

STATE OF ARIZONA

Other States' Health Advisories Table

Drinking Water Health-Based Values for Constituents Not Listed in the 2018 Edition of the EPA Drinking Water Standards and Health Advisories Tables

August 2026 Edition

Purpose

Pursuant to A.A.C. Title 18, Chapter 9, Article 8, R18-9-E826, the Advanced Water Purification regulations establish Departmental Health Advisories for constituents that have a published drinking water health-advisory notification in other states where no federal value exists, a federal value being one published in the 2018 Edition of the EPA Drinking Water Standards and Health Advisories Tables (EPA 822-F-18-001). This document compiles the health-advisory notifications from other states that have established health-based values beyond the federal list, which are candidates to be classified as Tier 2 chemicals.

Method

1. Identification of candidate constituents

The drinking water health-based value programs of all fifty states and the District of Columbia were reviewed. Most states adopt the federal National Primary Drinking Water Regulations by reference and publish no additional constituent. Six states maintain programs that establish drinking water health-based values beyond the federal list, and those six are the sources for this table:

Minnesota — Department of Health, Health Risk Limits, Health-Based Values and Risk Assessment Advice (Minn. R. 4717.7500, 4717.7860 and 4717.7865).

Wisconsin — ch. NR 809 Maximum Contaminant Levels and Wisconsin Department of Health Services / U.S. EPA Lifetime Health Advisory Levels.

California — State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water Notification Levels.

New Jersey — N.J.A.C. 7:10 Maximum Contaminant Levels.

Michigan — Mich. Admin. Code R. 325.10604f Maximum Contaminant Levels.

Massachusetts — 310 CMR 22.00 Maximum Contaminant Levels and Office of Research and Standards Guidelines.

2. Drinking water values only

Only values that a state establishes for drinking water are included. A value that a state establishes for groundwater, but not for drinking water, is outside the scope of this table. On that basis, North Carolina is excluded in its entirety; its Class GA standards under 15A NCAC 02L being groundwater quality standards, and sixty-eight Wisconsin substances carrying only a ch. NR 140 groundwater Enforcement Standards are likewise

excluded. Minnesota Health Risk Limits are included, although promulgated under the Groundwater Protection Act, the Department of Health derives and publishes them as a concentration of a chemical in drinking water.

3. Risk basis — values adopted as published

States express cancer-based values at differing risk levels. Minnesota publishes at 10^{-5} , Wisconsin and California at 10^{-6} , and the U.S. EPA at 10^{-4} . Each state health-based value is adopted here as that state published it, on that state’s own accepted risk basis. Values are not converted to a common risk level.

A state health-based value reflects a complete derivation by that state’s health authority — the choice of critical study, point of departure, uncertainty factors, relative source contribution and risk level together. Re-expressing the resulting concentration at a different risk level would alter one element of that derivation in isolation, substituting an Arizona judgement for the issuing state’s without revisiting the underlying assessment. Adopting the published value preserves the integrity of the derivation and keeps each Health Advisory Level traceable to a single, citable state determination.

A consequence follows and is stated plainly: constituents adopted from different states carry different risk bases. A value adopted from Wisconsin rests on a 10^{-6} basis while one adopted from Minnesota rests on 10^{-5} . The State(s) column identifies the source of every value so the applicable basis can be determined for any constituent. Values derived from a reference dose for a non-cancer endpoint carry no cancer risk level at all.

4. Analytical achievability

A published health advisory value does not by itself make a constituent monitorable. A constituent with a health advisory level but no detection method cannot be measured, and a benchmark that cannot be measured cannot be complied with or enforced. The Department has defined what test methods are acceptable in the “available testing methods” definition in R18-9-A801. Analytical availability is addressed separately and is not a criterion for listing in this table.

5. Multiple applicable standards

Where more than one state establishes a value for the same constituent, the lower, most protective state value is carried forward. The State(s) column identifies every state that establishes a value, so a value adopted here can be traced to its sources.

Reading the Table

- Constituent — the substance name; where states differ in nomenclature the most widely used form is given.
- CAS No. — Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number. A dash indicates a defined mixture or a physical measure for which no registry number exists.
- State(s) — the state or states establishing a drinking water health-based value: MN Minnesota, WI Wisconsin, CA California, NJ New Jersey, MI Michigan, MA Massachusetts.
- Health Advisory Level — the Departmental Health Advisory, in milligrams per litre, determined as described above.
- Common Uses and Likely Sources — provided for source-control and monitoring planning. This column is informational and is not part of the adopted standard.

Table: Other States' Health Advisories

No.	Constituent	CAS No.	State(s)	Health Advisory Level (mg/L)	Common Uses and Likely Sources
1	1,1,2-Trichloro/1,2,2-trifluoroethane	76-13-1	MN, WI ³	5.5	Chlorofluorocarbon refrigerant or blowing agent, largely phased out.
2	17 α -Ethinylestradiol ¹	57-63-6	MN	2.0×10^{-7}	Synthetic estrogen in oral contraceptives.
3	2,4-Diaminotoluene ¹	95-80-7	WI	2.0×10^{-4}	Aromatic amine from dye, pigment, rubber and polyurethane manufacturing.
4	2,6-Diaminotoluene	823-40-5	WI	0.3	Aromatic amine from dye, pigment, rubber and polyurethane manufacturing.
5	2-Amino-3-Nitrotoluene ²	570-24-1	WI	0.004	Munitions or explosives constituent. Sources: ordnance manufacture, military training ranges, demilitarisation sites.
6	2-Amino-4,6-dinitrotoluene (2A-DNT)	35572-78-2	WI	0.001	Munitions or explosives constituent. Sources: ordnance manufacture, military training ranges, demilitarisation sites.
7	2-Amino-4-Nitrotoluene ²	99-55-8	WI	0.004	Munitions or explosives constituent. Sources: ordnance manufacture, military training ranges, demilitarisation sites.
8	2-Amino-6-Nitrotoluene ²	603-83-8	WI	0.004	Munitions or explosives constituent. Sources: ordnance manufacture, military training ranges, demilitarisation sites.
9	2-Hexanone	591-78-6	WI	0.1	Ketone solvent used in coatings, adhesives and printing inks.
10	2-Nitroaniline	88-74-4	WI	0.1	Aromatic amine from dye, pigment, rubber and polyurethane manufacturing.
11	3- and 4-Nitroaniline combined	99-09-2	WI	0.002	Aromatic amine from dye, pigment, rubber and polyurethane manufacturing.
12	4-Amino-2-Nitrotoluene ²	119-32-4	WI	0.004	Munitions or explosives constituent. Sources: ordnance manufacture, military training ranges, demilitarisation sites.
13	4-Amino-3-Nitrotoluene ²	89-62-3	WI	0.004	Munitions or explosives constituent. Sources: ordnance manufacture, military training ranges, demilitarisation sites.
14	Acetaminophen	103-90-2	MN	0.2	Analgesic (paracetamol). Sources: Domestic use.
15	Acetochlor	34256-82-1	MN	0.02	Chloroacetanilide corn herbicide. Agricultural runoff.

No.	Constituent	CAS No.	State(s)	Health Advisory Level (mg/L)	Common Uses and Likely Sources
16	Acetochlor ESA	187022-11-3	MN	0.3	Pesticide degradation product. Sources track the parent compound: agricultural runoff and tile drainage.
17	Acetochlor OXA	194992-44-4	MN	0.09	Pesticide degradation product. Sources track the parent compound: agricultural runoff and tile drainage.
18	Acetone	67-64-1	MN	3	Ubiquitous laboratory and industrial solvent; nail-care products. Sources: labs, pharma, coatings, consumer discharge.
19	Acetyl-1,1,2,4,4,7 hexamethyltetraline (AHTN), 6-	21145-77-7 or 1506-02-1	MN	0.02	AHTN (Tonalide) — synthetic musk fragrance in detergents and personal care products. A reliable domestic sewage marker.
20	Alachlor ESA	142363-53-9	MN	0.05	Pesticide degradation product. Sources track the parent compound: agricultural runoff and tile drainage.
21	Alachlor OXA	171262-17-2	MN	0.05	Pesticide degradation product. Sources track the parent compound: agricultural runoff and tile drainage.
22	Allyl Chloride	107-05-1	MN	0.03	Bulk water-quality or aesthetic parameter rather than a discrete contaminant. Sources: mineral dissolution, road salt, softener brine, industrial process water.
23	Anatoxin-a	64285-06-9	MN	1.0×10^{-4}	Neurotoxic cyanotoxin from harmful algal blooms.
24	Bayleton (triadimefon)	43121-43-3	WI	0.025	Triadimefon — systemic fungicide for turf, cereals and ornamentals. Golf-course and agricultural application.
25	Benzoic Acid ³	65-85-0	MN, WI ³	30	Food preservative, plasticiser and resin intermediate. Domestic and food-processing sources.
26	Benzophenone	119-61-9	MN	0.1	UV filter in sunscreen and a photoinitiator in printing inks. Sources: domestic sewage, especially recreational-season peaks.
27	Benzotriazole, methy-1H-(Tolyltriazole)	29385-43-1	MN	0.02	PAH from combustion, coal tar, creosote and asphalt sealcoat. Sources: urban stormwater, wood treating, coke and coal-gas legacy sites.
28	Benzotriazole, 1H	95-14-7	MN	0.02	PAH from combustion, coal tar, creosote and asphalt sealcoat. Sources: urban stormwater, wood treating, coke and coal-gas legacy sites.
29	Benzotriazole, 5-methyl-1H-	136-85-6	MN	0.02	PAH from combustion, coal tar, creosote and asphalt sealcoat. Sources: urban stormwater, wood treating, coke and coal-gas legacy sites.

No.	Constituent	CAS No.	State(s)	Health Advisory Level (mg/L)	Common Uses and Likely Sources
30	Biphenyl	92-52-4	MN	0.01	Heat-transfer fluid, citrus-fruit fungistat, and a dye intermediate.
31	Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether ¹	111-44-4	MN	3.0 × 10⁻⁴	Ether solvent or fuel oxygenate. Sources: fuel storage, chemical manufacture, laboratory use.
32	Bis(2-chloromethyl) ether ¹	542-88-1	MN	2.0 × 10⁻⁶	Ether solvent or fuel oxygenate. Sources: fuel storage, chemical manufacture, laboratory use.
33	Bis-2-Chloroisopropyl ether	39638-32-9	WI	0.3	Ether solvent or fuel oxygenate. Sources: fuel storage, chemical manufacture, laboratory use.
34	Bisphenol A	80-05-7	MN	0.02	BPA — polycarbonate plastic and epoxy can-lining monomer; thermal receipt paper. Endocrine active. Sources: plastics manufacture, landfill leachate, domestic sewage.
35	Butanol, 1-	71-36-3	MN	0.7	Industrial alcohol or glycol. Sources: solvents, de-icing fluid, antifreeze, pharmaceutical and food processing.
36	Butylphthalyl butylglycolate (BPBG)	85-70-1	MN	7	Industrial alcohol or glycol. Sources: solvents, de-icing fluid, antifreeze, pharmaceutical and food processing.
37	Carbamazepine	298-46-4	MN	0.04	Anticonvulsant and mood stabiliser. THE benchmark wastewater tracer: highly persistent, poorly removed by conventional treatment, and used worldwide as an indicator of treated-wastewater influence.
38	Carbon Disulfide	75-15-0	MN, CA ³	0.16	Bulk water-quality or aesthetic parameter rather than a discrete contaminant. Sources: mineral dissolution, road salt, softener brine, industrial process water.
39	Chlorantraniliprole	500008-45-7	WI	16	Insecticide or fungicide. Sources: agricultural runoff; some turf and structural uses reach urban sewersheds.
40	Chlorate	14866-68-3	CA	0.8	Byproduct of hypochlorite degradation and chlorine dioxide use. Rises in aged bulk hypochlorite stock.
41	Chlorpyrifos oxon ¹	5598-15-2	MN	4.0 × 10⁻⁴	Pesticide degradation product. Sources track the parent compound: agricultural runoff and tile drainage.
42	Chromium III	16065-83-1	MN	20	Metal. Sources: electroplating and metal finishing, alloy manufacture, corrosion of plumbing and infrastructure; many also occur naturally in groundwater.

No.	Constituent	CAS No.	State(s)	Health Advisory Level (mg/L)	Common Uses and Likely Sources
43	Chromium VI	18540-29-9	MN, WI ³	7.0×10^{-5}	Metal. Sources: electroplating and metal finishing, alloy manufacture, corrosion of plumbing and infrastructure; many also occur naturally in groundwater.
44	Clomazone (Dimethazone)	81777-89-1	WI	0.43	Herbicide. Sources: agricultural runoff and tile drainage; rights-of-way and turf application in urban sewersheds.
45	Clothianidin ³	210880-92-5; 205510-53-8	MN, WI ³	0.2	Neonicotinoid seed treatment. Agricultural runoff.
46	Cyanazine acid (CAC) (degradate of Cyanazine)	36576-43-9	MN	0.001	Pesticide degradation product. Sources track the parent compound: agricultural runoff and tile drainage.
47	Cyanazine amide (CAM) (degradate of Cyanazine)	36576-42-8	MN	0.001	Pesticide degradation product. Sources track the parent compound: agricultural runoff and tile drainage.
48	Cyanide, free	57-12-5	MN, WI	0.1	Electroplating, metal finishing, mining heap-leach and steel manufacture. Also formed during chloramination.
49	Cyantraniliprole	736994-63-1	WI	0.01	Insecticide or fungicide. Sources: agricultural runoff; some turf and structural uses reach urban sewersheds.
50	Deethylatrazine (DEA) (degradate of Atrazine)	6190-65-4	MN	0.003	Pesticide degradation product. Sources track the parent compound: agricultural runoff and tile drainage.
51	Deethylcyanazine (DEC) (degradate of Cyanazine)	21725-40-6	MN	0.001	Pesticide degradation product. Sources track the parent compound: agricultural runoff and tile drainage.
52	Deethylcyanazine acid (DCAC) (degradate of Cyanazine)	36749-35-6	MN	0.001	Pesticide degradation product. Sources track the parent compound: agricultural runoff and tile drainage.
53	Deethylcyanazine amide (DCAM) (degradate of Cyanazine)	36556-77-1	MN	0.001	Pesticide degradation product. Sources track the parent compound: agricultural runoff and tile drainage.
54	Deethyldeisopropylatrazine (DACT, DEDI, DDA) (degradate of Atrazine and Cyanazine. Use Atrazine guidance if Cyanazine, CAC, CAM, DEC, DCAC or DCAM ARE NOT present)	3397-62-4	MN	0.001	Pesticide degradation product. Sources track the parent compound: agricultural runoff and tile drainage.

No.	Constituent	CAS No.	State(s)	Health Advisory Level (mg/L)	Common Uses and Likely Sources
55	Deisopropylatrazine (DIA) (degradate of Atrazine and Cyanazine. Use Atrazine guidance if Cyanazine, CAC, CAM, DEC, DCAC or DCAM ARE NOT present)	1007-28-9	MN	0.001	Pesticide degradation product. Sources track the parent compound: agricultural runoff and tile drainage.
56	Desvenlafaxine - free base and succinate salt	93413-62-8; 300827-87-6; 386750-22-7; 93414-04-1	MN	0.02	Active metabolite of the antidepressant venlafaxine. Persistent through conventional treatment; domestic sewage.
57	Dibromoacetic acid	10024-50-7	WI	0.06 (total)	Haloacetic acid disinfection byproduct formed during chlorination. A treatment byproduct rather than a discharged constituent.
58	Dichlorobenzidine, 3,3'-	91-94-1	MN	8.0×10^{-4}	Aromatic amine from dye, pigment, rubber and polyurethane manufacture.
59	Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane, p,p'- (DDD)	72-54-8	MN	0.001	DDT breakdown product. Legacy contamination.
60	Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethylene, p,p' (DDE)	72-55-9	MN	0.001	DDT breakdown product, the most persistent of the group. Legacy contamination.
61	Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT), p,p'-	50-29-3	MN	0.001	Banned organochlorine insecticide. Legacy contamination.
62	Dichloroethane, 1,1-	75-34-3	MN	0.08	Chlorinated solvent and degreaser; also a breakdown product of 1,1,1-TCA. Legacy industrial plumes.
63	Dichlorofluoromethane (DCFM)	75-43-4	MN	0.02	Chlorofluorocarbon refrigerant or blowing agent, largely phased out. Sources: refrigeration servicing, foam manufacture, legacy releases.
64	Dicofol	115-32-2	WI	0.001	Insecticide or fungicide. Sources: agricultural runoff; some turf and structural uses reach urban sewersheds.
65	Diethyl-meta-toluamide (DEET), N,N-	134-62-3	MN	0.2	Insect repellent. A reliable domestic wastewater tracer; strongly seasonal with summer peaks.

No.	Constituent	CAS No.	State(s)	Health Advisory Level (mg/L)	Common Uses and Likely Sources
66	Diketonitrile (DKN)	143701-75-1	MN	0.007	DKN — principal soil degradate of the herbicide isoxaflutole. Agricultural runoff.
67	Dimethenamid and Dimethenamid-p	87674-68-8; 163515-14-8	MN	0.3	Herbicide. Sources: agricultural runoff and tile drainage; rights-of-way and turf application in urban sewersheds.
68	Dimethenamid Ethanesulfonic acid degradate (ESA)	205939-58-8	MN	0.3	Pesticide degradation product. Sources track the parent compound: agricultural runoff and tile drainage.
69	Dimethenamid Oxanilic acid degradate (OXA)	380412-59-9	MN	0.3	Pesticide degradation product. Sources track the parent compound: agricultural runoff and tile drainage.
70	Dimethylphenol, 2,4-	105-67-9	MN	0.1	Phenolic compound. Sources: resin and plastics manufacture, disinfectants, refinery and coke-plant effluent, wood preserving.
71	Dinitrophenol, 2,4-	51-28-5	MN	0.01	Munitions or explosives constituent. Sources: ordnance manufacture, military training ranges, demilitarisation sites.
72	Dioxins and Furans (Non 2,3,7,8)	—	WI	3.0×10^{-8}	Dioxin or furan from combustion, chlorine bleaching and chlorophenol manufacture. Extremely persistent; partitions to biosolids.
73	DONA (4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid)	919005-14-4	WI	0.003	PFAS. Sources: AFFF firefighting foam, metal plating, textile and paper coatings, landfill leachate, biosolids.
74	Ethyl dipropylthiocarbamate, S-(EPTC)	759-94-4	MN	0.04	Herbicide. Sources: agricultural runoff and tile drainage; rights-of-way and turf application in urban sewersheds.
75	Ethyl ether	60-29-7	MN	0.2	Ether solvent or fuel oxygenate. Sources: fuel storage, chemical manufacture, laboratory use.
76	Flumetsulam	98967-40-9	WI	10	Herbicide. Sources: agricultural runoff and tile drainage; rights-of-way and turf application in urban sewersheds.
77	Fluoranthene	206-44-0	MN	0.07	PAH from combustion, coal tar, creosote and asphalt sealcoat. Sources: urban stormwater, wood treating, coke and coal-gas legacy sites.
78	Fomesafen	72178-02-0	MN, WI ³	0.02	Herbicide. Sources: agricultural runoff and tile drainage; rights-of-way and turf application in urban sewersheds.
79	FOSA (perfluorooctane sulfonamide)	754-91-6	WI	4.0×10^{-6}	PFAS. Sources: AFFF firefighting foam, metal plating, textile and paper coatings, landfill leachate, biosolids.

No.	Constituent	CAS No.	State(s)	Health Advisory Level (mg/L)	Common Uses and Likely Sources
80	HFPO-DA (GenX)	13252-13-6, 62037-80-3	WI, MI ³	1.0 × 10⁻⁵	GenX — the fluoropolymer processing aid that replaced PFOA. Sources: fluoropolymer manufacture, coated textiles, AFFF-impacted sites.
81	Hydroxychlorothalonil, 4-	28343-61-5	MN	0.002	Insecticide or fungicide. Sources: agricultural runoff; some turf and structural uses reach urban sewersheds.
82	Imidacloprid ¹	138261-41-3	MN, WI ³	2.0 × 10⁻⁴	Neonicotinoid insecticide; seed treatment, turf, pet flea treatment. Pet products give it a genuine domestic sewage pathway.
83	Isobutanol	78-83-1	MN	0.3	Industrial alcohol or glycol. Sources: solvents, de-icing fluid, antifreeze, pharmaceutical and food processing.
84	Isopropanol	67-63-0	WI	3	Disinfectant and cleaning solvent. Sources: healthcare, labs, electronics cleaning.
85	Isoxaflutole	141112-29-0	MN, WI ³	0.003	Isoxaflutole — pre-emergent corn herbicide. Agricultural runoff; degrades to diketonitrile.
86	Isoxaflutole Benzoic Acid (BA)	142994-06-7	WI	0.8	PAH from combustion, coal tar, creosote and asphalt sealcoat. Sources: urban stormwater, wood treating, coke and coal-gas legacy sites.
87	Linuron	330-55-2	MN	0.001	Herbicide. Sources: agricultural runoff and tile drainage; rights-of-way and turf application in urban sewersheds.
88	m-Nitrotoluene	99-08-1	WI	0.2	Munitions or explosives constituent. Sources: ordnance manufacture, military training ranges, demilitarisation sites.
89	Mestranol ¹	72-33-3	MN	2.0 × 10⁻⁷	Synthetic estrogen prodrug of ethinylestradiol. Domestic sewage.
90	Metalaxyl	57837-19-1	WI	0.8	Herbicide. Sources: agricultural runoff and tile drainage; rights-of-way and turf application in urban sewersheds.
91	Methacrylonitrile	126-98-7	WI	0.001	Acrylic polymer and elastomer monomer.
92	Methanol	67-56-1	MN	3	Industrial solvent, antifreeze, biodiesel feedstock; denitrification carbon source at WWTPs.
93	Methyl isobutyl ketone (MIBK)	108-10-1	MN, CA ³	0.12	Ketone solvent used in coatings, adhesives and printing inks.

No.	Constituent	CAS No.	State(s)	Health Advisory Level (mg/L)	Common Uses and Likely Sources
94	Methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE)	1634-04-4	MN	0.06	Ether solvent or fuel oxygenate. Sources: fuel storage, chemical manufacture, laboratory use.
95	Methylnaphthalene, 2-	91-57-6	MN	0.008	PAH from combustion, coal tar, creosote and asphalt sealcoat. Sources: urban stormwater, wood treating, coke and coal-gas legacy sites.
96	Methylphenol, 2-	95-48-7	MN	0.03	Phenolic compound. Sources: resin and plastics manufacture, disinfectants, refinery and coke-plant effluent, wood preserving.
97	Methylphenol, 3-	108-39-4	MN	0.03	Phenolic compound. Sources: resin and plastics manufacture, disinfectants, refinery and coke-plant effluent, wood preserving.
98	Methylphenol, 4-	106-44-5	MN, WI ³	0.003	Phenolic compound. Sources: resin and plastics manufacture, disinfectants, refinery and coke-plant effluent, wood preserving.
99	Metolachlor ESA	171118-09-5	MN	1	Pesticide degradation product. Sources track the parent compound: agricultural runoff and tile drainage.
100	Metolachlor OXA	152019-73-3	MN	1	Pesticide degradation product. Sources track the parent compound: agricultural runoff and tile drainage.
101	Metribuzin DA, DADK, and DK	35045-02-4	MN	0.01	Triazine herbicide. Agricultural runoff, strongly seasonal with spring application.
102	Microcystin-LR	101043-37-2	MN	1.0×10^{-4}	Cyanotoxin from harmful algal blooms in nutrient-enriched surface water. Seasonal; a source-water rather than sewershed issue.
103	Monobromoacetic acid	79-08-3	WI	0.06	Haloacetic acid disinfection byproduct formed during chlorination. A treatment byproduct rather than a discharged constituent.
104	Monuron	150-68-5	WI	0.12	Herbicide. Sources: agricultural runoff and tile drainage; rights-of-way and turf application in urban sewersheds.
105	n-Butylbenzene	104-51-8	CA	0.26	Aromatic hydrocarbon from petroleum refining and fuel. Sources: fuel storage and dispensing, solvent use, refinery effluent.
106	N-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine (NDPA) ¹	621-64-7	CA	1.0×10^{-51}	Nitrosamine — chloramination byproduct; also rubber, leather and metalworking-fluid industries.
107	N-Nitrosodiethylamine (NDEA) ¹	55-18-5	CA	1.0×10^{-51}	Nitrosamine — chloramination byproduct; also rubber, leather and metalworking-fluid industries.
108	n-Propylbenzene	103-65-1	CA	0.26	Aromatic hydrocarbon from petroleum refining and fuel. Sources: fuel storage and dispensing, solvent use, refinery effluent.

No.	Constituent	CAS No.	State(s)	Health Advisory Level (mg/L)	Common Uses and Likely Sources
109	NEtFOSA	4151-50-2	WI	4.0×10^{-6}	PFOS precursor from surface treatments.
110	NEtFOSAA ¹	2991-50-6	WI	4.0×10^{-6}	PFOS precursor, AFFF and coatings.
111	NEtFOSE	1691-99-2	WI	4.0×10^{-6}	PFOS precursor used in paper coating.
112	Nitrobenzene	98-95-3	WI	3.5×10^{-4}	Aniline and dye manufacture, explosives production.
113	Nitrosodiphenylamine, N-	86-30-6	MN	0.07	Nitrosamine — chloramination byproduct; also rubber, leather and metalworking-fluid industries.
114	Nonylphenol	84852-15-3	MN	0.02	Breakdown product of nonylphenol ethoxylate surfactants. Sources: textile mills, laundries, detergent manufacture. Endocrine active.
115	Norflurazon	27314-13-2	WI	0.015	Herbicide. Sources: agricultural runoff and tile drainage; rights-of-way and turf application in urban sewersheds.
116	o-Nitrotoluene	88-72-2	WI	1.5×10^{-4}	Munitions or explosives constituent. Sources: ordnance manufacture, military training ranges, demilitarisation sites.
117	o-Toluidine	95-53-4	MN	0.006	Aromatic amine from dye, pigment, rubber and polyurethane manufacture.
118	Octylphenol, 4-tert	140-66-9	MN	0.1	Phenolic compound. Sources: resin and plastics manufacture, disinfectants, refinery and coke-plant effluent, wood preserving.
119	p-Nitrotoluene	99-99-0	WI	0.002	Munitions or explosives constituent. Sources: ordnance manufacture, military training ranges, demilitarisation sites.
120	Perfluorobutane sulfonate (PFBS)	375-73-5; 45187-15-3; 29420-49-3; 68259-10-9; 60453-92-1	MN, WI, CA, MI ³	1.0×10^{-4}	Short-chain PFOS replacement in stain repellents and coatings. Highly mobile, poorly removed by conventional treatment.

No.	Constituent	CAS No.	State(s)	Health Advisory Level (mg/L)	Common Uses and Likely Sources
121	Perfluorobutyrate (PFBA)	375-22-4 ; 45048-62-2	MN, WI ³	0.007	Short-chain degradation product of longer PFAS and a photographic-film chemical. Very mobile; often the most abundant PFAS in groundwater.
122	Perfluorohexane sulfonate (PFHxS) (EPA MCL/MCLG value)	355-46-4 ; 108427-53-8; 3871-99-6	MN, WI, CA, MI ³	3.0 × 10⁻⁶	AFFF firefighting foam and stain-resistant treatments. Strongly associated with airport and fire-training sewersheds.
123	Perfluorohexanoate (PFHxA)	307-24-4 ; 92612-52-7; 21615-47-4; 2923-26-4	MN, WI, CA, MI ³	2.0 × 10⁻⁴	Short-chain PFOA replacement in textile, paper and food-packaging coatings. Increasingly the dominant PFAS in modern industrial discharge.
124	PFAS6 (sum of six)	—	MA	2.0 × 10⁻⁵	Six-compound PFAS sum. Sources as for the individual compounds: AFFF, plating, coatings, landfill leachate.
125	PFDA	335-76-2	WI	3.0 × 10⁻⁴	Long-chain PFAS from fluoropolymer manufacture and AFFF.
126	PFDxA	307-55-1	WI	5.0 × 10⁻⁴	Long-chain PFAS, textile and paper coatings.
127	PFNA	375-95-1	WI, NJ, MI ³	6.0 × 10⁻⁶	Fluoropolymer processing aid and AFFF component. Same sources as PFOA; also textile and food-packaging coatings.
128	PFTeA	376-06-7	WI	0.01	Long-chain PFAS, industrial coatings.
129	PFUnA	2058-94-8	WI	0.003	Long-chain PFAS, coatings and AFFF.
130	Propylene glycol	57-55-6	WI	25	Aircraft de-icing fluid, food and pharmaceutical excipient. Sources: airports, food processing.

No.	Constituent	CAS No.	State(s)	Health Advisory Level (mg/L)	Common Uses and Likely Sources
131	Pyraclostrobin	175013-18-0	MN	0.1	Insecticide or fungicide. Sources: agricultural runoff; some turf and structural uses reach urban sewersheds.
132	Pyroxasulfone	447399-55-5	MN	0.04	Herbicide. Sources: agricultural runoff and tile drainage; rights-of-way and turf application in urban sewersheds.
133	Pyroxasulfone M	1379794-40-7	MN	0.04	Herbicide. Sources: agricultural runoff and tile drainage; rights-of-way and turf application in urban sewersheds.
134	Pyroxasulfone M3	1379794-41-8	MN	0.04	Herbicide. Sources: agricultural runoff and tile drainage; rights-of-way and turf application in urban sewersheds.
135	Quinoline	91-22-5	MN	3.0×10^{-5}	Coal-tar and creosote constituent; wood-treating and coke-plant sites.
136	Saflufenacil	372137-35-4	WI	0.46	Herbicide. Sources: agricultural runoff and tile drainage; rights-of-way and turf application in urban sewersheds.
137	sec-Butylbenzene	135-98-8	CA	0.26	Aromatic hydrocarbon from petroleum refining and fuel. Sources: fuel storage and dispensing, solvent use, refinery effluent.
138	Sodium	7440-23-5	WI	20	Water softening regeneration brine, road salt, natural. Elevated by ion exchange.
139	Sulfamethazine (and sodium salt)	57-68-1	MN	0.1	Metal. Sources: electroplating and metal finishing, alloy manufacture, corrosion of plumbing and infrastructure; many also occur naturally in groundwater.
140	Sulfamethoxazole	723-46-6	MN	0.1	Sulfonamide antibiotic. A standard PPCP indicator compound in reuse monitoring; sources are domestic sewage and hospitals.
141	Sulfentrazone	122836-35-5	MN, WI ³	0.06	Herbicide. Sources: agricultural runoff and tile drainage; rights-of-way and turf application in urban sewersheds.
142	Sulfentrazone 3-Carboxylic Acid	134391-01-8	MN	0.06	Herbicide. Sources: agricultural runoff and tile drainage; rights-of-way and turf application in urban sewersheds.
143	TAME (tert-amyl methyl ether)	994-05-8	MA	0.09	Ether solvent or fuel oxygenate. Sources: fuel storage, chemical manufacture, laboratory use.
144	tert-Butylbenzene	98-06-6	CA	0.26	Aromatic hydrocarbon from petroleum refining and fuel. Sources: fuel storage and dispensing, solvent use, refinery effluent.

No.	Constituent	CAS No.	State(s)	Health Advisory Level (mg/L)	Common Uses and Likely Sources
145	Tertiary Butyl Alcohol (TBA)	75-65-0	CA, MA ³	0.012	Industrial alcohol or glycol. Sources: solvents, de-icing fluid, antifreeze, pharmaceutical and food processing.
146	Tetrahydrofuran	109-99-9	MN	0.6	THF — PVC cement, polymer solvent. Sources: plastic pipe fabrication, pharma.
147	Thiamethoxam	153719-23-4	MN, WI ³	0.12	Neonicotinoid seed treatment and turf insecticide.
148	Thiencarbazone-methyl	317815-83-1	WI	10	Herbicide. Sources: agricultural runoff and tile drainage; rights-of-way and turf application in urban sewersheds.
149	Tin	7440-31-5	MN	4	Metal. Sources: electroplating and metal finishing, alloy manufacture, corrosion of plumbing and infrastructure; many also occur naturally in groundwater.
150	Tributyl phosphate ¹	126-73-8	MN	0.004¹	Antifoam, hydraulic fluid and nuclear-fuel solvent extractant.
151	Triclocarban	101-20-2	MN	0.1	Antibacterial bar-soap agent. Domestic sewage and biosolids.
152	Triclosan	3380-34-5	MN	0.05	Antibacterial in soaps and toothpaste; restricted in US hand soap since 2016. Domestic sewage, declining over time.
153	Trimethylbenzene, 1,2,3-	526-73-8	MN	0.03	Aromatic hydrocarbon from petroleum refining and fuel. Sources: fuel storage and dispensing, solvent use, refinery effluent.
154	Trinitrobenzene, 1,3,5-	99-35-4	MN	3.0 × 10⁻⁴	Munitions or explosives constituent. Sources: ordnance manufacture, military training ranges, demilitarisation sites.
155	Tris(1,3-dichloroisopropyl)phosphate (TDCPP) ¹	13674-87-8	MN	8.0 × 10⁻⁴¹	Organophosphate flame retardant or plasticiser. Sources: furniture foam, textiles, floor polish, landfill leachate, domestic sewage.
156	Tris(2-butoxyethyl)phosphate (TBEP)	78-51-3	MN	0.03	Organophosphate flame retardant or plasticiser. Sources: furniture foam, textiles, floor polish, landfill leachate, domestic sewage.
157	Tris(2-chloroethyl) phosphate (TCEP) ¹	115-96-8	MN	0.005¹	Organophosphate flame retardant or plasticiser. Sources: furniture foam, textiles, floor polish, landfill leachate, domestic sewage.
158	Turpentine	8006-64-2	WI	0.1	Petroleum hydrocarbon fraction. Sources: fuel storage and dispensing, vehicle maintenance, refinery effluent.
159	Vanadium	7440-62-2	MN, CA ³	0.05	Steel alloying, catalysts, petroleum-refining residue; also natural in the Southwest.

No.	Constituent	CAS No.	State(s)	Health Advisory Level (mg/L)	Common Uses and Likely Sources
160	Venlafaxine - free base and HCl salt	93413-69-5	MN	0.01	Antidepressant, persistent through conventional treatment. Domestic sewage; a common reuse indicator compound.

Footnote 1 — Health Advisory Levels Set below known Method Reporting Limits

For 13 constituents listed, the state health-based value lies beneath the known reporting limits of the best available analytical methods. Refer to the rule regarding proposing health advisory levels, action, and alert levels for constituents that fall under this case.

Footnote 2 — Aminonitrotoluene Isomers

Wisconsin establishes a single Health Advisory Level of 0.004 mg/L for the SUM of the five aminonitrotoluene isomers, not for each isomer individually. The five isomers — 2-amino-3-nitrotoluene, 2-amino-4-nitrotoluene, 2-amino-6-nitrotoluene, 4-amino-2-nitrotoluene and 4-amino-3-nitrotoluene — are listed separately in the table so that each can be identified by name and CAS number, but the value shown against each is the value for the sum. Compliance is determined by adding the measured concentrations of all five isomers and comparing the total against 0.004 mg/L. The value must not be applied to each isomer independently.

Footnote 3 — Conflicting Health Advisory Levels Between States

Where more than one state establishes a value for the same constituent, the lower, most protective state value is carried forward.

Notes

- This table lists only constituents absent from the 2018 Edition of the EPA Drinking Water Standards and Health Advisories Tables. Where EPA publishes a value, the federal value governs.
- Health Advisory Levels are expressed in milligrams per litre. Every value is adopted as published by the source state, on that state's own accepted cancer risk basis. Values are not normalized to a common risk level; see the Method section.
- A constituent marked with a superscript 2 is one of five aminonitrotoluene isomers governed by a single summed Health Advisory Level. See Footnote 2.
- The Common Uses and Likely Sources column is informational, is provided to support source-control and monitoring planning, and does not form part of the adopted standard.
- Four constituents with a published state value but no such method are not listed: aminomethylphosphonic acid (AMPA), Eosine OJ, perfluorooctadecanoic acid (PFODA) and Phloxine B.

This document was prepared with the assistance of artificial intelligence tools. All content has been reviewed, verified, and approved by ADEQ subject matter experts. Pursuant to applicable Arizona law governing the use of artificial intelligence in the preparation of government documents, this disclosure is provided for transparency.