

Appendix A-1: Regulated Contaminant Conversions and Health Effects Language

Microbiological (RTCR)	MCL in mg/L	To convert for CCR, multiply by	MCL in CCR units	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects Language
E. Coli	TT	-	0	Human and animal fecal waste	E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely-compromised immune systems.
Fecal Indicator (From GWR source) (coliphage, enterococci and/or E. coli)	TT	-	0	Human and animal fecal waste	Fecal indicators are microbes whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.
Surface Water Treatment Rule	MRDL in mg/L	To convert for CCR, multiply by	MRDL in CCR units	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects Language
Total Organic Carbon (mg/L)	TT	-	TT	Naturally Present in the Environment	Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection by products. These byproducts include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer.
Turbidity (NTU)	TT	-	TT	Soil runoff	Turbidity has no health effects. However, high levels of turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.
Disinfectants	MRDL in mg/L	To convert for CCR, multiply by	MRDL in CCR units	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects Language
Chlorine/Chloramine (ppm)	4	-	4	Water additive used to control microbes	Some people who use water containing chlorine/chloramines well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chloramines well in excess of

					the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort or anemia.
Chlorine dioxide (ppb) if treated with CLO2	0.8	1000	800	Water additive used to control microbes	Some infants and young children who drink water chlorine dioxide in excess of the MRDL could Experience nervous system effects. Similar effects may occur in fetuses of pregnant women who drink water containing chlorine dioxide in excess of the MRDL. Some people may experience anemia.
Disinfection By-Products	MCL in mg/L	To convert for CCR, multiply by	MCL in CCR units	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects Language
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	0.06	1000	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	0.08	1000	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Bromate (ppb) if treated with Ozone	0.01	1000	10	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	Some people who drink water of containing bromate in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer
Chlorite (ppm) if treated with CLO2	1	-	1	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	Some infants and young children who drink water containing chlorite in excess of the MCL could experience nervous system effects. Similar effects may occur in fetuses of pregnant women who drink water containing chlorite in excess of the MCL. Some people may experience anemia.
Lead & Copper	AL in mg/L	To convert for CCR, multiply by	AL in CCR units	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects Language
Copper (ppm)	1.3	-	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	Copper is an Essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's disease should consult their personal doctor.
Lead (ppb)	0.015	1000	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.
Radionuclides	MCL in mg/L	To convert for CCR, multiply by	MCL in CCR units	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects Language

Beta/Photon Emitters (mrem/yr.)	4	-	4	Decay of natural and man-made deposits	Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation. Some people who drink water containing beta and photon emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L) <i>(This is Gross Alpha 4000)</i>	15	-	15	Erosion of natural deposits	Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Combined Radium-226 & -228 (pCi/L)	5	-	5	Erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Uranium (ug/L)	30	-	30	Erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have kidney problems or an increased risk of getting cancer.
Inorganic Chemicals (IOC)	MCL in mg/L	To convert for CCR, multiply by	MCL in CCR units	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects Language
Antimony (ppb)	0.006	1000	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics, electronics and solder	Some people who drink water containing antimony in excess of the MCL over many years may experience increases in blood cholesterol and decreases in blood sugar.
Arsenic (ppb)	0.010	1000	10	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes	Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years may experience skin damage or circulatory system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer
Asbestos (MFL)	7	-	7	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drink water containing asbestos in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of developing benign intestinal polyps.
Barium (ppm)	1	-	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience an increase in blood pressure.
Beryllium (ppb)	0.004	1000	4	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries	Some people who drink water containing beryllium in excess of the MCL over many years may develop intestinal lesions.
Cadmium (ppb)	0.005	1000	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; natural deposits; metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints	Some people who drink water containing cadmium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience kidney damage.
Chromium (ppb)	0.1	1000	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits	Some people who use water containing chromium well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience allergic dermatitis.
Cyanide (ppb)	0.2	1000	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories	Some people who drink water containing cyanide well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience nerve damage or problems with their thyroid.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	-	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Fluoride in drinking water at half the MCL or more may cause

					motting of children's teeth, usually in children less than nine years old. Mottling, also known as dental fluorosis, may include brown staining and/or pitting of the teeth, and occurs only in developing teeth before they erupt from the gums.
Mercury (ppb)	0.002	1000	2	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills and cropland.	Some people who drink water containing inorganic mercury well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience kidney damage.
Nitrate (ppm)	10	-	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome.
Nitrite (ppm)	1	-	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrite in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome.
Selenium (ppb)	0.05	1000	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines	Selenium is an essential nutrient. However, some people who drink water containing selenium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience hair or fingernail losses, numbness in fingers or toes, or problems with their circulation.
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	-	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits	Erosion of natural deposits
Thallium (ppb)	0.002	1000	2	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories	Some people who drink water containing thallium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience hair loss, changes in their blood, or problems with their kidneys, intestines, or liver.
Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOC)	MCL in mg/L	To convert for CCR, multiply by	MCL in CCR units	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects Language
2,4-D (ppb)	0.07	1000	70	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops	Some people who drink water containing the weed killer 2,4- D well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys, liver, or adrenal glands.
2,4,5-TP (a.k.a. Silvex) (ppb)	0.05	1000	50	Residue of banned herbicide	Some people who drink water containing silvex in excess of the MCL over many years could experience liver problems.
Acrylamide	TT	-	TT	Added to water during sewage / wastewater treatment	Some people who drink water containing high levels of acrylamide over a long period of time could have problems with their nervous system or blood, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Alachlor (ppb)	0.002	1000	2	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops	Some people who drink water containing alachlor in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their eyes, liver, kidneys, or spleen, or experience anemia, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Atrazine (ppb)	0.003	1000	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops	Some people who drink water containing atrazine well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their cardiovascular system or reproductive difficulties.

Benzo (a) pyrene (PAH) (ppt)	0.0002	1000000	200	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines	Some people who drink water containing benzo(a)pyrene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience reproductive difficulties and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Carbofuran (ppb)	0.04	1000	40	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa	Some people who drink water containing carbofuran in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their blood, or nervous or reproductive systems.
Chlordane (ppb)	0.002	1000	2	Residue of banned termiticide	Some people who drink water containing chlordane in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Dalapon (ppb)	0.2	1000	200	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way	Some people who drink water containing dalapon well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience minor kidney changes.
Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate (ppb)	0.4	1000	400	Discharge from chemical factories	Some people who drink water containing di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience toxic effects such as weight loss, liver enlargement or possible reproductive difficulties.
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	0.006	1000	6	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories	Some people who drink water containing di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate well in excess of the MCL over many years may have problems with their liver, or experience reproductive difficulties, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Dibromochloropropane (ppt)	0.0002	1000000	200	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards	Some people who drink water containing DBCP in excess of the MCL over many years could experience reproductive problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Dinoseb (ppb)	0.007	1000	7	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables	Some people who drink water containing dinoseb well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience reproductive difficulties.
Diquat (ppb)	0.02	1000	20	Runoff from herbicide use	Some people who drink water containing diquat in excess of the MCL over many years could get cataracts.
Dioxin [a.k.a. 2,3,7,8-TCDD] (ppq)	0.00000003	1000000000	30	Emissions from waste incineration and other combustion; discharge from chemical factories	Some people who drink water containing dioxin in excess of the MCL over many years could experience reproductive difficulties and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Endothall (ppb)	0.1	1000	100	Runoff from herbicide use	Some people who drink water containing endothall in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their stomach or intestines.
Endrin (ppb)	0.002	1000	2	Residue of banned insecticide	Some people who drink water containing endrin in excess of the MCL over many years could experience liver problems.
Epichlorohydrin	TT	-	TT	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; an impurity of some water treatment chemicals	Some people who drink water containing high levels of epichlorohydrin over a long period of time could experience stomach problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Ethylene dibromide (ppt)	0.00005	1000000	50	Discharge from petroleum refineries	Some people who drink water containing ethylene dibromide in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with

					their liver, stomach, reproductive system, or kidneys, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Glyphosate (ppb)	0.7	1000	700	Runoff from herbicide use	Some people who drink water containing glyphosate in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys or reproductive difficulties.
Heptachlor (ppt)	0.0004	1000000	400	Residue of banned termiticide	Some people who drink water containing heptachlor in excess of the MCL over many years could experience liver damage and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Heptachlor epoxide (ppt)	0.0002	1000000	200	Breakdown of heptachlor	Some people who drink water containing heptachlor epoxide in excess of the MCL over many years could experience liver damage, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Hexachlorobenzene (ppb)	0.001	1000	1	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories	Some people who drink water containing hexachlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys, or adverse reproductive effects, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Hexachlorocyclo pentadiene (ppb)	0.05	1000	50	Discharge from chemical factories	Some people who drink water containing hexachlorocyclo- pentadiene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys or stomach.
Lindane (ppt)	0.0002	1000000	200	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens	Some people who drink water containing lindane in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys or liver.
Methoxychlor (ppb)	0.040	1000	40	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa,	Some people who drink water containing methoxychlor in excess of the MCL over many years could experience reproductive difficulties.
Oxamyl (a.k.a. Vydate) (ppb)	0.2	1000	200	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes	Some people who drink water containing oxamyl in excess of the MCL over many years could experience slight nervous system effects.
PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls] (ppt)	0.0005	1000000	500	Runoff from landfills; discharge of waste chemicals	Some people who drink water containing PCBs in excess of the MCL over many years could experience changes in their skin, problems with their thymus gland, immune deficiencies, or reproductive or nervous system difficulties, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Pentachlorophenol (ppb)	0.001	1000	1	Discharge from wood preserving factories	Some people who drink water containing pentachlorophenol in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Picloram (ppb)	0.5	1000	500	Herbicide runoff	Some people who drink water containing picloram in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.
Simazine (ppb)	0.004	1000	4	Herbicide runoff	Some people who drink water containing simazine in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their blood.

Toxaphene (ppb)	0.003	1000	3	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle	Some people who drink water containing toxaphene in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their kidneys, liver, or thyroid, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOC)	MCL in mg/L	To convert for CCR, multiply by	MCL in CCR units	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects Language
Benzene (ppb)	0.005	1000	5	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills	Some people who drink water containing benzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience anemia or a decrease in blood platelets, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Carbon tetrachloride (ppb)	0.005	1000	5	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities	Some people who drink water containing carbon tetrachloride in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Chlorobenzene (ppb)	0.1	1000	100	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories	Some people who drink water containing chlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys.
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	0.6	1000	600	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	Some people who drink water containing o-dichlorobenzene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or circulatory systems.
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	0.075	1000	75	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	Some people who drink water containing p-dichlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience anemia, damage to their liver, kidneys, or spleen, or changes in their blood.
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0.005	1000	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	Some people who drink water containing 1,2-dichloroethane in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	0.007	1000	7	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	Some people who drink water containing 1,1-dichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	0.070	1000	70	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	Some people who drink water containing cis-1,2-dichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	0.1	1000	100	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	Some people who drink water containing trans-1,2-dichloroethylene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0.005	1000	5	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories	Some people who drink water containing dichloromethane in excess of the MCL over many years could have liver problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0.005	1000	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	Some people who drink water containing 1,2-dichloropropane in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Ethylbenzene (ppb)	0.7	1000	700	Discharge from petroleum refineries	Some people who drink water containing ethylbenzene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys.
Styrene (ppb)	0.1	1000	100	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0.005	1000	5	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners	Some people who drink water containing tetrachloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their liver, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	0.07	1000	70	Discharge from textile-finishing factories	Some people who drink water containing 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience changes in their adrenal glands.
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	0.2	1000	200	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories	Some people who drink water containing 1,1,1-trichloroethane in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, nervous system, or circulatory system.
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	0.005	1000	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	Some people who drink water containing 1,1,2-trichloroethane well in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their liver, kidneys, or immune systems.
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0.005	1000	5	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories	Some people who drink water containing trichloro-ethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Toluene (ppm)	0.001	-	1	Discharge from petroleum factories	Some people who drink water containing toluene well in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their nervous system, kidneys, or liver.
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0.002	1000	2	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from chemical factories	Some people who drink water containing vinyl chloride in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Xylenes (ppm)	10	-	10	Discharge from petroleum or chemical factories	Some people who drink water containing xylenes in excess of the MCL over many years could experience damage to their nervous system.

Appendix A-2: Fourth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule

Background

The 1996 Amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act required the USEPA to establish criteria for a monitoring program for unregulated contaminants and to publish a list of contaminants to be monitored.

EPA published the “Revisions to the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 4) for Public Water Systems and Announcement of Public Meeting” on December 20, 2016 (81 FR 92666). UCMR 4 includes Assessment Monitoring for a total of 30 chemical contaminants including two metals, eight pesticides plus one pesticide manufacturing byproduct, three alcohols, and three semivolatile organic chemicals (SVOCs), as shown in the table below. UCMR 4 also requires Assessment

Compliance with the Unregulated Contaminant Rule

The Water Quality Table must contain detected unregulated contaminants for which a Community Water System is required to monitor, including the average and range at which the contaminant is detected. The report may include a brief explanation of why the CWS is monitoring for unregulated contaminants.

Definitions

MRL: Minimum Reporting Limit

Metals	MRL in µg/L	To convert for CCR, multiply by	MRL in CCR units	Additional Information
Germanium (ppt)	0.3	1000	300	Naturally-occurring element; commercially available in combination with other elements and minerals; a byproduct of zinc ore processing; used in infrared optics, fiber-optic systems, electronics and solar applications
Manganese (ppt)	0.4	100	400	Naturally-occurring element; commercially available in combination with other elements and minerals; used in steel production, fertilizer, batteries and fireworks; drinking water and wastewater treatment chemical; essential nutrient
Pesticides	MRL in µg/L	To convert for CCR, multiply by	MRL in CCR units	Additional Information
alpha-hexachlorocyclohexane (ppt)	0.01	1000	10	Component of benzene hexachloride (BHC); formerly used as an insecticide
chlorpyrifos (ppt)	0.03	1000	30	Organophosphate; used as an insecticide, acaricide and miticide
dimethipin (ppt)	0.2	1000	200	Used as an herbicide and plant growth regulator
ethoprop (ppt)	0.03	1000	30	Used as an insecticide
oxyfluorfen (ppt)	0.05	1000	50	Used as an herbicide
profenofos (ppt)	0.3	1000	300	Used as an insecticide and acaricide
tebuconazole (ppt)	0.2	1000	200	Used as a fungicide
total permethrin (cis- & trans-) (ppt)	0.04	1000	40	Used as an insecticide
Pesticides Manufacturing By-Product	MRL in µg/L	To convert for CCR, multiply by	MRL in CCR units	Additional Information
tribufos (ppt)	0.7	1000	700	Used as an insecticide and cotton defoliant Water additive used to control microbes
Alcohols	MRL in µg/L	To convert for CCR, multiply by	MRL in CCR units	Additional Information

1-butanol (ppb)	2.0	-	2.0	Used as a solvent, food additive and in production of other chemicals
2-methoxyethanol (ppt)	0.4	1000	400	Used in a number of consumer products, such as synthetic cosmetics, perfumes, fragrances, hair preparations and skin lotions
2-propen-1-ol (ppt)	0.5	1000	500	Used in the production flavorings, perfumes and other chemicals
Semivolatile Chemicals	MRL in µg/L	To convert for CCR, multiply by	MRL in CCR units	Additional Information
butylated hydroxyanisole (ppt)	0.03	1000	30	Used as a food additive (antioxidant)
o-toluidine (ppt)	0.007	1000	7	Used in the production of dyes, rubber, pharmaceuticals and pesticides
quinolone (ppt)	0.02	1000	20	Used as a pharmaceutical (anti-malarial) and flavoring agent; produced as a chemical intermediate; component of coal