Screening Quick Reference Tables

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Because trace elements are naturally occurring compounds, concentrations reflective of non-anthropogenically impacted, or "background," are provided in addition to toxicological benchmarks. For screening, trace element levels may be compared to the geometric mean (and range) observed in natural soils in the U.S. Further comparisons to regional values is encouraged.

Promulgated criteria or standards for sediments or soils are generally not available in the U.S. For screening purposes, contaminant levels in solids (sediment or soil) may be compared to benchmarks representative of different characterizations of ecological risk. They should ***not*** be applied without a reasonable understanding of their development, their performance, and their limitations.

The NOAA SQuiRTs include multiple sediment screening values to help portray a spectrum of concentrations which have been associated with various probabilities of adverse biological effects. This spectrum ranges from presumably nearly non-toxic to toxic levels. For instance, if all analytes screen below lower-threshold values (for example, TELs), this suggests, with a high degree of confidence, that a sample with these levels of contaminants has a low probability of being toxic, as tested through standard bioassays. Conversely, exceeding lower thresholds does ***not*** necessarily predict toxicity. Comparison to higher toxicity thresholds (for example, PELs) identifies compounds which are more probably present at elevated, toxic levels.

Sources of benchmarks for sediment were chosen primarily on the basis of representing a fairly unique approach for their derivation. A major exception is the "Consensus TEC/PEC" values: these values are simply averages of other existing benchmarks (mostly those appearing in the SQuiRT cards). The consensus TEC/PECs are provided here merely as a service.

For soil- and sediment-associated contaminants, dry weight concentrations are screened directly against published benchmarks. Some benchmarks are available only on a Total Organic Carbon (TOC) normalized basis, and are footnoted as such. Separate values are provided for either freshwater and estuarine or marine sediments.

For freshwater sediments, the Upper Effects Threshold (UET) was derived by NOAA as the lowest AET from a compilation of endpoint analogous to the marine AET endpoints. The UETs for organic contaminants are generally listed for a sediment containing 1% TOC.

This version of the SQuiRT cards adds a section on the composition of PCBs. A characterization of Aroclors by their degree of chlorination and congener patterns may aid in *preliminary* exploration of source type. Definitive Aroclor assignment should only be conducted by a qualified chemist.

To express cumulative toxicity from mixtures of dioxins and furans, Toxic Equivalency Factors are included in this version of the SQuiRT cards. Absolute concentrations can be multiplied by the TEF potency factors and the products then summed to derive total toxicity.

Every effort has been made to ensure accuracy in these SQuiRT cards. However, NOAA is not liable for errors in original sources or revision of values. These screening values are subject to change as new data become available. The SQuiRT cards may be freely reproduced and distributed, if they are distributed in their entirety, without modification, and properly credited to NOAA.

The SQuiRT cards should be cited as:

"Buchman, M. F., 2008. NOAA Screening Quick Reference Tables, NOAA OR&R Report 08-1, Seattle WA, Office of Response and Restoriation Division, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, 34 pages."

34831

Screening Quick Reference Table
Options for Selection of Analytical Methods: Organics

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COMPOUNDS	FIELD METHODS	GC/MS METHOD	SPECIFIC DETECTION METHOD	HPLC METHOD	EXTRACTION METHODS		CLEANUP METHOD
					WATER	SOIL/SEDIMENT	
Aromatic and Halogenated Volatiles		8260B	8021B		5021 5030B 5032	5021 5032 5035	
Carbamates				8318 8321B	8318 8321B	8318 8321B	8318
Chlorinated Dioxins and Furans			8280B 8290A		8280B 8290A	8280B 8290A 3545A	8280B 8290A
Chlorinated Hydrocarbons		8270D	8121		3510C 3520C 3535A	3540C 3550B	3620B 3640A
Chlorinated Phenoxyacids	4015 (0.1 ppm)	8270D 2	8151A	8321B	8151A 8321B 3535A	8321B 8151A 3545A 3580A	8151A 3620B
Haloethers		8270D	8111		3510C 3520C	3540C 3545 3550B	3620B 3640A
Nitriles and Amides		8260B	8031 8032A 8033	8315 8316	5030B — 5032 8031 8032A 8316	5031 5032 5035	8032A
Nitroaromatics and Ketones		8270D	8091	8330A	3510C 3520C 3535A	3540C 3545 3550B	3620B 3640A
Nitroaromatics (Explosives)	4050 (0.5 ppm) 4051 8515 (1 ppm)			8330A - 8332	8330A — 8332	8330A — 8332	8330A — 8332 3620B
Nitrosamines		8270D	8070A		3510C 3520C 8070A	3540C 3545 3550B 8070A	3610B 3620B 3640A 8070A
Non-Halogenated Volatiles		8260B	8015B		5030B — 5032	5021 5031 5032 5035	
Organochlorines	4040 — 4042 (0.2 to 20 ppm)	8270D 2	8081B 8275A		3510C 3520C 3535A	3540C 3545A 3550B 3562	3620B 3630C 3640A 3660
Organophosphates		8270D 2	8141B	8321B	3510C 3520C 3535A	3540C 3545A 3550B	3620B
PAHs	4035 (1 ppm)	8270D	8100 8275A	8310	3510C 3520C	3540C 3545 3550B 3561	3610B 3630 3640A 3650B
PCBs	4020 (5 ppm) 9078 (2 ppm)	8270D 2	8082A 8275A		3510C 3520C 3535A	3540C 3545A 3550B 3665A 3562	3620B 3630C 3640A 3660 3665A
Phenolics	4010A (0.5 ppm)	8270D	8041		3510C 3520C	3540C 3545 3550B	3630 3640A 3650B 8041
Phthalates		8270D	8061A		3510C 3520C 3535A	3540C 3545 3550B	3610B 3620B 3640A
Semi-Volatile Organics		8270D			3510C 3520C 3535A	3540C 3545A 3550B	3640A 3650B 3660
Total Organic Halides (TOX)			9020B 9022		9020B 9022		
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons	4030 (5 ppm) 9074		8015B				
Volatile Organics		8260B	8015B 8021B		5030B — 5032	5021 5031 5032 5035	

Sources

All method numbers refer to EPA SW-846, Update III, with changes as proposed in Update IV.

Options shown are generally for chemical classes; more detailed information may be available for specific compounds

GC/MS methods allow for scanning a broad range of volatile and semi-volatile compounds, but suffer from interference and higher detection limits.

Specific determination methods and HPLC methods allow for more precise determinations of specific compounds of interest.

1 Series 4000 are immunoassays and are for specific compounds within these classes (i.e., 2,4-D, TNT, RDX, and PCP). Soil detection limits are in parentheses.
2 This is not a method of choice, but rather a confirmatory method.

Screening Quick Reference Table
Options for Selection of Analytical Methods: Inorganics

These tables were developed for screening purposes only: they do not represent official NOAA policy and do not constitute criteria or clean-up levels. All attempts have been made to ensure accuracy; however, NOAA is not liable for errors. Values are subject to changes as new data become available.

TRACE ELEMENT	OTHER[1]	FLAME AA	FURNANCE AA	ICP	EXTRACTION METHODS	
					WATER	SOIL/SEDIMENT
Aluminum (Al)	6800	7020		6010B 6020A	3005A 3010A 3015A	3050B 3051A
Antimony (Sb)	6200(55) 6800	7040	7041 7062[3]	6010B 6020A	3005A 3015A	3050B 3051A
Arsenic (As)	6200(60) 7063 7061A[3]		7060 7062[3]	6010B 6020A	3005A 3010A 3015A 7063	3050B 3051A
Barium (Ba)	6200(60) 6800	7080A	7081[3]	6010B 6020A	3005A 3010A 3015A	3050B 3051A
Beryllium (Be)		7090	7091	6010B 6020A	3005A 3010A 3015A 3020A	3050B 3051A
Cadmium (Cd)	6200 6800	7130	7131A	6010B 6020A	3005A 3010A 3015A 3020A	3050B 3051A
Calcium (Ca)	6200 6800	7140		6010B 6020A	3005A 3010A 3015A	3050B 3051A
Chromium (CR), total	6200(200) 6800	7190	7191	6010B 6020A	3005A 3010A 3015A 3020A	3050B 3051A
Chromium+6 (Cr+6)	7195 — 7199[3]				7195 - 7199	3060A
Cobalt (Co)	6200(330)	7200	7201	6010B 6020A	3005A 3010A 3015A 3020A	3050B 3051A
Copper (Cu)	6200(85) 6800	7210	7211[3]	6010B 6020A	3005A 3010A 3015A	3050B 3051A
Iron (Fe)	6200 6 800	7380	7381[3]	6010B 6020A	3005A 3010A 3015A	3050B 3051A
Lead (Pb)	6200(45) 6800	7420	7421	6010B 6020A	3005A 3010A 3015A 3020A	3051A
Magnesium (Mg)	6800	7450		6010B 6020A	3005A 3010A 3015A	3050B 3051A
Manganese (Mn)	6200(240)	7460	7461	6010B 6020A	3005A 3010A 3015A	3050B 3051A
Mercury (Hg)	4500(0.5) 6200 6800 7470A 7471B 7472 7473 7474[3]			6020A	7470A 7472 3015A	3051A 7471B 7473 7474
Molybdenum (Mo)	6200(25) 6800	7480	7481	6010B	3005A 3010A 3015A 3020A	3050B 3051A
Nickel (Ni)	6200(100) 6800	7520	7521	6010B 6020A	3005A 3010A 3015A	3050B 3051A
Potassium (K)	6200 6800	7610		6010B 6020A	3005A 3010A 3015A	3050B 3051A
Selenium (Se)	6200 6800 7741A 7742[3]		7740	6010B 6020A	3005A 3010A 3015A	3050B 3051A
Silver (Ag)	6200 6800	7760A	7761[3]	6010B 6020A	3005A 3015A	3051A 7760 7761
Sodium (Na)		7770		6010B 6020A	3005A 3010A 3015A	3050B 3051A
Strontium (Sr)	6200(30) 6800	7780		6010B	3015A	3050B 3051A
Thallium (Tl)	6200 6800	7840	7841	6010B 6020A	3005A 3010A 3015A 3020A	3050B 3051A
Tin (Sn)	6200(85)	7870				
Vanadium (V)	6200 6800	7910	7911	6010B 6020A	3005A 3010A 3015A 3020A	3050B 3051A
Zinc (Zn)	6200(80) 6800	7950	7951[3]	6010B 6020A	3005A 3010A 3015A	3050B 3051A
Cyanide (HCN)	9010B — 9014[3]					

Sources

All method numbers refer to EPA SW-846, Volume III with changes as proposed for Volume IV.

ICP's advantage is that it allows simultaneous or rapid sequential determination of many elements, but suffers from interferences. AA determinations are normally completed as single element analyses. ICP and Flame AA have comparable detection limits (within a factor of 4), but ICP-MS (6020A) can drastically improve the detection limits (e.g., an order of magnitude lower). Furnace AA generally exhibits lower detection limits than ICP or Flame-AA, and offers more control over unwanted matrix components. X-RAY and immunoassays allow field determinations.

1 Method 6200 is Portable X-Ray; 6800 is Elemental/Isotope Mass Spec.; 4500 is Immunoassay; 7063 is ASV; where available, soil detection limits in ppm are in parentheses.
2 Except as noted, most individual procedures are proposed to be integrated into Method 7000B or 7010.
3 Includes various methods. Follow the extraction procedure detailed in the individual determinative method.

Screening Quick Reference Tables for Sample Collection and Storage

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MATERIAL	CONTAINER	PRESERVATION	MAXIMUM HOLDING TIME	SAMPLE SIZE
INORGANICS				
Chromium^{+6} (Cr^{+6})	P,G	Cool, 4°C	24 hours	400 mL/200 g
Mercury (Hg)	P,G	HNO_3, to pH <2	28 days	400 mL/200 g
Metals, except Cr^{+6} and Hg	P,G	HNO_3, to pH <2	6 months	600 mL/200 g
Cyanide by method no. 9010	P,G	Cool 4°C, pH >12 See method 9010	14 days	1,000 mL
Alpha, Beta, and Radium Radiation	P,G	HNO_3 to pH <2	6 months	1,000 mL
ORGANICS				
Benzidines	G, TLC	Cool, 4°C	7 days until extraction, 40 days after extraction	1,000 mL
Chlorinated Hydrocarbons	G, TLC	Cool, 4°C[3]	7 days until extraction, 40 days after extraction	1,000 mL
Dioxins and Furans	G, TLC	Cool, 4°C[3]	30 days until extraction, 45 days after extraction	1,000 mL
Haloethers	G, TLC	Cool, 4°C[3]	7 days until extraction, 40 days after extraction	1,000 mL
Nitrites	G, TLC	Cool, 4°C[3]	14 days	
Nitrosamines	G, TLC	Cool, 4°C[3]	7 days until extraction, 40 days after extraction	1,000 mL
Nitroaromatics and Cyclic Ketones	G, TLC	Cool, 4°C[3]	7 days until extraction, 40 days after extraction	1,000 mL
OIL And GREASE	G	Cool, 4°C[2]	28 days	1,000 mL
TOTAL Organic Carbon, By Method No. 9060	P,G	Cool, 4°C[2] store in the dark	28 days	100 mL
TOTAL Organic Halides By Method No. 9020/9021	G, TLC	Cool, 4°C[2]	28 days	500 mL
PCBs	G, TLC	Cool, 4°C	7 days until extraction, 40 days after extraction	1,000 mL/250 mL
Pesticides	G, TLC	Cool 4°C,	7 days until extraction, 40 days after extraction	1,000 mL/250 mL
Phenols	G, TLC	Cool, 4°C[3]	7 days until extraction, 40 days after extraction	1,000 mL
Phthalate Esters	G, TLC	Cool, 4°C	7 days until extraction, 40 days after extraction	1,000 mL
Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons	G, TLC	Cool, 4°C[3] store in the dark	7 days until extraction, 40 days after extraction	1,000 mL/250 mL
Purgeable Aromatic Hydrocarbons	VOA	Cool, 4°C[2,3]	14 days	40 mL
Purgeable Halocarbons	VOA	Cool, 4°C[3]	14 days	40 mL

Sources

EPA SW846

1 P - Polyethylene; G - Amber glass containers; TLC - Teflon-lined cap; VOA - Volatile organic analyte vial of amber glass with teflon-lined septum.
2 Adjust to pH <2 with H_2SO_4, HCl, or solid $NaHSO_4$
3 Free chlorine must be removed before addition of HCl by exact addition of $Na_2S_2O_3$

Screening Quick Reference Tables for Composition by Carbon Range

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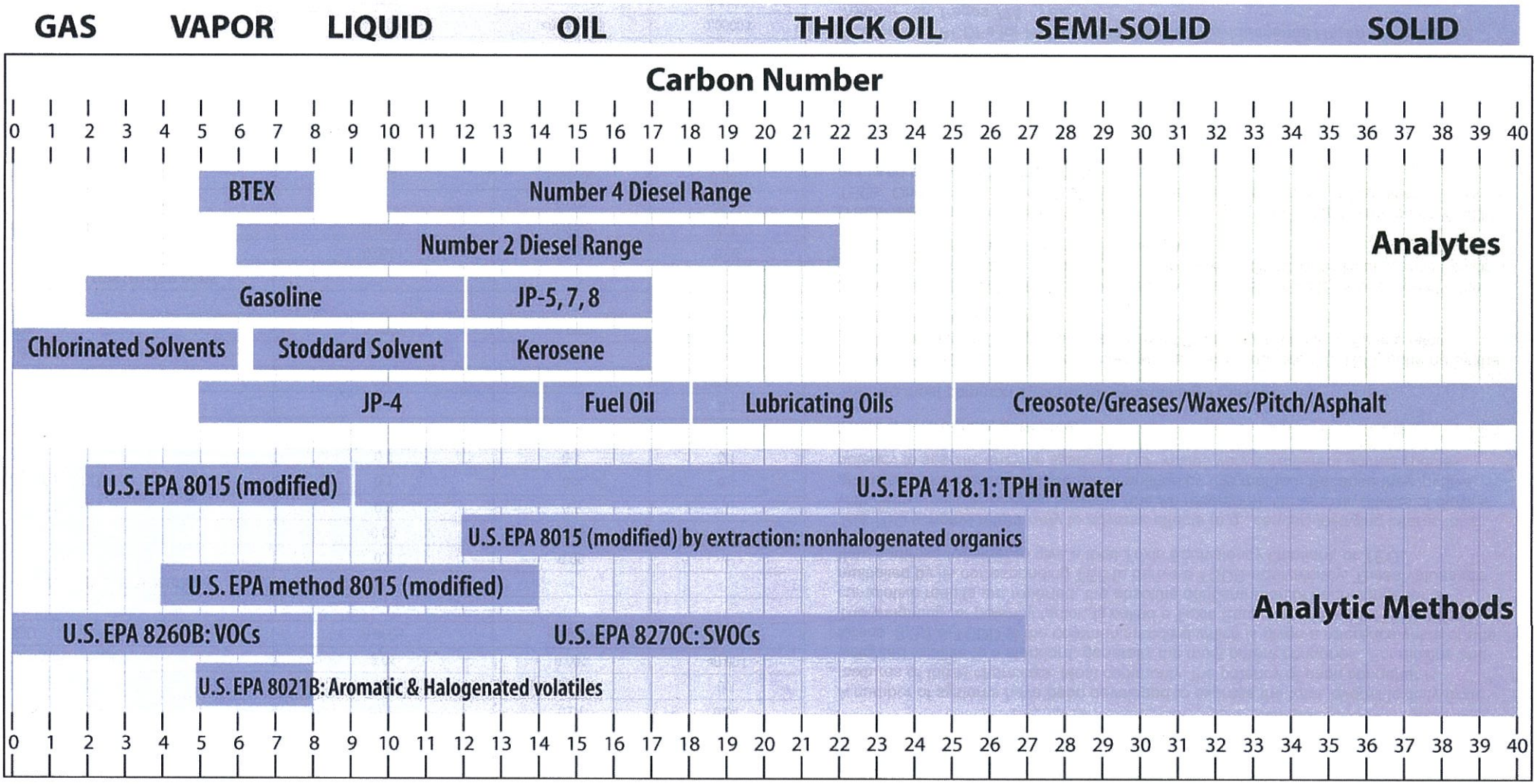

Carbon ranges are approximate: actual carbon ranges for a specific product are dependent upon the distillation process of the exact source.

Analytic Methods generally refer to EPA SW-846 methods (www.epa.gov/SW-846/index.htm)

Screening Quick Reference Table for Toxic Equivalency Factors

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Compound	2005 Mammals / human TEF	1998 Fish TEF	1998 Avian TEF
CHLORINATED DIBENZO-P-DIOXINS			
2,3,7,8-TCDD	1	1	1
1,2,3,7,8-PeCDD	1	1	1
1,2,3,4,7,8-HxCDD	0.1	0.5	0.05
1,2,3,6,7,8-HxCDD	0.1	0.01	0.01
1,2,3,7,8,9-HxCDD	0.1	0.01	0.1
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDD	0.01	0.001	<0.001
OCDD	0.0003	<0.0001	< 0.0001
CHLORINATED DIBENZOFURANS			
2,3,7,8-TCDF	0.1	0.05	1
1,2,3,7,8-PeCDF	0.03	0.05	0.1
2,3,4,7,8-PeCDF	0.3	0.5	1
1,2,3,4,7,8-HxCDF	0.1	0.1	0.1
1,2,3,6,7,8-HxCDF	0.1	0.1	0.1
1,2,3,7,8,9-HxCDF	0.1	0.1	0.1
2,3,4,6,7,8-HxCDF	0.1	0.1	0.1
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDF	0.01	0.01	0.01
1,2,3,4,7,8,9-HpCDF	0.01	0.01	0.01
OCDF	0.0003	<0.0001	0.0001
NON-ORTHO-SUBSTITUTED PCBS			
3,3#,4,4#-tetraCB (PCB 77)	0.0001	0.0001	0.05
3,4,4#,5-tetraCB (PCB 81)	0.0003	0.0005	0.1
3,3#,4,4#,5-pentaCB (PCB 126)	0.1	0.005	0.1
3,3#,4,4#,5,5#-hexaCB (PCB 169)	0.03	0.00005	0.001
MONO-ORTHO-SUBSTITUTED PCBs			
2,3,3#, 4,4#-pentaCB (PCB 105)	0.00003	<0.000005	0.0001
2,3,4,4#,5-pentaCB (PCB 114)	0.00003	<0.000005	0.0001
2,3#,4,4#,5-pentaCB (PCB 118)	0.00003	<0.000005	0.00001
2# ,3,4,4# ,5-pentaCB (PCB 123)	0.00003	<0.000005	0.00001
2,3,3#, 4,4#,5-hexaCB (PCB 156)	0.00003	<0.000005	0.0001
2,3,3#,4,4#,5#-hexaCB (PCB 157)	0.00003	<0.000005	0.0001
2,3#,4,4#,5,5#-hexaCB (PCB 167)	0.00003	<0.000005	0.00001
2,3,3#, 4,4#, 5,5#-heptaCB (PCB 189)	0.00003	<0.000005	0.00001

It has been well established that 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD), and other chlorinated dioxins, furans, and even PCBs with a similar planar chemical structures are capable of inducing similar toxicity, such as carcinogenicity. Since these compounds generally are observed in mixtures, it is desirable to be able to express the cumulative, overall toxicity of the mixture. However, since each of these congeners does not exhibit the same degree, or potency, of toxicity, some manipulations of raw concentrations are required to express total toxicity.

A number of systems have been developed to express the total, overall toxicity from mixtures of these chemicals. Most commonly, the potency of each congener is weighted relative to a standard, generally the most potent congener. For dioxins and furans, 2,3,7,8-TCDD is the common standard which is given a reference value of one. The weighting, or potency factor, is called a Toxic Equivalency Factor (TEF). When cumulative results are reported, the absolute concentration of each congener is multiplied by its corresponding TEF to derive a TCDD-equivalency. These values are then summed together to give a total Toxic Equivalency Quotient, or TEQ.

The TEQ scheme refers ***only*** to adverse effects (e.g., cancer) following interactions with certain cellular enzyme systems (the Ah receptors). Other toxic effects of dioxins and dioxin-like compounds are not quantified by this method. Because they involve potency to specific enzyme systems, TEF values vary for different animal species.

There are two main schemes:

The two most common systems for determining TEQs are:

1) **I-TEF and I-TEQ:** The older International Toxic Equivalent (I-TEQ) scheme by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) initially set up in 1989 and later extended and updated.

2) **WHO-TEF and WHO-TEQ** (also referred to as TEF or TEQ): More recently, the World Health Organization (WHO) suggested modified Toxic Equivalency Factor (TEF) values for human risk assessment.

ITEQs are most common in North America, while Asia and Europe tend to use WHO-TEQs. On average, the result of TEQ-calculations is about 10% higher when I-TEFs are used compared to when WHO-TEFs are used.

Potency in fish reflects mainly rainbow trout: potency for birds is mainly derived from chickens.

Sources

Van den Berg, M., and others. 1998. "Toxic Equivalency Factors (TEFs) for PCBs, PCDDs, and PCDFs for Humans and Wildlife." *Environmental Health Perspectives*. Volume 106. Pages 775 - 792.

Van den Berg, M., and others. 2006. "The 2005 World Health Organization Re-evaluation of Human and Mammalian Toxic Equivalency Factors for Dioxins and Dioxin-like Compounds." *Toxicological Sciences* 93(2):223-241.

Screening Quick Reference Table for PCB Composition

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Degree of Chlorination	A1221 Wt %	A1232 Wt %	A1016 Wt %	A1242 Wt %	A1248 Wt %	A1254 Wt %	A1260 Wt %	A1262 Wt %
Biphenyl	11.7 [a]	6.2 [a]						
∑1 Cl	65.5	31.3	Tr (#1, 3)	Tr (#1, 3)				
∑2 Cl	30.0	26.1	15.2	11.5	Tr (#7, 8)			
∑3 Cl	3.5	21.7	58.2	51.0	21.8	2.1		
∑4 Cl	Tr	15.0	26.5	29.0	60.2	14.3	Tr (#52, 70, 74)	Tr (#52, 70, 74)
∑5 Cl	Tr (#95)	5.8	Tr (#91, 95, 102)	8.5	17.1	53.2	8.2	3.5
∑6 Cl				Tr (#136, 138)	0.8	26.6	47.2	31.6
∑7 Cl					Tr	3.8	37.6	45.8
∑8 Cl						Tr (#202)	6.3	17.7
∑9 Cl							0.7	1.3
Total	99.1%	99.94%	99.95%	100%	99.93%	99.95%	100.01%	99.98%
Prominent congeners [b]	1 3 8 4 15 6	1 8 3 4 15 28	18 28 8 31 33 16	18 28 31 8 33 16	66 70 64 28 52 60	118 110 101 95 138 153	180 138 149 187 174 170	180 153187 149 174 203
Unique congener	#11 Tr					#137	#189 Tr	
Peak Range [c]	1-48	1-74	2-50	2-82	8-106	8-107	31.1-117	31.1-117
Ratio #118:203 [d]	Neither	No #203	Neither	No #203	73	370 - 1230	0.3 – 0.5	0.1
Ratio #31:118 [e]	No #118	4.3	No #118	8.5 - 9.2	2.1	0.01 – 0.04	0.1	No #31
Wt % of #153 [f]				0.1 - 0.14	Tr - 0.52	4.7-6.1	11.0 – 12.2	
Additional Information		~ 1:1 mix of 1221-1242	Distillation of 1242					

Notes

Commercial PCBs were manufactured by chlorination of biphenyl to produce complex mixtures (Aroclors in the USA and Great Britain, Clophens in Germany, or Kanechlors in Japan), each containing 60 to 90 different molecular species *(congeners)* and a specified weight percent of chlorine (for example, 54% in Aroclor 1254). There are 209 distinct congener structures possible, of which about 140 to 150 have been detected at significant levels in commercial PCBs.

Congener distributions in environmental samples roughly resemble those of the parent commercial mixtures, but are often modified due to evaporation, water extraction, microbial oxidation or dechlorination, photochemical dechlorination or differential biological uptake and metabolism. Compositional modification from original Aroclor patterns increases in biotic samples with trophic level. Still, it is often useful or necessary to attempt distinguishing the parent mixture released. The following information is presented to provide assistance with initial, preliminary evaluation of Aroclor. *Aroclor assignment should be conducted only by qualified chemists.*

Total PCBs can be characterized by two primary methods – the sum of congeners, or, the sum of estimates of individual Aroclor concentrations. In lower trophic level samples, these two methods provide approximately equal estimates of total PCBs. At higher trophic levels, analyses of samples tend to overestimate total PCBs by as much as 2-fold using the sum of Aroclor method, due to an overestimation of Aroclor 1254.

Tr - Individual congeners are at trace levels - 0.05 to 0.5% each - and are not included in totals.
- Refers to IUPAC congener number. IUPAC #s 107, 108, 109, 199, 200, 201 correspond to BZ#s 108, 109, 107, 201, 199, and 200, respectively.
a – Biphenyl figures are not reflected in congener weight percentages.
b – The six most prominent peaks listed by IUPAC congener number.
c – In the 118 peak numbering system, peak 1 is biphenyl.
d – This ratio is often used as an indicator for Aroclor 1260.
e – This ratio is often used as an indicator for Aroclor 1248.
f – Congener 153 is persistent in biota and abundantly present in higher chlorinated Aroclors and so provides a degree of modification estimate for biotic samples (increasing modification with decreasing PD values):

$$PD_{153} = \left[\frac{\#153_{theory} - \#153_{sample}}{\#153_{sample}}\right] * 100$$

Screening Quick Reference Tables for Organic in Water and Soil

These tables were developed for internal use for screening purposes only: they do not represent official NOAA policy and do not constitute criteria or clean-up levels. All attempts have been made to ensure accuracy; however, NOAA is not liable for errors. Values are subject to changes as new data become available.

Sources

1 – Entry is lower of current VROM Environmental Quality standards or the updated RIVM Environmental Risk Limits. Risk limits are typically divided by 100 to derive the Target value; this computation has been done here.
Dutch Target/Intervention: E.M.J. Verbruggen, R. Posthumus and A.P. van Wezel, 2001. Ecotoxicological Serious Risk Concentrations for soil, sediment, and (ground)water: updated proposal for first series of compounds. Nat. Inst. Public Health and the Env., and subsequent updates as published elsewhere.
Min. Housing, Spatial Plan. And the Env., 2000. Annexes Circular on target values and intervention values for soil remediations.

2 – Primary entry is the US EPA MCL value, followed by the lower of appropriate WHO, Canadian, or British Columbia guidelines.
Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs): http://www.epa.gov/safewater/index.html
W – World Health Organization's (WHO) Drinking water guidelines: http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/dwq/en/
C – Canadian Environmental Quality Guidelines for Community Water, Summary Table Update 2002: http://www.ccme.ca
BC – British Columbia Water Quality Guidelines (either working or recommended): http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/wat/wq/

3 – Primary entry is the US Ambient Water Quality Criteria, followed by the lowest of Tier II SAVs or available standards or guidelines.
Lowest Observable Effect Levels (LOELs) previously published by EPA are also included since these essentially were the basis for many state standards.
EPA Ambient water Quality Criteria (AWQC): http://www.epa.gov/waterscience/criteria/aqlife.html
T – Tier II Secondary Acute Value: http://www.esd.ornl.gov/programs/ecorisk/tools.html
Eco – EPA EcoUpdate, Ecotox Thresholds, EPA 540/F-95/038
CA – Canadian water Quality Guidelines: http://www.ec.gc.ca/CEQG-RCQE/English/Ceqg/Water/default.cfm
BC – British Columbia Water Quality Guidelines (either working or recommended): http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/wat/wq/
EU – European Union (EU) Environmental Quality Standards: COM(2006) 397 and 398 final.
V – US EPA Region V Ecological Screening Levels: http://www.epa.gov/reg5rcra/ca/edql.htm

4 – Toxicological Benchmarks for Effects on Earthworms: http://www.esd.ornl.gov/programs/ecorisk/tools.html
EPA – Eco-SSL for Invertebrates: http://www.epa.gov/ecotox/ecossl/
Region V Ecological Screening Level for Invertebrates: http://www.epa.gov/reg5rcra/ca/

5 – Entry is lower of either:
Region V Ecological Screening Level for shrew or vole: http://www.epa.gov/reg5rcra/ca/
EPA – Eco-SSL for Mammals: http://www.epa.gov/ecotox/ecossl/

6 – Toxicological Benchmarks for Effects on Terrestrial Plants: http://www.esd.ornl.gov/programs/ecorisk/tools.html
V – EPA Region V Ecological Screening Level for Plants: http://www.epa.gov/reg5rcra/ca/

7 – Entry is lower of either:
M – Toxicological Benchmarks for Effects on Microbes: http://www.esd.ornl.gov/programs/ecorisk/tools.html
A – Eco-SSL for Avian Receptors: http://www.epa.gov/ecotox/ecossl/
D – Entry is lower of current VROM Environmental Quality standards or the updated RIVM Environmental Risk Limits. See #1 above for sources.

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		Target	Intervention		Acute [3]	Chronic [3]	Acute [3]	Chronic [3]				
Trichloroethane, 1,1,1-	71556	0.01	300	200	200 T	11 T	31,200 *	3,120 x 0.1		29,800		70 D
Trichloroethane, 1,1,2-	79005	0.01	130	5	5,200 T	1,200 T 500 V		1,900 NZ		28,600		400 D
Trichloroethene (TCE)		24	500	5		21 CA	2,000 *	200 x 0.1		12,400		100 D
Trichloroethene, 1,1,1-	71556	< 24	< 500	< 5	< 440 T	< 21 CA						< 100 D
Trichloroethene, 1,1,2-	79016	< 24	< 500	< 5	< 440 T	< 21 CA						< 100 D
Trichlorofluoromethane	75694				11,000 *C		12,000 *C	6,400 *C		16,400		
Trichlorophenol, 2,3,5-		< 0.03	< 10			< 18 CA						< 10 D
Trichlorophenol, 2,4,5-	95954	< 0.03	< 10		100 p	63 p	240 p	11 p	9,000	14,100	4,000	< 10 D
Trichlorophenol, 2,4,6-	88062	< 0.03	< 10	5 C		20 NZ 4.9 V			10,000	9,940		< 10 D
Triclorophenols, (sum)	na	0.03	10			18 CA			< 9,000	<9,940	< 4,000	< 10 D
Trichloropropane, 1,2,3-	96184									3,360		
Triethylphosphorothioate [O,O,O-]	126681									818		
Trifluralin	1582098			20 W		0.2 CA		0.1EU				
Trinitrobenzene, 1,3,5-	99354									376		
Trinitrotoluene, 2,4,6-	118967					140 NZ						
Vinyl acetate	108054				280 T	16 T				12,700		
Vinyl chloride	75014	0.01	5	2		930 V				646		10 D
Xylene, m-	108383	< 0.2	< 70		32 T	1.8 T Eco						< 100
Xylene, o-	95476	< 0.2	< 70			350 NZ						< 100
Xylene, p-		< 0.2	< 70									< 100
Xylenes	1330207	0.2	70	10,000	230 T	13 T					10,000 v	100 D

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		Target	Intervention		Acute [3]	Chronic [3]	Acute [3]	Chronic [3]				
Tebuthiuron	34014181			490 BC		1.6 CA 2.2 NZ						
Temephos	3383968					0.05 NZ		0.05 NZ				
Tetrachloroaniline, 2,3,5,6-	3481207		< 10 S						20,000		20,000	
Tetrachlorobenzene, 1,2,3,4-	634662	< 0.01	< 2.5		250 *C	1.8 CA	160 *C	129 *C	10,000			< 30 D
Tetrachlorobenzene, 1,2,3,5-	634902	< 0.01	< 2.5		250 *C		160 *C	129 *C				< 30 D
Tetrachlorobenzene, 1,2,4,5-	95943	< 0.01	< 2.5		250 *C	50 *C 3 V	160 *C	129 *C		2,020		< 30 D
Tetrachlorobenzenes	na	0.01	2.5		250 *C	< 3 V	160 *C	129 *C	< 10,000	< 2,020		< 30 D
Tetrachloroethane, 1,1,1,2-	630206									225,000		
Tetrachloroethane, 1,1,2,2-	79345				2,100 T	111 CA	9,020 *	902 x 0.1		127		
Tetrachloroethylene (Tetrachloroethene; PCE; PER)	127184	0.01	40	5	830 T	98 T 45 V	10,200 *	450 *		9,920		2 D
Tetrachlorophenol, 2,3,4,5-	4901513	< 0.01	< 10			< 1 CA			20,000			< 10 D
Tetrachlorophenol, 2,3,4,6-	58902	< 0.01	< 10	100 C		20 NZ	440 *	44 x 0.1		199		< 10 D
Tetrachlorophenols (sum)	25167833	0.01	10			1 CA			< 20,000	< 199		< 10 D
Tetraethyldithiopyrophosphate	3689245									596		
Tetrahydrofuran	109999	0.5	300									100 D
Tetrahydrothiophene	110010	0.5	5,000									100 D
Thiobencarb	28249776					2.8 NZ						
Thiram	137268					0.2 NZ		0.01 NZ				
Toluene	108883	7	1,000	1,000	120 T	9.8 T 2 CA	6,300 *	215 CA		5,450	200,000	10 D
Toluidine [o-]	95534									2,970		
Toxaphene	8001352			3	0.73	0.0002	0.21	0.0002		119		
Triallate	2303175					0.24 CA						
Tributyltinoxide	56359	<0.05E-16 ng/L	< 0.7		0.46	0.072	0.42	0.0074				< 1 D
Trichloroaniline (multiple isomers)	na		10 S									
Trichloroaniline, 2,4,5-	636306		< 10 S						20,000		20,000	
Trichlorobenzene, 1,2,3-	87616	< 0.10	< 10			8.0 CA			20,000			< 30 D
Trichlorobenzene, 1,2,4-	120821	< 0.10	< 10	70	700 T	24 CA	160 *C	5.4 CA	20,000	11,100		< 30 D
Trichlorobenzenes	12002481	0.01	10	< 70	< 700 T	< 8 CA	160 *C	<5.4 CA	< 20,000	< 11,100		< 30 D

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		Target	Intervention		Acute [3]	Chronic [3]	Acute [3]	Chronic [3]				
Pentachlorobenzene	608935	0.003	1		8.4 T	0.47 T 0.019 V	160 *C	129 *C	20,000	497		< 30 D
Pentachloroethane	76017				7,240 *	1,100 *	390 *	281 *		10,700		
Pentachloronitrobenzene	82688									7,090		
Pentachlorophenol [PCP: at pH 7.8]	87865	0.04	3	1.0	19 ph	15 Ph	13	7.9	6,000	119	3,000	2,100 A
Pentanol, 1-	71410				2,000 T	110 T						
Permethrin	52645531					0.004 CA		0.001 CA				
Phenacetin	62442									11,700		
Phenanthrene	85018	0.003	5		30 p	6.3 p Eco 3.6 V	7.7 p	4.6 p		45,700		
Phenol	108952	0.2	2,000		10,200 *	320 NZ 180 V	5,800 *	400 NZ	30,000	120,000	70,000	1,000,000 M 500 D
Phenylenediamine [p-]	106503									6,160		
Phorate	298022			2 C						0.496		
Phthalates (sum)	na	0.5	5									100 D
Picloram	1918021			500		29 CA						
Picoline, 2-	109068									9,900		
Polychlorinated dibenzofurans	51207319									0.0386		
Pronamide	23950585										13.6 v	
Propanol, 2- (Isopropanol)	67630		31,000 S		130 T	7.5 T						
Propionitrile	107120									49.8		
Propylene glycol	57556					500,000 CA						
Pyrene	129000					0.025 CA	300 *C			78,500		
Pyridine	110861	0.5	30							1,030		100 D
Quinoline	91225					3.4 CA						
Resorcinol (m-dihydroxybenzene)	108463	0.2	600									50 D
Safrole	94597									404		
Silvex (2,4,5-TP)	93721			50							109 v	
Simazine	122349			4		10 CA 3.2 NZ		1 EU				
Styrene (Vinyl benzene)	100425	6	300	100		72 CA 32 V				4,690	300,000	300 D

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		Target	Intervention		Acute [3]	Chronic [3]	Acute [3]	Chronic [3]				
Naphthylamine, 1-	134327									9,340		
Naphthylamine, 2-	91598									3,030		
Nitroaniline [m-]	99092									3,160		
Nitroaniline [p-]	100016									21,900		
Nitroaniline, 2-	88744									74,100		
Nitrobenzene	98953				27,000 *	550 NZ 220 V	6,680 *	668 x 0.1	40,000	1,310		1,000,000 M
Nitro-o-toluidine, 5-	99558									8,730		
Nitrophenol, 2-	88755									1,600		
Nitrophenol, 4-	100027				1,200 T	300 T 60 V	4,850 *C		7,000	5,120		
Nitroquinoline, 4- 1-oxide	56575									122		
Nitrosodiethylamine, N-	55185					768 V				69.3		
Nitrosodimethylamine, N-	62759									0.0321		
Nitroso-di-n-butylamine, N-	924163									267		
Nitroso-di-n-propylamine, N-	621647									544		
Nitrosodiphenylamine, N-	86306				3,800 T	210 T	3,300,000*C		20,000	545		
Nitrosomethylethylamine, N-	10595956									1.66		
Nitrosomorpholine, N-	59892									70.6		
Nitrosopiperidine, N-	100754									6.65		
Nitrosopyrrolidine, N-	930552									12.6		
Nonylphenol	25154523				28	6.6	7	1.7				
o,o-diethyl o-2-pyrazinylphosphorothioate	297972									799,000		
Octanone, 2-	111137				150 T	8.3 T						
PAHs, High MW	na						300 *C		29,000 EPA	100,000 EPA		< 1,000 D
PAHs, Low MW	na						300 *C		18,000 EPA	1,100 EPA		< 1,000 D
PAHs, Total	na						300 *C					1,000 D
Paraquat	4685147					0.5 NZ						
Parathion	56382			50 C	0.065	0.013			0.34 V			
PCBs (sum)	1336363	0.01	0.01	0.5	0.6 T 0.03 NZ	0.014	0.033 T	0.03		0.332	40,000	< 20 D
Pentachloroaniline	527208		1 S						100,000			

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Methanol	67561		24,000 S									
Methapyrilene	91805									2,780		
Methomyl	16752775					3.5 NZ						
Methoxychlor	72435			40		0.03		0.03		19.9		
Methyl bromide	74839					16 V				235		
Methyl chloride	74873									10,400		
Methyl cholanthrene, 3-	56495									77.9		
Methyl, 2- 4,6-dinitrophenol	534521									144		
Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK; 2-Butanone)	78933		6,000 S		240,000 T	14,000 T				89,600		
Methyl iodide	74884									1,230		
Methyl methacrylate	80626									984,000		
Methyl methanesulfanate	66273									315		
Methyl naphthalene, 1-	90120				37 T	2.1 T						
Methyl naphthalene, 2-	91576					330 V	300 *C			3,240		
Methyl parathion	298000									0.292		
Methyl, 4- 2-pentanone	108101				2,200 T	170 T				443,000		
Methyl-tert-butyl ether (MTBE)	1634044		9,200 S			10,000 CA		5,000 CA				
Methylene bromide (Dibromomethane)	74953				11,000 *C		12,000 *C	6,400 *C		65,000		
Methylene chloride (Dichloromethane, DCM)	75092	0.01	1,000	5	26,000 T	2,200 T 98.1 CA	12,000 *C	6,400 *C		4,050		400 D
Metolachlor	51218452			10 W		7.8 CA						
Metribuzin	21087649			80 C		1 CA						
Mineral oil (Operationally defined)	8012951	50	600									50,000 D
Mirex	2385855					0.001		0.001				
Molinate	2212671			6 W		3.4 NZ						
Monochloroaniline (3 isomers)	na		30									5 D
Monochlorobenzenes	108907	7	180	100	1,100 T	1.3 CA	160 *C	25 CA	40,000	13,100		< 30 D
Monochloronaphthalenes		7.7 ng/L L	6									120 L
Monochlorophenols (sum)	na	0.3	100			7 CA						< 10 D
Naphthalene	91203	0.01	70		190 T	1.1 CA	2,350 *	1.4 CA		99.4		
Naphthoquinone, 1,4-	130154									1,670		

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Formaldehyde	50000		50 S	900 W								
Furan	110009										600,000	
Glyphosate	1071836			280 C		65 CA						
Guthion (azinphos-methyl)	865000	0.1 ng/L	2 S	20 C		0.01 0.02 NZ		0.01				0.005 D
Heptachlor	76448	0.005 ng/L	0.3	0.4	0.26 (½)	0.0019 (½)	0.0265 (½)	0.0018 (½)		5.98		0.7 D
Heptachlor epoxide	1024573	0.005 ng/L	3	0.2	0.26 (½)	0.0019 (½)	0.0265 (½)	0.0018 (½)		152		0.0002 D
Hexachlorobenzene	118741	2.1E-7 L	0.5	1	6 p	3.68 p 0.0003 V	160 *C	129 *C		199		1,000,000 M
Hexachlorobutadiene (HCBD)	87683			0.6 W	90 *	1.3 CA 0.053 V	32 *	3.2 x 0.1		39.8		
Hexachlorocyclohexane (BHC)	608731				100 *	10 x 0.1	0.34 *	0.034 x 0.1				
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	77474			50	7 *	5.2 *	7 *	0.7 x 0.1		755	10,000	
Hexachloroethane	67721				210 T	12 T Eco 8 V	940 *	94 x 0.1		596		
Hexachlorophene	70304									199		
Hexane	110543				10 T	0.58 T						
Hexanone, 2- (methyl butyl ketone)	591786				1,800 T	99 T				12,600		
Hydroquinone (p-dihydroxybenzene)	123319	0.2	800									50 D
Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene	193395	0.0004	0.05			4.31 V	300 *C			109,000		
Iodo, 3- 2-propynl butyl carbamate (IPBC)	55406536					1.9 CA						
Isodrin	465736										3.32 V	
Isophorone	78591				117,000 *	1,170 x 0.1 920 V	12,900 *	1,290 x 0.1		139,000		
Isoproturon	34123596			9 W		0.1 EU		0.1 EU				
Isosafrole	120581									9,940		
Kepone	143500									32.7		
Linar alkylbenzene sulfonates (LAS)	na					280 NZ						
Linuron	335502					7.0 CA						
Malathion	121755			190 C		0.1		0.1				
Maneb	12427382	0.05 ng/L	0.1									2 D
Methacrylonitrile	126987									57		
Methanol	67561		24,000 S									

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Di-n-butyl phthalate	84742	< 0.5	< 5		190 T	19 CA 9.7 V	2,944 *C	3.4 *C		150	200,000	< 100 D
Dinitrobenzene, 1,3-	99650									655		
Dinitrophenol, 2,4-	51285				230 *C	45 NZ 19 V	4,850 *C			60.9		
Dinitrotoluene, 2,4-	121142				330 *	65 NZ 44 V	590 * S	370 *S		1,280		
Dinitrotoluene, 2,6-	606202									32.8		
Di-n-octyl phthalate	117840	< 0.5	< 5		940 *C	3 *C	2,944 *C	3.4 *C		709,000		< 100 D
Dinoseb	88857			7		0.05 CA				21.8		
Dioxane, 1,4-	123911									2,050		
Dioxins (sum of PCDDs)	na		0.001 ng/L S							0.000199		
Diphenlyhydrazine 1,2-	122667				270 *	27 x 0.1						
Diphenylamine	122394									1,010		
Diquat	85007			20		1.4 NZ						
Disulfoton	298044									19.9		
Diuron	330541			150 C		0.1EU		0.1EU				
Dodecylbenzene	25155300		0.02 S									
Endosulfan (α or β: I or II)	115297	0.2 ng/L	5		0.11 (½)	0.028 (½)	0.017 (½)	0.00435 (½)		119		0.01 D
Endosulfan sulfate	1031078					2.22 V				35.8		
Endrin	72208	0.04 ng/L	< 0.1	2	0.086	0.036	0.0185 (½)	0.00115 (½)		10.1		0.04 D
Endrin aldehyde	7421934					0.15 V				10.5		
Esfenvalerate	66230044					0.001 NZ						
Ethanol	64175					1,400 NZ						
Ethyl acetate	141786		15,000 S									
Ethyl benzene	100414	4	150	700	130 T	7.3 T 14 V	430 *	25 CA		5,160		30 D
Ethyl methacrylate	97632									30,000		
Ethylene glycol	107211		5,500 S			192,000 CA						
Famphur	52857									49.7		
Fenitrothion	122145					0.2 NZ						
Fluoranthene	206440	0.003	1		3,980 *	0.04 CA	40 *	11 Eco		122,000		
Fluorene	86737				70 T	3.9 T Eco	300 *C		30,000	122,000		

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All concentrations in parts per billion unless specified otherwise		Dutch [1]		MCL [2]	Fresh		Marine		Invertebrates[4]	Mammals [5]	Plants [6]	Other [7]
		Target	Intervention		Acute [3]	Chronic [3]	Acute [3]	Chronic [3]				
Dichloroethene, 1,1- (vinylidene chloride)	75354	0.01	10	7	450 T	25 T	224,000 *S			8,280		100 D
Dichloroethene, 1,2- (cis or trans)	540590	0.01	20	70 cis	1,100 T	590 T	224,000 *S					200 D
Dichloroethene, 1,2- (trans)	156605			100	11,600 *S	1,160 x 0.1	224,000 *S			784		
Dichlorophenol, 2,4-	120832	< 0.2	< 30	900 C	2,020 *	160 NZ 11 V				87,500		< 10 D
Dichlorophenol, 2,6-	87650	< 0.2	< 30			< 0.2 CA				1,170		< 10 D
Dichlorophenol, 3,4-	95772	< 0.2	< 30			< 0.2 CA			20,000		20,000	< 10 D
Dichlorophenol, 3,5-	591355	< 0.2	< 30			< 0.2 CA						< 10 D
Dichlorophenols (sum)	na	0.2	30	< 900 C	<2,020 *	0.2 CA			< 20,000	< 1,170	< 20,000	< 10 D
Dichloropropane, 1,2- (propylene dichloride)	78875	< 0.08	< 80	5	23,000 *S	5,700 *S	10,300 *S	3,040 *S	700,000	32,700		< 2 D
Dichloropropene, 1,3-	542756			20 W	0.99 T	0.055 T	790 *S					
Dichloropropene, 1,3- (cis)	10061015			< 20 W	< 0.99 T	< 0.055 T				398		
Dichloropropene, 1,3- (trans)	10061026			< 20 W	< 0.99 T	< 0.055 T				398		
Diclofop-methyl	51338273			9 C		6.1 CA						
Dicofol	115322					0.5 NZ		0.1 NZ				
Didecyl dimethyl ammonium chloride (DDAC)	7173515					1.5 CA						
Dieldrin ‡	60571	0.1 ng/L	< 0.1		0.24	0.056	0.355 (½)	0.00095 (½)		2.38		22 A
Diethyl phthalate	84662	< 0.5	< 5		1,800 T	210 T 110 V	2,944 *C	3.4 *C		24,800	100,000	< 100 D
Diethylene-glycol	111466		13,000 S									
Dihydroxybenzenes, sum	na	0.24 L										
Di-iso-butyl phthalate	84695	< 0.5	< 5									< 100 D
Dimethoate	60515			6 W		6.2 CA 0.15 NZ				218		
Dimethyl aminoazobenzene [p-]	60117									40		
Dimethyl benz(a)anthracene, 7,12-	57976									16,300		
Dimethyl benzidine, 3,3-	119937									104		
Dimethyl naphthalene, 2,6-	581420											
Dimethyl phenethylamine [alpha,alpha]	122098									300		
Dimethyl phenol, 2,4-	105679				2,120 *	100 V					10 v	
Dimethyl phthalate	131113	< 0.5	< 5		940 *C	3 *C	2,944 *C	3.4 *C	200,000	734,000		< 100 D

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All concentrations in parts per billion unless specified otherwise		Dutch [1]		MCL [2]	Fresh		Marine		Invertebrates[4]	Mammals [5]	Plants [6]	Other [7]
		Target	Intervention		Acute [3]	Chronic [3]	Acute [3]	Chronic [3]				
DDD, 4,4- (p,p-DDD, TDE)	72548	<0.004 ng/L	< 0.01	< 1 W	0.19 T	0.011 T	3.6 *	0.36 x 0.1		758		< 10 D
DDE, 4,4- (p,p-DDE)	72559	<0.004 ng/L	< 0.01	< 1 W	1,050 *	105 x 0.1	14 *	1.4 x 0.1		596		< 10 D
DDT, 4,4- (p,p-DDT)	50293	<0.004 ng/L	< 0.01	< 1 W	0.55 (½)	0.0005 (½)	0.065 (½)	0.0005 (½)		3.5		< 10 D
DDT+DDE+DDD (sum)	na	0.004 ng/L	0.01	1 W	<0.55 (½)	<0.0005 (½)	<0.065 (½)	<0.0005 (½)		21 EPA		93 A 10 D
Decane	124185				880 T	49 T						
Deltamethrin	52918635					0.0004 CA						
Demeton	8065483					0.1		0.1				
Diallate	2303164									452		
Diazinon	333415			20 C	0.17	0.17	0.82	0.82				
Dibenz[ah]anthracene	53703						300 *C			18,400		
Dibenzofuran	132649				66 T	3.7 T						
Dibromo, 1,2- 3-chloropropane (DBCP)	96128			0.2						35.2		
Dibromochloromethane (Chlorodibromomethane)	124481			100 W	11,000 *C		12,000 *C	6,400 *C		2,050		
Dibromoethane, 1,2-	106934			0.4 W						1,230		
Dicambia	1918009			120 C		10 CA						
Dichloro, 1,4- 2-butene (cis)	1476115											1,000,000 M
Dichloro, 1,4- 2-butene (trans)	110576											1,000,000 M
Dichloroaniline, 2,4-	554007		< 100 S			7 NZ			100,000			< 5 D
Dichloroaniline, 3,4-	95761		< 100 S			3 NZ		150 NZ	20,000			< 5 D
Dichlorobenzene, 1,2-	95501	< 3	< 50	600	260 T	0.7 CA	< 1,970 *S	42 CA		2,960		< 30 D
Dichlorobenzene, 1,3-	541731	< 3	< 50		630 T	71 T Eco 38 V	< 1,970 *S			37,700		< 30 D
Dichlorobenzene, 1,4-	106467	< 3	< 50	75	180 T	15 T Eco 60 NZ 9.4 V	< 1,970 *S	129 *C	20,000	546		< 30 D
Dichlorobenzenes	25321226	3	50	< 75	< 180 T	< 0.7 CA	1,970 *S		< 20,000	< 548		< 30 D
Dichlorobenzidine, 3,3-	91941					4.5 V				646		
Dichlorodifluoromethane	75718									39,500		
Dichloroethane, 1,1-	75343	7	900		830 T	47 T Eco				20,100		20 D
Dichloroethane, 1,2-	107062	7	400	5	8,800 T	100 CA	113,000 *	11,300 x 0.1		21,200		20 D

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All concentrations in parts per billion unless specified otherwise		Dutch [1]		MCL [2]	Fresh		Marine		Invertebrates[4]	Mammals [5]	Plants [6]	Other [7]
		Target	Intervention		Acute [3]	Chronic [3]	Acute [3]	Chronic [3]				
Chlordane	57749	0.02 ng/L	0.2	2	1.2 (½)	0.00215 (½)	0.045 (½)	0.002 (½)			224 V	0.03 D
Chlordane (alpha)	5103719	< 0.02 ng/L	< 0.2								< 224 V	< 0.03 D
Chlordane (gamma)	5103742	< 0.02 ng/L	< 0.2								< 224 V	< 0.03 D
Chlorfenvinphos	470906					0.1 EU		0.1 EU				
Chloroacetamide	79072								2,000			5 D
Chloroaniline	27134265		30									< 5 D
Chloroaniline, 3-	108429		< 30						30,000		20,000	< 5 D
Chloroaniline, 4-	106478		< 30		250 *C	50 *C	160 *C	129 *C		1,100		< 30 D
Chlorobenzenes (sum)	na	< 7	< 180	100		130 Eco <47 V			< 40,000	< 13,100		30 D
Chlorobenzilate	510156									5,050		20 D
Chloroform (trichloromethane)	67663	6	400	200 W	490 T	1.8 CA				1,190		
Chloro, 4- 2-methyl phenol	1570645		< 350 S									
Chloro, 4- 3-methyl phenol	59507		< 350 S							7,950		
Chloro, 4- methyl phenols	na		350 S							< 7,950		
Chloro, 4- 2-methylphenoxy acetic acid (MCPA)	94746	0.02	50	2 W		2.6 CA		4.2 CA				0.05 D
Chloronaphthalene, 1-	90131	3.7 ng/L L	< 6									
Chloronaphthalene, 2-	91587	0.016 L	< 6		1,600 * C	0.396 V	7.5 * C			12.2		
Chlorophenol, 2-	95578	< 0.3	< 100		4,380 *	490 NZ 24 V				243		< 10 D
Chlorophenol, 3-	108430	< 0.3	< 100						10,000		7,000	< 10 D
Chlorophenol, 4-	106489	< 0.3	< 100			220 NZ						< 10 D
Chlorophenols (sum)	na	0.3	100			< 24 V			< 10,000	< 243	< 7,000	< 10 D
Chloroprene	126998									2.9		
Chlorothalonil	1897456			200 BC		0.18 CA		0.36 CA				
Chlorpyrifos	2921882			30 W	0.083	0.041	0.011	0.0056				
Chrysene	218019	0.003	0.2				300 *C			4,730		
Cresol [m-] (3-Methyl phenol)	108394	< 0.2	< 200							3,490		< 50 D
Cresol [o-] (2-Methyl phenol)	95487	< 0.2	<200		230 T	13 T				40,400		< 50 D
Cresol [p-] (4-Methyl phenol)	106445	< 0.2	< 200							163,000		< 50 D
Cresols, sum	1319773	0.2	200		< 230 T	< 13 T				< 3,490		50 D
Cyclohexanone	108941	0.5	15,000									100 D

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All concentrations in parts per billion unless specified otherwise		Dutch [1]		MCL [2]	Fresh		Marine		Invertebrates[4]	Mammals [5]	Plants [6]	Other [7]
		Target	Intervention		Acute [3]	Chronic [3]	Acute [3]	Chronic [3]				
Benzo[b]fluoranthene	205992					9.07 V	300 *C			59,800		
Benzo[k]fluoranthene	207089	0.0004	0.05				300 *C			148,000		
Benzoic acid	65850				740 T	42 T						
Benzyl alcohol	100516				150 T	8.6 T				65,800		
BHC, alpha (α-HCH)	319846	33 ng/L	<1		39 T	2.2 T				99.4		3 D
BHC, beta (β-HCH)	319857	8 ng/L	<1		39 T	2.2 T 0.495 V					3.98 V	9 D
BHC, delta δ-HCH)	319868	< 0.05	<1		39 T	2.2 T				9,940		< 10 D
BHC, gamma- (γ-HCH; Lindane)	58899	9 ng/L	<1	0.2	0.95	0.08	0.08 (½)				5 V	0.05 D
BHC (sum)	na	0.05	1		< 0.95	< 0.08	< 0.08					10 D
Biphenyl	92524					14 T Eco					60,000	
Bis(2-chloroethoxy) methane	111911				11,000 *C		12,000 *C	6,400 *C		302		
Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether	111444					1,900 V				23,700		
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (DEHP)	117817	1.9 ng/L L	< 5	6	400 p	32 Eco 16 CA 0.3 V	400 p	360 p		925		< 100 D
Bis-2-chloro-1-methylethylether	108601									19,900		
Bromocil	314409					5 CA						
Bromodichloromethane (Dichlorobromomethane)	75274			60 W	11,000 *C		12,000 *C	6,400 *C		540		
Bromoform (Tribromomethane)	75252		630		2,300 T	320 T Eco				15,900		
Bromoxynil	1689845			5 C		5 CA						
Butanol	35296721		5,600 S									
Butyl acetate, 1- or 2-	na		6,300 S									
Butyl benzyl phthalate	85687	2.9 ng/L L	< 5		940 *C	19 T Eco	2,944 *C	3.4 *C		239		< 100 D
Captan	133062					1.3 CA						
Carbaryl	63252	2 ng/L	41 L	90 C		0.2 CA		0.32 CA				
Carbofuran	1563662	9 ng/L	6.5 L	40		1.8 CA		0.06 NZ				
Carbon disulfide	75150				17 T	0.92 T				94.1		
Carbon tetrachloride (Tetrachloromethane;Tetra)	56235	0.01	10	5	180 T	9.8 T	50,000 *	5,000 x 0.1		2,980		1,000,000 M 400 D
Catechol (o-Dihydroxybenzene)	120809	0.2	630 L									50 D

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All concentrations in parts per billion unless specified otherwise		Dutch [1]		MCL [2]	Fresh		Marine		Invertebrates[4]	Mammals [5]	Plants [6]	Other [7]
		Target	Intervention		Acute [3]	Chronic [3]	Acute [3]	Chronic [3]				
2,3,7,8-TCDD (dioxin TEQs)	1746016		0.001 ng/L S	0.00003	<0.01 *	<0.00001 *				0.000199		
2,4,5-Trichlorphenoxyacetic acid (2,4,5-T)	93765			9 W		36 NZ				596		
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-D)	94757			70		4.0 CA				27.2		
Acenaphthene	83329				1,700 *	5.8 CA	970 *	40 Eco		682,000	20,000	
Acenaphthylene	208968					4,840 V	300 *C			682,000		
Acetone	67641				28,000 T	1,500 T				2,500		
Acetonitrile	75058					160 NZ				1,370		
Acetophenone	98862									300,000		
Acetylaminofluorene, 2-	53963									596		
Acridine	260946					4.4 CA						
Acrolein	107028				68 *	0.01 NZ	55 *	0.1 NZ		5,270		
Acrylonitrile	107131	0.08	5 S		7,550 *	2,600 *				23.9		1,000,000 M 0.007 D
Alcohol ethoxylated surfactants (AE)	na					140 NZ						
Alcohol ethoxyolated sulfate (AES)	na					650 NZ						
Aldicarb	116063			9 C		1 CA		0.15 CA				
Aldrin	309002	0.009 ng/L	< 0.1		1.5 (½)	0.017 V	0.65 (½)				3.32 v	0.06 D
Aldrin+Dieldrin+Endrin	na		0.1	<0.03 W								5 D
Allyl chloride	107051									13.4		
Aminobiphenyl, 4-	92671									3.05		
Aminomethylphosphonic acid (AMPA)	1066519	0.797 L										
Amitrole	61825					22 NZ						
Aniline	62533					2.2 CA				56.8		
Anthracene	120127	0.0007	5		13 T	0.73 T 0.012 CA	300 *C			1.48E6		
Aramite	140578									16,600		
Atrazine	1912249	29 ng/L	76 L	3		1.8 CA		10 BC				0.2 D
Benz[a]anthracene	56553	0.0001	0.5		0.49 T	0.027 T	300 *C			5,210		
Benzene	71432	0.2	30	5	2,300 T	46 Eco	5,100 *	110 CA		255		10 D
Benzidine	92875				70 T	3.9 T						
Benzo(ghi)perylene	191242	0.0003	0.05			7.64 V	300 *C			119,000		
Benzo[a]pyrene	50328	0.0005	0.05	0.2	0.24 T	0.014 T Eco	300 *C			1,520		

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Screening Quick Reference Tables for Organics – Sediment

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Sources

1 – Assessment & Remediation of Contaminated Sediments (ARCS) Program, Sept 1996. EPA 905-R96-008.

2 – MacDonald et al, 2000. Arch ET&C 39(1):20-
C – Canadian Sediment Quality Guidelines for the Protection of Aquatic Life, Summary Tables Update 2002, www.ccme.ca/publications/cegg_rcqe.html

3 – Persuad 1993. Guidelines for the Protection and Management of Aquatic Sediment Quality in Ontario. Thompson et al., 2005. Enval Monitor & Assessment 110:71-

4 – Buchman 1999. NOAA HAZMAT Report 99-1.

5 – Entry is lower of current VROM Environmental Quality standards or the updated RIVM Environmental Risk Limits. Risk limits are typically divided by 100 to derive the Target value; this computation has not been done here.
Dutch Target/Intervention: E.M.J. Verbruggen, R. Posthumus and A.P. van Wezel, 2001. Ecotoxicological Serious Risk Concentrations for soil, sediment, and (ground)water: updated proposal for first series of compounds. Nat. Inst. Public Health and the Env., and subsequent updates as published elsewhere.
Min. Housing, Spatial Plan. And the Env., 2000. Annexes Circular on target values and intervention values for soil remediations.

6 – Field et al., 2002. ET&C 21:1993-

7 – MacDonald et al., 1996. Ecotox. 5(4):253-
C – Canadian Sediment Quality Guidelines for the Protection of Aquatic Life, Summary Tables Update 2002, www.ccme.ca/publications/cegg_rcqe.html
€ - DelValls et al., 1999. Ecotox. & Env Rest 2(1):34-

8 – Wash Dept Ecol Publ 95-308, 1995 and 97-323a, 1997
Gries & Waldrow Puget Sound Dredged Disposal Analysis Rept 1996. http://www.ecy.wa.gov/biblio/wac173204.html
plus unpublished information.

9 – EcoUpdate EcoTox Thresholds, http://www.epa.gov/oswer/riskassessment/

4: Entry is lowest, reliable value among AET tests, on 1% TOC basis: I - Infaunal community impact ; M - Microtox bioassay ; H - *Hyalella azteca* bioassay ; † - value on dry weight basis.
5: S – Serious Contamination; L – Environmental Risk Limit for soil; LB – Environmental Risk Limit for soil or bedded sediment
8: Entry is lowest value among AET tests: I - Infaunal community impact ; A - Amphipod ; B - Bivalve ; M- Microtox bioassay ; O - Oyster larvae ; E - Echinoderm larvae ; L - $Larval_{max}$; or , N - *Neanthes* bioassay.

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		ARCS *Hyalella* TEL[1]	TEL[2]	TEC[2]	LEL[3]	PEL[2]	PEC[2]	SEL[3]	UET[4] @1%TOC	Target	Intervention	T_{20}[6]	TEL[7]	ERL[7]	T_{50}[6]	PEL[7]	ERM[7]	AET[8]	
Tetrachlorobenzene, 1,2,4,5-	95943									10 L	1,000 L								
Tetrachlorobenzenes	na									22 L	2,200 L								
Tetrachloroethylene (Tetrachloroethene; PCE; PER)	127184									2	4,000							57 I	530
Tetrachlorophenol, 2,3,4,5-	4901513									< 10	< 10,000								
Tetrachlorophenol, 2,3,4,6-	58902									< 10	< 10,000								
Tetrachlorophenols (sum)	25167833									< 10	< 10,000								
Tetrahydrofuran	109999									100	2,000								
Tetrahydrothiophene	110010									100	8,800 LB								
Toluene	108883									10	47,000 L								670
Toxaphene	8001352		0.1 c										0.1 c						28
Tributyltinoxide	56359									< 10	< 2,500								
Trichloroaniline (multiple isomers)	na										10,000 S								
Trichloroaniline, 2,4,5-	636306										< 10,000 S								
Trichlorobenzene, 1,2,3-	87616									< 11 L	5,000 L								
Trichlorobenzene, 1,2,4-	120821									11 LB	5,100 LB							> 4.8 E	9,200
Trichlorobenzenes	12002481									38 L	11,000 L								
Trichloroethane, 1,1,1-	71556									70	15,000								170
Trichloroethane, 1,1,2-	79005									400	10,000								
Trichloroethene (TCE)	na									7.8 L	2,500 L							41 N	1,600
Trichlorophenol, 2,3,5-	na									< 10	4,500 L								
Trichlorophenol, 2,4,5-	95954									< 10	22,000 LB							3 I	
Trichlorophenol, 2,4,6-	88062									< 10	110,000 LB							6 I	
Triclorophenols, (sum)	na									< 10	22,000 L								
Vinyl chloride	75014									10	100								
Xylene	1330207									130 LB	17,000 LB							4 BL	
Xylene, m-	108383									110 LB	18,000 LB								25
Xylene, o-	95476									89 LB	9,300LB								

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All concentrations in parts per billion dry weight unless specified otherwise		ARCS *Hyalella* TEL[1]	TEL[2]	TEC[2]	LEL[3]	PEL[2]	PEC[2]	SEL[3]	UET[4] @1%TOC	Target	Intervention	T_{20}[6]	TEL[7]	ERL[7]	T_{50}[6]	PEL[7]	ERM[7]	AET[8]	EqP[9] @1%TOC
Monochloroaniline (3 isomers)	na									5	50,000								
Monochlorobenzenes	108907									< 30	15,000 LB								820
Monochloronaphthalenes	na									120 LB	10,000								
Monochlorophenols (sum)	na									< 10	5,400 L								
Naphthalene	91203	14.65	34.6 c	176		391 c	561		600 I	120 LB	17,000 LB	30	34.6	160	217	391	2,100	230 E	480
Nitrobenzene	98953																	21 N	
Nitrosodiphenylamine, N-	86306																	28 I	
Nonylphenol	25154523		1,400 c										1,000 c						
PAHs, Low MW	na	76.42							5,300 M	< 1,000	< 40,000		312	552		1,442	3,160	1,200 E	
PAHs, High MW	na	193							6,500 M	< 1,000	< 40,000		655	1,700		6,676	9,600	7,900 E	
PAHs, Total	na	264.1		1,610	4,000		22,800*	100,000*	12,000 M	1,000	40,000		1,684	4,022		16,770	44,792		
PCB 105	32598144									1.5 LB	< 1,000								
PCB 126	57465288									0.0025 LB	920 LB								
PCB 77	32598131									0.42 LB	< 1,00								
PCB-Aroclor 1254	na		60 c		60	340 c		340					63.3 c			709 c			
PCBs (sum)	1336363	31.62	34.1	59.8	70	277	676	5,300	26 M	0.3 LB	1,000	35	21.6	22.7	368	189	180	130 M	
Pentachloroaniline	527208										10,000 S								
Pentachlorobenzene	608935									15 LB	16,000 LB								690
Pentachlorophenol [PCP: at ph 7.8‡]	87865									< 10	8,000 LB							17 B	
Perylene	198550											74			453				
Phenanthrene	85018	18.73	41.9	204	560	515	1,170	9,500	800 I	3,300 LB	31,00 LB	68	86.7	240	455	544	1500	660 E	
Phenol	108952								48 † H	50	14,000 LB							130 E	
Phthalates (sum)	na									100	60,000								
Propanol, 2- (Isopropanol)	67630										220,000 S								
Pyrene	129000	44.27	53	195	490	875	1,520	8,500	1,000 i			125	153	665	932	1,398	2,600	2,400 E	
Pyridine	110861									100	500								
Resorcinol (m-dihydroxybenzene)	108463									34 LB	4,600 LB								
Styrene (Vinyl benzene)	100425									200 LB	86,000 LB								
Tetrachloroaniline, 2,3,5,6-	3481207										< 30,000 S								
Tetrachlorobenzene, 1,2,3,4-	634662									160 L	16,000 L								
Tetrachlorobenzene, 1,2,3,5-	634902									6.5 L	650 L								

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		ARCS *Hyalella* TEL[1]	TEL[2]	TEC[2]	LEL[3]	PEL[2]	PEC[2]	SEL[3]	UET[4] @1%TOC	Target	Intervention	T_{20}[6]	TEL[7]	ERL[7]	T_{50}[6]	PEL[7]	ERM[7]	AET[8]	
Endosulfan II	33213659																		
Endrin	72208		2.67	2.22	3	62.4	207	1,300	500 I	0.04	95 L								
Ethyl acetate	141786										75,000 S								
Ethyl acetate	141786										75,000 S								
Ethyl benzene	100414									30	50,000							4 EL	3,600
Ethylene glycol	107211										100,000 S								
Fluoranthene	206440	31.46	111	423	750	2,355	2,230	10,200	1,500 M	1,000 LB	260,000	119	113	600	1,034	1,494	5,100	1,300 E	
Fluorene	86737	10	21.2 c	77.4	190	144 c	536	1,600	300 M			19	21.2	19	114	144	540	120 E	540
Formaldehyde	50000										100 S								
Guthion (Azinphos-methyl)	865000									0.005	2,000 S								
Heptachlor	76448								10 I	0.7	4,000							0.3 B	
Heptachlorepoxide	1024573		0.6	2.47	5	2.74	16	50	30 I	0.0002	4,000	0.6 c				2.74 c			
Hexachlorobenzene	118741				20			240	100 I	1.4 LB	2,000 LB							6 B	
Hexachlorobutadiene (HCBD)	87683																	1.3 E	
Hexachlorocyclohexane (BHC)	608731				3			120	100 I										
Hexachloroethane	67721																	73 BL	1,000
Hydroquinone (p-dihydroxybenzene)	123319									50	43,000 LB								
Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene	193395	17.32			200			3,200	330 M	31 LB	1,900 LB	68			488			600 M	
Linar alkylbenzene sulfonates (LAS)	na												<12,800 €			>62,000 €			
Malathion	121755																		0.67
Maneb	12427382									2	22,000 L								
Methanol	67561										30,000 S								
Methoxychlor	72435																		19
Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK; 2-Butanone)	78933										35,000 S								
Methyl naphthalene, 2-	91576											21	20.2	70	128	201	670	64 E	
Methylene chloride (Dichloromethane, DCM)	75092									18 LB	3,900 L								
Methylnaphthalene, 1-	90120											21			94				
Methylphenanthrene, 1-	832699											18			112				
Methyl-tert-butyl ether (MTBE)	1634044										100,000 S								
Mirex	2385855				7			1,300	800 I										

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Dichloroaniline, 2,4-	554007									< 5	< 50,000 S								
Dichloroaniline, 3,4-	95761									< 5	< 50,000 S								
Dichloroaniline, 3,4-	95761									< 5	< 50,000 S								
Dichlorobenzene, 1,2-	95501									< 30	17,000 LB							13 N	340
Dichlorobenzene, 1,3-	541731									< 30	24,000 LB								1700
Dichlorobenzene, 1,4-	106467									< 30	18,000 LB							110 IM	350
Dichlorobenzenes	25321226									< 30	19,000 LB								
Dichloroethane, 1,1-	75343									20	15,000								
Dichloroethane, 1,2-	107062									20	4,000								
Dichloroethene, 1,1- (vinylidene chloride)	75354									100	300								
Dichloroethene, 1,2- (cis or trans)	540590									200	1,000								
Dichlorophenol, 2,4-	120832									< 10	8,400 LB							0.2083	
Dichlorophenol, 2,6-	87650									< 10	57,000 LB								
Dichlorophenol, 3,4-	95772									< 10	57,000 LB								
Dichlorophenol, 3,5-	591355									< 10	5,400 LB								
Dichlorophenols (sum)	na									< 10	22,000 LB								
Dichloropropane, 1,2- (propylene dichloride)	78875									< 2	< 2,000								
Dieldrin ‡	60571		2.85	1.9	2	6.67	61.8	910	300 I	0.5	1,900 LB	0.83	0.72	0.02	2.9	4.3	8	1.9 E	
Diethyl phthalate	84662									530 L	53,000 L							6 BL	630
Diethylene-glycol	111466										270,000 S								
Dihydroxybenzenes, sum	na									62 LB	8,000 LB								
Di-iso-butyl phthalate	84695									92 LB	17,000 LB								
Dimethyl phthalate	131113									1,000 LB	84,000 LB							6 B	
Dimethylnaphthalene, 2,6-	581420											25			133				
Dimethylphenol, 2,4-	105679																	18 N	
Di-n-butyl phthalate	84742								110 H	7,000 LB	36,000 LB							58 BL	11,000
Di-n-octyl phthalate	117840									< 100	< 60,000							61 BL	
Dodecylbenzene	25155300										1,000,000 S								
Endosulfan (a or b)	115297									0.01	4,000								2.9 α 14 β

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Catechol (o-Dihydroxybenzene)	120809									3.2 LB	2,600 LB								
Chlordane	57749		4.5	3.24	7	8.9	17.6	60	30 I	0.03	4,000		2.26	0.5		4.79	6	2.8 A	
Chlordane (alpha)	5103719									< 0.03	< 4,000								
Chlordane (gamma)	5103742									< 0.03	< 4,000								
Chloro, 4- 2-methyl phenol	1570645										< 15,000 S								
Chloro, 4- 2-methylphenoxy acetic acid (MCPA)	94746									0.05	4,000								
Chloro, 4- 3-methyl phenol	59507										< 15,000 S								
Chloro, 4- methyl phenols	na										15,000 S								
Chloroaniline	27134265									5	50,000								
Chlorobenzenes (sum)	na									30	30,000								820
Chloroform (trichloromethane)	67663									20	10,000								
Chloronaphthalene, 1-	90131									57 LB	< 10,000								
Chloronaphthalene, 2-	91587									250 LB	< 10,000								
Chlorophenol, 2-	95578									55 LB	7,800 LB							0.333	
Chlorophenol, 3-	108430									35 L	14,000 L								
Chlorophenol, 4-	106489									20 LB	1,400 LB								
Chlorophenols (sum)	na									10	10,000								
Chrysene	218019	26.83	57.1	166	340	862	1,290	4,600	800 I	8,100 LB	35,000 LB	82	108	384	650	846	2,800	950 E	
Cresol [m-] (3-Methyl phenol)	108394									1,600 L	16,000 L								
Cresol [o-] (2-Methyl phenol)	95487									500 L	50,000 L							8 B	
Cresol [p-] (4-Methyl phenol)	106445									5.1 LB	2,600 LB							100 B	
Cresols, sum	1319773									50	5,000								
Cyclohexanone	108941									100	45,000								
DDD, 4,4- (p,p-DDD, TDE)	72548		3.54	4.88	8	8.51	28	60	< 60 I	3.9 LB	34,000 LB		1.22	2		7.81	20	< 16 I	
DDE, 4,4- (p,p-DDE)	72559		1.42	3.16	5	6.75	31.3	190	<50 I	5.8 LB	1,300 LB		2.07	2.2		374	27	< 9 I	
DDT, 4,4- (p,p-DDT)	50293		1.19 c	4.16	8	4.77 c	62.9	710	50 I	9.8 LB	1,000 L		1.19	1		4.77	7	< 12 E	
DDT+DDE+DDD (sum)	na		7	5.28	7	4,450	572	120	50 I	10	4,000		3.89	1.58		51.7	46.1	11 B	
Diazinon	333415																		1.9
Dibenz[ah]anthracene	53703	10	6.22 c	33	60	135 c		1,300	100 M			19	6.22	63.4	113	135	260	230 OM	
Dibenzofuran	132649								5,100 H									110 E	2,000

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All concentrations in parts per billion dry weight unless specified otherwise		ARCS *Hyalella* TEL[1]	TEL[2]	TEC[2]	LEL[3]	PEL[2]	PEC[2]	SEL[3]	UET[4] @1%TOC	Target	Intervention	T_{20}[6]	TEL[7]	ERL[7]	T_{50}[6]	PEL[7]	ERM[7]	AET[8]	@1%TOC
2,3,7,8-TCDD dioxin TEQs	1746016		0.00085 c			0.0215 c			0.0088†H		1 S		0.00085 c			0.0215 c		0.0036 N	
Acenaphthene	83329		6.71 c			88.9 c			290 M			19	6.71	16	116	88.9	500	130 E	
Acenaphthylene	208968		5.87 c			128 c			160 M			14	5.87	44	140	128	640	71 E	
Acrylonitrile	107131									0.07	100 S								
Aldrin	309002				2			80	40 I	0.06	1,700 LB							9.5 AE	
Aldrin + Dieldrin + Endrin	na									5	140 L								
Anthracene	120127	10	46.9 c	57.2	220	245 c	845	3,700	260 M	39 LB	1,600 LB	34	46.9	85.3	290	245	1,100	280 E	
Atrazine	1912249									0.2	710 LB								
BCH compounds (sum)	na									10	6,400 L								
Benz[a]anthracene	56553	15.72	31.7	108	320	385	1,050	14,800	500 I	25 L	2,500 L	61	74.8	261	466	693	1,600	960 E	
Benzene	71432									10	1,000								57
Benzo(ghi)perylene	191242				170			3,200	300 M	570 LB	33,000 LB	67			497			670 M	
Benzo[a]pyrene	50328	32.4	31.9	150	370	782	1,450	14,400	700 I	52 L	7,000 L	69	88.8	430	520	763	1,600	1,100 E	
Benzo[b]fluoranthene	205992											130			1,107			1,800 E I	
Benzo[k]fluoranthene	207089	27.2			240			13,400	13,400B	380 LB	38,000 LB	70			537			1,800 E I	
Benzoic acid	65850																	65 O	
Benzyl alcohol	100516																	52 B	
BHC, alpha (α-HCH)	319846				6			100		3	< 2,000								
BHC, beta (β-HCH)	319857				5			210		9	< 2,000								
BHC, delta (δ-HCH)	319868									< 10	< 2,000								
BHC, gamma- (γ-HCH; Lindane)	58899		0.94	2.37	3	1.38	4.99	10	9 I	0.05	1,200 L		0.32			0.99		> 4.8 N	3.7
Biphenyl	92524											17			73				1,100
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (DEHP)	117817								750 †M	< 100	10,000 LB		182			2647		1,300 I	
Bromoform (Tribromomethane)	75252										75,000								650
Butanol	35296721										30,000 S								
Butyl acetate, 1- or 2-	na										200,000 S								
Butyl benzyl phthalate	85687									< 100	48,000 LB							63 M	1,100
Carbaryl	63252									0.03	450 LB								
Carbofuran	1563662									0.02	17 LB								
Carbon tetrachloride (Tetrachloromethane;Tetra)	56235									170 LB	1,000								1,200

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Screening Quick Reference Table for Inorganics in Water

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ELEMENT	HARDNESS CALCULATIONS – UNFILTERED FRESHWATER CRITERIA		UNFILTERED TO FILTERED CALCULATIONS		
	CMC	CCC	Fresh water CMC	Freshwater CCC	Marine CMC / CCC
Arsenic (As)			1	1	1
Cadmium (Cd)	CMC = $e^{1.0166 [\ln(\text{hardness})] - 3.924}$	CCC = $e^{0.7409 [\ln(\text{hardness})] - 4.719}$	CF = 1.136672 - 0.041838 [ln(hardness)]	CF = 1.101672 - 0.041838 [ln(hardness)]	CF = 0.994
Chromium III (Cr+3)	CMC = $e^{0.819 [\ln(\text{hardness})] + 3.7256}$	CCC = $e^{0.819 [\ln(\text{hardness})] + 0.6848}$	CF = 0.316	CF = 0.860	–
Chromium VI (Cr +6)			CF = 0.982	CF = 0.962	CF = 0.993
Copper (Cu)	CMC = $e^{0.9422 [\ln(\text{hardness})] - 1.7}$	CCC = $e^{0.8545 [\ln(\text{hardness})] - 1.702}$	CF = 0.960	CF = 0.960	CF = 0.83
Lead (Pb)	CMC = $e^{1.273 [\ln(\text{hardness})] - 1.46}$	CCC = $e^{1.273 [\ln(\text{hardness})] - 4.705}$	CF = 1.46203 - 0.145712 [ln(hardness)]	SAME AS CMC	CF = 0.951
Mercury (Hg)			CF = 0.85	CF = 0.85	CF = 0.85
Nickel (Ni)	CMC = $e^{0.846 [\ln(\text{hardness})] + 2.255}$	CCC = $e^{0.846 [\ln(\text{hardness})] + 0.0584}$	CF = 0.998	CF = 0.997	CF = 0.990
Selenium (Se)			–	–	CF = 0.998
Silver (Ag)	CMC = $e^{1.72 [\ln(\text{hardness})] - 6.52}$	CCC — No criteria	CF = 0.85	–	CF = 0.85 / –
Zinc (Zn)	CMC = $e^{0.8473 [\ln(\text{hardness})] + 0.884}$	CCC = $e^{0.8473 [\ln(\text{hardness}) + 0.884}$	CF = 0.978	CF = 0.986	CF = 0.946

Freshwater criterion for certain elements are expressed as a function of hardness (mg/L) in the water column. The values shown assume 100 mg/L. Values for a different hardness may be calculated using the above equations to arrive at a CMC or CCC for *filtered* samples. Hardness may range up to 400 mg/L as calcium carbonate. For hardness above this range, use 400 mg/L as the maximum value allowed.

Criteria for most metals are expressed as standards for samples filtered through 0.45 m filter (*i.e.*, "dissolved"). To convert unfiltered concentrations to filtered, multiply the unfiltered concentration value by the appropriate Conversion Factor (CF) above. For cadmium and lead, the conversion factor itself is hardness-dependent.

CMC: Criteria Maximum Concentration is the highest level for a 1-hour average exposure not to be exceeded more than once every three years, and is synonymous with "acute."
CCC: for a 4-day average exposure not to be exceeded more than once every three years, and is synonymous with "chronic."

Sources

EPA Ambient water Quality Criteria (AWQC): http://www.epa.gov/waterscience/criteria/aqlife.html

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ELEMENT All concentrations in parts per billion unless specified otherwise		GROUND WATER [1]	SURFACE WATERS [2]			
			Freshwater		Marine	
			Acute	Chronic	Acute	Chronic
Tin as Di-N-Butyl			0.08 BC			
Tin as Triethyl			0.4 BC			
Tin as Triphenyl			0.022 BC		34 BC	
Titanium	Ti		2,000 BC			
Uranium	U	30	46 T	0.5 NZ	500 BC	100 BC
Vanadium	V		280 T	19 E		50 BC
Zinc (Zn)	Zn	5,000 *	120 †	120 †	90	81
Zirconium	Zr		310 T	17 T		
Hydrogen Sulfide			2		2	
Cyanide, free	CN	200	22	5.2	1	1

Freshwater criterion for certain elements (†) are expressed as a function of hardness (mg/L) in the water column. The values shown assume 100 mg/L. Values for a different hardness may be calculated using the following equations to arrive at a CMC or CCC for *filtered* samples. Hardness may range up to 400 mg/L as calcium carbonate. For hardness above this range, use 400 mg/L as the maximum value allowed.

For salinity between 1 and 10 ppt, use the more stringent of either fresh or marine values.

Sources

1 – Primary entry is the US EPA MCL value, followed by the WHO drinking water guidelines.
Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs): http://www.epa.gov/safewater/index.html
W – World Health Organization's (WHO) Drinking water guidelines: http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/dwq/en/
C – Canadian water Quality Guidelines: http://www.ec.gc.ca/CEQG-RCQE/English/Ceqg/Water/default.cfm

2 – Primary entry is the US Ambient Water Quality Criteria, followed by the lowest of Tier II SAVs or available standards and guidelines.
EPA Ambient water Quality Criteria (AWQC): http://www.epa.gov/waterscience/criteria/aqlife.html
T – Tier II Secondary Acute Value: http://www.esd.ornl.gov/programs/ecorisk/tools.html
BC – British Columbia Water Quality Guidelines (either working or recommended): http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/wat/wq/
NZ – Australian & New Zealand ECLs and Trigger values: ANZECC Oct 2000, Volume 1, The Guidelines. www.mfe.govt.nz/publications/
E – EcoUpdate: www.epa.gov/oswer/riskassessment/ecoup/

Lowest Observable Effect Levels (LOELs) previously published by EPA are also included since these essentially were the basis for many state standards.
EPA LOELs: EPA Water quality Criteria Summary, Office of Science & Technology, Health & Ecological Criteria Div., Ecological Risk Assessment Branch, 1991.
Full listings appeared in various Fed. Register notices and in EPA's Quality Criteria for Water, 1992.

1: * – Secondary standard
2: pH – criteria is pH dependent ; p - proposed; † - hardness dependent; * - EPA LOEL ; (½) - CMC is halved to compare to 1985 Guideline derivation

Screening Quick Reference Table for Inorganics in Water

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ELEMENT All concentrations in parts per billion unless specified otherwise		GROUND WATER [1]	SURFACE WATERS [2]			
			Freshwater		Marine	
			Acute	Chronic	Acute	Chronic
Aluminum	Al	50-200 *	pH 750	pH 87		
Antimony	Sb	6	88 p	30 p	1,500 p	500 p
Arsenic III	As^{+3}	<10		190 E		2.3 NZ
Arsenic V	As^{+5}	< 10	66 T	3.1 T	2,319 *	
Arsenic, Total	As	10	340	150	69	36
Barium	Ba	2,000	110 T	3.9 E	1,000 BC	200 BC
Beryllium	Be	4	35 T	0.66 T	1,500 BC	100 BC
Boron	B	5,000 C	30 T	1.6 T		1,200
Cadmium	Cd	5	2.0 †	0.25 †	40	8.8
Chromium III	Cr^{+3}	< 100	570 †	74 †	10,300 *	27.4 NZ
Chromium VI	Cr^{+6}	< 100	16	11	1,100	50
Chromium, Total	Cr	100				
Cobalt	Co		1,500 T	3.0 E		1 NZ
Copper	Cu	1,300	13 †	9 †	4.8	3.1
Fluoride	F	4,000	200 BC (hardness < 50)		1,500 BC	
Gallium	Ga			18 NZ		use 18 NZ
Iron	Fe	300 *		1,000	300 BC	50 BC
Lanthium	La			0.04 NZ		
Lead	Pb	15	65 †	2.5 †	210	8.1
Lithium	Li		260 T	14 T		
Manganese	Mn	50 *	2,300 T	80 E		100 BC
Mercury	Hg	2	1.4	0.77	1.8	0.94
Methyl Mercury			0.099 T	0.0028 T		
Molybdenum	Mo	70 W	16,000 T	34 NZ		23 NZ
Nickel	Ni	20 W	470 †	52 †	74	8.2
Phosphorus	P					0.1
Potassium	K		373,000 BC			
Selenium	Se	50	13-186 total	5 total	290	71
Silver	Ag	100 *	1.6 (½) †	0.36 T	0.95 (½)	
Strontium	Sr		15,000 T	1,500 T		
Thallium	Tl	2	110 T	0.03 NZ	2,130 *	17 NZ
Tin as TBT			0.46	0.072	0.42	0.0074

1: * – Secondary standard
2: pH – criteria is pH dependent ; p - proposed; † - hardness dependent; * - EPA LOEL ; (½) - CMC is halved to compare to 1985 Guideline derivation

Screening Quick Reference Table for Inorganics in Soil

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ANALYTE		CAS Number	BACKGROUND[1]		DUTCH STANDARDS[2]		Eco-SSL[3]				Microbes [4]
All concentrations in parts per billion dry weight unless specified otherwise			Mean	Range	Target	Intervention	Avian	Inverts	Mammals	Plants	
Tellurium	Te	13494809				600,000					
Thallium	Tl	7440280	8,600	2,20-31,000	1,000	15,000 S			56.9 v	1,000 a	
Tin	Sn	7440315	890	bd-10,000	19,000 background	900,000 S			7,620 v	50,000 a	2,000,000
Titanium	Ti	7440326	0.224 %	0.007-2 %							1,000,000
Tin as Triphenyltin		668348				< 2,500					
Tungsten	W	7440337									400,000
Uranium	U	7440611	2,300	290-11,000						5,000 a	
Vanadium	V	7440622	58,000	bd-500,000	42,000	250,000 S	7,800		1,590 v	2,000 a	20,000
Zinc	Zn	7440666	48,000	bd-0.29%	16,000 L	350,000 L	46,000	6,620 v		50,000 a	100,000

Sources

1 – USGS Prof. Paper 1270, 1984. Mean is geometric mean of national data.

2 – Entry is lower of current VROM Environmental Quality standards or the updated RIVM Environmental Risk Limits. Risk limits are typically divided by 100 to derive the Target value; this computation has not been done here.
Dutch Target/Intervention: E.M.J. Verbruggen, R. Posthumus and A.P. van Wezel, 2001. Ecotoxicological Serious Risk Concentrations for soil, sediment, and (ground)water: Updated proposal for first series of compounds. Nat. Inst. Public Health and the Env., and subsequent updates as published elsewhere.
Min. Housing, Spatial Plan. And the Env., 2000. Annexes Circular on target values and intervention values for soil remediations.

3 – Entry is lower of either:
EPA Eco-SSLs, www.epa.gov/ecotox/ecossl/
a – ORNL Screening benchmark for earthworms and soil microorganisms: ORNL 1997a, ES/ER/TM-126/R2
v – EPA R5 Eco Screening levels soil - shrew or vole, www.epa.gov/reg5rcra/ca/

4 - ORNL 1997b, ES/ER/TM-85/R3.

1: bd – below detection
2: S – serious contamination level; L – Environmental Risk Limit

Screening Quick Reference Table for Inorganics in Soil

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ANALYTE		CAS Number	BACKGROUND[1]		DUTCH STANDARDS[2]		Eco-SSL[3]				Microbes [4]
All concentrations in parts per billion dry weight unless specified otherwise			Mean	Range	Target	Intervention	Avian	Inverts	Mammals	Plants	
Aluminum	Al	7429905	4.70%	0.5- >10%						50,000 a	600,000
Antimony	Sb	7440360	480	bd-8,800	3,000	15,000		78,000	142 v	5,000 a	
Arsenic	As	7440382	5,200	bd-97,000	900 L	55,000	43,000	60,000 a	5,700 v	18,000	100,000
Barium	Ba	7440393	440,000	10,000-0.5%	160,000	625,000		330,000	1,040 v	500,000 a	3,000,000
Beryllium	Be	7440417	630	bd-15,000	1,100	30,000 S		40,000	1,060 v	10,000 a	
Boron	B	7440428	26,000	bd-300,000						500 a	20,000
Bromine	Br	7726956	560	bd-11,000	20,000					10,000 a	
Cadmium	Cd	7440439			800	12,000	770	20,000 a	2.22 v	4,000 a	20,000
Chromium III	Cr	7440473	< 37,000	1,000-0.2%	< 380 L	< 220,000 L	26,000	<400 a	34,000	< 1,000 a	< 10,000
Chromium VI	Cr	18540299	< 37,000		< 380 L	< 220,000 L		400 a	81,000	< 1,000 a	< 10,000
Cobalt	Co	7440484	6,700	bd-70,000	2,400 L	180,000 L	120,000		140 v	13,000	1,000,000
Copper	Cu	7440508	17,000	bd-700,000	3,400 L	96,000 L	28,000	50,000 a	5,400 v	70,000	100,000
Cyanide (total complex)	CN	57125			5,000	50,000 (pH>5)			1,330 v		
Cyanide (total free)	CN				1,000	20,000					
Fluorine	F	7782414	210,000	bd-0.37%	500,000					200,000 a	30,000
Iodine	I	7553562	750	bd-9,600						4,000 a	
Iron	Fe	7439896	1.80%	0.01- >10%							200,000
Lanthanum	La	7439910	30,000	bd-200,000							50,000
Lead	Pb	7439921	16,000	bd-700,000	55,000 L	530,000	11,000	500,000 a	53.7 v	50,000 a	900,000
Lithium	Li	7439932	20,000	bd-140,000						2,000 a	10,000
Manganese	Mn	7439965	330,000	bd-0.7%			4,300,000	450,000	4,000,000	220,000	100,000
Mercury	Hg	7439976	58	bd-4,600	300	10,000		100 a v		300 a	30,000
Mercury(methyl)		22967926			37 L	4,000 L		< 100 a v	1.58 v	< 300 a	
Molybdenum	Mo	7439987	590	bd-15,000	3,000	190,000 L				2,000 a	200,000
Nickel	Ni	7440020	13,000	bd-700,000	260 L	100,000 L	210,000	200,000 a	13,600 v	30,000 a	90,000
Selenium	Se	7782492	260	bd-4,300	700 L	100,000 S	1,2000	4,100	630	520	100,000
Silver	Ag	7440224				15,000 S	4,200		4,040 v	2,000 a	50,000
Strontium	Sr	7440246	120,000	bd-0.3%							
Sulfide		18496258							3.58 v		
Sulfur	S	7704349	0.12%	bd-4.8%							
Technetium	Tc	7440268								200 a	

1: bd – below detection
2: S – serious contamination level; L – Environmental Risk Limit

Screening Quick Reference Table for Inorganics in Sediment

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Analyte		FRESHWATER SEDIMENT									MARINE SEDIMENT						
All concentrations in parts per billion dry weight unless specified otherwise		"Background" [1]	ARCS *H. azteca* TEL [2]	TEC [3]	TEL [3]	LEL [4]	PEC [3]	PEL [3]	SEL [4]	UET [1]	T_{20} [5]	TEL [6]	ERL [6]	T_{50} [5]	PEL [6]	ERM [6]	AET [7]
Predicted Toxicity Gradient:		Increasing									Increasing						
Aluminum (%)	Al	0.26%	2.55%														1.8% N
Antimony	Sb	160								3,000 M	630			2,400			9,300 E
Arsenic	As	1,100	10,798	9,790	5,900	6,000	33,000	17,000	33,000	17,000 I	7,400	7,240	8,200	20,000	41,600	70,000	35,000 B
Barium	Ba	700										130,100#					48,000 A
Cadmium	Cd	100-300	583	990	596	600	4,980	3,530	10,000	3,000 I	380	680	1,200	1,400	4,210	9,600	3,000 N
Chromium	Cr	7,000-13,000	36,286	43,400	37,300	26,000	111,000	90,000	110,000	95,000 H	49,000	52,300	81,000	141,000	160,000	370,000	62,000 N
Cobalt	Co	10,000				50,000+											10,000 N
Copper	Cu	10,000-25,000	28,012	31,600	35,700	16,000	149,000	197,000	110,000	86,000 I	32,000	18,700	34,000	94,000	108,000	270,000	390,000 MO
Iron (%)	Fe	0.99-1.8 %	18.84%			2%			4%	4% I							22% N
Lead	Pb	4,000-17,000	37,000	35,800	35,000	31,000	128,000	91,300	250,000	127,000 H	30,000	30,240	46,700	94,000	112,000	218,000	400,000 B
Manganese	Mn	400,000	630,000			460,000			1,100,000	1,100,000 I							260,000 N
Mercury	Hg	4-51		180	174	200	1,060	486	2,000	560 M	140	130	150	480	700	710	410 M
Nickel	Ni	9,900	19,514	22,700	18,000	16,000	48,600	36,000	75,000	43,000 H	15,000	15,900	20,900	47,000	42,800	51,600	110,000 EL
Selenium	Se	290															1,000 A
Silver	Ag	<500				500 +				4,500 H	230	730	1,000	1,100	1,770	3,700	3,100 B
Strontium	Sr	49,000															
Tin	Sn	5,000										48 *					> 3,400 N
Vanadium	V	50,000															57,000 N
Zinc	Zn	7,000-38,000	98,000	121,000	123,000	120,000	459,000	315,000	820,000	520,000 M	94,000	124,000	150,000	245,000	271,000	410,000	410,000 I
Lead 210 $^{bq}/_{g}$ dw						0.5 ^			< 9.7 ^								
Polonium 210 $^{bq}/_{g}$ dw						0.6 ^			< 8.7 ^								
Radium 226 $^{bq}/_{g}$ dw						0.1 ^			< 13 ^								
Sulfides										130,000 M							4,500 MO

- Based on SLC approach using sensitive species HC5%; ES&T 2005 39(14):5148-5156.
* - Based upon EQp approach using current AWQC CCC
^ - Based on SLC approach to derive LEL and SEL; Env'al Monitor & Ass'ment 2005 110:71-85
+ - Carried over from Open Water disposal Guidelines; treated as if LEL for management decisions.

Bioassay endpoints: M – Microtox; B – Bivalve; E – Echinoderm larvae; O – Oyster larvae; A – Amphipod; N – Neanthes; L –Larval bioassay; plus, I – Infaunal community impacts

Sources

1 – Buchman, M. 1999. NOAA HAZMAT Report 99-1.
2 – EPA 905-R96-008
3 – Arch ET&C 2000, 39(1)20- TEL and PEL are also known as Canadian ISQGs and PELs
4 – Guidelines for the protection and management of aquatic sediment quality in Ontario Aug 1993
5 – ET&C 2002, 21(9)1993-
6 – Ecotox. 1996, 5(4):253-
7 – Chapter 173-204 WAC, 1991/95 as supplemented by WA Dept of Ecology staff with unpublished data.

Screening Quick Reference Tables

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This set of NOAA Screening Quick Reference Tables, or SQuiRTs, presents screening concentrations for inorganic and organic contaminants in various environmental media. Additional reference material, such as guidelines for sample preservation, are also included.

NOAA identifies potential impacts to coastal resources and habitats likely to be affected by hazardous wastes. To screen for substances which may threaten natural resources of concern to NOAA, environmental concentrations are compared to these screening levels. These tables are intended for preliminary screening purposes only: they do not represent official NOAA policy and do not constitute criteria or clean-up levels. NOAA does not endorse their use for any other purposes. Screening levels are reported with the number of significant figures they were originally reported with.

In this new version, column headings link to OR&R's web site wherebrief descriptions of the benchmark may be found. However, detailed guidance on the recommended application of various screening guidelines is provided in the original sources (listed in each SQuiRT section, with web links for many). Users of the SQuiRT cards are strongly encouraged to review supporting documentation to determine appropriateness for their specific use.

The SQuiRT card set has been re-organized from earlier versions to accommodate expansion. Benchmarks from numerous new sources have been incorporated, and the list of analytes vastly increased. The SQuiRT cards present benchmarks representing different degrees of protectiveness. Multiple benchmarks are also provided in many cases: the user is advised to review the derivation of any particular benchmark before selecting a specific value. Information is still presented in sections, with *new sections* appearing in this expanded version:

- Inorganics in Sediment (freshwater and marine)
- Inorganics in Soil
- Inorganics in Water (groundwater and surface water)
- Organics in Sediment
- Organics in Water and Soil
- *PCB Composition*
- *Toxic Equivalency Factors*
- *Composition by Carbon Range*
- Guidelines for Sample Collection & Storage
- Analytical Methods for Inorganics
- Analytical Methods for Organics

Footnotes within each SQuiRT section which appear at the bottom of the page are only to aid in deciphering the nature of specific entries. Due to space constraints, notations which relate to the source for individual values are explained at the end of the section. Organic chemicals are now listed alphabetically, without categorization. A few synonyms are provided, but CAS numbers are also presented to aid in identifying and finding specific analytes. Except as noted, all concentrations in the SQuiRT cards are in parts per billion.

For surface water samples, because releases from hazardous waste sites are often continuous and long-term, concentrations are most often compared directly with chronic benchmarks, when available. Groundwater concentrations are also screened against chronic benchmarks. However, suitable site-specific dilution factors should be applied to allow for dilution upon migration and discharge of groundwater to surface water. The SQuiRT cards present U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs), applicable to drinking water sources and secondary MCLs applicable to groundwater, supplemented by values from Canada and the United Nations World Health Organization.

Preference for surface water and groundwater benchmarks is given to U.S. EPA Ambient Water Quality Criteria (AWQC). This is generally followed by Tier II Secondary Acute Values (SAVs) or available standards and guidelines from other regulatory agencies. Tier II SAVs are derived using a similar approach to AWQC, but do not have sufficient supporting data for full criteria calculation. Lowest Observable Effect Levels (LOELs) were originally published by EPA with AWQC. Around 2000, EPA stopped publishing these values, however, LOELs are reproduced here when no other benchmark is available, because in many instances, they formed the basis for state standards.

For many trace elements, AWQC are now expressed in terms of the "dissolved" fraction, which is essentially defined operationally as a filtered fraction. Likewise, the toxicity of many trace elements is related to the water hardness, and the values presented are for a default hardness of 100 mg/L $CaCO_3$. Equations are provided in the SQuiRT cards to calculate the exact criteria for a given hardness, or, to convert from unfiltered, total concentrations to "dissolved" fractions.