

Testing Subcommittee Meeting
October 14, 2009
DEP 401 E. State Street
Trenton, NJ

Subcommittee Members Present via phone: Steve Jenniss and Jean Matteo

Support Members Present: Linda Bonnette, Sandra Krietzman, Branden Johnson, DEP-BSDW; Julian Trexler, ECLS Laboratory, DHSS, Bernie Wilk-DEP-OQA

Meeting started at 3:10 pm.

An agenda and minutes of the last subcommittee meeting on January 14, 2009 were emailed to the above attendees.

Agenda Item I: Dacthal (DCPA) and Degradates

Dacthal and Degradates :

L. Bonnette informed S. Jenniss and J. Matteo of the issue surrounding the previously reviewed A280 2b compound(s) Dacthal and its degradates. Dacthal, also called DCPA, degrades to the monoacid and the diacid which are considered its degradates. The parent compound DCPA will degrade to the monoacid within 18 to 37 days. The monoacid has a half life of 3 days while the diacid is more persistent at over 300 days. The degradates are more prevalent in ground water and surface water than the DCPA.

The recommendation made to the DWQI was to use a PQL of 1 ug/L for Dacthal and degradates. The method by which the subcommittee recommended its analysis for regulation would be with EPA 515.3. This method was the only method of several EPA 515 methods (515.1, 515.2, 515.3 and 515.4) that was supposed to include the parent compound along with the concentration of degradates in the result.

With the writing of the regulation, B. Wilk raised a question which resulted in the EPA admitting that EPA 515.3 in fact did NOT include the parent compound, DCPA and only measured the concentration of the degradates. This presented a problem to the Testing Subcommittee since the discussion of DCPA and degradates in the PQL Document and the final DWQI recommendations document was based on at least three EPA references which state that EPA 515.3 includes DCPA. Likewise, the data generated by the method 515.3 which was supposed to include the parent compound DCPA renders our data for DCPA incorrect. B. Wilk explained the difference in the methods and discussed his conversation with EPA.

The Testing Subcommittee had believed that the data obtained thru the SOC waiver program were concentrations of DCPA and degradates since ECLS analyzed the samples using 515.3. This new development meant that the data obtained thru SOC sampling by DWS was only degradate data.

Therefore, the Testing Subcommittee did not have the occurrence data they thought they had for DCPA. L. Bonnette and B. Wilk mentioned that there are a few methods by which DCPA can be analyzed. These are EPA 508.0, 508.1 and 525.2. S. Jenniss stated that ECLS does run 525.2 but presently does not calibrate for DCPA. J. Trexler would determine the feasibility of incorporating this compound in the EPA 525.2 run for the upcoming SOC monitoring. If it could be done, it was decided that those systems that previously had a significant detection of degradates (this value had not been established at the meeting) would be retested using this method.

The Health Effects Subcommittee HBMCL was based mainly on DCPA since there was not much toxicology information on the degradates. The HBMCL of 28 ug/L was intended to be protective of the degradates. The data that was reviewed by the Testing Subcommittee was now found to be only degradate concentrations rather than a combination of parent and degradates. It was decided that since the DWQI MCL recommendation document is already signed and ready for the website, a statement to the effect of the DCPA and degradates recommendations are on hold based on new EPA information" would appear first. This issue will be brought up at the next DWQI meeting.

Agenda Item 2- 2,4,6-Trichlorophenol (246TCP)

S. Krietzman discussed the background on 2,4,6-Trichlorophenol and why it was included in the list as a 2b compound. It had been previously determined that occurrence information was not available on 246TCP from the Division of Water Supply. Analytical methods for this compound include SM 6251B Haloacetic Acids and Trichlorophenol in Water by Micro Liquid Liquid Extraction GC and EPA 526 Semivolatiles in Water by GCMS. Since the SM 6251B method is approved for analysis of HAA5 compounds, it was thought that there may be some water systems that may also have 246TCP data. However, this data would be finished water data rather than raw water data.

S. Krietzman asked if L. Bonnette would request any data from Site remediation and USGS on this compound.

Agenda Item 3- What's next?

Hexavalent Chromium

The NJDEP toxicological evaluation study of hexavalent chromium is complete. This will be discussed at the full institute meeting. The Subcommittee has

decided to look into analytical methods for the determination low levels of chromium VI and to see if the USGS has any chromium VI water data to review. The DWS only collects total chromium data for which there is a federal MCL of 100 ug/L in drinking water. The oral cancer slope factor assessment for hexavalent chromium developed by the NJDEP Office of Science will be used by the Health Effects Subcommittee for their determination of a drinking water chromium VI health based MCL recommendation.

PFOA (perfluoro-octanoic acid) and PFOS (perfluorooctane sulfonate)

A second round of sampling is currently being conducted at large volume surface water community water systems in every NJ county. A couple of non community surface water systems are being sampled in Salem county. The analyzing laboratory is MWH labs. The method used is EPA 537, a LC/MS/MS method.

The NJ PFOA Guidance Value of 0.04 ug/L was issued in February of 2007. A first round of sampling was conducted in July through August 2006 which was designed to sample vulnerable sites. The analyzing laboratory for the 2006 samples was STL Denver and they used a modified SW8321A method, an HPLC/MS/MS method with a reporting limit of 0.01 ug/L. Twenty three samples were collected from water systems, either surface water or shallow unconfined ground water wells. 75% of water systems had detections.

Tertiary Butyl Alcohol (TBA)

TBA has not been referred from the Health Effects Subcommittee as of yet. There exists a Groundwater Standard of 100 ug/L for TBA. TBA is used as a gasoline additive. Although some laboratories quantitate TBA with the VOC method 524.2, it is not a target compound in 524.2 and for that reason, DWS does not have any data on this compound. The Testing Subcommittee will request TBA water data from the NJDEP Site Remediation program and the USGS.

Minutes prepared by Linda Bonnette 11/19/2009
Revised 1/25/10