

March, 2017

The EPA has proposed rules specific to Best Management Practices for Dental Amalgam Waste. These rules have no impact on the use of DentaPure® Cartridge waterline products.

The EPA rule states: “Dental unit water lines, chair-side traps, and vacuum lines that discharge amalgam process wastewater to a POTW (publicly owned treatment works) must not be cleaned with oxidizing or acidic cleaners, including but not limited to bleach, chlorine, iodine and peroxide that have a pH lower than 6 or greater than 8.”<sup>1</sup>

The DentaPure cartridge is not an oxidizing cleaner and does not have a pH lower than 6 or greater than 8. Rather it is EPA registered for use as a Microbiological Dental Unit Waterline (DUWL) water purification system and per a 2006 JADA study<sup>2</sup>, *the pH of the DentaPure cartridge falls within an acceptable range that does not violate the EPA rules for BMP.*

Extensive testing has been performed to calculate the amount of iodine content left in the water after it was sprayed into a patient’s mouth. Iodine turns to gas when it is exposed to air, making it highly unlikely that water from DUWLs would end up in the evacuation system.<sup>3</sup>

**The use of DentaPure Cartridges will NOT cause a violation of the EPA rule for Best Management Practices for Dental Amalgam Waste.**



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All claims made when used with potable water.

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.epa.gov/eg/dental-effluent-guidelines-documents>

<sup>2</sup> Batchu H., Chou H, Rakowski D., Fan P.L. The effect of disinfectants and line cleaners on the release of mercury from amalgam.: JADA 2006 Oct:1419-1425

<sup>3</sup> Hammarback B., Mills S., Johnson R. Re: Stone et al.’s “Effect of iodine on mercury concentrations in dental-unit wastewater.” Dental Mater2007;23(12):1590-1592

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