

ASSEMBLY, No. 3887

STATE OF NEW JERSEY 219th LEGISLATURE

INTRODUCED MARCH 23, 2020

Sponsored by:

Assemblywoman CAROL A. MURPHY

District 7 (Burlington)

Assemblyman HERB CONAWAY, JR.

District 7 (Burlington)

Assemblywoman VALERIE VAINIERI HUTTLE

District 37 (Bergen)

SYNOPSIS

Requires DEP to establish maximum contaminant level for 1,2,3-trichloropropane in drinking water.

CURRENT VERSION OF TEXT

As introduced.



(Sponsorship Updated As Of: 4/9/2020)

1 AN ACT concerning the presence of 1,2,3-trichloropropane in
2 drinking water and supplementing P.L.1977, c.224 (C.58:12A-1
3 et seq.).

4
5 **BE IT ENACTED** by the Senate and General Assembly of the State
6 of New Jersey:

7
8 1. a. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection b. of
9 section 2 of P.L.1983, c.443 (C.58:12A-13) or the requirements of
10 the “Administrative Procedure Act,” P.L.1968, c.410 (C.52:14B-1
11 et seq.), to the contrary, within 90 days after the effective date of
12 this act, the commissioner shall adopt a maximum contaminant
13 level for 1,2,3-trichloropropane of 15 parts per trillion.

14 b. Notwithstanding the requirements of subsection a. of this
15 section to the contrary, the commissioner may adopt a more
16 stringent standard for 1,2,3-trichloropropane upon recommendation
17 of the Drinking Water Quality Institute and in accordance with the
18 provisions of section 2 of P.L.1983, c.443 (C.58:12A-13).

19
20 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

21
22
23 STATEMENT

24
25 This bill would require the Department of Environmental
26 Protection (DEP) to establish a maximum contaminant level (MCL)
27 for 1,2,3-trichloropropane (TCP) in drinking water.

28 According to the United States Environmental Protection Agency
29 (EPA), TCP is a man-made chemical, commonly found at industrial
30 or hazardous waste sites. It has been used as an industrial solvent,
31 as a cleaning and degreasing agent, and as a chemical intermediate
32 in the production of other chemicals. TCP is a persistent pollutant
33 in groundwater and has been classified as “likely to be carcinogenic
34 to humans” by the EPA. Short-term exposure to TCP may cause
35 eye and throat irritation and long-term exposure has led to liver and
36 kidney damage and reduced body weight in animal studies.
37 Currently, there is no State or federal standard for TCP in drinking
38 water. However, numerous methods are available for both
39 detection and treatment of TCP in drinking water.

40 This bill would require the DEP, within 90 days after the
41 effective date of this bill, to establish an MCL for TCP of 15 parts
42 per trillion. Notwithstanding this requirement, however, the DEP
43 could adopt a more stringent standard, pursuant to existing law,
44 upon recommendation of the Drinking Water Quality Institute. An
45 MCL is the highest level of a contaminant that is legally allowed to
46 exist in drinking water. Once an MCL is established for a specific
47 contaminant, water purveyors must monitor for the contaminant,
48 and undertake treatment if the MCL is exceeded.