

## Charge Questions

### Introduction

The expert panel will review and discuss the available toxicology data and the scientific support for the West Virginia Screening Level established at 10 parts per billion. They will discuss the initial starting value of 1 ppm established by CDC and then consider if the additional safety factor applied by the State of West Virginia is protective of public health, based on the data that are currently available. The panel will identify data gaps and make recommendations for additional studies or analyses that could strengthen the screening level and reduce uncertainty.

The panel will then be asked to consider whether any additional data are available on the chemicals that were released from the tank: pure-MCHM and the chemicals found in crude-MCHM, PPH, and Di-PPH. The Review Package includes the literature available to both the State of West Virginia and the CDC, as well as a literature review put together by Craig Adams and related references.

1. Evaluate and discuss the data and information now available on crude-MCHM, along with the screening levels reported by the State of West Virginia and the US Centers for Disease Control (CDC).
  - a. Given the current knowledge, what would be an appropriate screening level for MCHM in drinking water? In your expert opinion, based on the data that are available, do you think that the screening levels are appropriate for the intended uses of the water?
  - b. Discuss the scientific uncertainties and what additional data, analyses, or studies might reduce uncertainty and provide greater confidence.
2. Evaluate and discuss the data and information now available on PPH and DiPPH, along with the screening levels reported by the State of West Virginia and the US Centers for Disease Control (CDC).
  - a. Given the current knowledge, what would be appropriate screening levels for PPH and Di-PPH in drinking water? In your expert opinion, based on the data that are available, do you think that the screening levels are appropriate for the intended uses of the water?
  - b. Discuss the scientific uncertainties and what additional data, analyses, or studies might reduce uncertainty and provide greater confidence.
3. How should the presence of multiple chemicals in the release to the Elk River (i.e., crude-MCHM, PPH and Di-PPH) be considered in the derivation or application of the screening values?
4. Residents use water for drinking, bathing, showering, brushing teeth, cooking, baby formula, pets, washing dishes, water plants, etc. Are the reported screening values protective for all potential routes of exposures (i.e., ingestion, dermal and inhalation)? If not, how can these other routes of exposure be addressed?
5. Please identify any additional scientific issues or questions that the panel should discuss.