

A novel model to characterize source contributions of chemical contamination of surface water sources used as drinking water: a case study with 1,4-dioxan

Daniel Dawson, Ph.D. and Rogelio Tornero-Velez, Ph.D.

U.S. EPA Office of Research & Development

Center for Computational Toxicology and Exposure (CCTE)

Research Triangle Park, NC



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“From Exposure to Human Health: New Developments and Challenges in a Changing Environment”

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Richardson, S.D. and Kimura, S.Y., 2017

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Emerging Contaminants and Federal Facility Contaminants of Concern

1,2,3-Trichloropropane (TCP)

1,4-Dioxane

2,4,6-Trinitrotoluene (TNT)

Dinitrotoluene (DNT)

Hexahydro-1,3,5-trinitro-1,3,5-triazine (RDX)

Nanomaterials

N-Nitroso-dimethylamine (NDMA)

Perchlorate

Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS), Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and other Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)

Polybrominated biphenyls (PBBs)

Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs)

Tungsten

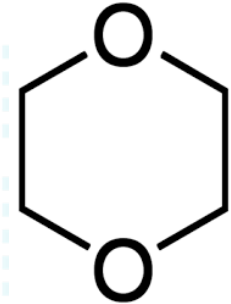
<https://www.epa.gov/fedfac/emerging-contaminants-and-federal-facility-contaminants-concern>

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR)

- Established under SDWA Amendments, 1996
- Monitors priority unregulated contaminants in drinking water every five years
- Monitors all large public water systems (PWS) serving over 10,000 people
- Collects representative sample of smaller PWS

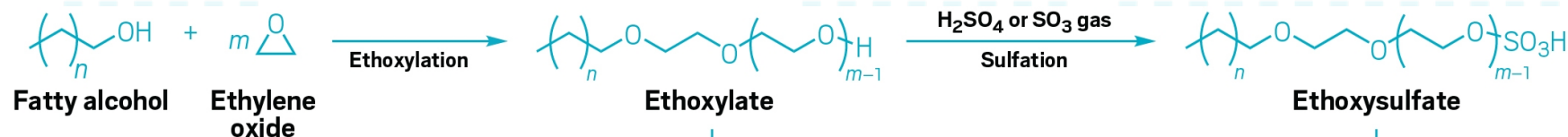
1,4- Dioxane: What's the Problem

- Industrial solvent/reagent
- Unintended byproduct in some consumer products
- Persistent, Mobile and Toxic - resistant to biodegradation
- EPA: Likely Carcinogen in Humans
- One of “1st 10” TSCA Chemicals
 - Some occupational risks
 - Non-occupational pathways not fully explored
 - [Water Contamination](#)
 - [Unintended byproducts](#)

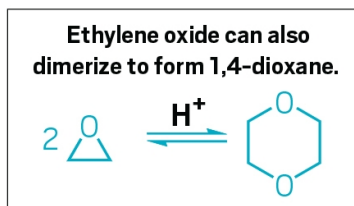


Ethoxylated fatty alcohols: cheap and effective cleaners

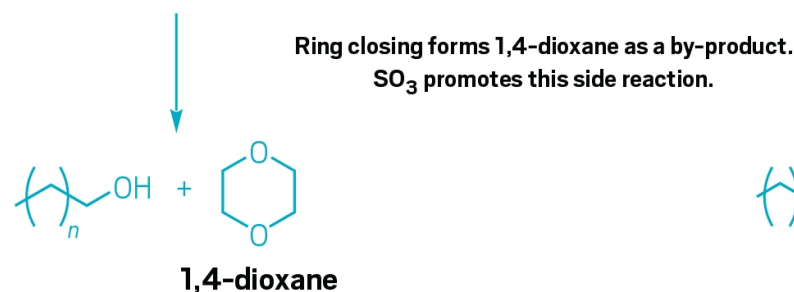
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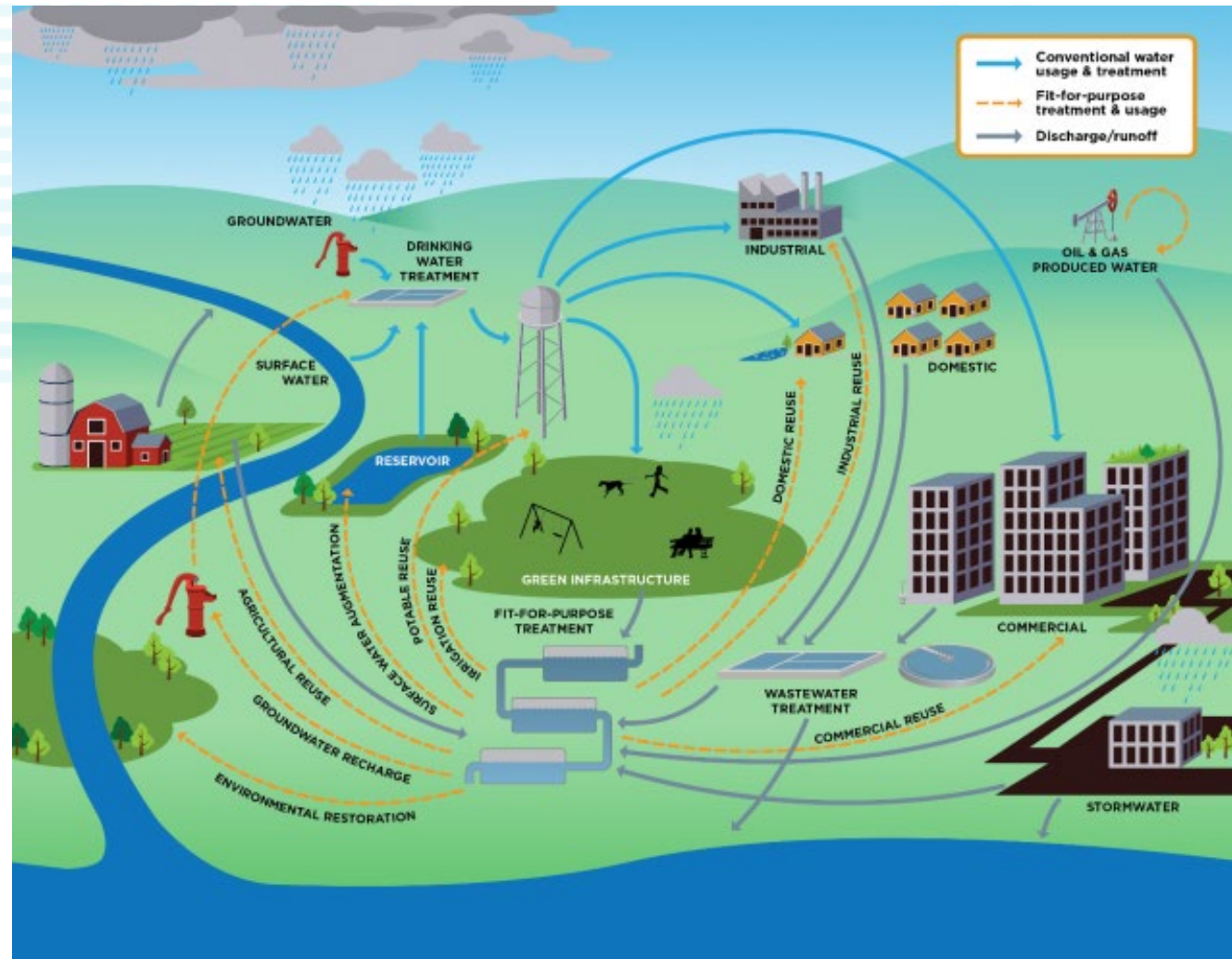
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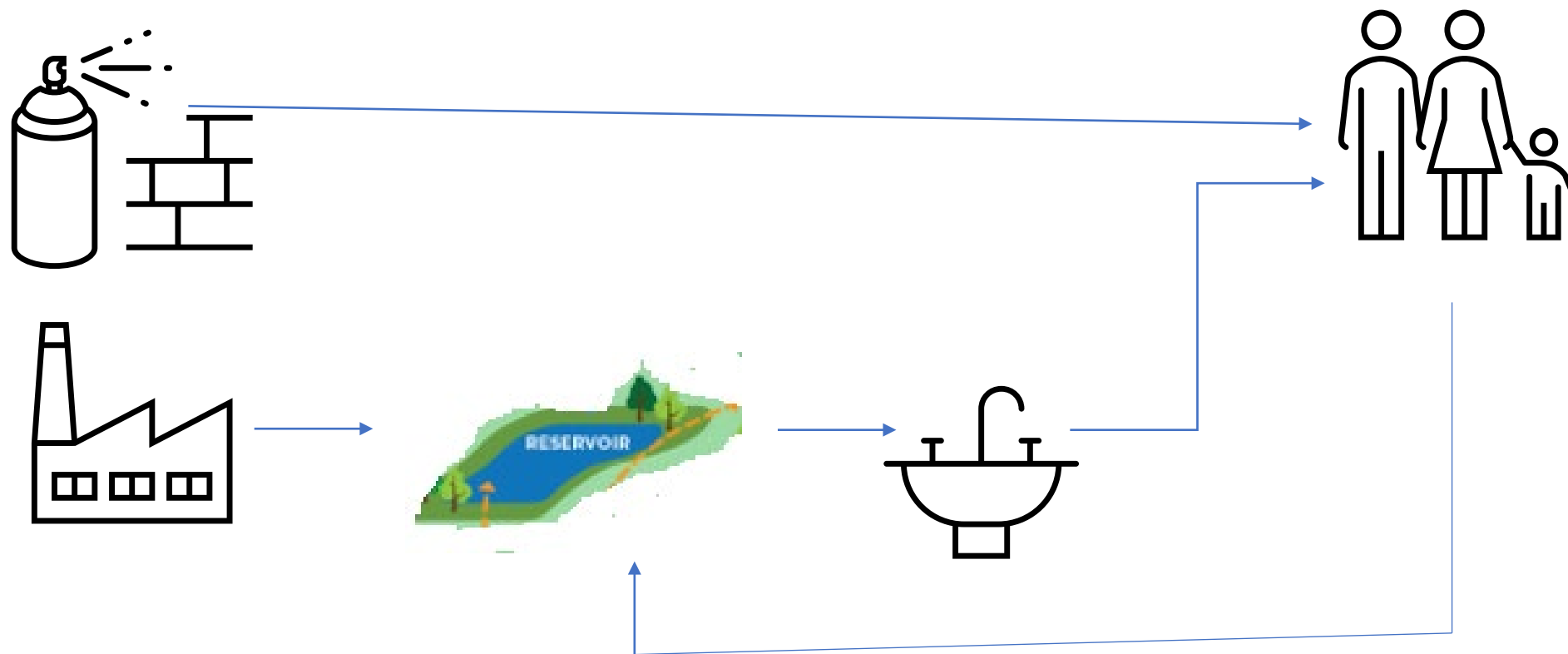
$m = 1-12$
 $n = 12-18$



<https://cen.acs.org/business/consumer-products/companies-getting-14-dioxane-home/98/i11>

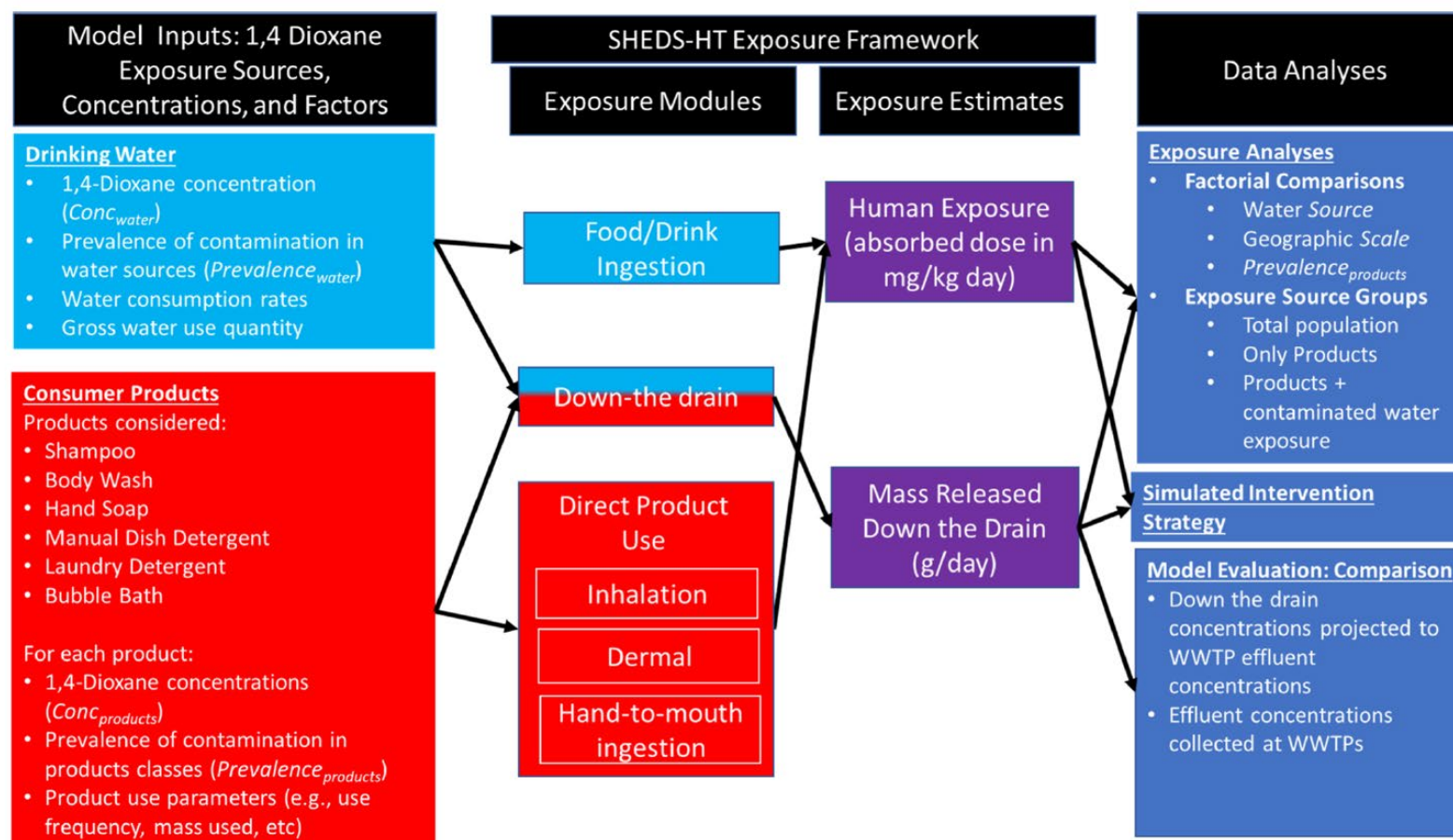


<https://www.epa.gov/waterreuse/basic-information-about-water-reuse#basics>

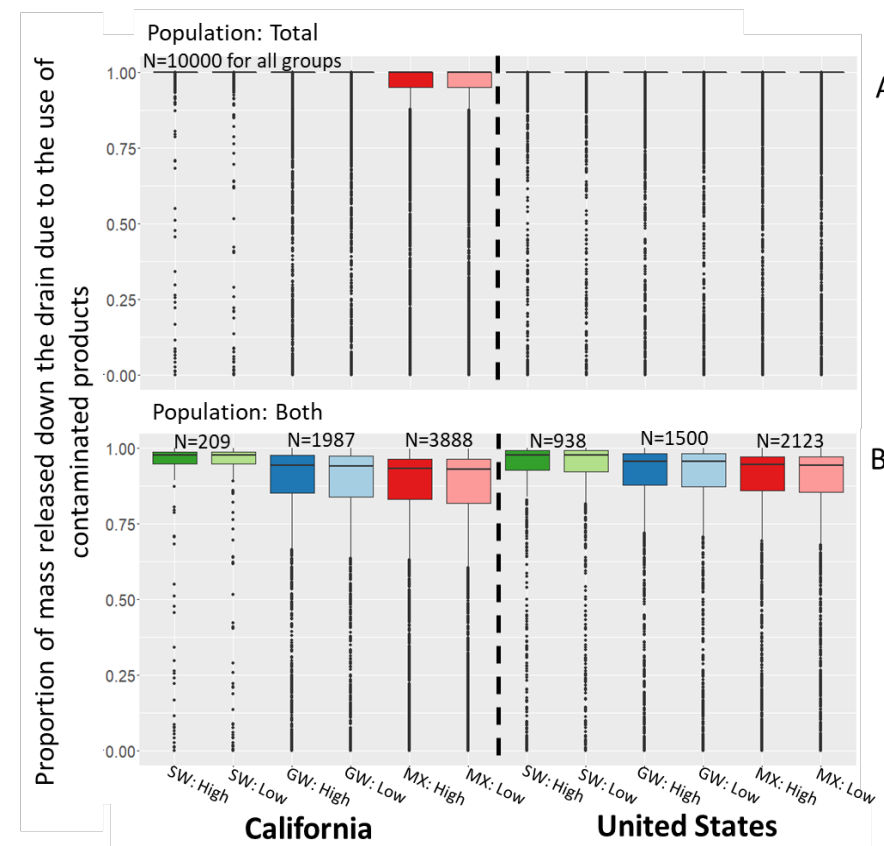
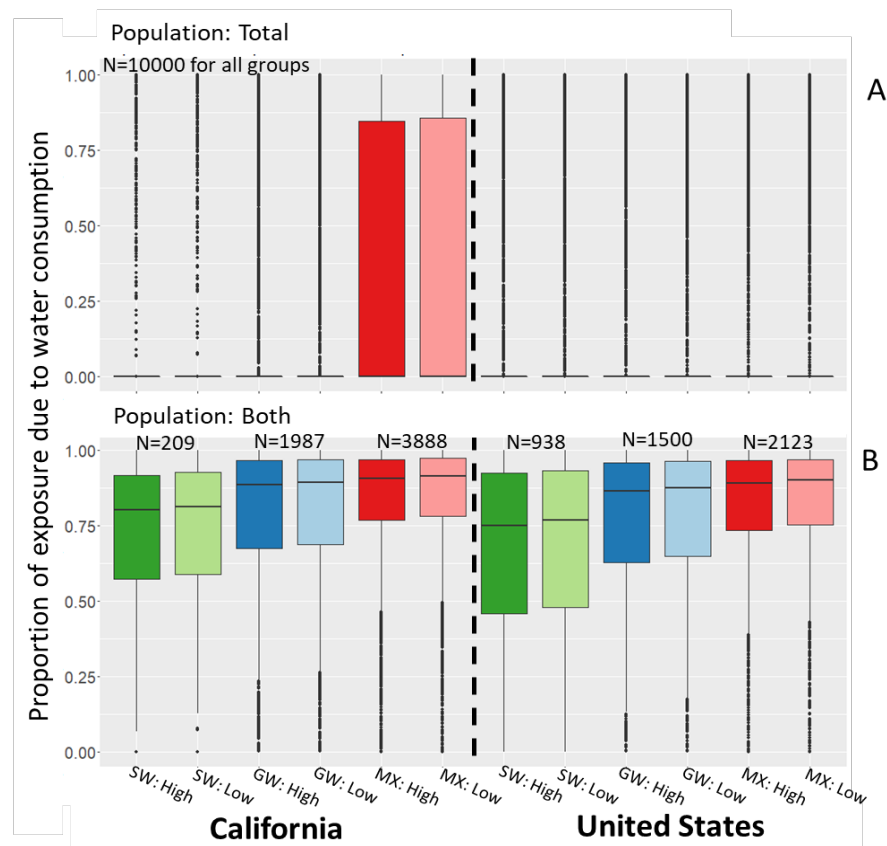


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1,4- Dioxane Scientific Modeling Workflow



Results



Takeaways

- Human Exposure: Driven by water consumption when water is contaminated (Both population)
- Mass released down the drain: Driven by the use of consumer products, regardless of water contamination status
- Regulatory approaches aimed at reducing product concentrations may have the largest impact for populations primarily exposed via product use
- **Important limitations:**
 - Ultimate sources of water contamination and impacts of MRDTD on drinking water concentrations not ascertained here
 - The list of product classes included in assessment was not exhaustive; i.e., model estimates may be underestimates
 - Exposure estimates likely not reflective of areas with high drinking water concentrations

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Thank you!

Questions?

Exposure Scenario for 1,4- Dioxane

