

State Derived Health-Based Water Criteria.

State Name	Contact Name	Contact E-mail	Water Criteria Information
Alabama	Brian Espy	bespy@adem.state.al.us	ADEM (Alabama Dept. Env Management) does derive health-based values for DW. ARBCA Guidance is located at: http://adem.alabama.gov/programs/land/landforms/ARBCAApril2008final.pdf (preliminary screening values are located in Table 2-2) . Guidance is currently under revision and new version is expected in July 2010. Summary of changes are located at: http://adem.alabama.gov/programs/land/landforms/Sum_Changes_408.pdf
Alaska	Marlena (Marty) Brewer	marlena.brewer@alaska.gov	Do not develop DW standards ourselves. DW Program regulations & levels can be found at http://www.dec.state.ak.us/regulations/pdfs/18%20AAC%2080%20as%20amended%20November%2020%202009.pdf . Contaminated Sites Program does have risk-based GW cleanup levels which are considered protective for DW. Values are calculated in accordance with our Cleanup Levels Guidance (http://www.dec.state.ak.us/spar/csp/guidance/cleanuplevels.pdf) & are consistent with those used by EPA. Our chemical data comes from EPA's EpiSuite and WATERS9 databases & follows the EPA hierarchy of resources for toxicity values. However, if there is a Federal MCL, we default to that as the GW cleanup level.
	Lori Verbrugge	lori.verbrugge@alaska.gov	
Arizona	Jennifer Botsford	BOTSFOJ@azdhs.gov	Have HBGLs for GW and Arizona Ambient Air Quality Guidelines (AAAQGs) - available by request. Have only updated HBGLs for perchlorate since 1998.
Arkansas	Tammie Hynum	hynum@adeq.state.ar.us	Do not derive state-specific health-based criteria for drinking water. Federal MCLs are primarily used but if not available use EPA Region 3 & 6 human health tap water risk-based screening values. Screening values can be found at: http://www.epa.gov/reg3hwmd/risk/human/rb-concentration_table/index.htm
	Rita Jones	jonesr@adeq.state.ar.us	
California	Bob Howd	bhowd@oehha.ca.gov	California conducts risk assessments to develop public health goals for all regulated chemicals in drinking water, which includes several chemicals that are not federally regulated. The PHG support documents are available at: http://www.oehha.org/water/phg/allphgs.html . Secondary standards, called "notification levels," are described at: http://www.oehha.org/water/pals/index.html and http://www.cdph.ca.gov/certlic/drinkingwater/Pages/NotificationLevels.aspx . California-specific MCLs, which are based on an independent cost-benefit analysis & must be equal to or lower than federal MCLs, are described at: http://www.cdph.ca.gov/certlic/drinkingwater/Pages/Chemicalcontaminants.aspx . Ambient water quality standards are based on the federal standards, but can be modified as needed to support beneficial uses by the State Water Resources Control Board & the Regional Water Quality Control Boards, for development of Basin Plans. Details can be found at: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/plans_policies/#plans .
Colorado	Raj Goyal	raj.goyal@state.co.us	No response
	Jane Mitchell	jane.mitchell@state.co.us	

State Name	Contact Name	Contact E-mail	Water Criteria Information
Connecticut	Traci Iott	traci.iott@ct.gov	<p>New criteria are derived by CT DPH on an as-needed basis for either for the CT DEP's oil and chemical spill fund (i.e. Action Level List), or for the CT DEP's Remediation Standard Regulations (i.e. the Additional Polluting Substances List).</p> <p>1) CT DPH provides criteria to CT DEP for them to use when private residential wells are contaminated by a chemical spill. If private well contamination exceeds the value shown on the "Action Level List" (or a federal MCL), then the CT DEP is authorized to provide an alternate source of drinking water to the affected residents. The Action Level List includes the most common contaminants. If a contaminant is not on the list, CT DEP may ask DPH to evaluate the risk of contamination for the chemical on a site-specific basis. To access the Action Level list on the web, go to the CT DPH home page (www.ct.gov/dph); from the main menu choose "Environmental Health", then "Publications/Reports", next look for the pdf file under the heading "Groundwater and Well Contamination".</p> <p>2) CT DPH provides new criteria to CT DEP for them to use at remediation sites. These "Additional Polluting Substances" are site-specific criteria within the State's Remediation Standard Regulations (RSRs). (See http://www.ct.gov/dep/lib/dep/regulations/22a/22a-133k-1through3.pdf, Section 4) The APS List has evolved to address needs at some of the more unique remediation sites within the State. Within the RSRs, groundwater/drinking water criteria are listed as "Ground Water Protection Criteria" (GWPC). To access the CT DEP APS list, go to http://www.ct.gov/dep/lib/dep/site_clean_up/remediation_regulations/alternative_and_approved_criteria.pdf. In addition, a summary sheet showing the approved and proposed RSR GWPC values can be found at http://www.ct.gov/dep/lib/dep/site_clean_up/remediation_regulations/regulated_criteria_summary_table.xls.</p>
	Stewart Chute	stewart.chute@ct.gov	
Delaware	Stephen Johnson	stephen.johnson@state.de.us	<p>Remediation Standards Guidance contains tables of "uniform risk-based standards" for soil and GW but this has not been updated since 1999 - http://www.awm.delaware.gov/SIRB/Pages/SIRBRiskAssessmentCleanupStandards.aspx. Values are based on 1E-6 cancer or HI of 0.1 but many are based on regulation such as MCLs. Currently recommend using EPA Region 3 & 6 screening tables and/or risk calculator RAIS for risk assessment (http://www.epa.gov/reg3hwmd/risk/human/rb-concentration_table/index.htm).</p>
	Gerald Llewellyn	gerald.llewellyn@state.de.us	
Florida	Kendra Goff	Kendra_Goff@doh.state.fl.us	<p>DOH does not develop health or risk-based standards. Occasionally develop health advisory levels for drinking water but most drinking water standards come from USEPA. Univ Florida develops Cleanup Target Levels (CTLs) for the Division of Waste Management within Florida DEP. CTLs are for soil and groundwater (no ambient air values have been developed). Located at: http://toxicology.ufl.edu/documents/TechnicalFeb05.pdf</p>
Georgia	Randall Manning	randy_manning@mail.dnr.state.ga.us	<p>All groundwater is considered a potential source of drinking water. State has two sets of cleanup-standards depending upon the act, i.e., RCRA or Hazardous Site Response, under which the facility seeks cleanup. RCRA - cleanup up to MCLs. If no MCL a risk-based value is calculated based on EPA RAGS Part B equation 1 and 2 (see http://www.georgiaepd.org/Files_PDF/techguide/hwb/swmurisk.pdf). Hazardous Site Response - cleanup up to one of the 5 types of risk reduction standards (RRS) values. RRS values are dependent upon land use (see http://rules.sos.state.ga.us/cgi-bin/page.cgi?g=GEORGIA_DEPARTMENT_OF_NATURAL_RESOURCES/ENVIRONMENTAL_PROTECTION/HAZARDOUS_SITE_RESPONSE/index.html&d=1) For private wells that are not associated with RCBA or HSRA Georgia does not develop or recommend health-based guidance.</p>
	Shannon Lund	Shannon.lund@dnr.state.ga.us	

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Hawaii	Roger Brewer	roger.brewer@doh.hawaii.gov	Refers to State & USEPA MCLs for formal drinking water stds when available (Title 11, Chapter 20: http://hawaii.gov/health/environmental/water/sdwb/index.html . Also have a more comprehensive set of risk-based & non-risk-based Environmental Action Levels (EALs) - www.hawaii.gov/health/environmental/hazard/eal2005.html . Table D-3a & b provide list of action levels for DW. Risk-based values (Table D3b) based on USEPA RSL tapwater equation for chemicals with no promulgated MCL. Plan to update RfDs for TPH this year (2010). Groundwater screening level also provided for vapor intrusion hazards, discharges to aquatic habitats and general gross contamination concerns (including taste and odor thresholds for drinking water). 150+ contaminants listed.
Idaho	Jeffrey Fromm	jeffrey.fromm@deg.idaho.gov	DEQ defaults to MCLs. For groundwater they can also reference the standards in their Ground Water Rule: http://www.adm.idaho.gov/adminrules/rules/idapa58/0111.pdf . Standards are based on protection of beneficial use, including domestic water supply. Generally the same as MCLs but not always. In a few cases when asked for standard variances & when only non-health-based 2ndary MCLs are available have generated numbers for site specific situations.
	Jim Vannoy	vannoyj@dhw.idaho.gov	Division of Public Health use EPA's MCLs or ATSDR's CV's and have not derived health-based guidance for GW/DW contaminants.
Illinois	Thomas C. Hornshaw	thomas.hornshaw@illinois.gov	Primary DW standards are addressed in Part 611 - http://www.ipcb.state.il.us/documents/dsweb/Get/Document-27419/ and in general utilize USEPA MCLs. GW Quality is addressed in Part 620 - http://www.ipcb.state.il.us/documents/dsweb/Get/Document-33425/ . The Health Advisory process of part 620 (Subpart F) provides methodology for the derivation of health-based guidance. Remediation objectives for soil and GW can be found at http://www.epa.state.il.us/land/taco/ . Note: The chemicals not in TACO are for convenience only (see www.epa.state.il.us/land/taco/chemicals-not-in-taco-tier-1-tables.html) & are not TACO Tier 1 objectives. TACO regulations allow a person to request site-specific remediation objectives from the Agency for chemicals not included in the TACO tables. Approval to use these additional objectives must be obtained from IL EPA on a specific site & program basis.
Indiana	Elizabeth Spalt	espalt@idem.in.gov	Default to MCLs for residential if available. Calculate health-based criteria for compounds without MCLs using standard EPA algorithms. Current guidance at http://www.in.gov/idem/4200.htm . Groundwater closure levels & equations used are found in Appendix 1 (available as a separate pdf document: http://www.in.gov/idem/files/riscstech_appendix1_2006_r1.pdf). Currently in the process of updating all of our closure levels & are changing some of the algorithms for groundwater.
	Bob Moran	bmoran@idem.in.gov	
Iowa	Diane Moles	diane.moles@dnr.iowa.gov	Do not have anyone to develop health-based guidance. Use the federal MCL, MCLG and lifetime health advisories in the DNR drinking water program. Do use other state's standards as guidance on rare occasions. Have used NJ and CA guidelines in the past plus a few others. SW ambient water quality position is currently vacant. Water quality home page: http://www.iowadnr.gov/water/index.html . Section supervisor Lori McDaniel (lori.mcdaniel@dnr.iowa.gov).
Kansas	Karl Muelden	kmuelde@kdheks.gov	e-mails returned as not deliverable
Kentucky	Sandy Gruzesky	sandy.gruzesky@ky.gov	Larry responded on behalf of Sandy Gruzesky. Dr. Al Westerman provided response: Currently apply USEPA MCLs to surface and groundwater drinking water sources (401 Kentucky Administrative Regulations 10:031 Surface Water Standards). When there is no MCL, USEPA Region IV's Regional Screening Level Tables for tap water (http://www.epa.gov/region4/waste/ots/) is consulted.
	Larry C. Taylor	Larryc.taylor@ky.gov	
Louisiana	No contact information		

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Maine	Diane Silverman	Diane.Silverman@maine.gov	Maine CDC has developed Human health-based guidance for drinking water called MEGs (Maximum Exposure Guidelines). The procedures for developing MEGs can be found at: http://www.maine.gov/dhhs/eohp/wells/index.htm . Currently in the process of updating the MEGs. Maine also develops similar guidance levels for ambient air (AAGs). AAGs and methodology to develop the values can be found at: http://www.maine.gov/dhhs/eohp/air/index.htm . AAGs are also in the process of being updated.
Maryland	Jed L. Miller	JLMiller@mde.state.md.us	Do not derive health-based guidance for groundwater and drinking water. Drinking water standards are identical to EPA standards. Maryland's Environmental Article *9-407 prohibits the State primary drinking water regulations to be more stringent than federal standards. State can adopt regulations for contaminants for which no federal standards exist. To date (Jan 2010) this authority has not been used.
Massachusetts	Michael Hutcheson	Michael.Hutcheson@state.ma.us	http://www.mass.gov/dep/water/drinking/standards/dwstand.htm#mdwg
Michigan	Deborah MacKenzie-Taylor	mackenzie-taylor@michigan.gov	Under state statute that addresses cleanups (Part 201) the department (DNRE) does develop cleanup criteria for groundwater and drinking water. Guidance for development is provided in RRD Operational Memorandum No. 1 - http://www.michigan.gov/deq/0,1607,7-135-3311_4109_9846_30022-101581--,00.html . Staff in the Water Bureau of DNRE develop standards for surface and groundwater. State drinking water standards are typically based on federal standards see - http://www.michigan.gov/deq/0,1607,7-135-3313_3675---,00.html
	Christine Flaga	flagac@michigan.gov	
Minnesota	Helen Goeden	helen.goeden@state.mn.us	The Minnesota Department of Health (MDH) Public Drinking Water program (DWP) implements the Federal Program utilizing federal standards. In absence of federal standard the DWP uses state-derived health-based guidance values. Private drinking water sources and remediation programs use health-based guidance developed by MDH. Health-based guidance is located at http://www.health.state.mn.us/divs/eh/risk/guidance/gw/index.html
	Paul Moyer	Paul.moyer@state.mn.us	
	Mark Tomasek	mark.tomasek@state.mn.us	The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) administers Water Quality Standards (WQSs) under state and federal Clean Water Act regulations for protection of drinking water beneficial uses in groundwater and surface waters. Minnesota Rule Chapter 7050 incorporates by reference the federal Safe Drinking Water Act primary and secondary standards under Class 1 Drinking Consumption WQSs. For Class 2 surface waters, MPCA develops Human Health-based WQSs that protect for drinking water uses (when designated), fish consumption, and recreation. These standards reference toxicological values used by the Minnesota Department of Health or EPA's Integrated Risk Information System. More information on Minnesota's WQSs can be found at: http://www.pca.state.mn.us/water/standards/index.html .
	Angela Preimesberger	angela.preimesberger@state.mn.us	
Mississippi	No contacts		
Missouri	Michelle Hartman	michelle.hartman@dhss.mo.gov	Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (DHSS) generally relies on USEPA Regional Screening Levels and ATSDR Comparison Values. However, state has developed guidance which is utilized in making remediation decisions at contaminated sites. The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) oversees two separate, but similar, risk-based corrective action (RBCA) processes, one applicable solely to petroleum storage tank release sites ("tanks RBCA") and the other to non-petroleum storage tank contaminated or potentially contaminated sites ("departmental MRBCA"). "Tanks RBCA" is governed solely by guidance while the latter (MRRCA) is governed both by guidance & rule (10 CSR 25-18.010). Recognizing that environmental contamination risks are dependent on site-specific conditions, both processes provide a methodology for the site-specific evaluation of contamination & the application, or development and application, of site-specific, risk-based cleanup standards. Presently, the DNR applies the RBCA processes primarily to petroleum storage tank sites & to sites enrolled in our Brownfields/Voluntary Cleanup Program. The Missouri Risk-Based Corrective Action (MRBCA) guidance which can be found at http://www.dnr.mo.gov/env/hwp/mrbca/mrbca.htm . RBCA is applied on a limited basis at Superfund, RCRA, & Federal Facility sites.

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Montana	Rod McNeil	RMcNeil@mt.gov	MT DEQ does derive State Water Quality Standards for both surface water and groundwater. In particular, under the MT GW Protection Act the DEQ is required to develop interim standards for all pesticides detected by the MT Dept. of Ag. The current (2007) DEQ-7 standards can be found at: http://www.deq.mt.gov/wqinfo/standards/pdf/CompiledDEQ7.pdf . A proposed revision to the DEQ-7 can be found at: http://www.deq.mt.gov/wqinfo/wpcac/agendasminutes/2010/feb18/deq7_2010.pdf . This proposed revision goes up for adoption in rule mid-March 2010.
Nebraska	Sue Dempsey	sue.dempsey@nebraska.gov	To be consistent with federal regulations state defaults to MCLs. For chemicals that do not have MCLs, EPA's Regional Screening Level Table would be used as an initial screen & then derive a risk-based value on a site-specific basis.
Nevada	No contact information		
New Hampshire	David Gordon	David.Gordon@des.nh.gov	NH adopts all EPA MCLs/SMCLs as drinking water standards. The Environmental Health Program (EHP) develops water quality standards for substances that do not have Federal standards. These state values mainly become Ambient GW Quality Standards (AGQs) and are used to regulate public water systems, for private well recommendations, and actions taken at contaminated GW sites. Guidance for development of standards is contained in NH DES "Risk Characterization & Management Policy (RCMP)" - document is currently undergoing revision & is not on the web. Several tables are available: http://des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/waste/hwrp/documents/rcmp.pdf . Table 2 lists GW-1 standards. NH AGQs can also be accessed at http://des.nh.gov/organization/commissioner/legal/rules/index.htm . Look under heading "Oil Remediation Program Rules" for Env-Or 600 - Contaminated Sites Management. NH AGQs are in Table 600-1 on pages 8 - 12.
New Jersey	Gloria Post	Gloria.Post@dep.state.nj.us	Compendium of NJ Environmental Standards for drinking water, groundwater and surface water can be found at: http://www.nj.gov/dep/standards/ . Additional information can be found at the NH DW Quality Institute http://www.state.nj.us/dep/watersupply/njdqwjinstitute_2.htm
New Mexico	Judith Espinoza	judith.espinoza1@state.nm.us	No reply
	Barbara Malczewsha-Toth	barbara.toth@state.nm.us	No reply
New York	Scott Stoner	sxstoner@gw.dec.state.ny.us	NY does derive ambient water quality values for surface water and groundwater. Methods are in regulation at 6 NYCRR Part 702 (http://www.dec.ny.gov/regs/4591.html); values derived are in the Technical & Operational Guidance Series (TOGS) No. 1.1.1 document (guidance values and standards) at http://www.dec.ny.gov/regulations/2652.html
	Jan Storm	jes19@health.state.ny.us	Did not reply to e-mail inquiry
North Carolina	Sandra Moore	sandra.moore@ncdenr.gov	Division of WQ's Classification & Standards unit is responsible for NC's groundwater standards. Regulations are located in Title 15A, Subchapter 2L, Sections .0100 - .0400 at: http://reports.oah.state.nc.us/ncac/title%2015a%20-%20environmental%20and%20natural%20resources/chapter%2002%20-%20environmental%20management/subchapter%20l/subchapter%20l%20rules.html . Standard operating procedures followed are located at http://h2o.enr.state.nc.us/csu/index.html . Division of Environmental Health's Public Water Supply Section regulates public water systems. Regulations are found in Title 15A, Subchapter 18C at http://www.deh.enr.state.nc.us/pws/rules/WordVersions/SECTION_1500.doc . In general these standards are the federal MCLs. For more information see the PWSS's web site http://www.deh.enr.state.nc.us/pws/index.htm
North Dakota	D. Wayne Kern	wkern@nd.gov	ND does not derive their own health-based guidance. Use EPA MCLs and health advisories.

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Ohio	Mylynda Shaskus	mylynda.shaskus@epa.state.oh.us	Division of Surface Water in Ohio EPA develop ambient Human Health Water Quality Criteria. Have two types of criteria - drinking water values (apply within 500 yds of drinking water intake) and non-drinking water values that apply to all other surface water. Links to current and draft criteria: http://www.epa.state.oh.us/dsw/rules/3745_1.aspx ; http://www.epa.state.oh.us/portals/35/rules/draft_1-38_human%20health_aug08.pdf ; and http://www.epa.state.oh.us/dsw/rules/draft_wqs_aug08.aspx
	Janusz Byczkowski	janusz.byczkowski@epa.state.oh.us	Ohio EPA Voluntary Action Program develops generic unrestricted potable use standards for groundwater based on MCLs, other regulatory established criteria or risk-derived standards (procedures are included in OAC 3745-300-09(D)). Tables with standards [OAC 3745-300-08(D)(3) are at http://epa.ohio.gov/portals/30/SABR/docs/Rules/3745-300-08.pdf . Instruction on deriving generic standards using probabilistic simulation is available at http://epa.ohio.gov/portals/30/vap/docs/support_doc_version.pdf . A summary of Ohio EPA Voluntary Action Program Chemical Information Database & Applicable Regulatory Standards (CIDARS) is at http://epa.ohio.gov/derr/rules/guidance.aspx ; scroll down to "VAP Program Chemical Information Database and Applicable Regulatory Standards (CIDARS) database [EXCEL]" and then click on link to open or download the Excel file.
Oklahoma	Evelina Morales	Evelina.morales@deq.ok.gov	MCLs are used as action levels for groundwater used as drinking water. In the absence of an MCL, EPA Regional Screening Levels for tapwater are used.
Oregon	Ron Hall	Ronald.a.hall@state.or.us	No reply
	Rhonda Manning	rmanning@state.pa.us	Follow EPA's Drinking Water Standards and Health Advisories. Follow guidelines according to 25 PA Code, Chapter 16, Water Quality Toxics Management Strategy - Statement of Policy at sections 16.32 & 16.33. In summary: if EPA has developed criteria, staff evaluate & determine if it is adequate to protect the designated water uses. If the criteria is deemed to be inadequate or when no criteria has been developed by EPA, staff will develop criteria following EPA's standard toxicological procedures outlined in the Methodology of Deriving Ambient Water Quality Criteria for the Protection of Human Health (EPA-822-B-00-004, October, 2000) & the National Recommended Water Quality Criteria (EPA -822-H-04-001, 2004). The sources PA uses to obtain its toxicity data are IRIS (Integrated Risk Information System) & other sources referenced through IRIS, MCLG, CWA 304(a) health criteria, teratology & other data that has been peer-reviewed for criteria development. If no toxicity data are available to produce a human health criterion a criterion will be developed to protect the next most sensitive use. A human health criterion will be developed at a future date if toxicity data becomes available.
Pennsylvania	Bonita Moore	bmoore@state.pa.us	
	Robert Vanderslice	robert.vanderslice@health.ri.gov	No reply
Rhode Island	Rich Enander	Richard.enander@dem.ri.gov	No reply
South Carolina	Kent Krieg	kriegkm@dhec.sc.gov	SC Dept of Health & Environmental Control does not calculate its own health-based guidance. Values are from published EPA guidance - MCLs or if no MCL use Regional Screening Levels. See http://www.dhec.sc.gov/environment/water/gwqual.htm
South Dakota	Mark Mayer	mark.mayer@state.sd.us	Do not have staff to derive human-based criteria and thus use federal standards and advisories. Federal regulations are adopted by reference in state administrative rules. They can be found at: http://legis.state.sd.us/rules/DisplayRule.aspx?Rule=74:04
Tennessee	Brad Parman	brad.parman@tn.gov	In general use RAGS for risk assessment of groundwater. Sites are case by case. RSLs & MCLs are most often used for screening. See http://www.epa.gov/reg3hwmd/risk/human/rb-concentration_table/Generic_Tables/pdf/master_sl_table_bwrun_DECEMBER2009.pdf . In general TN does not produce state specific health-based criteria or guidance. Possible exception is the Division of Underground Storage Tanks (petroleum products) - see http://www.state.tn.us/environment/ust/guidance/technical_guidance_docs.shtml

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Texas	Joseph Haney	Jhaney@TCEQ.STATE.TX.US	Derive health-based groundwater values as part of the Texas Risk Reduction Program (TRRP) rule. Relevant part of the rule with risk-based equations (pages 33 & 36) and TRRP website with many resources can be found at http://www.tceq.state.tx.us/remediation/trrp . Toxicity factors used and resulting groundwater levels can be found at http://www.tceq.state.tx.us/remediation/trrp/trrppcls.html (see Table 3)
Utah	Don Lore	dlore@utah.gov	Do not have staff to derive criteria for DW and therefore use federal criteria.
Vermont	Razelle S. Hoffman-Contois	RHoffma@vdh.state.vt.us	The Vermont Department of Health (VDH) develops health-based Drinking Water Guidance Values. These values are updated on a periodic basis. The last major revision was 2002. A major review/update is currently underway. Values for a small set of compounds not on the list have been derived since 2002 & are currently labeled as interim. VDH Guidance values are provided to the Agency of Natural Resource where for the most part they are incorporated as is into the Groundwater Protection Rule & Strategy as Enforceable Standards. Links http://healthvermont.gov/enviro/water/documents/drinkwaterguidance02.pdf & http://www.vermontdrinkingwater.org/forms/InterimGWQualityStandards_2009_revised.pdf
Virginia	Alex Barron	alex.barron@deq.virginia.gov	No reply
Washington	David Bradley	dbra461@ecy.wa.gov	WA Superfund Program is updating their cleanup regulations to incorporate current toxicity information. Cleanup rule (Model Toxics Control Act Cleanup Regulation) includes groundwater cleanup levels - equations & parameters used are found in Section 173-340-720 at http://www.ecy.wa.gov/biblio/9406.html . Also have a searchable online database (Cleanup Levels & Risk Calculations) that includes cleanup levels & toxicity values at https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/clarc/CLARCHome.aspx . Ecology also publishes groundwater standards - see - http://www.ecy.wa.gov/biblio/wac173200.html
West Virginia	William Toomey	William.J.Toomey@wv.gov	Do not derive any health-based criteria for groundwater or drinking water
	Bin Schmitz	bin.z.schmitz@wv.gov	
Wisconsin	Bill Phelps	William.Phelps@wisconsin.gov	State (ch. NR 140, Wis. Adm. Code) groundwater quality enforcement standards, (ch. NR 809, Wis. Adm. Code) public drinking water MCLs and established (by our Dept. of Health Services or US EPA) health advisory levels on the web at http://dnr.wi.gov/org/water/dwg/health/haltable.pdf
	Lynda Knobeloch	Lynda.knobeloch@wi.gov	NR140 is a listing of GW protection standards - http://www.legis.state.wi.us/rsb/code/nr/nr140.pdf . State Statute 160 provides the methods used to generate these standards - http://www.legis.state.wi.us/statutes/Stat0160.pdf
Wyoming	No contact information		