

Sent: Wednesday, January 18, 2006 5:31 PM
Subject: MIXED SIGNALS...A MAJOR REASON TO OWN AN AQUATHIN

Dear Aquathin Dealer OnLine;

Yesterday I sent you a most powerful NewsBulletin concerning our industry's very bright and outstanding future...of which much was based on building Consumer Awareness and Education for health and health related reasons to own their own water treatment system. Well it's one thing to know water has problems, infrastructure needs huge repair, costs are a trillion dollars (just in the U.S.), time is decades. But what you are about to read is another major reason to own your own Aquathin...that is the chronic "mixed signals" government is sending to the Consumer. Below you will read that no longer will municipal plants be required to tell their Customers about elevated carcinogenic chlorinated by-products affect on reproductive and neonatal development. YET, you will read that data remains conclusive of carcinogenic effects including colon and rectal cancer. What is up with this!? The answer:

I LOVE MY AQUATHIN...& SO DO ALL OF YOUR CUSTOMERS !!!

I respectfully urge you to review this and yesterday's NewsBulletin with your Team...lamine, duplicate, disseminate....and educate!

Warmest regards to all...as well, your comments are always welcome and very much appreciated.

**FOR THE BEST TASTE IN LIFE &
26 Years Pure Excellence
...and another Quarter Century re-inventing the water industry !
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(visit the allnew www.aquathin.com)**

"Alfie"
Alfred J. Lipshultz, President

**P.S. "Splash NewsBulletins", "Forum Q & A", "Allergic Reaction", Biz Bank, Tech Bank and Quote Bank... ARE
ALL FREE services to all Authorized Aquathin Dealers and their clients to keep you abreast of technology
updates and industry news.**



No reproductive risk notice under new DBP rule

US water suppliers that exceed disinfection by-products (DBPs) standards under USEPA's newly promulgated Stage 2 Disinfection By-products (DBPs) rule will not be required to include any information about potential reproductive and developmental health effects in public notices.

As detailed in the [Stage 2 DBP rule](#), published Jan. 4 and effective March 6, the agency opted not to revise [current public notice requirements](#) after finding that "current reproductive and developmental health effects data do not support a conclusion at this time as to whether exposure to chlorinated drinking water or disinfection byproducts causes adverse developmental or reproductive health effects, but do support a potential health concern."

Calling such public notice "an important issue" because an estimated 58 million women of child-bearing age are exposed to DBPs, USEPA said it "plans to reconsider whether to include this information in the future" and "to support research to assess communication strategies on how to best provide this information."

The standard health effects language required in public notices of exceedances of current standards for total trihalomethanes (TTHMs) and five haloacetic acids (HAA5) only address potential cancer effects. The standards remain the same under the new rule, which requires utilities to comply with them by 2012 at various high-risk sites throughout the distribution system on a locational running annual average basis rather than the current system-wide running annual average basis.

In promulgating the rule, USEPA declared that it "believes that exposure to chlorinated drinking water may be associated with cancer, reproductive and developmental health risks" and that the rule "will provide for increased protection against" such potential risks by reducing peak and average levels of DBPs.

The agency's review of extensive new research on both cancer and reproductive and developmental risks, described in detail in the rule's preamble, notes that, "Some recent studies on both human epidemiology and animal toxicology have shown possible associations between chlorinated drinking water and reproductive and developmental endpoints such as spontaneous abortion, stillbirth, neural tube and other birth defects, intrauterine growth retardation, and low birth weight."

USEPA found that while the overall weight of evidence failed to establish a dose-response or causal link between DBP exposure and adverse reproductive or developmental health effects, the data do support "a potential health concern that warrants incremental regulatory action beyond the Stage 1 DBP [rule]."

Regarding cancer risks, USEPA found that "new cancer data since Stage 1 strengthen the evidence of a potential association of chlorinated water with bladder cancer and suggests an association for colon and rectal cancers."

Potential cancer risks associated with three individual trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids led USEPA to finalize maximum contaminant level goals (MCLGs) for them under the Stage 2 DBP rule. USEPA set MCLGs of 0.07 mg/L for both chloroform and monochloroacetic acid and 0.02 mg/L for trichloroacetic acid.

The nonzero MCLGs recognize safe exposure levels for each DBP but do not affect the final enforceable standards for TTHMs of 0.080 mg/L and for HAA5 of 0.060 mg/L.

[USEPA training](#) on the Stage 2 DBP and companion [Long-Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule](#) kicked off this month with in-person sessions for states, utilities and technical assistance providers every week at locations across the country and four nationwide webcasts in January. AWWA also continues to update its [compliance assistance resources](#) for the twin rules and has scheduled three [webcasts](#).

You may find these resources useful:

[AWWA Publications](#)

[AWWA Training](#)

[AWWA Career Center](#)

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