



State of New Jersey

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
DRINKING WATER QUALITY INSTITUTE
401 EAST STATE STREET
P.O. BOX 420
Trenton, NJ 08625-0420

PHILIP D. MURPHY
Governor

SHEILA Y. OLIVER
Lt. Governor

CATHERINE R. MCCABE
Commissioner

December 19, 2018

Commissioner Catherine R. McCabe
New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection
P.O. Box 402
Trenton, NJ 08625-0402

Dear Commissioner McCabe:

The New Jersey Drinking Water Quality Institute (Institute) recommended a maximum contaminant level (MCL) for 1,2,3-trichloropropane (1,2,3-TCP) to the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (Department) of 30 ng/L on October 5, 2016. Although the goal of the Institute is to recommend a MCL as close to the health-based MCL as possible, the Institute recommended a MCL based on the practical quantitation level (PQL) since the laboratories performing the 1,2,3-TCP analysis would not be able to report results accurately at the health-based MCL level of 0.5 ng/L.

The Institute's Testing Subcommittee is responsible for evaluating and recommending appropriate analytical methods and developing PQLs (the levels to which a contaminant can be reliably measured by drinking water laboratories). In January 2018, the State of California adopted a MCL of 5 ng/L for 1,2,3-TCP in drinking water. The Department presented performance data from two analytical methods recommended by California - California ELAC Method 524M and EPA 524.3 (SIM) – which were able to analyze 1,2,3-TCP at a level of 5 ng/L at the Institute meeting on May 25, 2018. The Testing Subcommittee reviewed these data and concluded that there is sufficient information to recommend that laboratories could achieve a reporting level of 5 ng/L using the methods that were required by California.

The Testing Subcommittee has evaluated the data and determined that the PQL of 30 ng/L previously recommended by the Testing Subcommittee should be updated. The Testing Subcommittee recommends a PQL for 1,2,3-TCP of 5 ng/L. The PQL is achievable by currently available analytical methods as demonstrated by laboratories performing analysis for the California drinking water program.

Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions or need additional information related to these recommendations.

Respectfully,

Keith R. Cooper, Ph.D.
Chair
Drinking Water Quality Institute