• Background on the Drinking Water Act
• Unregulated contaminants
• Pharmaceuticals in drinking water
  • Sources
  • Treatment
  • Impacts
Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA)

- Enforceable health standards for water contaminants
- Public notification of water system violations
- Protects underground sources of drinking water
- State revolving loan fund for upgrades
- Assessment of all drinking water sources for vulnerability to contamination
Public Water Systems

- serve piped water to at least 25 people or 15 service connections for at least 60 days/year

Community water systems
  Eg. Most cities

Non-community water systems
  Eg. School with its own system
  Eg. Public Campgrounds
Water Treatment Plant

Follow a drop of water from the source through the treatment process. Water may be treated differently in different communities depending on the quality of the water which enters the plant. Groundwater is located underground and typically requires less treatment than water from lakes, rivers, and streams.

Coagulation removes dirt and other particles suspended in water. Alum and other chemicals are added to water to form tiny sticky particles called “floc” which attract the dirt particles. The combined weight of the dirt and the alum (floc) become heavy enough to sink to the bottom during sedimentation.

Sedimentation: The heavy particles (floc) settle to the bottom and the clear water moves to filtration.

Disinfection: A small amount of chlorine is added or some other disinfection method is used to kill any bacteria or microorganisms that may be in the water.

Filtration: The water passes through filters, some made of layers of sand, gravel, and charcoal that help remove even smaller particles.

Storage: Water is placed in a closed tank or reservoir for disinfection to take place. The water then flows through pipes to homes and businesses in the community.

Source: AIWWA Drinking Water Week Blue Thumb Kit
Water Testing:

EPA establishes minimum testing schedules for public drinking systems.

Increases in frequency if problems occur

Testing and reporting of results is not consistent across the country
Primary Drinking Water Regulations

Micro-organisms
   eg. Cryptosporidium, Coliforms

Disinfection Byproducts
   eg. Chlorite, Total Trihalomethanes

Disinfectants
   Eg. Chlorine (as Cl₂)

Inorganic Chemicals
   Eg. Metals, nitrate

Organic chemicals
   Eg. Pesticides, industrial by-products
Secondary Drinking Water Regulations

Non enforceable guidelines concerning contaminants that may cause:

- **Cosmetic effects**
  - (skin or tooth discoloration)

- **Aesthetic effects**
  - (taste, odor or color in water)
EPAs approach for evaluating new pollutants:

- Drinking water Contaminant Candidate List
- Regulatory Determination Priorities (based on occurrence and research priorities)
- EPA has also established a National Drinking Water Contaminant Occurrence Database to support decision making and new regulations
- And an Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulation
Sources of pollutants
Point and non-point sources
Pharmaceuticals in DW

Sources:

Pharmaceutical industries
Hospitals, medical facilities
Households
  medicines
Personal care products
Farm animals
Endocrine disruptors

Sources:

Hospitals, medical facilities, households

Pesticides (may leach into gw, are persistent and fat soluble)

Industrial byproducts (eg. Dioxins/ pcbs)
Evidence of pharmaceuticals in the environment

20 years ago

- aspirin, caffeine, and nicotine found in sewage treatment plants in U.S.

- USDA researchers found clofibric acid (cholesterol lowering drug) in groundwater infiltration basins
Studies which sounded the alarm:

- ~ 10 years ago, clofibric acid found beneath German treatment plant.
- Mid 1990s, 30 of 60 pharmaceuticals tested for found in water samples
- Tulane University study: found low levels of drugs in Mississippi River, Lake Ponchetrain and in Tulane tape water
USGS study in 1999-2000

Tested for 95 pharmaceuticals, hormones and other organics

139 streams in 30 states.

82 found in at least one sample

80% of streams had 1 or more contaminant
54% of streams had > 5 contaminants
13% of streams had > 20 contaminants
Pharmaceuticals have now been found in treated sewage effluents, surface waters, soils and tap water.

Up to 90% of oral drugs can pass through humans unchanged.

Many do not biodegrade

Some persist in groundwater for years.
Amount of pharmaceuticals released unknown, but...

- PPCPs released estimated to be ~ the same as amount of pesticides used each year.

- U.S. may account for ~ ½ of pharmaceutical use in world (based on sales)
Impacts:

- Mostly unknown
- Concentrations in parts per trillion (well below therapeutic doses)
- Concern about chronic exposure
  - hormone disruption
  - antibiotic resistance
Endocrine disruption:

Chemicals may:

- mimic hormones (eg. DES)
- block hormones (eg. DDE)
- trigger abnormal response (eg. Dioxin)
Most evidence from fish and wildlife studies
Links to human impacts not yet definitive

Possible problems include:

- lower sperm counts,
- increased rate of breast, testicular, prostate cancer,
- increased incidence of hyperactivity and learning

Developing embryos probably most at risk
80% of adults and 90% of children in U.S. contain residues of 1 or more pesticides

Mothers who drink water with higher levels of ammonium perchlorate have babies with elevated thyroid stimulating hormone (indicator of hypothyroidism).
Male health trends:

- Increased testicular cancer in England, Wales, other European countries
- Decreased sperm count worldwide over last 40 years.
- Increase in reproductive abnormalities
- Fewer male babies born

Female trends:

- Breast cancer on rise
- Early puberty
Regional concerns:

- May be more critical in arid environments
  - GW recharge of treated sewage
  - Reuse of treated waste for irrigation
  - Natural streams contain greater percentage of effluent.
What to do:

Good news:
chemicals with similar properties will probably respond the same way to treatment.

But…

Conventional wastewater treatment is relatively ineffective

Drinking water treatment is variable
Drinking water treatment technologies:

**Highly effective techniques:**

- Advanced oxidation removes many compounds
- Membrane filtration and filtration with Granular activated carbon
- Nano-filtration and reverse osmosis (eliminated all drugs)

**Somewhat effective:**

- Oxidation (e.g., Conventional ozone) effective in transforming selected pharmaceuticals

**Least effective techniques:**

- Chlorine (most common in U.S.)
Other approaches:

Control what gets into environment:

Source control (medical disposal practices)

Design more environmentally friendly drugs

Minimize over use or misuse of drugs/chemicals

Point of use treatment of drugs

Add advance waste and water treatment technologies and source control at point of entry into environment.
EPA information:
http://www.epa.gov/esd/chemistry/pharma/