

State of Minnesota
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

EIGHTY-NINTH SESSION

H. F. No. 1795

03/12/2015 Authored by Hansen and Wagenius

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Health and Human Services Reform

1.1 A bill for an act
1.2 relating to health; modifying rulemaking governing groundwater quality
1.3 monitoring; changing lead concentration level for elevated blood lead level;
1.4 amending Minnesota Statutes 2014, sections 103H.201, subdivision 1; 144.9501,
1.5 subdivision 9.

1.6 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

1.7 Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 103H.201, subdivision 1, is amended to
1.8 read:

1.9 Subdivision 1. **Procedure.** (a) If groundwater quality monitoring results show that
1.10 there is a degradation of groundwater, the commissioner of health may promulgate health
1.11 risk limits under subdivision 2 for substances degrading the groundwater.

1.12 (b) Health risk limits shall be determined by two methods depending on their
1.13 toxicological end point.

1.14 (c) For systemic toxicants that are not carcinogens, the adopted health risk limits
1.15 shall be derived using United States Environmental Protection Agency risk assessment
1.16 methods using a reference dose, a drinking water equivalent, and a relative source
1.17 contribution factor.

1.18 (d) For toxicants that are known or probable carcinogens, the adopted health risk
1.19 limits shall be derived from a quantitative estimate of the chemical's carcinogenic potency
1.20 published by the United States Environmental Protection Agency ~~and~~ or determined by
1.21 the commissioner to have undergone thorough scientific review.

1.22 Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 144.9501, subdivision 9, is amended to read:

1.23 Subd. 9. **Elevated blood lead level.** "Elevated blood lead level" means a diagnostic
1.24 blood lead test with a result that is equal to or greater than ~~ten~~ five micrograms of lead

- 2.1 per deciliter of whole blood in any person, unless the commissioner finds that a lower
- 2.2 concentration is necessary to protect public health.