THE SENATE TWENTY-SIXTH LEGISLATURE, 2011 STATE OF HAWAII

S.B. NO.17

JAN 1 9 2011

A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO DRINKING WATER.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF HAWAII:

SECTION 1. The legislature finds that laboratory tests
 commissioned by the Environmental Working Group found hexavalent
 chromium (or chromium-6) in the tap water of thirty-one cities
 in the United States. Of the thirty-five cities tested,
 Honolulu, Hawaii had the second highest level of chromium-6 in
 its tap water, measured at two parts per billion.

Chromium is a naturally occurring metal that is used in a 7 wide variety of industries, including steel manufacturing, 8 welding, leather tanning, and the production of dyes, pigments, 9 and alloys. Chromium also occurs in multiple forms. 10 The two 11 most common are trivalent chromium (chromium-3) and hexavalent chromium (chromium-6). Although chromium-3 is an essential 12 nutrient, chromium-6 has been identified since 1990 as a known 13 human carcinogen when inhaled. In 1992, the United States 14 Environmental Protection Agency set the legal limit in tap water 15 16 for total chromium, a mixture of chromium-3 and chromium-6, at one hundred parts per billion. However, despite increasing 17 evidence of the chromium-6's toxic effects, the United States 18 2011-0469 SB SMA.doc

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Environmental Protection Agency does not have a legal limit for
 chromium-6 in tap water and does not require water utilities to
 test for it.

The legislature finds that officials in California have 4 responded to these troubling findings by releasing a public 5 health goal for chromium-6 in drinking water. California's 6 office of environmental health hazard assessment has proposed a 7 new public health goal of 0.02 parts per billion for chromium-6 8 in California's drinking water. The legislature finds that it 9 would be in Hawaii's best interest to establish a similar goal 10 11 for chromium-6 levels throughout Hawaii.

12 The purpose of this Act is to set a deadline for an13 enforceable chromium-6 standard for drinking water.

14 SECTION 2. Chapter 340E, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
15 amended by adding a new section to be appropriately designated
16 and to read as follows:

17 "<u>§340E-</u> Establishment of interim action levels for
18 chromium-6 contamination in drinking water. (a) The director
19 shall establish an interim action level of 0.02 parts per
20 billion for chromium-6 in drinking water.

21 (b) The director shall distribute to appropriate

22 government and private institutions for review and comment a



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1	draft risk assessment document describing the technical and
2	scientific methods and parameters utilized to determine the
3	interim action level for chromium-6. This draft risk assessment
4	document shall be completed by January 1, 2012. The director
5	shall consider all comments received relating to the risk
6	assessment and revise an interim action level if necessary. The
7	draft risk assessment and all comments received by the director
8	shall be made available to the public for review.
9	(c) The director shall use the draft risk assessment
10	document and all comments received relating to the risk
11	assessment and set an enforceable chromium-6 standard for
12	Hawaii's drinking water. This final enforceable standard shall
13	be completed by January 1, 2013."
14	SECTION 3. New statutory material is underscored.
15	SECTION 4. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.
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INTRODUCED BY:



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Report Title:

Drinking Water; Chromium-6

Description:

Establishes an interim action level of 0.02 parts per billion for chromium-6 in drinking water. A final enforceable standard for chromium-6 shall be in place by January 1, 2013.

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