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| Nota di contenuto       | Arsenic in Drinking Water -- Copyright -- OTHER REPORTS OF THE BOARD ON ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES AND TOXICOLOGY -- Preface -- Contents -- Summary -- CHARGE TO THE SUBCOMMITTEE -- THE SUBCOMMITTEE'S APPROACH TO ITS CHARGE -- THE SUBCOMMITTEE'S EVALUATION -- Epidemiological (Human) Studies -- Metabolism and Mode-of-Action Studies -- Variability and Uncertainty in an Arsenic Risk Assessment -- Quantitative Evaluation of Arsenic Toxicity -- Research Needs -- OVERALL CONCLUSIONS -- 1 Introduction -- SUMMARY OF THE NRC'S 1999 ARSENIC IN DRINKING WATER REPORT -- POLICY BACKGROUND -- Summary of EPA's Actions -- CHARGE TO THE SUBCOMMITTEE -- ORGANIZATION OF THIS REPORT -- REFERENCES -- |

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## Sommario/riassunto

Having safe drinking water is important to all Americans. The Environmental Protection Agency's decision in the summer of 2001 to delay implementing a new, more stringent standard for the maximum allowable level for arsenic in drinking water generated a great deal of criticism and controversy. Ultimately at issue were newer data on arsenic beyond those that had been examined in a 1999 National Research Council report. EPA asked the National Research Council for an evaluation of the new data available. The committee's analyses and conclusions are presented in Arsenic in Drinking Water: 2001 Update . New epidemiological studies are critically evaluated, as are new experimental data that provide information on how and at what level arsenic in drinking water can lead to cancer. The report's findings are consistent with those of the 1999 report that found high risks of cancer at the previous federal standard of 50 parts per billion. In fact, the new report concludes that men and women who consume water containing 3 parts per billion of arsenic daily have about a 1 in 1,000 increased risk of developing bladder or lung cancer during their lifetime.

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