water.epa.gov/lawsregs/rulesregs/sdwa/publicnotification/upload/PNrevisedPNHandbookMarch2010.pdf>

Paul Joice, Paul.A.Joice@hud.gov

I don't have his phone number—perhaps you could call the Mayor's office to get Paul's phone number?

Eric Burneson, burneson.eric@epa.gov

202-564-5250

I think the Key Message here is that there are other studies out there that point to other Health Effects from TTHMs, but there's not enough information for EPA to say that these are definitely additional Health Effects to be concerned about, so EPA cannot put this in writing/in the PN.

Jennifer

312-886-0244

Stage 2 DBPR TTHM or HAA5 MCL Violation Notice – Template 2-19

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

[Contaminant, i.e., Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) or Haloacetic Acid 5 (HAA5)] MCL Violation at [System]

Our water system recently violated a drinking water standard. Although this incident was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did (are doing) to correct this situation.

We routinely monitor for the presence of drinking water contaminants. Testing results from [provide date range] show that our system exceeds the standard, or maximum contaminant level (MCL), for [TTHM/HAA5]. The standard for [TTHM/HAA5] is [MCL]. It is determined by averaging all the samples collected at each sampling location for the past 12 months. The level of [TTHM/HAA5] averaged at one of our system's locations for [provide date range] was [level].

What should I do?

- There is nothing you need to do. You do not need to boil your water or take other corrective actions. If a situation arises where the water is no longer safe to drink, you will be notified within 24 hours.
- If you have a severely compromised immune system, have an infant, are pregnant, or are elderly, you may be at increased risk and should seek advice from your health care providers about drinking this water.

What does this mean?

This is not an emergency. If it had been an emergency, you would have been notified within 24 hours.

[TTHM are four volatile organic chemicals] [HAA5 are five haloacetic acid compounds] which form when disinfectants react with natural organic matter in the water.

["People who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer."] Or

["People who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer."]

What is being done?

[Describe corrective action.] We anticipate resolving the problem within [estimated time frame] (or the problem was resolved on [give date]).

For more information, please contact [name of contact] at [phone number] or [mailing address].

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by [system]. State Water System ID#: _____

Date distributed: _____