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The Authoritative Resource on Safe Water SM

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EPA finalizes Contaminant Candidate List 3

Peter Silva, Assistant Administrator for Water for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), yesterday signed the final drinking water Contaminant Candidate List 3 (CCL3). This final CCL3 contains 116 contaminants versus the 104 contained in a draft published in February 2008. The CCL is used as the starting point for the regulatory development process, and EPA will select contaminants off the final CCL3 to make its third round of regulatory determinations for at least five contaminants in 2013.

The changes between the draft and final are as follows:

- Two cancelled pesticides were removed—nitrofen and ethion
- One perfluorinated compound was added—perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS)
- Ten pharmaceuticals were added
 - One antibiotic—erythromycin
 - Nine hormones—17 alpha-estradiol, 17 beta-estradiol, equilenin, equilin, estriol, estrone, ethinyl estradiol, mestranol, and norethindrone
- Two potential disinfection by-products were added—chlorate and bromochloromethane (Halon 1011)
- Two pathogens were removed—*Vibrio cholera* and *Entamoeba histolytica*
- Three pathogens were added—Adenovirus, Enterovirus, and *Mycobacterium avium*

EPA also added a table on data needs for CCL3 contaminants in order to make future regulatory determinations. This table provides a general characterization of the health effects, occurrence, and analytical method data needs.

The pre-publication version of this notice can be found on the EPA website at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/ccl/pdfs/ccl3_docs/pre-fr_ccl3.pdf

A paper was published in the September issue of *Journal AWWA* on a risk index approach to organizing and visualizing all of the occurrence and toxicity data for the CCL3 contaminants. This approach has the potential to inform future decisions for the third Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR3) and the third round of regulatory determinations. This project was a partnership between the Water Industry Technical Action Fund (WITAF) and the Water Research Foundation and the paper can be found on the AWWA website at <http://www.awwa.org/publications/AWWAJournalArticle.cfm?itemnumber=50710>

As always, please contact your AWWA Washington Office if you have questions or comments.

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