CENTRE FOR SCIENCE AND ENVIRONMENT

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BRANCH OFFICE: Core 6A, Fourth Floor, India Habitat Centre, Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110 003
Tel: 2464 5334, 2464 5335

June 4, 2013

LEAVES OF IMPORTANT SURVIVAL TREES IN INDIA -- MAHUA, KHEJDI, ALDER, PALMYRA AND OAK

Mr. Umesh K Modi
Chief Executive Officer
Modi-Revlon Pvt. Ltd.
Modi Tower
98, Nehru Place
New Delhi-110019

Subject: Presence of Heavy Metals in Cosmetic Products of Modi-Revlon Pvt. Ltd.

Dear Mr. Modi,

Centre for Science and Environment (CSE) has been working on toxins and their health impacts since early 1990s. CSE's Pollution Monitoring Laboratory (PML) has taken proactive position by consistently researching on this issue and informing public, regulators and industry about it.

PML recently tested various cosmetic products available in Indian market for presence of heavy metals. We tested several brands of lipstick, lip-balm, anti-ageing cream, fairness cream for heavy metals such as mercury, lead, cadmium, chromium and nickel.

Our results show presence of chromium and nickel in the lipsticks of Modi-Revlon Pvt. Ltd. as follows:

- Revlon (Copper Glow Berry-311) contained 2.43 ppm of chromium and 2.18 ppm of nickel.

The presence of these metals in lipsticks is a serious public health issue, as these are used by a large number of women across the country. Most of the users are unaware of the presence of heavy metals in these products and the potential health hazards of their long term continuous exposure.

Chromium is known to cause lung cancer in its hexavalent form. It may also damage the small capillaries in kidneys and intestines. Nickel is known to cause cancer at high exposure levels. Allergy to nickel is also common and it can cause severe contact dermatitis. These health hazards are not exhaustive. In the wake of our findings, we would like to know your response on the following:

- Why chromium and nickel are present in the product of Modi-Revlon Pvt. Ltd.? What is the rationale of allowing/adding them?
- Do you monitor the presence of heavy metals such as chromium and nickel? What have you done so far to minimize their presence? What are the plans (if any) for phasing out these metals from your product?
- Are there any efforts/initiatives to make the consumer aware about the presence of such heavy metals and their potential ill effects?
- If this brand is sold in other countries; is it exported from india or manufactured in the respective country? What is the level of chromium and nickel found in this brand sold in other countries?
- Do you make this on your own or outsource its manufacturing? Who is the manufacturer and from where it is imported if not manufactured in India?

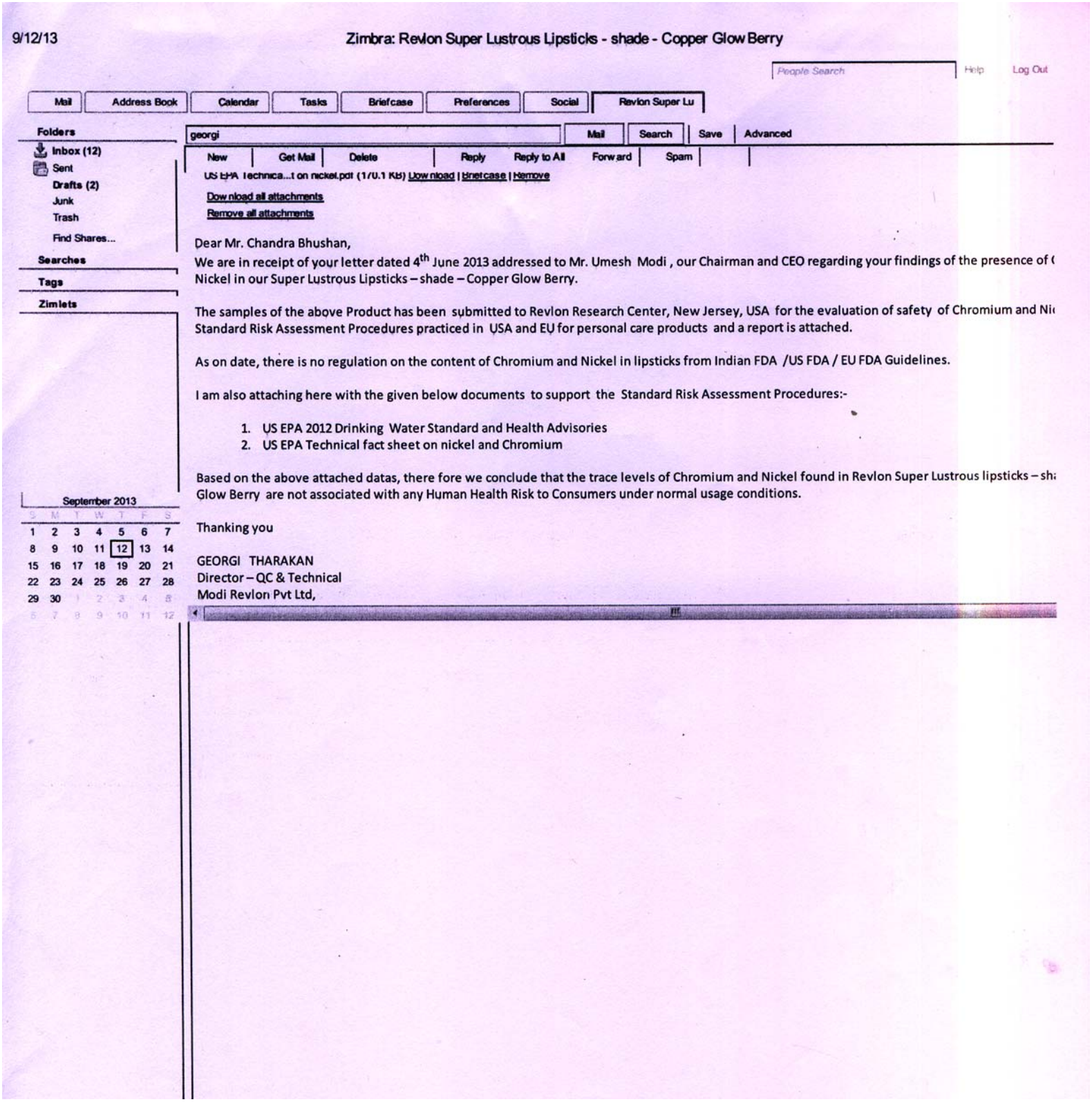
CSE is committed towards restricting/limiting presence of heavy metals in cosmetics through regulatory process and consumer awareness. The industry needs to come forward and take steps to phase out such heavy metals from its products well before the consumer starts demanding it or stringent regulatory provisions enable the same.

We do hope that you will agree to our concerns and take steps to address it. We look forward to your detailed response and appreciate if it reaches to us within a month.

With my very best wishes.

Yours cordially,

Chandra Bhushan
Deputy Director General



9/12/13 Zimbra: Revlon Super Lustrous Lipsticks - shade - Copper Glow Berry

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US EPA Technica...t on nickel.pdf (170.1 KB) Download | Briefcase | Remove

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Dear Mr. Chandra Bhushan,

We are in receipt of your letter dated 4th June 2013 addressed to Mr. Umesh Modi , our Chairman and CEO regarding your findings of the presence of C Nickel in our Super Lustrous Lipsticks – shade – Copper Glow Berry.

The samples of the above Product has been submitted to Revlon Research Center, New Jersey, USA for the evaluation of safety of Chromium and Ni Standard Risk Assessment Procedures practiced in USA and EU for personal care products and a report is attached.

As on date, there is no regulation on the content of Chromium and Nickel in lipsticks from Indian FDA /US FDA / EU FDA Guidelines.

I am also attaching here with the given below documents to support the Standard Risk Assessment Procedures:-

1. US EPA 2012 Drinking Water Standard and Health Advisories
2. US EPA Technical fact sheet on nickel and Chromium

Based on the above attached datas, there fore we conclude that the trace levels of Chromium and Nickel found in Revlon Super Lustrous lipsticks – sha Glow Berry are not associated with any Human Health Risk to Consumers under normal usage conditions.

Thanking you

GEORGI THARAKAN
Director – QC & Technical
Modi Revlon Pvt Ltd,

September 2013

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12

REVLON **Research Center Memorandum**

To:	Georgi Tharakan, Modi Revlon, India	Date:	July 30, 2013
From:	Frank Liu, Ph.D., DABT, Toxicologist	cc:	Victoria Tu Michael Helman
Subject:	Acceptability of Trace Chromium and Nickel Levels in Revlon SL Lipstick Copper Glow Berry		

The levels of chromium and nickel in Revlon SL Lipstick Copper Glow Berry were tested by India Centre for Science and Environment (CSE) and were reported as 2.43 ppm and 2.18 ppm, respectively. In response, we evaluated the safety of chromium and nickel using standard risk assessment procedures, practiced in both the EU and US, for personal care products.

The US EPA has established an acceptable drinking water limit, Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), for potential water contaminants including chromium and nickel. This concentration represents safe level of contaminant allowed in drinking water. Currently, chromium (total) and Nickel both have a MCL values of 0.1 mg/l (please see the documents attached herein). With the standard average daily drinking water intake of 2 liters, the MCL value suggests that a human being can intake up to 0.2 mg (0.1 mg/l x 2 liter) of each metal daily through drinking water without any health concern.

Based on the EU SCCS Guideline (2012), the exposure levels of chromium (total) and nickel from using Revlon SL Lipstick Copper Glow Berry are 0.00013 mg/day and 0.00012 mg/day, respectively. The calculation was based on a very conservative assumption of 100% ingestion. **This exposure level is 1538 fold lower than the MCL value for either metal.**

We therefore conclude that the trace levels of chromium and nickel in Revlon SL Lipstick Copper Glow Berry are acceptable and not associated with any human health risk to consumers under normal use conditions.

Technical Factsheet on: NICKEL

List of Contaminants

As part of the Drinking Water and Health pages, this fact sheet is part of a larger publication:
National Primary Drinking Water Regulations

The MCL and MCLG for Nickel were remanded on February 9, 1995. This means that while many water suppliers continue to monitor nickel levels in their water, there is currently no EPA legal limit on the amount of nickel in drinking water. EPA is reconsidering the limit on nickel. This partially outdated fact sheet is provided for your information.

Drinking Water Standards

MCLG: 0.1 mg/l
MCL: 0.1 mg/l
HAL(child): 1- to 10-day: 1 mg/L; Longer-term: 0.5 mg/L

Health Effects Summary

Acute: EPA has not found nickel to potentially cause health effects from acute exposures at levels above the MCL.

Short-term exposures in drinking water considered "safe" for a 10-kg (22 lb.) child consuming one liter of water per day: a one- to ten-day exposure to 1 mg/L; upto a 7 year exposure to 0.5 mg/L.

Chronic: Nickel has the potential to cause the following health effects from long-term exposures at levels above the MCL: decreased body weight; heart and liver damage; dermatitis.

Cancer: There is no evidence that nickel has the potential to cause cancer from lifetime exposures in drinking water.

Usage Patterns

Production of nickel was 84.6 million lbs. in 1986, down slightly from 1982 report of almost 90 million lbs. In 1986 it was estimated that industries consumed nickel as follows: transportation, 25%, chemical industry, 15%; electrical equipment, 9%; construction, 9%; fabricated metal products, 9%; petroleum, 8%; household appliances, 7%; machinery, 7%; and other, 11%.

Nickel carbonate is used in nickel catalyst production for organic chemical manufacture, petroleum refining and edible oil hardening. Nickel oxide consumption in 1972 (representing over 30 million lbs. contained nickel) is estimated to have been as follows: 60% for stainless and heat resisting steels, 27% for other steel alloys, 8% for other nickel alloys, 2% for cast irons, and 3% for other uses.

Release Patterns

Nickel is found in many ores as sulfides, arsenides, antimonides & oxides or silicates; chief sources include chalcopyrite; others are pyrrhotite, pentlandite, garnierite, niccolite, millerite. The principal natural form of nickel oxide occurs in admixture with nickel sulfides in varying proportions in weathered ore. Nickel carbonate, found as the mineral zaratite, is a potential atmospheric and surface water pollutant.

Inadvertent formation of nickel carbonyl can occur in various industrial processes that use nickel catalysts, such as coal gasification, petroleum refining, and hydrogenation of fats and oils. Nickel oxide has been identified in residual fuel oil and in atmospheric emissions from nickel refineries. Trinickel disulfide is a major component in nickel refinery flue dust.

From 1987 to 1993, according to the Toxics Release Inventory nickel releases to land and water totalled nearly 27 million lbs., of which most was to land. These releases were primarily from nickel smelting/refining and steelworks industries. The largest releases occurred in Oregon and Arkansas. The largest direct releases to water occurred in Maryland and Georgia.

Environmental Fate

Nickel is one of the most mobile of the heavy metals in the aquatic environment. The mobility of nickel in the aquatic environment is controlled largely by the capability of various sorbents to scavenge it from solution. Although data are limited, it appears that in pristine environments, hydrous oxides of iron and manganese control nickel's mobility via co-precipitation and sorption. In polluted environments, the more prevalent organic material will keep nickel soluble. In reducing environments, insoluble nickel sulfide may be formed. Nickel chloride is water soluble and would be expected to release divalent nickel into the water.

The atmosphere is a major conduit for nickel as particulate matter. Contributions to atmospheric loading come from both natural sources and anthropogenic activity, with input from both stationary and mobile sources. Various dry and wet precipitation processes remove particulate matter as wash out or fallout from the atmosphere with transfer to soils and waters. Soil borne nickel may enter waters by surface runoff or by percolation into ground water.

Once nickel is in surface and ground water systems, physical and chemical interactions (complexation, precipitation/dissolution, adsorption/desorption, and oxidation/reduction) occur that will determine its fate and that of its constituents.

The only gaseous nickel compound of environmental importance is nickel carbonyl. Under ambient conditions in moist air, it decomposes to form nickel carbonate. Thus, in the atmosphere at concentrations near the ppb level, it has a half-life of about 30 minutes. The removal of nickel carbonyl by precipitation or by adsorption on surfaces has not been documented. Since this compound is soluble in water, precipitation scavenging is possible. Nothing is known about its reaction with natural surfaces or its uptake by vegetation. Thus, dry deposition rates cannot be predicted until some experimental investigations have been conducted.

Although nickel is bioaccumulated, the concentration factors are such as to suggest that partitioning into the biota is not a dominant fate process.

Chemical/Physical Properties

CAS Number: 7440-02-0

Color/ Form/Odor: Nickel is a silvery metal found only in combined form in nature.

Soil sorption coefficient: N/A; sorption related to that of iron/manganese oxides, organic matter.

Bioconcentration Factor: N/A; not expected to bioconcentrate

Common Ores: sulfide- chalcopyrite, heazlewoodite (disulfide); sulfate- morenosite; carbonate- zaratite; oxide- bunsenite; others- pyrrhotite, pentlandite, garnierite, niccolite, millerite

Solubilities:

acetate- 17% at 65 deg C
carbonate- 93 mg/L at 25 deg C
carbonyl- insoluble
chloride- 642 g/L at 20 deg C
cyanide- insoluble
disulfide- insoluble
fluoride- 40 g/L at 25 deg C
hydroxide- 0.13 g/L cold water
iodide- 1242 g/L at 0 deg C
nitrate- 48.5 Wt% at 20 deg C
oxide- 0.11 mg/L at 20 deg C
sulfate- 293 g/L at 0 deg C

Other Regulatory Information

Monitoring:

-- For Ground Water Sources:

Initial Frequency-1 sample once every 3 years

Repeat Frequency-If no detections for 3 rounds, once every 9 years

-- For Surface Water Sources:

Initial Frequency-1 sample annually

Repeat Frequency-If no detections for 3 rounds, once every 9 years

-- Triggers - If detect at > 0.1 mg/L, sample quarterly.

Analysis

Reference Source	Method Number
EPA 600/4-79-020	249.1; 249.1
NTIS PB 91-231498	200.7; 200.8; 200.9
Standard Methods	3111B; 3113; 3120

Treatment/Best Available Technologies: Ion Exchange, Lime Softening, Reverse Osmosis

Toxic Release Inventory - Releases to Water and Land, 1987 to 1993 (in pounds):

	Water	Land	
TOTALS	**709,236**	**26,079,419**	
Top Ten States *			
OR	459	6,256,532	
AR	4,250	5,622,900	
ID	1,000	2,200,250	
IN	28,050	2,098,196	
PA	19,680	2,052,736	
AZ	767	984,817	
TX	0	777,400	
MD	77,200	666,637	
CA	6,687	285,731	
GA	61,100	193,111	
Major Industries*			
Primary nonferrous meta		16,874	12,053,688
Blast furnaces + steel		304,891	6,784,227
Ind inorganic chems		22,689	2,519,468
Ind organic chems		109,141	1,105,934
Petroleum refining		186,499	949,411
Primary copper		1,272	996,817
Iron+steel foundries		500	409,000
Gray iron foundries		3,326	334,524
Inorganic pigments		62,394	193,111

* Water/Land totals only include facilities with releases greater than a certain amount - usually 1000 to 10,000 lbs.

For Additional Information:

EPA can provide further regulatory and other general information:
EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline - 800/426-4791

Other sources of toxicological and environmental fate data include:
Toxic Substance Control Act Information Line - 202/554-1404
Toxics Release Inventory, National Library of Medicine - 301/496-6531
Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry - 404/639-6000

EPA United States Environmental Protection Agency

2012 Edition of the Drinking Water Standards and Health Advisories

2012 Edition of the Drinking Water Standards and Health Advisories

EPA 822-S-12-001

Office of Water
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Washington, DC

Spring 2012
Date of update: April, 2012

The Health Advisory (HA) Program, sponsored by the EPA's Office of Water (OW), publishes concentrations of drinking water contaminants at Drinking Water Specific Risk Level Concentration for cancer (10^{-4} Cancer Risk) and concentrations of drinking water contaminants at which noncancer adverse health effects are not anticipated to occur over specific exposure durations - One-day, Ten-day, and Lifetime - in the *Drinking Water Standards and Health Advisories* (DWSHA) tables. The One-day and Ten-day HAs are for a 10 kg child and the Lifetime HA is for a 70 kg adult. The daily drinking water consumption for the 10 kg child and 70 kg adult are assumed to be 1 L/day and 2 L/day, respectively. The Lifetime HA for the drinking water contaminant is calculated from its associated Drinking Water Equivalent Level (DWEL), obtained from its RfD, and incorporates a drinking water Relative Source Contribution (RSC) factor of contaminant-specific data or a default of 20% of total exposure from all sources. Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) and Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLGs) for some regulated drinking water contaminants are also published.

HAs serve as the informal technical guidance for unregulated drinking water contaminants to assist Federal, State and local officials, and managers of public or community water systems in protecting public health as needed. They are not to be construed as legally enforceable Federal standards. EPA's OW has provided MCL, MCLGs, RfDs, One-Day HAs, Ten-day HAs, DWELs, and Lifetime HAs. Drinking Water Specific Risk Level Concentration for cancer (10^{-4} Cancer Risk), and Cancer Descriptors in the DWSHA tables. HAs are intended to protect against noncancer effects. The 10^{-4} Cancer Risk level provides information concerning cancer effects. The MCL values for specific drinking water contaminants must be used for regulated contaminants in public drinking water systems.

The DWSHA tables are revised periodically by the OW so that the benchmark values are consistent with the most current Agency assessments. Reference dose (RfD) values are updated to reflect the values in the Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS) and the Office of Pesticide Programs (OPP) Reregistration Eligibility Decisions (REDs) documents. The associated DWEL is recalculated accordingly.

A Lifetime noncancer benchmark is made available to risk assessment managers for comparison to the cancer risk level drinking water concentration (10^{-4} Cancer Risk) and to determine whether the noncancer Lifetime HA or the cancer risk level drinking water concentration provides a more meaningful scenario-specific risk reduction. In this regard, the Office of Water defines the Lifetime HA as the concentration in drinking water that is not expected to cause any adverse noncarcinogenic effects for a lifetime of exposure, whereas the 10^{-4} Cancer Risk is the concentration of the chemical contaminant in drinking water that is associated with a specific probability of cancer. The Office of Water also advises consideration of the more conservative cancer risk levels (10^{-5}, 10^{-6}), found in the IRIS or OPP RED source documents, if it is considered more appropriate for exposure-specific risk assessment.

Many of the values on the DWSHA tables have been revised since the original HAs were published. Revised RfDs, 10^{-4} Cancer Risk values, and cancer designations or descriptors obtained from Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS), and One-day and Ten-day Health Advisories are presented in **BOLD** type. Revised RfDs, 10^{-4} Cancer Risk values, and cancer designations or descriptors obtained from Office of Pesticide Program's Registration Eligibility Decision (OPP RED) are presented in ***BOLD ITALICS*** type.

The summaries of IRIS Toxicological Reviews from which the RfDs and cancer benchmarks, as well as the associated narratives and references can be accessed at: http://www.epa.gov/IRIS. Those from OPP REDs can be accessed at: http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/reregistration/status.htm.

In some cases, there is an HA value for a contaminant but there is no reference to an HA document. Such HA values can be found in the Drinking Water Criteria Document for the contaminant.

With a few exceptions, the RfDs, Health Advisories, and Cancer Risk values have been rounded to one significant figure following the convention adopted by IRIS.

For unregulated chemicals with current IRIS or OPP REDs RfDs, the Lifetime Health Advisories are calculated from the associated DWELs, using the RSC values published in the HA documents for the contaminants.

The DWSHA tables may be reached from the Water Science home page at: http://www.epa.gov/waterscience/. The DWSHA tables are accessed under the Drinking Water icon.

Copies the Tables may be ordered free of charge from

SAFE DRINKING WATER HOTLINE
1-800-426-4791
Monday thru Friday, 9:00 AM to 5:30 PM EST

DEFINITIONS

The following definitions for terms used in the DWSHA tables are not all-encompassing, and should not be construed to be "official" definitions. They are intended to assist the user in understanding terms used in the DWSHA tables.

Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. For example, it is the level of lead or copper which, if exceeded in over 10% of the homes tested, triggers treatment for corrosion control.

Cancer Classification: A descriptive weight-of-evidence judgment as to the likelihood that an agent is a human carcinogen and the conditions under which the carcinogenic effects may be expressed. Under the 2005 EPA *Guidelines for Carcinogen Risk Assessment*, Cancer Descriptors replace the earlier alpha numeric Cancer Group designations (US EPA 1986 guidelines). The Cancer Descriptors in the 2005 EPA *Guidelines for Carcinogen Risk Assessment* are as follows:

- "carcinogenic to humans" (**H**)
- "likely to be carcinogenic to humans" (**L**)
- "likely to be carcinogenic above a specified dose but not likely to be carcinogenic below that dose because a key event in tumor formation does not occur below that dose" (**L/N**)
- "suggestive evidence of carcinogenic potential" (**S**)
- "inadequate information to assess carcinogenic potential" (**I**)
- "not likely to be carcinogenic to humans" (**N**)

The letter abbreviations provided parenthetically above are now used in the DWSHA tables in place of the prior alpha numeric identifiers for chemicals that have been evaluated under the new guidelines (the 2005 guidelines or the 1996 and 1999 draft guidelines) or whose records in the DWSHA tables have been revised.

Cancer Group: A qualitative weight-of-evidence judgment as to the likelihood that a chemical may be a carcinogen for humans. Each chemical was placed into one of the following five categories (US EPA 1986 guidelines). The Cancer Group designations are given in the Tables for chemicals that have not yet been evaluated under the new guidelines or whose records in the DWSHA tables have been revised.

Group Category

A Human carcinogen
B Probable human carcinogen:
B1 indicates limited human evidence

B2 indicates sufficient evidence in animals and inadequate or no evidence in humans

C Possible human carcinogen

D Not classifiable as to human carcinogenicity

E Evidence of noncarcinogenicity for humans

10^{-4} Cancer Risk: The concentration of a chemical in drinking water corresponding to an excess estimated lifetime cancer risk of 1 in 10,000.

Drinking Water Advisory: A nonregulatory concentration of a contaminant in water that is likely to be without adverse effects on health and aesthetics for the period it is derived.

DWEL: Drinking Water Equivalent Level. A DWEL is a drinking water lifetime exposure level, assuming **100%** exposure from that medium, at which adverse, noncarcinogenic health effects would not be expected to occur.

HA: Health Advisory. An estimate of acceptable drinking water levels for a chemical substance based on health effects information; an HA is not a legally enforceable Federal standard, but serves as technical guidance to assist Federal, State, and local officials.

One-Day HA: The concentration of a chemical in drinking water that is not expected to cause any adverse noncarcinogenic effects for up to one day of exposure. The One-Day HA is intended o protect a 10-kg child consuming 1 liter of water per day.

Ten-Day HA: The concentration of a chemical in drinking water that is not expected to cause any adverse noncarcinogenic effects for up to ten days of exposure. The Ten-Day HA is also intended to protect a 10-kg child consuming 1 liter of water per day.

Lifetime HA: The concentration of a chemical in drinking water that is not expected to cause any adverse **noncarcinogenic effects** for a lifetime of exposure, incorporating a drinking water RSC factor of contaminant-specific data or a default of 20% of total exposure from all sources. The Lifetime HA is based on exposure of a 70-kg adult consuming 2 liters of water per day. For Lifetime HAs developed for drinking water contaminants before the Lifetime HA policy change to develop Lifetime HAs for all drinking water contaminants regardless of carcinogenicity status in this DWSHA update, the Lifetime HA for Group C carcinogens, as indicated by the 1986 Cancer Guidelines, includes an uncertainty adjustment factor of 10 for possible carcinogenicity.

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal. A non-enforceable health benchmark goal which is set at a level at which no known or anticipated adverse effect on the health of persons is expected to occur and which allows an adequate margin of safety.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level. The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG as feasible using the best available analytical and treatment technologies and taking cost into consideration. MCLs are enforceable standards.

Oral cancer slope factor: The slope factor is the result of application of a low-dose extrapolation procedure and is presented as the risk per (mg/kg)/day.

RfD: Reference Dose. An estimate (with uncertainty spanning perhaps an order of magnitude) of a daily oral exposure to the human population (including sensitive subgroups) that is likely to be without an appreciable risk of deleterious effects during a lifetime.

Risk Specific Level Concentration: The concentration of the chemical contaminant in drinking water or air providing cancer risks of 1 in 10,000, 1 in 100,000, or 1 in 100,000,000.

SDWR: Secondary Drinking Water Regulations. Non-enforceable Federal guidelines regarding cosmetic effects (such as tooth or skin discoloration) or aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor, or color) of drinking water.

TT: Treatment Technique. A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Unit Risk: The unit risk is the quantitative estimate in terms of either risk per µg/L drinking water or risk per $\mu g/m^3$ air breathed.

ABBREVIATIONS

D	Draft
DWEL	Drinking Water Equivalent Level
DWSHA	Drinking Water Standards and Health Advisories
F	Final
HA	Health Advisory
I	Interim
IRIS	Integrated Risk Information System
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
NA	Not Applicable
NOAEL	No-Observed-Adverse-Effect Level
OPP	Office of Pesticide Programs
OW	Office of Water
P	Proposed
Pv	Provisional
RED	Registration Eligibility Decision
Reg	Regulation
RfD	Reference Dose
TT	Treatment Technique

Drinking Water Standards and Health Advisories

Spring 2012

Chemicals	CASRN Number	Standards			Status HA Document	Health Advisories						Cancer Descriptor[1]
		Status Reg.	MCLG (mg/L)	MCL (mg/L)		10-kg Child One-day (mg/L)	10-kg Child Ten-day (mg/L)	RfD (mg/kg/day)	DWEL (mg/L)	Life-time (mg/L)	mg/L at 10^{-4} Cancer Risk	
ORGANICS												
Acenaphthene	83-32-9	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.06	2	-	-	-
Acifluorfen (sodium)	62476-59-9		-	-	F '88	2	2	0.01	0.4	-	0.1	*L/N*
Acrylamide	79-06-1	F	zero	TT[2]	F '87	1.5	0.3	**0.002**	0.07	-	-	L
Acrylonitrile	107-13-1		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.006	B1
Alachlor	15972-60-8	F	zero	0.002	F '88	0.1	0.1	0.01	0.4	-	***0.04***	***B2***
Aldicarb[3]	116-06-3	F[4]	0.001	0.003	F '95	0.01	0.01	0.001	0.035	0.007	-	D
Aldicarb sulfone[3]	1646-88-4	F[4]	0.001	0.002	F '95	0.01	0.01	0.001	0.035	0.007	-	D
Aldicarb sulfoxide[3]	1646-87-3	F[4]	0.001	0.004	F '95	0.01	0.01	0.001	0.035	0.007	-	D
Aldrin	309-00-2	-	-	-	F '92	0.0003	0.0003	0.00003	0.001	-	0.0002	B2
Ametryn	834-12-8	-	-	-	F '88	9	9	0.009	0.3	0.06	-	D
Ammonium sulfamate	7773-06-0	-	-	-	F '88	20	20	0.2	8	2	-	D
Anthracene (PAH)[5]	120-12-7	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	10	-	-	D
Atrazine	1912-24-9	F	0.003	0.003	F '88	-	-	***0.02***	0.7	-	-	*N*
Baygon	114-26-1	-	-	-	F '88	0.04	0.04	0.004	0.1	0.003	-	C
Bentazon	25057-89-0	-	-	-	F '99	0.3	0.3	0.03	1	0.2	-	E
Benz[a]anthracene (PAH)	56-55-3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	B2
Benzene	71-43-2	F	zero	0.005	F '87	0.2	0.2	**0.004**	0.1	**0.003**	**1 to 10**	H
Benzo[a]pyrene (PAH)	50-32-8	F	zero	0.0002	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0005	B2
Benzo[b]fluoranthene (PAH)	205-99-2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	B2
Benzo[g,h,i]perylene (PAH)	191-24-2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	D
Benzo[k]fluoranthene (PAH)	207-08-9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	B2
Bis(2-chloro-1-methylethyl) ether	108-60-1	-	-	-	F '89	4	4	**0.04**	1	0.3	-	-
Bromacil	314-40-9	-	-	-	F '88	5	5	***0.1***	3.5	0.07	-	C
Bromobenzene	108-86-1	-	-	-	D '86	4	4	**0.008**	0.3	**0.06**	-	I

[1] Chemicals evaluated under the 2005 Cancer Guidelines or the 1996 or 1999 drafts are demoted by an abbreviation for their weight-of-the-evidence descriptor (see page iii). If the agency has not completed a new assessment for the chemical, the 1986 Guidelines Group designation (see page iii) is given in the Cancer Descriptor column.

[2] When Acrylamide is used in drinking water systems, the combination (or product) of dose and monomer level shall not exceed that equivalent to a polyacrylamide polymer containing 0.05% monomer dosed at 1 mg/L.

[3] The MCL value for any combination of two or more of these three chemicals should not exceed 0.007 mg/L because of a similar mode of action.

[4] Administrative stay of the effective date.

[5] PAH = Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon.

Drinking Water Standards and Health Advisories

Spring 2012

Chemicals	CASRN Number	Standards			Status HA Document	Health Advisories						Cancer Descriptor
						10-kg Child						
		Status Reg.	MCLG (mg/L)	MCL (mg/L)		One-day (mg/L)	Ten-day (mg/L)	RfD (mg/kg/day)	DWEL (mg/L)	Life-time (mg/L)	mg/L at 10^{-4} Cancer Risk	
Bromochloromethane	74-97-5	-	-	-	F '89	50	1	0.01	0.5	0.09	-	D
Bromodichloromethane (THM)	75-27-4	F	zero	0.08[1]	-	1	0.6	0.003	0.1	-	0.1	L
Bromoform (THM)	75-25-2	F	zero	0.08[1]	-	5	0.2	0.03	1	-	0.8	L
Bromomethane	74-83-9	-	-	-	D '89	0.1	0.1	0.001	0.05	0.01	-	D
Butyl benzyl phthalate	85-68-7	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	7	-	-	C
Butylate	2008-41-5	-	-	-	F '89	2	2	0.05	2	0.4	-	D
Carbaryl	63-25-2	-	-	-	F '88	1	1	***0.01***	0.4	-	4	***L***
Carbofuran	1563-66-2	F	0.04	0.04	F '87	-	-	***0.00006***	-	-	-	***N***
Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	F	zero	0.005	F '87	4	0.2	**0.004**	0.1	**0.03**	**0.05**	L
Carboxin	5234-68-4	-	-	-	F '88	1	1	0.1	3.5	0.7	-	D
Chloramben	133-90-4	-	-	-	F '88	3	3	0.015	0.5	0.1	-	D
Chlordane	12798-03-6	F	zero	0.002	F '87	0.06	0.06	**0.0005**	0.02	**0.004**	**0.01**	B2
Chloroform (THM)	67-66-3	F	0.07	0.08[1]	-	4	4	**0.01**	0.35	0.07	-	L/N
Chloromethane	74-87-3	-	-	-	F '89	9	0.4	-	-	-	-	I
Chlorophenol (2-)	95-57-8	-	-	-	D '94	0.5	0.5	0.005	0.2	0.04	-	D
Chlorothalonil	1897-45-6	-	-	-	F '88	0.2	0.2	0.015	0.5	-	0.15	B2
Chlorotoluene o-	95-49-8	-	-	-	F '89	2	2	0.02	0.7	0.1	-	D
Chlorotoluene p-	106-43-4	-	-	-	F '89	2	2	0.02	0.7	0.1	-	D
Chlorpyrifos	2921-88-2	-	-	-	F '92	0.03	0.03	***0.0003***	0.01	0.002	-	***D***
Chrysene (PAH)	218-01-9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	B2
Cyanazine	21725-46-2	-	-	-	D '96	0.1	0.1	0.002	0.07	0.001	-	

[1] 1998 Final Rule for Disinfectants and Disinfection By-products: The total for trihalomethanes (THM) is 0.08 mg/L.

Drinking Water Standards and Health Advisories

Chemicals	CASRN Number	Standards			Status HA Document	Health Advisories						Cancer Descriptor
		Status Reg.	MCLG (mg/L)	MCL (mg/L)		10-kg Child One-day (mg/L)	10-kg Child Ten-day (mg/L)	RfD (mg/kg/day)	DWEL (mg/L)	Life-time (mg/L)	mg/L at 10^{-4} Cancer Risk	
Cyanogen chloride[1]	506-77-4	-	-	-	-	0.05	0.05	0.05	2	-	-	D
2,4-D (2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid)	94-75-7	F	0.07	0.07	F '87	1	0.3	***0.005***	0.2	-	-	***D***
DCPA (Dacthal)	1861-32-1	-	-	-	F '08	2	2	***0.01***	0.35	0.07	-	*C*
Dalapon (sodium salt)	75-99-0	F	0.2	0.2	F '89	3	3	0.03	0.9	0.2	-	D
Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	103-23-1	F	0.4	0.4	-	20	20	0.6	20	0.4	3	C
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	117-81-7	F	zero	0.006	-	-	-	0.02	0.7	-	0.3	B2
Diazinon	333-41-5	-	-	-	F '88	0.02	0.02	***0.0002***	0.007	0.001	-	*E*
Dibromochloromethane (THM)	124-48-1	F	0.06	0.08[2]	-	0.6	0.6	0.02	0.7	0.06	0.08	S
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)	96-12-8	F	zero	0.0002	F '87	0.2	0.05	-	-	-	0.003	B2
Dibutyl phthalate	84-74-2	-	-	-	-	-	-	**0.1**	4	-	-	D
Dicamba	1918-00-9	-	-	-	F '88	-	-	***0.5***	18	4	-	*N*
Dichloroacetic acid	76-43-6	F	zero	0.06[3]	-	**3**	**3**	**0.004**	0.1	**0.03**	**0.07**	**L**
Dichlorobenzene o-	95-50-1	F	0.6	0.6	F '87	9	9	0.09	3	0.6	-	D
Dichlorobenzene —[4]	541-73-1	-	-	-	F '87	9	9	0.09	3	0.6	-	D
Dichlorobenzene p-	106-46-7	F	0.075	0.075	F '87	11	11	0.1	4	0.075	-	C
Dichlorodifluoromethane	75-71-8	-	-	-	F '89	40	40	0.2	5	1	-	D
Dichloroethane (1,2-)	107-06-2	F	zero	0.005	F '87	0.7	0.7	-	-	-	0.04	B2
Dichloroethylene (1,1-)	75-35-4	F	0.007	0.007	F '87	2	1	**0.05**	2	**0.4**	**0.006**	**S**
Dichloroethylene (cis-1,2-)	156-59-2	F	0.07	0.07	F '90	4	**3**	**0.002**	0.07	**0.01**	-	**I**
Dichloroethylene (trans-1,2-)	156-60-5	F	0.1	0.1	F '87	20	**2**	**0.02**	0.7	0.1	-	**I**
Dichloromethane	75-09-2	F	zero	0.005	D '93	10	2	0.06	2	**0.2**	0.5	**L**
Dichlorophenol (2,4-)	120-83-2	-	-	-	D '94	0.03	0.03	0.003	0.1	0.02	-	E
Dichloropropane (1,2-)	78-87-5	F	zero	0.005	F '87	-	0.09	-	-	-	0.06	B2
Dichloropropene (1,3-)	542-75-6	-	-	-	F '88	0.03	0.03	**0.03**	1	-	**0.04**	**L**
Dieldrin	60-57-1	-	-	-	F '88	0.0005	0.0005	0.00005	0.002	-	0.0002	B2
Diethyl phthalate	84-66-2	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	30	-	-	D

[1] Under review.
[2] 1998 Final Rule for Disinfectants and Disinfection By-products: The total for trihalomethanes is 0.08 mg/L.
[3] 1998 Final Rule for Disinfectants and Disinfection By-products: The total for five haloacetic acids is 0.06 mg/L.
[4] The values for m-dichlorobenzene are based on data for o-dichlorobenzene.

Drinking Water Standards and Health Advisories

Chemicals	CASRN Number	Standards			Status HA Document	Health Advisories						Cancer Descriptor
						10-kg Child						
		Status Reg.	MCLG (mg/L)	MCL (mg/L)		One-day (mg/L)	Ten-day (mg/L)	RfD (mg/kg/day)	DWEL (mg/L)	Life-time (mg/L)	mg/L at 10^{-4} Cancer Risk	
Diisopropylmethylphosphonate	1445-75-6	-	-	-	F '89	8	8	0.08	3	0.6	-	D
Dimethrin	70-38-2	-	-	-	F '88	10	10	0.3	10	2	-	D
Dimethyl methylphosphonate	756-79-6	-	-	-	F '92	2	2	0.2	7	0.1	0.7	C
Dimethyl phthalate	131-11-3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	D
Dinitrobenzene (1,3-)	99-65-0	-	-	-	F '91	0.04	0.04	0.0001	0.005	0.001	-	D
Dinitrotoluene (2,4-)	121-14-2	-	-	-	F '08	1	1	0.002	0.1	-	0.005	L
Dinitrotoluene (2,6-)	606-20-2	-	-	-	F '08	0.4	0.04	0.001	0.04	-	0.005	L
Dinitrotoluene (2,6 & 2,4) [1]		-	-	-	F '92	-	-	-	-	-	0.005	B2
Dinoseb	88-85-7	F	0.007	0.007	F '88	0.3	0.3	0.001	0.035	0.007	-	D
Dioxane p-	123-91-1	-	-	-	F '87	4	0.4	**0.03**	1	0.2	**.035**	L
Diphenamid	957-51-7	-	-	-	F '88	0.3	0.3	0.03	1	0.2	-	D
Diquat	85-00-7	F	0.02	0.02	-	-	-	***0.005***	0.02	-	-	***E***
Disulfoton	298-04-4	-	-	-	F '88	0.01	0.01	***0.0001***	0.0035	0.0007	-	***E***
Dithiane (1,4-)	505-29-3	-	-	-	F '92	0.4	0.4	0.01	0.4	0.08	-	D
Diuron	330-54-1	-	-	-	F '88	1	1	***0.003***	0.1	-	***0.2***	***L***
Endothall	145-73-3	F	0.1	0.1	F '88	0.8	0.8	***0.007***	0.25	0.05	-	***N***
Endrin	72-20-8	F	0.002	0.002	F '87	0.02	0.005	**0.0003**	0.01	0.002	-	I
Epichlorohydrin	106-89-8	F	zero	TT[2]	F '87	0.1	0.1	0.002	0.07	-	**0.3**	B2
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	F	0.7	0.7	F '87	30	3	0.1	3	0.7	-	D
Ethylene dibromide (EDB)[3]	106-93-4	F	zero	0.00005	F '87	0.008	0.008	**0.009**	0.3	-	**0.002**	L
Ethylene glycol	107-21-1	-	-	-	F '87	20	6	**2**	70	14	-	D
Ethylene Thiourea (ETU)	96-45-7	-	-	-	F '88	0.3	0.3	***0.0002***	0.007	-	***0.06***	B2
Fenamiphos	22224-92-6	-	-	-	F '88	0.009	0.009	***0.0001***	0.0035	0.0007	-	***E***

[1] Technical grade.
[2] When epichlorohydrin is used in drinking water systems, the combination (or product) of dose and monomer level shall not exceed that equivalent to an epichlorohydrin-based polymer containing 0.01% monomer dosed at 20 mg/L.
[3] 1,2-dibromoethane.

Drinking Water Standards and Health Advisories

Spring 2012

Chemicals	CAS Number	Standards			Status HA Standards	Health Advisories						Cancer Descriptor
						10-kg Child						
		Status Reg.	MCLG (mg/L)	MCL (mg/L)		One-day (mg/L)	Ten-day (mg/L)	RfD (mg/kg/day)	DWEL (mg/L)	Life-time (mg/L)	mg/L at 10^{-4} Cancer Risk	
Fluometuron	2164-17-2	-	-	-	F '88	2	2	0.01	0.5	0.09		D
Fluorene (PAH)	86-73-7	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.04	1	-	-	D
Fonofos	944-22-9	-	-	-	F '88	0.02	0.02	0.002	0.07	0.01	-	D
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	-	-	-	D '93	10	5	**0.2**	7	1	-	B1[1]
Glyphosate	1071-83-6	F	0.7	0.7	F '88	20	20	***2***	70	-	-	D
Heptachlor	76-44-8	F	zero	0.0004	F '87	0.01	0.01	0.0005	0.02	-	0.0008	B2
Heptachlor epoxide	1024-57-3	F	zero	0.0002	F '87	0.01	-	0.00001	0.0004	-	0.0004	B2
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	F	zero	0.001	F '87	0.05	0.05	0.0008	0.03	-	0.002	B2
Hexachlorobutadiene[2]	87-68-3	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.3	0.0003	0.01	-	0.09	L
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	77-47-4	F	0.05	0.05	-	-	-	**0.006**	0.2	-	-	N
Hexachloroethane	67-72-1	-	-	-	F '91	5	5	0.001	0.04	0.001	**0.3**	C
Hexane (n-)	110-54-3	-	-	-	F '87	10	4	-	-	-	-	I
Hexazinone	51235-04-2	-	-	-	F '96	3	2	***0.05***	2	0.4	-	D
HMX[3]	2691-41-0	-	-	-	F '88	5	5	0.05	2	0.4	-	D
Indeno[1,2,3,-c,d]pyrene (PAH)	193-39-5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	B2
Isophorone	78-59-1	-	-	-	F '92	15	15	0.2	7	0.1	4	C
Isopropyl methylphosphonate	1832-54-8	-	-	-	F '92	30	30	0.1	3.5	0.7	-	D
Isopropylbenzene (cumene)	98-82-8	-	-	-	D '87	11	11	0.1	4	-	-	D
Lindane[4]	58-89-9	F	0.0002	0.0002	F '87	1	1	***0.005***	0.2	-	-	*S*
Malathion	121-75-5	-	-	-	F '92	0.2	0.2	***0.07***	2	0.5	-	*S*
Maleic hydrazide	123-33-1	-	-	-	F '88	10	10	0.5	20	4	-	D
MCPA[5]	94-74-6	-	-	-	F '88	0.1	0.1	***0.004***	0.14	0.03	-	*N*
Methomyl	16752-77-5	-	-	-	F '88	0.3	0.3	0.025	0.9	0.2	-	E
Methoxychlor	72-43-5	F	0.04	0.04	F '87	0.05	0.05	**0.005**	0.2	0.04	-	D
Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	-	-	-	F '87	75	7.5	**0.6**	20	4	-	D
Methyl parathion	298-00-0	-	-	-	F '88	0.3	0.3	***0.0002***	0.007	0.001	-	*N*

[1] Carcinogenicity based on inhalation exposure.
[2] Regulatory Determination Health Effects Support Document for Hexachlorobutadiene (http://www.epa.gov/safewater/ccl/pdfs/reg_determine1/support_ccl_hexachlorobutadiene_healtheffects.pdf).
[3] HMX = octahydro-1,3,5,7-tetranitro-1,3,5,7-tetrazocine.
[4] Lindane = γ – hexachlorocyclohexane.
[5] MCPA = 4 (chloro-2-methoxyphenoxy) acetic acid.

Drinking Water Standards and Health Advisories

Chemicals	CASRN Number	Standards			Status HA Document	Health Advisories						Cancer Descriptor
						10-kg Child						
		Status Reg.	MCLG (mg/L)	MCL (mg/L)		One-day (mg/L)	Ten-day (mg/L)	RfD (mg/kg/day)	DWEL (mg/L)	Life-time (mg/L)	mg/L at 10^{-4} Cancer Risk	
Metolachlor	51218-45-2	-	-	-	F '88	2	2	***0.1***	3.5	0.7	-	***C***
Metribuzin	21087-64-9	-	-	-	F '88	5	5	***0.01***	0.35	0.07	-	***D***
Monochloroacetic acid	79-11-8	F	0.03	0.06[1]	-	0.2	0.2	0.01	0.35	0.07	-	I
Monochlorobenzene	108-90-7	F	0.1	0.1	F '87	4	4	**0.02**	0.7	0.1	-	D
Naphthalene	91-20-3	-	-	-	F '90	0.5	0.5	**0.02**	0.7	0.1	-	I
Nitrocellulose[2]	9004-70-0	-	-	-	F '88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nitroguanidine	556-88-7	-	-	-	F '90	10	10	0.1	3.5	0.7	-	D
Nitrophenol p-	100-02-7	-	-	-	F '92	0.8	0.8	0.008	0.3	0.06	-	D
N-nitrosodimethylamine		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**0.00007**	B_2
Oxamyl (Vydate)	23135-22-0	F	0.2	0.2	F '05	0.01	0.01	0.001	0.035		-	N
Paraquat	1910-42-5	-	-	-	F '88	0.1	0.1	***0.0045***	0.2	0.03	-	***E***
Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	F	zero	0.001	F '87	1	0.3	**0.005**	0.2	0.04	**0.009**	L
PFOA[3]	335-67-1	-	-	-	Pv '09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PFOS[4]	1763-23-1	-	-	-	Pv '09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phenanthrene (PAH)	85-01-8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	D
Phenol	108-95-2	-	-	-	D '92	6	6	**0.3**	11	2	-	D
Picloram	1918-02-1	F	0.5	0.5	F '88	20	20	***0.02***	0.7	-	-	D
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)	1336-36-3	F	zero	0.0005	D '93	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	B2
Prometon	1610-18-0	-	-	-	F '88	0.2	0.2	***0.05***	2	0.4	-	***N***
Pronamide	23950-58-5	-	-	-	F '88	0.8	0.8	***0.08***	3	-	***0.1***	***B2***
Propachlor	1918-16-7	-	-	-	F '88	0.5	0.5	***0.05***	2	-	0.1	***L***
Propazine	139-40-2	-	-	-	F '88	-	-	***0.02***	0.7	0.01	-	***N***
Propham	122-42-9	-	-	-	F '88	5	5	0.02	0.6	0.1	-	D
Pyrene (PAH)	129-00-0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	D
RDX[5]	121-82-4	-	-	-	F '88	0.1	0.1	0.003	0.1	0.002	0.03	C
Simazine	122-34-9	F	0.004	0.004	F '88	-	-	***0.02***	0.7	-	-	***N***
Styrene	100-42-5	F	0.1	0.1	F '87	20	2	0.2	7	0.1	-	C
2,4,5-T (Trichlorophenoxy-acetic acid)	93-76-5	-	-	-	F '88	0.8	0.8	0.01	0.35	0.07	-	D

[1] 1998 Final Rule for Disinfectants and Disinfection By-products: the total for five haloacetic acids is 0.06mg/L.
[2] The Health Advisory Document for nitrocellulose does not include HA values and describes this compound as relatively nontoxic.
[3] Perfluorooctanoic Acid.Provisional short-term value 0.0004mg/L.
[4] PerfluorooctaneSulfonate.Provisional short-term value 0.0002mg/L.
[5] RDX = hexahydro -1,3,5-trinitro-1,3,5-triazine.

Drinking Water Standards and Health Advisories

Chemicals	CASRN Number	Standards			Status HA Document	Health Advisories						Cancer Descriptor
		Status Reg.	MCLG (mg/L)	MCL (mg/L)		10-kg Child One-day (mg/L)	10-kg Child Ten-day (mg/L)	RfD (mg/kg/day)	DWEL (mg/L)	Life-time (mg/L)	mg/L at 10^{-4} Cancer Risk	
2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)	1746-01-6	F	zero	3E-08	F '87	1E-06	1E-07	1E-09	4E-08	-	2E-08	B2
Tebuthiuron	34014-18-1	-	-	-	F '88	3	3	0.07	2	0.5	-	D
Terbacil	5902-51-2	-	-	-	F '88	0.3	0.3	0.01	0.4	0.09	-	E
Terbufos	13071-79-9	-	-	-	F '88	0.005	0.005	*0.00005*	0.002	0.0004	-	D
Tetrachloroethane (1,1,1,2-)	630-20-6	-	-	-	F '89	2	2	0.03	1	0.07	0.1	C
Tetrachloroethane (1,1,2,2-)	79-34-5	-	-	-	F '08	3	3	0.01	0.4	-	0.04	L
Tetrachloroethylene[1]	127-18-4	F	zero	0.005	F '87	2	2	0.01	0.5	0.01	-	-
Tetrachloroterephthalic acid	236-79-0	-	-	-	F '08	100	100	-	-	-	-	I
Trichlorofluoromethane	75-69-4	-	-	-	F '89	7	7	0.3	10	2	-	D
Toluene	108-88-3	F	1	1	D '93	20	2	**0.08**	3	-	-	I
Toxaphene	8001-35-2	F	zero	0.003	F '96	0.004	0.004	0.0004	0.01	-	0.003	B2
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	93-72-1	F	0.05	0.05	F '88	0.2	0.2	0.008	0.3	0.05	-	D
Trichloroacetic acid	76-03-9	F	0.02	0.06[2]	-	3	3	0.03	1	0.02	-	S
Trichlorobenzene (1,2,4-)	120-82-1	F	0.07	0.07	F '89	0.1	0.1	**0.01**	0.35	0.07	-	D
Trichlorobenzene (1,3,5-)	108-70-3	-	-	-	F '89	0.6	0.6	0.006	0.2	0.04	-	D
Trichloroethane (1,1,1-)	71-55-6	F	0.2	0.2	F '87	100	40	**2**	70	-	-	I
Trichloroethane (1,1,2-)	79-00-5	F	0.003	0.005	F '89	0.6	0.4	0.004	0.1	0.003	0.06	C
Trichloroethylene[1]	79-01-6	F	zero	0.005	F '87	-	-	0.007	0.2	-	0.3	B2
Trichlorophenol (2,4,6-)	88-06-2	-	-	-	D '94	0.03	0.03	0.0003	0.01	-	0.3	B2
Trichloropropane (1,2,3-)	96-18-4	-	-	-	F '89	0.6	0.6	**0.004**	0.1	-	-	L
Trifluralin	1582-09-8	-	-	-	F '90	0.08	0.08	*0.02*	0.7	0.01	0.4	*C*
Trimethylbenzene (1,2,4-)	95-63-6	-	-	-	D '87	-	-	-	-	-	-	D
Trimethylbenzene (1,3,5-)	108-67-8	-	-	-	D '87	10	-	-	-	-	-	D
Trinitroglycerol	55-63-0	-	-	-	F '87	0.005	0.005	-	-	0.005	0.2	-
Trinitrotoluene (2,4,6-)	118-96-7	-	-	-	F '89	0.02	0.02	0.0005	0.02	0.002	0.1	C
Vinyl chloride	75-01-4	F	zero	0.002	F '87	3	3	**0.003**	0.1	-	**0.002**	H
Xylenes	1330-20-7	F	10	10	D '93	40	40	**0.2**	7	-	-	I

[1] Under review.
[2] 1998 Final Rule for Disinfectants and Disinfection By-products: The total for five haloacetic acids is 0.06 mg/L.

Drinking Water Standards and Health Advisories

Spring 2012

Chemicals	CASRN Number	Standards				Health Advisories						Cancer Descriptor
						10-kg Child						
		Status Reg.	MCLG (mg/L)	MCL (mg/L)	Status HA Document	One-day (mg/L)	Ten-day (mg/L)	RfD (mg/kg/day)	DWEL (mg/L)	Life-time (mg/L)	mg/L at 10^{-4} Cancer Risk	
INORGANICS												
Ammonia	7664-41-7	-	-	-	D '92	-	-	-	-	30	-	D
Antimony	7440-36-0	F	0.006	0.006	F '92	0.01	0.01	0.0004	0.01	0.006	-	D
Arsenic	7440-38-2	F	zero	0.01	-	-	-	**0.0003**	0.01	-	**0.002**	A
Asbestos (fibers/l >10• m length)	1332-21-4	F	7 MFL[1]	7 MFL	-	-	-	-	-	-	700-MFL	A[2]
Barium	7440-39-3	F	2	2	D '93	0.7	0.7	**0.2**	7	-	-	N
Beryllium	7440-41-7	F	0.004	0.004	F '92	30	30	**0.002**	0.07	-	-	-
Boron	7440-42-8	-	-	-	F '08	3	3	**0.2**	7	6	-	I
Bromate	7789-38-0	F	zero	0.01	D '98	0.2	-	**0.004**	0.14	-	0.005	B2
Cadmium	7440-43-9	F	0.005	0.005	F '87	0.04	0.04	0.0005	0.02	0.005	-	D
Chloramine[3]	10599-90-3	F	4[4]	4[4]	D '95	-	-	0.1	3.5	3.0	-	-
Chlorine	7782-50-5	F	4[4]	4[4]	D '95	3	3	0.1	5	4	-	D
Chlorine dioxide	10049-04-4	F	0.8[4]	0.8[4]	D '98	0.8	0.8	0.03	1	0.8	-	D
Chlorite	7758-19-2	F	0.8	1	D '98	0.8	0.8	0.03	1	0.8	-	D
Chromium (total)	7440-47-3	F	0.1	0.1	F '87	1	1	**0.003**[5]	0.1	-	-	D
Copper (at tap)	7440-50-8	F	1.3	TT[6]	D '98	-	-	-	-	-	-	D
Cyanide	143-33-9	F	0.2	0.2	F '87	0.2	0.2	**0.0006**[7]	-	-	-	I
Fluoride	7681-49-4	F	4	4	-	-[8]	-	**0.06**[9]	-	-	-	-
Lead (at tap)	7439-92-1	F	zero	TT[6]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	B2
Manganese	7439-96-5	-	-	-	F'04	1	1	0.14[10]	1.6	0.3	-	D
Mercury (inorganic)	7487-94-7	F	0.002	0.002	F '87	0.002	0.002	**0.0003**	0.01	0.002	-	D
Molybdenum	7439-98-7	-	-	-	D '93	0.08	0.08	0.005	0.2	0.04	-	D
Nickel	7440-02-0	F	-	-	F '95	1	1	0.02	0.7	0.1	-	-

[1] MFL = million fibers per liter.
[2] Carcinogenicity based on inhalation exposure.
[3] Monochloramine; measured as free chlorine.
[4] 1998 Final Rule for Disinfectants and Disinfection By-products: MRDLG=Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal; and MRDL=Maximum Residual Disinfection Level.
[5] IRIS value for chromium VI.
[6] Copper action level 1.3 mg/L; lead action level 0.015 mg/L.
[7] This RfD is for hydrogen cyanide.
[8] In case of overfeed of the fluoridation chemical see CDC Guidelines in Engineering and Administrative Recommendations on Water Fluoridation www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/00039178.htm. Elevated F levels ≥ 10mg/L require action by the water system operator.
[9] Based on dental fluorosis in children, a cosmetic effect. MCLG based on skeletal fluorosis.
[10] Dietary manganese. The lifetime health advisory includes a 3 fold modifying factor to account for increased bioavailability from drinking water.

Drinking Water Standards and Health Advisories

Chemicals	CASRN Number	Standards			Status HA Document	Health Advisories						Cancer Descriptor
						10-kg Child						
		Status Reg.	MCLG (mg/L)	MCL (mg/L)		One-day (mg/L)	Ten-day (mg/L)	RfD (mg/kg/day)	DWEL (mg/L)	Life-time (mg/L)	mg/L at 10^{-4} Cancer Risk	
Nitrate (as N)	14797-55-8	F	10	10	D '93	100	100	1.6	-	-	-	-
Nitrite (as N)	14797-65-0	F	1	1	D '93	10	10	0.16	-	-	-	-
Nitrate + Nitrite (both as N)		F	10	10	D '93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perchlorate[2]	14797-73-0	-	-	-	I '08	-	-	0.007	0.025	0.015	-	L/N
Selenium	7782-49-2	F	0.05	0.05	-	-	-	0.005	0.2	0.05	-	D
Silver	7440-22-4	-	-	-	F '92	0.2	0.2	0.005[3]	0.2	0.1[3]	-	D
Strontium	7440-24-6	-	-	-	D '93	25	25	**0.6**	20	4	-	D
Thallium	7440-28-0	F	0.0005	0.002	F '92	0.007	0.007	-	-	-	-	I
White phosphorous	7723-14-0	-	-	-	F '90	-	-	0.00002	0.0005	0.0001		D
Zinc	7440-66-6	-	-	-	D '93	6	6	0.3	10	2	-	I
RADIONUCLIDES												
Beta particle and photon activity (formerly man-made radionuclides)		F	zero	4 mrem/ yr	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 mrem/yr	A
Gross alpha particle activity		F	zero	15 pCi/L	-	-	-	-	-	-	15 pCi/L	A
Combined Radium 226 & 228	7440-14-4	F	zero	5 pCi/L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A
Radon	10043-92-2	P	zero	300 pCi/L AMCL[4] 4000 pCi/L	-	-	-	-	-	-	150 pCi/L	A
Uranium	7440-61-1	F	zero	0.03	-	-	-	0.0006[5]	0.02	-	-	A

[1] These values are calculated for a 4-kg infant and are protective for all age groups.
[2] Subchronic value for pregnant women.
[3] Based on a cosmetic effect.
[4] AMCL = Alternative Maximum Contaminant Level.
[5] Soluble uranium salts. Radionuclide Rule.

Drinking Water Standards and Health Advisories

Secondary Drinking Water Regulations

Chemicals	CAS Number	Status	SDWR
Aluminum	7429-90-5	F	0.05 to 0.2 mg/L
Chloride	7647-14-5	F	250 mg/L
Color	NA	F	15 color units
Copper	7440-50-8	F	1.0 mg/L
Corrosivity	NA	F	non-corrosive
Fluoride	7681-49-4	F	2.0 mg/L
Foaming agents	NA	F	0.5 mg/L
Iron	7439-89-6	F	0.3 mg/L
Manganese	7439-96-5	F	0.05 mg/L
Odor	NA	F	3 threshold odor numbers
pH	NA	F	6.5 – 8.5
Silver	7440-22-4	F	0.1 mg/L
Sulfate	7757-82-6	F	250 mg/L
Total dissolved solids (TDS)	NA	F	500 mg/L
Zinc	7440-66-6	F	5 mg/L

Drinking Water Standards and Health Advisories

Microbiology

	Status Reg.	Status HA Document	MCLG	MCL	Treatment Technique
Cryptosporidium	F	F 01	-	TT	Systems that filter must remove 99% of *Cryptosporidium*
Giardia lamblia	F	F 98	-	TT	99.9% killed/inactivated
Legionella	F[1]	F 01	zero	TT	No limit; EPA believes that if *Giardia* and viruses are inactivated, *Legionella* will also be controlled
Heterotrophic Plate Count (HPC)	F[1]	-	NA	TT	No more than 500 bacterial colonies per milliliter.
Mycobacteria	-	F 99	-	-	-
Total Coliforms	F	-	zero	5%	No more than 5.0% samples total coliform-positive in a month. Every sample that has total coliforms must be analyzed for fecal coliforms; no fecal coliforms are allowed.
Turbidity	F	-	NA	TT	At no time can turbidity go above 5 NTU (nephelometric turbidity units)
Viruses	F[1]	-	zero	TT	99.99% killed/inactivated

[1] Regulated under the surface water treatment rule.

Drinking Water Standards and Health Advisories

Drinking Water Advisory Table

Chemicals	Status	Health-based Value	Taste Threshold	Odor Threshold
Ammonia	D '92	Not Available	30 mg/L	
Methyl tertiary butyl ether (MtBE)	F '98	Not Available	40 µg/L	20 µg/L
Sodium	F '03	20 mg/L (for individuals on a 500 mg/day restricted sodium diet).	30-60 mg/L	
Sulfate	F '03	500 mg/L	250 mg/L	

Taste Threshold: Concentration at which the majority of consumers do not notice an adverse taste in drinking water; it is recognized that some sensitive individuals may detect a chemical at levels below this threshold.

Odor Threshold: Concentration at which the majority of consumers do not notice an adverse odor in drinking water; it is recognized that some sensitive individuals may detect a chemical at levels below this threshold.