Α		В		С		D	
(#) Compound	CAS N.	Freshwater		Saltwater		Human health (10 ⁻⁶ risk for carcinogens)	
		Criteria Maximum Conc. ^d (ug/ L) B1	Criteria Continuous Conc. ^d (ug/ L) B2	Criteria Maximum Conc. ^d (ug/ L) C1	Criteria Continuous Conc.d (ug/ L) C2	For consumption of:	
						Water & Or- ganisms (ug/L) D1	Organisms only (ug/L) D2
* *	*	*		*	*		*
2 Arsenic	7440382	^m 360	^m 190	^m 69	^m 36	a,b,c0.018 a,b,c	a,b,c 0.14
* *	*	*		*	*		*
4 Cadmium	7440439	e 3.7	e 1.0	m 42	m 9.3	(n)	(n)
5a Chromium (III)	16065831	e 550	e 180			(n)	(n)
b Chromium (VI)	18540299	m 15	^m 10	m 1100	^m 50	(n)	(n)
6 Copper	7440508	17 e	11 e	m 2.4	m 2.4		
7 Lead	7439921	e 65	e 2.5	^m 210	™ 8.1	(n)	(n)
8 Mercury	7439976	^m 2.1	$_{i,p} 0.012$	^m 1.8	i,p 0.025	0.14	0.15
9 Nickel	7440020	e 1400	e 160	^m 74	m 8.2	a 610	a 4600
10 Selenium	7782492	p 20	p 5.0	m 290	™ 71	(n)	(n)
11 Silver	7440224	e 3.4	^m 1.9				
* *	*	*		*	*		*
13 Zinc	7440666	e 110	e 100	m 90	^m 81		
* *	*	*		*	*		*

Footnotes

- a. Criteria revised to reflect current agency q_1^* or RfD, as contained in the Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS). The fish tissue bioconcentration factor (BCF) from the 1980 criteria documents was retained in all cases.
- b. The criteria refers to the inorganic form only.
- c. Criteria in the matrix based on carcinogenicity (10⁻⁶ risk). For a risk level of 10⁻⁵, move the decimal point in the matrix value one place to the right.
- d. Criteria Maximum Concentration (CMC) = the highest concentration of a pollutant to which aquatic life can be exposed for a short period of time (1-hour average) without deleterious effects. Criteria Continuous Concentration (CCC) = the highest concentration of a pollutant to which aquatic life can be exposed for an extended period of time (4 days) without deleterious effects. ug/L = micrograms per liter
- e. Freshwater aquatic life criteria for these metals are expressed as a function of total hardness (mg/L as CaC₃), the pollutant's water effect ratio (WER) as defined in § 131.36(c) and multiplied by an appropriate dissolved conversion factor as defined in § 131.36(b)(2). For comparative purposes, the values displayed in this matrix are shown as dissolved metal and correspond to a total hardness of 100 mg/L and a water effect ratio of 1.0.
- i. If the CCC for total mercury exceeds 0.012 ug/l more than once in a 3-year period in the ambient water, the edible portion of aquatic species of concern must be analyzed to determine whether the concentration of methyl mercury exceeds the FDA action level (1.0 mg/kg). If the FDA action level is exceeded, the State must notify the appropriate EPA Regional Administrator, initiate a revision of its mercury criterion in its water quality standards so as to protect designated uses, and take other appropriate action such as issuance of a fish consumption advisory for the affected area.
 - I. [Reserved: this letter not used as a footnote].
 - m. Criteria for these metals are expressed as a function of the water effect ratio, WER, as defined in 40 CFR 131.36 (c).
 - CMC=column B1 or C1 value x WER
 - CCC=column B2 or C2 value x WER
- n. EPA is not promulgating human health criteria for this contaminant. However, permit authorities should address this contaminant in NPDES permit actions using the State's existing narrative criteria for toxics.
 - o. [Reserved: This letter not used as a footnote].
- p. Criterion expressed as total recoverable.
 - (2) Factors for Calculating Hardness-Dependent, Freshwater Metals Criteria

CMC=WER exp $\{m_A[ln(hardness)]+b_A\}$ x Acute Conversion Factor

CCC=WER exp $\{m_C[ln(hardness)]+b_C\}$ x Chronic Conversion Factor

Final CMC and CCC values should be rounded to two significant figures.