

ENDNOTES FOR TABLE C-1 - INORGANICS

- (7-day) For exposure of 7 days or less.
- (10-day) For exposure of 10 days or less.
- (24-hr) For exposure of 24 hours or less.
- (7-yr) For "longer-term" exposure (7 years or less, EPA).
- (A) Known human carcinogen; sufficient epidemiologic evidence in humans.
- (B) Probable human carcinogen; sufficient evidence from animal studies; no or inadequate human data.
- (C) Possible human carcinogen; limited evidence from animal studies; no human data.
- (D) Not classified as to human carcinogenicity; no data or inadequate evidence.
- (E) Evidence of non-carcinogenicity for humans.
- (1) Or as noted in the California Ocean Plan (Reference 28)
- (2) Expressed as nitrogen.
- (3) For total chlorine residual; for intermittent chlorine sources see Reference 26, Chapter IV, Table B.
- (4) Value developed for chromium VI; may be applied to total chromium if valence unknown.
- (5) MCL varies with air temperature; 2.4 mg/l (S 53.7 °F); 2.2 mg/l (53.8 – 58.3 °F); 2.0 mg/l (58.4 – 63.8 °F); 1.8 mg/l (63.9 – 70.6 °F); 1.6 mg/l (70.0 – 79.2 °F); 1.4 mg/l (79.3 – 90.5 °F).
- (6) As NO₃.
- (7) Recommended level; Upper level = 500 mg/l; Short-term level = 600 mg/l.
- (8) Effective 17 January 1994.
- (9) MCL includes this "Action level", to be exceeded in no more than 10 percent of samples.
- (10) As nitrogen; in addition, MCL for total nitrate and nitrite = 10,000 µg/l (as N).
- (11) Recommended level; Upper level = 1,000; Short-term level = 1,500 mg/l.
- (12) Includes Radium 226 but excludes Radon and Uranium.
- (13) Proposed.
- (14) Draft / tentative / provisional.
- (15) Calculated for child / for adult
- (16) Assumes 70 kg body weight, 2 liters/day water consumption, and 20% relative source contribution. An additional uncertainty factor of 10 is used for Class C carcinogens.
- (17) Assumes 70 kg body weight and 2 liters/day water consumption.
- (18) Determined not to pose a risk of cancer through ingestion (Title 22, CCR, Division 2).
- (19) Regulatory dose level divided by 2 liters per day average consumption; represents a 1-in-100,000 incremental cancer risk estimate unless otherwise noted.
- (20) Based on reproductive toxicity
- (21) Reference 19 unless noted otherwise.
- (22) See Reference 16.
- (23) For white phosphorus.
- (24) Guidance level (Reference 3) assumes relative source contribution of 10% from drinking water.
- (25) For consumption of water and aquatic organisms / for consumption of aquatic organisms only.
- (26) Varies with pH and temperature.
- (27) For the trivalent form.
- (28) Value based on hardness of 40 mg/l; value increases with increasing hardness.
- (29) For hardness in mg/l as CaCO₃, criterion = $e(0.7852 [\ln(\text{hardness})] - 3.490) \mu\text{g/l}$.
- (30) For dissolved chloride associated with sodium; criterion probably will not be adequately protective when chloride is associated with potassium, calcium, or magnesium, rather than sodium.
- (31) For total residual chlorine.
- (32) For hardness in mg/l as CaCO₃, criterion = $e(0.8190 [\ln(\text{hardness})] + 1.561) \mu\text{g/l}$.
- (33) For hardness in mg/l as CaCO₃, criterion = $e(0.8545 [\ln(\text{hardness})] - 1.465) \mu\text{g/l}$.
- (34) For hardness in mg/l as CaCO₃, criterion = $e(1.273 [\ln(\text{hardness})] - 4.705) \mu\text{g/l}$.
- (35) For hardness in mg/l as CaCO₃, criterion = $e(0.8460 [\ln(\text{hardness})] + 1.1645) \mu\text{g/l}$.
- (36) For hardness in mg/l as CaCO₃, criterion = $e(1.128 [\ln(\text{hardness})] - 3.828) \mu\text{g/l}$.
- (37) For hardness in mg/l as CaCO₃, criterion = $e(0.8190 [\ln(\text{hardness})] + 3.688) \mu\text{g/l}$.
- (38) For hardness in mg/l as CaCO₃, criterion = $e(0.9422 [\ln(\text{hardness})] - 1.464) \mu\text{g/l}$.
- (39) For hardness in mg/l as CaCO₃, criterion = $e(1.273 [\ln(\text{hardness})] - 1.460) \mu\text{g/l}$.
- (40) For hardness in mg/l as CaCO₃, criterion = $e(0.8460 [\ln(\text{hardness})] + 3.3612) \mu\text{g/l}$.
- (41) For the pentavalent form.
- (42) Toxicity to algae occurs.
- (43) Based on reproductive toxicity.
- (44) For hardness in mg/l as CaCO₃, criterion = $e(1.72 [\ln(\text{hardness})] - 6.52) \mu\text{g/l}$.
- (45) For hardness in mg/l as CaCO₃, criterion = $e(0.8473 [\ln(\text{hardness})] + 0.8604) \mu\text{g/l}$.
- (46) Toxicity to one species of fish after 2,600 hours of exposure.
- (47) Unionized ammonia concentrations.
- (48) For sum of chlorine-produced oxidants.
- (49) EC50 for eastern oyster embryos.
- (50) For elemental phosphorus; marine or estuarine.