

CHROMIUM

Source: Chromium is a naturally-occurring element and it is also used in making steel and other alloys; used for chrome plating, dyes and pigments, leather tanning and wood preservation.

Drinking Water Standards:

- EPA established a maximum contaminant level (MCL) standard of 100 ppb (parts per billion) for Total Chromium but does not have a MCL for Chromium 6, thus Chromium 6 is not regulated at the Federal level. EPA is expected to publish risk data on Chromium 6 at sometime during 2017.
- California established an enforceable State MCL standard of Total Chromium of 50 ppb that is more stringent than the Federal standard. California also established an enforceable State level MCL standard of 10 ppb for Chromium 6 based on a lifetime exposure of 70 years.
- New Jersey enforces the Federal Total Chromium of 100 ppb and does not have a specific standard for Chromium 6.

SMCMUA monitored for Total Chromium and Chromium 6 as part of a 2015-2016 monitoring program required by EPA referred to as the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 3 or UCMR 3. SMCMUA data, including that produced from SMCMUA owned wells and the Clyde Potts Water Treatment Plant, that water purchased from the Passaic Valley Water Commission (PVWC) and that water purchased from the Morris County Municipal Utilities Authority (MCMUA) have a range of detections as follows:

- Total Chromium – non-detect to 1.2 ppb (parts per billion)
 - EPA regulates Total Chromium MCL at 100 ppb and CA regulates Total Chromium at 50 ppb, so total values observed for SMCMUA are about 1% of the Federal to 2% of the CA regulated limits.
- Chromium 6 – non-detect to 0.72 ppb
 - Since EPA and NJ do not regulate Chromium 6, we compare SMCMUA values to the California 10 ppb MCL. Our highest detected value of 0.72 ppb is about 10% (7.2%) of the California MCL.