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**RECALCULATION
OF STATE
TOXIC CRITERIA**

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	iii
SUMMARY	vii
SECTION 1. INTRODUCTION	1-1
1.1 BACKGROUND	1-1
1.2 ORGANIZATION	1-1
SECTION 2. APPROACH	2-1
2.1 THE TWO-NUMBER CRITERION	2-1
2.2 RECALCULATION OF SITE-SPECIFIC CRITERIA	2-2
2.3 SPECIES DISTRIBUTION	2-4
2.4 CALCULATION OF MAXIMUM VALUE CRITERIA BY STATE	2-9
2.5 CALCULATION OF THE STATE 30-DAY AVERAGE CRITERION	2-12
2.6 SAMPLE CALCULATION	2-13
SECTION 3. RESULTS	3-1
3.1 SPECIES DISTRIBUTION BY STATE	3-1
3.2 STATE WATER QUALITY CRITERIA	3-2
SECTION 4. DISCUSSION	4-1
REFERENCES	R-1

APPENDICES

A. Resident North American Species of Aquatic Animals Used in Toxicity Tests	A-1
B-1. State ID Numbers	B-1
B-2. Family ID Numbers	B-1
B-3. Species ID Numbers and Family Classification	B-2
B-4. Resident Species, by State	B-3
B-5. Species Distribution in the United States	B-6
B-6. Minimum Data Requirements	B-9
C. Toxicity Data for Freshwater Aquatic Life Criteria, by Chemical	C-1
D. Toxicity Data for Freshwater Aquatic Life Criteria, by State	D-1
E. Recalculation Results	E-1

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure	Page
1.1 Protocols Proposed by EPA for Site-Specific Criteria Modification	1-2
3.1 Distribution of <i>Daphnia magna</i> in the United States	3-3

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
2.1 National 30-Day Average Criteria	2-3
2.2 List of Species Names in the Acute Toxicity Data Base	2-5
2.3 List of References Used for Identifying the Geographical Distribution of the Invertebrate Species	2-8
2.4 National Acute Toxicity Data for Chlordane	2-14
2.5 Resident Species List for Pennsylvania	2-14
2.6 Pennsylvania Resident Species Toxicity Data for Chlordane	2-15
2.7 Pennsylvania Family Acute Toxicity Table for Chlordane	2-15
2.8 National Acute Toxicity Data for Nickel	2-18
2.9 Pennsylvania Resident Species Toxicity Data for Nickel	2-19
2.10 Pennsylvania Resident Family Toxicity Data for Nickel	2-19
2.11 National Chronic Toxicity Data for Nickel	2-21
3.1 Minimum Data Requirements Which Are Not Met by the National Toxicity Data Base	3-4
3.2 Values of v and z in the Maximum Value Criteria Equation, by State	3-8
4.1 Comparison of National and State Maximum Value Criteria	4-2
4.2 Comparison of National and State 30-Day Average Criteria	4-3

SUMMARY

In an effort to assist the states in adapting the National water quality criteria to local conditions, EPA has proposed a series of protocols for consideration. One of the protocols, referred to as the State Resident Species Recalculation, modifies the National water quality criteria to reflect the state resident species composition. With the protocol, state water quality criteria may be calculated without the need for additional toxicity testing.

The state Resident Species Recalculation Protocol is implemented in this report. The report includes: a survey of the published literature on the geographical distributions in the United States of 95 freshwater species in the national data base; and a recalculation of state water quality criteria for 21 toxic chemicals whose national water quality criteria have been published by EPA.

Only five percent of the 21 chemicals have met the minimum data requirements on the national level. The state data base is used to recalculate the maximum water quality criteria even when all of the data requirements are not satisfied. Sixty-five percent of these have state criteria which are more stringent than the national criteria. The recalculated instantaneous maximum criteria have been obtained by extrapolation for all cases but two (copper criteria for Maine and New York). The validity of the state water quality criteria is largely dependent on the correct representation of the sensitivity of the state resident population by the resident species data base. Within the framework of the current guidelines and the resident species recalculation method, the results of this study may always be modified with additional toxicity data.

SECTION 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

In the Federal Register of 28 November 1980, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) announced the availability of criteria documents for 84 of the 85 pollutants designated as toxic under Section 306 (a) (1) of the Clean Water Act. Water quality criteria for 25 of these 85 designated pollutants were first published in "Quality Criteria for Water" (U.S. EPA, July, 1976), the "Red Book." In a continuing effort, EPA has revised and expanded the original water quality criteria for the designated toxic pollutants (43FR21506, 18 May 1978; 43FR19028, 5 July 1978; 44FR15926, 15 March 1979), leading to the availability of the criteria documents announced in 1980.

Numerical national water quality criteria have been derived by EPA for 21 of the 85 chemicals according to guidelines also published in the Federal Register of 28 November 1980 (45FR79316). These national criteria are based upon standard toxicity tests performed in the laboratory with a variety of aquatic species whose combination meets the minimum data requirement (to be discussed in Section 2.1.1).

A subsequent modification to the guidelines published in the Federal Register includes: use of family rather than species as the biological unit upon which the Final Acute Value (FAV) and the Final Chronic Value (FCV) are based; a change in the minimum data requirement; and a change in the method of regression analysis used for calculating the FAV and FCV. The remaining sections of this report, and the Appendices, are based on this revised methodology.

In recognition of the fact that local environmental conditions may affect the toxicity of a pollutant, EPA intends to give flexibility to the states in the application of the published national water quality criteria by giving them the option of modifying the criteria through a site-specific analysis. In the context of this report, the term "site-specific" will be used synonymously with the term "state-specific."

In an effort to assist the states in adapting the national criteria to local conditions, EPA has developed a series of protocols (Figure 1.1) whereby the laboratory-based water quality criteria may be modified by taking local variation in species composition and water chemistry into account. The first protocol, which is designed to take resident species composition into account, is the subject of this report. This protocol will henceforth be referred to as the recalculation procedure. The remainder of this report is based on:

- a survey of the literature on the geographical distribution in the United States of selected freshwater fish and invertebrates, and
- a recalculation, based on the aquatic species resident in a given state, of the state water quality criteria for the 21 chemicals whose national water quality criteria have been published.

1.2 ORGANIZATION

The methodology used in this report is outlined in Section 2. The results are presented in Section 3 and in the Appendices. A discussion of the results will be found in Section 4.

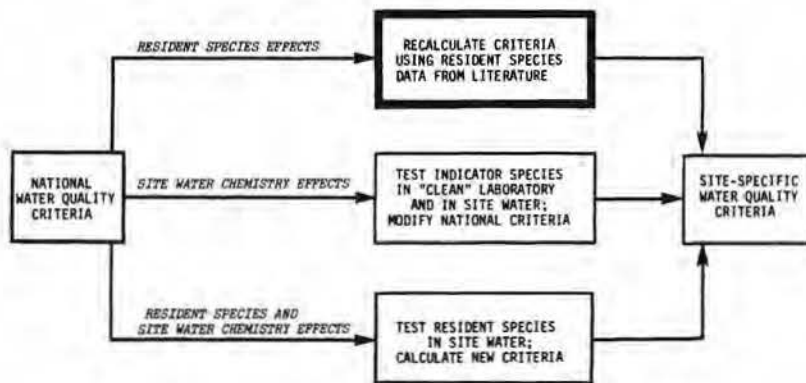


Figure 1.1 Protocols Proposed by EPA for Site-Specific Criteria Modification

SECTION 2 APPROACH

2.1 THE TWO-NUMBER CRITERION

The national criteria for the protection of freshwater aquatic life specify both maximum and 30-day average values (the two-number criterion). The cumulative duration of excursions above the specified 30-day average value is limited to 98 hours in any 30 consecutive days. This two-number, three-part format of numerical water quality criteria is intended to provide adequate protection for aquatic life and its uses for both long-term, nearly constant, continuous exposure situations, and situations of fluctuating concentration including intermittent exposures. The two-number criteria were derived using the revised methodologies (Guidelines) discussed in Section 1.

2.1.1 The Maximum Value Criterion

The maximum value criterion (also referred to as the Final Chronic Value, FCV) is obtained by dividing the Final Acute Value (FAV) by the lower of (a) 2, or (b) the acute-chronic ratio. The FAV is defined as the value which will protect 95 percent of the aquatic organism families in the national data base from acute toxicity.

The acute toxicity data used for the calculation of the FAV should cover at least eight different families such that all of the following are included:

1. the family Salmonidae in the class Osteichthyes,
2. one other (preferably warm water) family in the class Osteichthyes,
3. one other family in the phylum Chordata (e.g. fish, amphibian, etc.),
4. a planktonic crustacean (e.g. cladoceran, copepod, etc.),
5. a benthic crustacean (e.g. ostracod, isopod, scud, glass shrimp, crayfish, etc.),
6. an insect (e.g. mayfly, dragonfly, damselfly, stonefly, caddisfly, mosquito, midge, etc.),
7. a family in a phylum other than Arthropoda or Chordata (e.g. Rotifera, Annelida, Mollusca, etc.), and
8. a family in any order of insect or any phylum not already represented.

2.1.2 The 30-Day Average Criterion

The 30-day average value is defined as the lowest of the following: Final Chronic Value (FCV), Final Plant Value (FPV), and Final Residue Value (FRV). The FCV may be defined by any of the following:

1. the value which will protect 95 percent of the national aquatic organisms from chronic toxicity, with the national aquatic organism population represented by the species in the national chronic toxicity data base; or,

- the value obtained from dividing the FAV by the acute-chronic ratio; or,
- the species mean chronic value of an important species, such as a commercially or recreationally important species.

The acute-chronic ratio is the representative value which characterizes the acute sensitivity of a species relative to its chronic toxicity.

The FPV is defined as the lowest value in a chronic test with an aquatic vascular plant or in a 96-hour or longer test with an alga. The FRV is calculated by dividing a maximum permissible tissue concentration by an appropriate bio-concentration factor.

The national 30-day average criteria and the corresponding FCV, FPV and FRV are listed in Table 2.1. There is no 30-day average criterion for Aldrin, Arsenic or Silver. Acute-chronic ratios are available for 15 chemicals, thus permitting calculation of the FCV from the FAV. The FAVs for Copper and Lead were also calculated from chronic toxicity data using the revised methodology. Although the acute toxicity of Zinc is hardness dependent, chronic Zinc toxicity is relatively unaffected by hardness. Therefore, instead of setting a 30-day average criterion based on the FAV and the acute-chronic ratio, a value of 47 mg/l was chosen because it represents the chronic value of both a sensitive invertebrate (*Daphnia Magna*) in hard water and a moderately sensitive fish (Flagfish) in soft water. The FCVs in Table 2.1 were calculated using the revised methodology, therefore, they do not necessarily agree with those published in the Federal Register of 28 November 1990.

2.3 RECALCULATION OF SITE-SPECIFIC CRITERIA

According to the recalculation procedure, site-specific fresh-water aquatic life criteria may be modified without any additional toxicity testing. The modification procedure may be outlined as follows:

- select the appropriate resident species toxicity data from the national data base,
- calculate the FAV using the site-specific data base and the revised methodology,
- define the site-specific maximum criteria by dividing the FAV by the lower of (a) 2, or (b) the acute-chronic ratio,
- calculate the FCV by either or both of the following steps:
 - calculate the FCV by dividing the recalculated FAV by the acute-chronic ratio, or
 - if the national FCV is calculated from chronic toxicity data, calculate the FCV using the resident species chronic toxicity data, and
- define the 30-day average value by selecting the minimum of the FRV, FPV, and the recalculated FCVs.

If there are not enough resident species in the national toxicity data base to meet the minimum data requirement, additional resident species bioassays in laboratory water may be needed in order to apply this procedure. The States should decide on the data requirements appropriate for each situation.

The two-number national criteria have been developed by EPA for 18 chemicals. The derivation of site-specific (state-specific) criteria for these same 18 chemicals is presented in this report. In addition, site-specific maximum criteria have been calculated for three other chemicals for which only national maximum criteria are available.

Table 2.1 National 30-Day Average Criteria

Chemical	Final Chronic Value ¹			Final Residue Value (µg/l)	Final Plant Value (µg/l)	30-day ² Average
	Type 1 (µg/l)	Type 2 (µg/l)	Type 3 (µg/l)			
Aldrin	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arsenic	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cadmium	$\exp[1.05(\ln H) - 2.93]^2$	—	—	280	180	ACR
Chlordane	122	—	—	0.0043	—	FRV
Chromium	3.949/14.0	—	—	—	10	FCV1
Chromium	24.327/72.0	—	—	—	—	—
Copper	$\exp(0.94(\ln H) - 0.95)$	5.6	—	—	—	FCV2
Cyanide	5.78	—	—	—	—	FCV1
DDT	62.959/14.8	—	—	0.001	0.3	FRV
Dieldrin	3.659/8.5	—	—	0.0019	100	FRV
Endosulfan	0.415/3.9	—	—	—	—	FCV1
Endrin	9.402/4.0	—	—	0.0022	478	FRV
Heptachlor	—	—	—	0.0038	29.7	FRV
Lead	$\exp[1.22(\ln H) - 2.6]$	$\exp[2.35(\ln H) - 10.4]$	—	—	—	FCV2
Lindane	69.0	—	—	—	1,000	FCV1
Mercury	6.435/25.0	—	—	0.20	—	FRV
Mercury	0.940/3.0	—	—	—	—	—
Nickel	$\exp(0.79(\ln H) + 4.19)$	—	—	—	—	ACR
Nickel	19.4	—	—	—	—	—
PCB's	—	—	—	0.014	—	FRV
Selenium	165.29/77.5	—	—	—	—	FCV1
Silver	—	—	—	—	—	—
Toxaphene	1.074/123	—	—	0.078	0.38	FCV1
Zinc	$\exp(0.83(\ln H) + 2.51)$	—	47.0	—	—	FCV3
Zinc	3.0	—	—	—	—	—

¹Type 1: Calculated by dividing FAV by acute-chronic ratio.
²Type 2: Calculated from toxicity data base.
³Type 3: Obtained from chronic value of important species.

FCV1: Final Chronic Value, Type 1.
 FCV2: Final Chronic Value, Type 2.
 FCV3: Final Chronic Value, Type 3.
 FRV: Final Residue Value.
 FPV: Final Plant Value.

H: Hardness as mg/l CaCO₃.

The geographical distribution of those species in the national acute and chronic toxicity data bases is required for the calculation of the site-specific water quality criteria. The approach taken in finding the species distributions is described in Section 2.3 and the calculation of the state maximum value criteria is described in Section 2.4. The calculation of the state 30-day average criteria is discussed in Section 2.5. A sample calculation which illustrates all of the procedures involved is presented in Section 2.6.

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2.3 SPECIES DISTRIBUTION

There are 95 biological species represented in the national toxicity data base for the 21 chemicals discussed in this report. These species are listed in Tables 1 and 3 of each of the criteria documents (U.S. EPA, 1990). Of these 95 species, 46 are fishes and 47 are assorted invertebrates. The species tested in order to develop acute toxicity data for each of the 21 chemicals are listed in Table 2.2.

The classification of these species by family, order, class, and phylum is presented in Appendix A. Appendix A, reproduced from "Guidelines for Deriving Numerical National Water Quality Criteria for the Protection of Aquatic Life and its Uses" (U.S. EPA, 1982), is essential for calculating the family mean acute-chronic values from available species toxicity data, as well as for checking the family composition of the toxicity data base against the minimum data requirements (Section 2.1.1).

A literature survey was conducted on the distribution of these species in the United States. The principal reference for identifying the distribution of the listed 48 fish species was the "Atlas of North American Freshwater Fishes" (Lee et al., 1980). A comparable document is not available for invertebrates. Twenty references were used to identify the geographical distribution of the 47 invertebrate species. A list of invertebrate species and the references used to identify their distribution is presented in Table 2.3. The information in Table 2.3 results from an extensive survey of the literature; however, this information should not be considered definitive as voids may exist in reporting the occurrence of some species, particularly those which are not of high commercial value.

Since there is no convention for recording the geographic distribution of species (i.e., whether by state or by river basin drainage or by other geographical features), several formats are seen in the literature. For the purposes of this report, the state was selected as the most appropriate geographical delimiter.

Table 2.2 List of Species Names in the Acute Toxicity Data Base

Species	Albin	Arsenic	Cadmium	Chlorides	Chromium VI	Copper	Cyanide	DOT	Dielsin	Endosulfan	Endrin	Heptachlor	Lead	Lindane	Mercury	Organic	PCB	Sebacic	Silver	Triphenyl	Zinc
Parrotfish (<i>Polydora Fernali</i>)								X													
Rotifer (<i>Phrodna Acuticornis</i>)		X	X	X									X	X	X					X	X
Rotifer (<i>Phrodna Reseda</i>)				X																	
Bristletong (<i>Nais Sp.</i>)		X	X												X	X					X
Worm (<i>Limnodrilus Hoffmeisteri</i>)						X												X			
Snail (<i>Amnicola Sp.</i>)		X	X																		
Snail (<i>Campeloma Decussatum</i>)					X																
Snail (<i>Gyrinus Circumstriatus</i>)					X																
Snail (<i>Physa Helicostrophus</i>)				X	X	X															X
Snail (<i>Physa Integris</i>)				X	X																
Snail (<i>Physa Sp.</i>)		X																			X
Cladoceran (<i>Daphnia Carnata</i>)								X													
Cladoceran (<i>Daphnia Magna</i>)		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Cladoceran (<i>Daphnia Pulex</i>)		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Cladoceran (<i>Daphnia Pulicaria</i>)					X																
Cladoceran (<i>Bimacropus Serrulatus</i>)		X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X									X
Seed Shrimp (<i>Cyrtopoda Vidua</i>)								X													
Copepod (Unidentified)									X												
Isopod (<i>Aeolus Brevicaudus</i>)		X						X	X	X	X	X									
Isopod (<i>Aeolus Communis</i>)								X													
Scud (<i>Gammarus Fasciatus</i>)		X	X					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Scud (<i>Gammarus Lacustris</i>)		X	X					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Scud (<i>Gammarus Pseudolimnaceus</i>)		X	X	X	X							X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Scud (<i>Gammarus Sp.</i>)		X	X										X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Scud (<i>Hyalela Attila</i>)																					X
Crayfish (<i>Astonia Crispata</i>)																					X
Crayfish (<i>Orconectes Hare</i>)									X	X	X	X									
Crayfish (<i>Orconectes Limosus</i>)															X						
Crayfish (<i>Orconectes Reticosus</i>)					X																
Crayfish (<i>Procambarus Acutus</i>)								X													
Clam (<i>Strophia Kaskaskiaensis</i>)		X	X					X	X	X	X										X
Mayfly (<i>Ephemeraella Grandis</i>)		X	X					X	X	X											
Mayfly (<i>Ephemeraella Suberata</i>)																					X
Mayfly (<i>Hesperia Similis</i>)										X											

Table 2.3 List of References Used for Identifying the Geographical Distribution of the Invertebrate Species

Species	Reference
Planarian (<i>Polydora helva</i>)	Rank (personal communication)
Polter (<i>Pholodina senicormis</i>)	
Polter (<i>Pholodina rosalia</i>)	
Brittleworm (<i>Nereis</i> Sp.)	Fennel, 1978
Worm (<i>Limnodrilus hoffmeisteri</i>)	Brinkhurst et al., 1971
Snail (<i>Amnicola</i> Sp.)	Emerson et al., 1978
Snail (<i>Complanata declausum</i>)	
Snail (<i>Physalis circumstriatus</i>)	Hyman, 1967
Snail (<i>Physalis heterocropha</i>)	Emerson et al., 1978
Snail (<i>Physalis integra</i>)	
Snail (<i>Physa</i> Sp.)	
Cladoceran (<i>Daphnia carolinia</i>)	Brooks, 1967
Cladoceran (<i>Daphnia magna</i>)	
Cladoceran (<i>Daphnia pulex</i>)	
Cladoceran (<i>Daphnia pulex</i>)	
Cladoceran (<i>Daphnia pulex</i>)	
Cladoceran (<i>Silicophaeus senecius</i>)	Ward & Whipple, 1972
Sea Star (<i>Cyrtolopos robustus</i>)	
Copepod (Unidentified)	Fennel, 1978
Isopod (<i>Asellus arenosus</i>)	Williams, 1972
Isopod (<i>Asellus communis</i>)	
Isopod (<i>Gammarus fasciatus</i>)	Hoelinger, 1972
Isopod (<i>Gammarus lacustris</i>)	
Isopod (<i>Gammarus pseudolimnoides</i>)	
Isopod (<i>Gammarus</i> Sp.)	Fennel, 1978
Isopod (<i>Hyasida zebra</i>)	Boufford, 1968
Crayfish (<i>Pacifastacus crispus</i>)	Hobbs, 1972
Crayfish (<i>Orconectes nasus</i>)	
Crayfish (<i>Orconectes imbecilis</i>)	
Crayfish (<i>Orconectes rusticus</i>)	
Crayfish (<i>Procambarus acutus</i>)	
Glass Shrimp (<i>Palaemonetes kadiakensis</i>)	Holtius, 1963
Mayfly (<i>Ephemera grandis</i>)	Simmons et al., 1978
Mayfly (<i>Ephemera subvaria</i>)	Burks et al., 1963
Mayfly (<i>Mesogonta bilineata</i>)	
Stonely (<i>Acronurus tyronius</i>)	Stark et al., 1976
Stonely (<i>Acronurus pacificus</i>)	
Stonely (<i>Chaenura salicicola</i>)	
Stonely (<i>Pteronarcys bedoti</i>)	Baumann et al., 1977
Stonely (<i>Pteronarcys californica</i>)	
Damselfly (<i>Zygonyx verticalis</i>)	Walker, 1963
Damselfly (<i>Zygonyx</i> Sp.)	Merritt & Cummins, 1978
Damselfly (Unidentified)	
Midge (<i>Chironomus plumosus</i>)	U.S. Agr. Res. Service, 1960
Midge (<i>Chironomus tentans</i>)	
Midge (<i>Chironomus</i> Sp.)	Merritt & Cummins, 1978
Midge (<i>Tanytarsus distans</i>)	U.S. Agr. Res. Service, 1960
Caddisfly (<i>Hydropsyche grandis</i>)	Fischer, 1963
Caddisfly (<i>Hydropsyche betteni</i>)	
Caddisfly (<i>Hydropsyche californica</i>)	
Caddisfly (Unidentified)	Merritt & Cummins, 1978

2.4 CALCULATION OF MAXIMUM VALUE CRITERIA BY STATE

2.4.1 Procedures

The calculation of state aquatic life criteria is based on the information in state resident species lists, and on the species toxicity data for the derivation of national water quality criteria, as presented in "Guidelines for Deriving Site Specific Water Quality Criteria for the Protection of Aquatic Life and Its Uses" (U.S. EPA, 1982).

2.4.1.1 Maximum Value Criteria Independent of Hardness

Calculation of the maximum value criteria, for those chemicals whose toxicity is independent of hardness, is done according to the following procedure:

- Using the EPA criteria document for the toxic chemical of interest, select from Table 3 the Species Mean Acute Value (SMAV) for each species resident in the state.
- For each family with one or more SMAVs available, calculate the Family Mean Acute Value (FMAV) as the geometric mean of the available SMAVs.
- Calculate the state Final Acute Value using the procedures outlined below which are discussed in "Guidelines for Deriving Numerical National Water Quality Criteria for the Protection of Aquatic Life and Its Uses" (U.S. EPA, 1982):
 - Order the FMAVs from low to high.
 - Assign ranks (R) to the FMAVs from "1" for the lowest to "N" for the highest. If two or more FMAVs are identical, arbitrarily assign them successive ranks.
 - Calculate the cumulative proportion (P) for each FMAV as $R/(N + 1)$.
 - Select the four FMAVs which have cumulative proportions closest to 0.05 (if there are less than 59 FMAVs, these will always be the four lowest FMAVs).
 - Using the selected FMAVs and Ps, calculate the following coefficients:

$$M^2 = \frac{\sum(P) - (\sum\sqrt{P})^2/4}{\sum(\ln \text{FMAV})^2 - (\sum(\ln \text{FMAV})^2/4)} \quad (2.1)$$

$$\bar{x} = (\sum \ln \text{FMAV})/4 \quad (2.2)$$

$$\bar{y} = (\sum \sqrt{P})/4 \quad (2.3)$$

(f) the State FAV is defined as:

$$\text{FAV} = e^A \quad (2.4)$$

$$\text{with } A = \bar{x} + \frac{\sqrt{0.05} - \bar{y}}{M} \quad (2.5)$$

4. the state maximum value criteria is defined as the larger of:

- (a) (State FAV)₂, or
(b) (State FAV)(acute-chronic ratio) (2.6)

2.4.1.2 Maximum Value Criteria as a Function of Hardness

Hardness has been shown to affect the acute toxicity of six chemicals: Cadmium, Copper, Lead, Nickel, Silver and Zinc. Therefore, criteria for these six chemicals are determined according to a final acute equation which expresses the FAV as a function of hardness:

$$FAV = \exp(v(\ln(H)) + z) \quad (2.7)$$

where H is the hardness expressed as mg/l of CaCO₃, v is the mean acute slope, and z is the final acute intercept. The parameter v is defined as the arithmetic mean of all the meaningful acute slopes for individual species (45FR70344, 28 November 1980). The acute slope for an individual species is defined as the slope of the best fitted line when the species acute values are plotted against the hardness concentration in a log-log plot. In other words, for a given chemical the constant value v is assumed applicable to all species in the acute toxicity data. When calculating the state maximum value criteria, the same value of v as used for the national calculation was used for the states.

The calculation of a state maximum value criteria is accomplished as follows:

1. Using the EPA criteria document for the chemical of interest, select from Table 3 the species which are resident in a particular state and record the Species Mean Acute Intercept (SMAI). The SMAI was calculated as the geometric mean of the available intercepts (y), with y defined as:

$$y = w \exp(v(\ln H)) \quad (2.8)$$

where w = the reported LC₅₀ shown in Table 1 of the criteria document.
v = the mean acute slope for the hardness dependence function shown at the bottom of Table 1 of the criteria document.
H = hardness concentration at which the bioassay was conducted, in mg/l CaCO₃.

2. For each family with one or more SMAIs available, calculate the Family Mean Acute Intercept (FMAI) as the geometric mean of the available SMAIs.
3. Calculate the coefficients \bar{x} , \bar{y} , and M for the state Final Acute Equation using the procedure ("a" through "e") outlined in Section 2.4.1.1, substituting "FMAI" for "FMAV".
4. The state Final Acute Equation is defined as:

$$FAV = \exp(v(\ln(H) + A)) \quad (2.9)$$

$$\text{where } A = \bar{x} + \frac{0.05 - \bar{y}}{M}, \quad (2.10)$$

and v = mean acute slope for the chemical discussed in step "1".

5. The state maximum value criterion is defined as the larger of:

- (a) (state FAV)₂, or
(b) (state FAV)(acute-chronic ratio) (2.11)

2.4.2 Computer Program

An interactive FORTRAN program (FOUR.STATE) was used to calculate the state maximum value criteria. The program is an extended version of a computer program developed at the U.S. EPA Environmental Research Laboratory in Duluth. The Duluth computer program calculates final acute values by the method described in the Federal Register of 28 November 1980. The Duluth program was modified to include the following capabilities:

1. Select resident species data from the national data base for any given state,
2. calculate the FMAV of the available resident species,
3. calculate the FAV using the modified methodology, and
4. check the modified state data base against the modified criteria of the minimum data requirements.

The program operates on five data files:

ACUTE1.DAT	Data file of species acute values (LC ₅₀ or EC ₅₀) as reported in Table 1 of the criteria documents. The only exception is the species acute value for Silver for Speckled Dace (<i>Rhinichthys osculus</i>) which is changed from the published 0.2 µg/l to 20.0 µg/l.
SPECIES.DAT	Data file of the species names, their ID numbers and their family ID numbers. This list contains all species for which an acute toxicity value was recorded for the 21 chemicals.
FAMILY.DAT	Data file of family names and their ID numbers.
CHEMNAME.DAT	Data file of 21 chemical names, 18 of which have two-value freshwater aquatic life criteria, and three of which have maximum criteria.

SRES.DAT Data file of the resident species in 48 states (Hawaii and Alaska not included); both state and species are represented by their ID numbers.

STATENAME.NEW State names of the 48 states for which the freshwater aquatic criteria have been calculated.

The three data files—ACUTE1.DAT, SPECIES.DAT, CHEMNAME.DAT—were furnished by the U.S. EPA Environmental Research Laboratory in Duluth.

2.5 CALCULATION OF THE STATE 30-DAY AVERAGE CRITERION

2.5.1 Procedures

The 30-day average criterion is defined as the minimum of the FCV, FPV or FRV. The three methods used in deriving the national FCV were also used for deriving the corresponding state FCV. In cases where the national FCV was derived by dividing the national FAV by the acute-chronic ratio, the state FCV was derived by dividing the state FAV by the acute-chronic ratio. For a given chemical, the constant acute-chronic ratio published in the criteria document was used for all states. In the case where the national FCV was derived from a chronic toxicity data base, such as Copper and Lead, the same methodology used for calculation of the FAV (Equation 2.9) was used for calculating the state FCV based on the state resident family chronic toxicity data. The state resident family data base used for the FCV calculation was calculated by one of the following methods:

1. When chronic toxicity is independent of hardness:
 - (a) Select the Species Mean Chronic Value (SMCV) of the state resident species from the national chronic toxicity data base.
 - (b) For each family with one or more SMCVs available, calculate the Family Mean Chronic Value as the geometric mean of the available SMCVs.
2. When chronic toxicity is a function of hardness:
 - (a) Select the Species Mean Chronic Intercept (SMCI) of the state resident species from the national chronic toxicity data base.
 - (b) For each family with one or more SMCI available, calculate the Family Mean Chronic Intercept (FMCi) as the geometric mean of the available SMCI.

2.5.2 Computer Program

Whenever sufficient information was available, the computer program was used to calculate five values—three FCVs, FPV and FRV—for each state. The calculations were done for 18 chemicals (no 30-day average criteria were available for Aldrin, Arsenic and Silver).

The variation in state resident species would affect two of the FCVs:

1. FCV calculated as FAV divided by acute-chronic ratio, and
2. FCV calculated from the state chronic toxicity data base.

The program reads each of these five values for the specified state and chemical. If a value is not available, it is set to an arbitrarily high number (9999.0) so that it will not be chosen as the minimum value. The program then simply compares all five values and chooses the minimum.

2.5 SAMPLE CALCULATION

The calculation of the freshwater aquatic life criteria for Chlordane and Nickel for the State of Pennsylvania are presented to illustrate the recalculation method.

2.5.1 Chlordane Criteria for Pennsylvania

1. The Maximum Value Criterion

The starting point is the national acute toxicity data base for Chlordane (Table 2.4) where species ID numbers, names and their species mean acute values are presented. The species ID number is given in the column "SNO" and the species mean acute value in the column "LC50," with units of $\mu\text{g/l}$. With the aid of the resident species list for the State of Pennsylvania (Table 2.5), the resident species toxicity data for the State (Table 2.6) are then readily prepared by selecting the data for resident species from Table 2.4. The eight species in Table 2.6 represent five families (see Appendices A and B-3). The family acute toxicity table for Pennsylvania (Table 2.7) is prepared by calculating the Family Mean Acute Value (FMAV) for each of the eight species shown in Table 2.6. The FMAV is defined as the geometric mean of the available species mean acute values for species belonging to the family. For example, carp, fathead minnow and goldfish all belong to the family of Cyprinidae. The FMAV for Cyprinidae is then calculated as:

$$(3.0 \times 51.0 \times 82.0)^{1/3} = 23.2 \quad (2.12)$$

where 3.0, 51.0 and 82.0 are the species mean acute values of the three species.

Of aquatic organisms resident in Pennsylvania waters, the four families most sensitive to Chlordane, their rank, cumulative proportion and FMAV are:

Table 2.4 National Acute Toxicity Data for Chlordane

Rank	LC50	LN LC50	SNO	Species
	(µg/l)			
1	3.0000	1.0988	88.0	Carp (<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>)
2	8.3245	1.8444	31.0	Glass Shrimp (<i>Palaemonetes kadakensis</i>)
3	15.0000	2.7090	39.0	Stonefly (<i>Pteronarcys californica</i>)
4	25.4800	3.2379	58.0	Rainbow Trout (<i>Salmo gairdneri</i>)
5	28.0000	3.2581	22.0	Scud (<i>Gammarus lacustris</i>)
6	39.9999	3.8889	21.0	Scud (<i>Gammarus fasciatus</i>)
7	44.9999	3.9287	61.0	Brook Trout (<i>Salvelinus fontinalis</i>)
8	51.0134	3.9321	73.0	Fathead Minnow (<i>Pimephales promelas</i>)
9	54.7111	4.0021	93.0	Bluegill (<i>Lepomis macrochirus</i>)
10	55.9999	4.0254	54.0	Coho Salmon (<i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i>)
11	56.9999	4.0430	58.0	Chinook Salmon (<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>)
12	58.2985	4.0650	13.0	Cladoceran (<i>Daphnia magna</i>)
13	81.9998	4.4067	87.0	Goldfish (<i>Carassius auratus</i>)
14	189.9997	5.2470	84.0	Guppy (<i>Poecilia reticulata</i>)

Table 2.5 Resident Species List for Pennsylvania

2.0	3.0	4.0	5.0	6.0	7.0	8.0
9.0	10.0	11.0	14.0	15.0	18.0	18.0
20.0	21.0	24.0	25.0	28.0	30.0	31.0
32.0	33.0	40.0	41.0	43.0	45.0	47.0
50.0	52.0	53.0	55.0	58.0	60.0	61.0
62.0	63.0	64.0	66.0	67.0	68.0	68.0
70.0	71.0	73.0	74.0	75.0	77.0	78.0
79.0	80.0	81.0	85.0	87.0	88.0	89.0
90.0	91.0	92.0	93.0	94.0	95.0	96.0
97.0	98.0	99.0	101.0	102.0	4.5	

Table 2.6 Pennsylvania Resident Species Toxicity Data for Chlordane

Rank	LC50	LN LC50	SNO	Species
	(µg/l)			
1	3.0000	1.0988	88.0	Carp (<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>)
2	8.3245	1.8444	31.0	Glass Shrimp (<i>Palaemonetes kadakensis</i>)
3	25.4800	3.2379	58.0	Rainbow Trout (<i>Salmo gairdneri</i>)
4	39.9999	3.8889	21.0	Scud (<i>Gammarus fasciatus</i>)
5	44.9999	3.9287	61.0	Brook Trout (<i>Salvelinus fontinalis</i>)
6	51.0134	3.9321	73.0	Fathead Minnow (<i>Pimephales promelas</i>)
7	54.7111	4.0021	93.0	Bluegill (<i>Lepomis macrochirus</i>)
8	81.9998	4.4067	87.0	Goldfish (<i>Carassius auratus</i>)

Table 2.7 Pennsylvania Family Acute Toxicity Table for Chlordane

Rank	FLC50	LN (FLC50)	FNO	Family
	(µg/l)			
1	6.3245	1.8444	27	Palaemonidae
2	23.2284	3.1456	40	Cyprinidae
3	33.8620	3.5223	38	Salmonidae
4	39.9999	3.8889	25	Gammaridae
5	54.7110	4.0021	48	Centrarchidae

R	P	FMAV ($\mu\text{g/l}$)	Family
1	0.17	6.32	Salmonidae
2	0.33	23.24	Cyprinidae
3	0.50	33.86	Salmonidae
4	0.67	40.00	Gammaridae

1. with P calculated as $R/N + 1$ where N is the total number of families in the State toxicity data base, which is five in this case. Using the values of FMAV and P for the four most sensitive families, the coefficients M, \bar{x} , \bar{y} and A needed for the State Final Acute Value (FAV) can be calculated by applying the formula suggested in the revised methodology:

$$M^2 = \frac{\sum(P) - [\sum(\sqrt{P})]^2/4}{\sum(\ln \text{FMAV})^2 - [\sum(\ln \text{FMAV})]^2/4} = 0.044 \quad (2.13)$$

$$\bar{x} = \sum(\ln \text{FMAV})/4 = 3.05 \quad (2.14)$$

$$\bar{y} = \sum(\sqrt{P})/4 = 0.627 \quad (2.15)$$

$$A = \bar{x} + \frac{\sqrt{0.05} - \bar{y}}{M} = 1.13 \quad (2.16)$$

The FAV is:

$$\text{FAV} = e^A = 3.10 \mu\text{g/l} \quad (2.17)$$

The State maximum value criterion is defined as the State FAV divided by the smaller of (a) 2, or (b) the acute-chronic ratio. Since the acute-chronic ratio for Chlordane is 14 > 2, the maximum value criterion for Chlordane for the State of Pennsylvania is 1.55, which is the State FAV divided by 2.

2. The 30-Day Average Criterion

The 30-day average criterion is defined as the minimum of the Final Chronic Value (FCV), the Final Residue Value (FRV) or the Final Plant Value (FPV). There is no FPV available for Chlordane. The FRV is 0.0043 $\mu\text{g/l}$ (see Table 2.1). The final chronic data set is not sufficient for the calculation of an FCV. The acute-chronic ratio for Chlordane is 14.0 (see Table 2.1) which gives an FCV for Pennsylvania of 0.22 $\mu\text{g/l}$, calculated as $3.10/14.0$, where 3.10 is the FAV for Pennsylvania. Comparing 0.22 $\mu\text{g/l}$ (FCV) with 0.0043 $\mu\text{g/l}$ (FRV), the 30-day average criterion for Chlordane for the State of Pennsylvania, 0.0043 $\mu\text{g/l}$, is chosen.

2.6.2 Nickel Criteria for Pennsylvania

1. The Maximum Value Criterion

The acute toxicity of Nickel has been related to the hardness in freshwater by an exponential equation (U.S. EPA, 1980):

$$\mu = 0.78 \ln(\text{hardness}) + 2 \quad (2.18)$$

Since hardness affects acute toxicity, the effect of hardness has to be removed from the laboratory observed LC_{50} values. Instead of using observed LC_{50} as the data base, the acute intercept a' is used. The acute intercept can be viewed as the acute value in the absence of a hardness effect (i.e., in (hardness) = 0). The national acute toxicity data for Nickel in the absence of a hardness effect is given in Table 2.8 where the values listed in the column "LC50" are species mean acute intercepts. Using this as the starting point and following the procedure described in Section 2.6.1, the resident species toxicity data (Table 2.8) and the resident family toxicity data (Table 2.10) are prepared.

The four families most sensitive to Nickel in the State of Pennsylvania, their family mean acute intercept (FMAI), rank (R), and cumulative proportion (P) are:

R	P	FMAI ($\mu\text{g/l}$)	Family
1	0.07	4.36	Daphnidae
2	0.14	5.45	Ephemeroptera
3	0.21	5.84	Centrarchidae
4	0.29	5.99	Philodiniidae

Table 2.8 National Acute Toxicity Data for Nickel (In The Absence of Hardness Effect)

Rank	LC50 (µg/l)	LN LC50	SNO	Species
1	53.9790	3.9880	13.0	Cladoceran (<i>Daphnia magna</i>)
2	78.4581	4.3625	15.0	Cladoceran (<i>Daphnia pulicaria</i>)
3	208.4833	5.3399	90.0	Rock Bass (<i>Ambloplites rupestris</i>)
4	233.5550	5.4534	33.0	Mayfly (<i>Ephemera subvaria</i>)
5	301.5102	5.7088	89.0	Striped Bass (<i>Morone saxatilis</i>)
6	388.3505	5.9519	92.0	Pumpkinseed (<i>Lepomis gibbosus</i>)
7	401.2188	5.9945	2.0	Rotifer (<i>Philodina acuticornis</i>)
8	439.8254	6.0864	45.0	Midge (<i>Chironomus</i> Sp.)
9	440.2043	6.0872	73.0	Fathead Minnow (<i>Pimephales promelas</i>)
10	458.8418	6.1236	84.0	Guppy (<i>Poecilia reticulata</i>)
11	506.5306	6.2278	68.0	Carp (<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>)
12	509.2943	6.2330	93.0	Bluegill (<i>Lepomis macrochirus</i>)
13	627.1820	6.4412	53.0	American Eel (<i>Anguilla rostrata</i>)
14	658.5149	6.4900	88.0	White Perch (<i>Morone americana</i>)
15	864.8523	6.4998	24.0	Scud (<i>Gammarus</i> Sp.)
16	721.1063	6.5806	4.0	Bristleworm (<i>Nais</i> Sp.)
17	731.3375	6.5949	5.0	Snail (<i>Amnicola</i> Sp.)
18	1007.89	6.9154	67.0	Goldfish (<i>Carassius auratus</i>)
19	1054.49	6.9698	42.0	Damselfly (Unidentified)
20	1544.49	7.3425	52.0	Caddisfly (Unidentified)
21	2029.91	7.8157	35.0	Stonewort (<i>Acroneuria lycurius</i>)
22	2228.41	7.7081	81.0	Banded Killifish (<i>Fundulus diaphanus</i>)

Table 2.9 Pennsylvania Resident Species Toxicity Data for Nickel

Rank	LC50 (µg/l)	LN LC50	SNO	Species
1	78.4581	4.3625	15.0	Cladoceran (<i>Daphnia pulicaria</i>)
2	208.4833	5.3399	90.0	Rock Bass (<i>Ambloplites rupestris</i>)
3	233.5550	5.4534	33.0	Mayfly (<i>Ephemera subvaria</i>)
4	301.5102	5.7088	89.0	Striped Bass (<i>Morone saxatilis</i>)
5	388.3505	5.9519	92.0	Pumpkinseed (<i>Lepomis gibbosus</i>)
6	401.2188	5.9945	2.0	Rotifer (<i>Philodina acuticornis</i>)
7	439.8254	6.0864	45.0	Midge (<i>Chironomus</i> Sp.)
8	440.2043	6.0872	73.0	Fathead Minnow (<i>Pimephales promelas</i>)
9	506.5306	6.2278	68.0	Carp (<i>Cyprinus reticulata</i>)
10	509.2943	6.2330	93.0	Bluegill (<i>Lepomis macrochirus</i>)
11	627.1820	6.4412	53.0	American Eel (<i>Anguilla rostrata</i>)
12	658.5149	6.4900	88.0	White Perch (<i>Morone americana</i>)
13	864.8523	6.4998	24.0	Scud (<i>Gammarus</i> Sp.)
14	721.1063	6.5806	4.0	Bristleworm (<i>Nais</i> Sp.)
15	731.3375	6.5949	5.0	Snail (<i>Amnicola</i> Sp.)
16	1007.89	6.9154	67.0	Goldfish (<i>Carassius auratus</i>)
17	1544.49	7.3425	52.0	Caddisfly (Unidentified)
18	2228.41	7.7081	81.0	Banded Killifish (<i>Fundulus diaphanus</i>)

Table 2.10 Pennsylvania Resident Family Toxicity Data for Nickel

Rank	FLC50 (µg/l)	LN(FLC50)	FNO	Family
1	78.4580	4.3625	19	Daphniidae
2	233.5050	5.4534	28	Ephemeroptera
3	345.4717	5.8449	48	Centrarchidae
4	401.2188	5.9945	7	Philodinidae
5	439.8254	6.0864	35	Chironomidae
6	443.5553	6.0994	47	Perchitryidae
7	507.9420	6.4101	40	Cyprinidae
8	527.1820	6.4412	37	Anguillidae
9	664.8523	6.4998	25	Gammaridae
10	721.1063	6.5806	10	Naisidae
11	731.3375	6.5949	12	Bithyniidae (Bulimidae) (Hydrobiidae)
12	1544.4988	7.3425	34	Hydropterygidae
13	2228.4189	7.7081	44	Cyprinodontidae

with P calculated as $R/(N + 1)$ where N is the total number of families in the State data base, which is 13 in this case. Substituting these values into equations 2.1 to 2.5, we obtain the following:

$$M' = 0.024 \quad (2.19)$$

$$\bar{x} = 5.41 \quad (2.20)$$

$$\bar{y} = 0.411 \quad (2.21)$$

$$A = 4.22 \quad (2.22)$$

The Final Acute Intercept (FAI) is:

$$FAI = e^A = 67.7 \quad (2.23)$$

and the Final Acute Equation is:

$$FAV = FAI \times e^{[0.76 \ln(\text{hardness})]} \quad (2.24)$$

$$FAV = 67.7 e^{[0.76 \ln(\text{hardness})]} \quad (2.25)$$

or

$$FAV = e^{[0.76 \ln(\text{hardness}) + A]} \quad (2.26)$$

$$FAV = e^{[0.76 \ln(\text{hardness}) + 4.22]} \quad (2.27)$$

Since the acute-chronic ratio for Nickel (19.4) is greater than 2, the maximum value criteria (MVC) for Nickel for the State of Pennsylvania is:

$$MVC = (FAI/2) e^{[0.76 \ln(\text{hardness})]} \quad (2.28)$$

$$MVC = 33.8 e^{[0.76 \ln(\text{hardness})]} \quad (2.29)$$

or

$$MVC = e^{[0.76 \ln(\text{hardness}) + 3.52]} \quad (2.30)$$

2. The 30-Day Average Criterion

The chronic toxicity of Nickel is related to hardness in freshwater in the same way as is acute toxicity (Equation 2.16). The national chronic toxicity data base (Table 2.11) contains

only two families which are indigenous to Pennsylvania (Cyprinidae and Salmonidae), therefore, the FCV cannot be calculated from the State chronic toxicity data base.

Table 2.11 National Chronic Toxicity Data for Nickel

Rank	FLC50 ($\mu\text{g/l}$)	LN (FLC50)	FNO	Family
1	2.5476	0.8351	19	Daphnidae
2	7.4587	2.0094	40	Cyprinidae*
3	17.8999	2.8848	38	Salmonidae*
4	23.7813	3.1686	34	Hydropsychidae

*Indigenous to Pennsylvania.

The available acute-chronic ratio is 19.3 (see Table 2.1) which allows a Final Chronic Equation to be calculated from the Final Acute Equation:

$$FCV = FAV/(\text{acute-chronic ratio}) \quad (2.31)$$

With the State Final Acute Equation given by Equation 2.25, the State Final Chronic Equation is defined as:

$$FCV = \frac{67.7}{19.4} e^{[0.76 \ln(\text{hardness})]} \quad (2.32)$$

$$FCV = 3.49 e^{[0.76 \ln(\text{hardness})]} \quad (2.33)$$

or

$$FCV = e^{[0.76 \ln(\text{hardness}) + 1.25]} \quad (2.34)$$

Since there is no FRV or FPV for Nickel, the Final Chronic Equation, which expresses the Final Chronic Value as a function of hardness, is the Pennsylvania 30-day average criterion for Nickel.

SECTION 3 RESULTS

3.1 SPECIES DISTRIBUTION BY STATE

Much of the information used to recalculate water quality criteria by state is presented in Appendix B. Identification numbers assigned to the states and to families in the national data base are listed in Appendices B-1 and B-2, respectively. Species identification numbers and the corresponding family classifications are presented in Appendix B-3. State and species are listed by identification number in Appendices B-4 and B-5, and the distribution in the United States (Hawaii and Alaska are not included) of the 95 species in the national data base is presented in Appendix B-5.

A complete list of North American species used in toxicity testing (Appendix B-3) includes the taxonomic families into which each organism is classified. There are 58 families. The relationship of these families to the minimum data requirements, which are discussed in Section 2.1.1, is illustrated in Appendix B-6.

The 58 families are arrayed in Appendix B-6 by ID number. The relationship of these families to the minimum data requirements may be determined by matching the code number in the Figure to each of the eight specified data requirements. Note that most of the families may satisfy more than one of the minimum data requirements. For example, after a member of the family Salmonidae has been selected, there are 14 families which satisfy the requirement for one other member of the class Osteichthyes, and 20 families remaining which satisfy the requirement for one other family in the phylum Chordata.

The total number of resident species in the each of 48 states ranges from 39 to 74, approximately 40 to 70 percent of the total species in the national toxicity data base. New York has the greatest number of resident species while Florida has the least. Eighteen species are present in all 48 states:

rotifer (*Philodina scuticornis*)
rotifer (*Philodina rosealis*)
bristletworm (*Nais* sp.)
worm (*Limnodrilus hoffmeisteri*)
snail (*Gyrulus circumstriatus*)
snail (*Physa* sp.)
cladoceran (*Daphnia pulex*)
cladoceran (*Daphnia pulicaria*)
cladoceran (*Simocephalus serrulatus*)
copepod (unidentified)
scud (*Hyalela azteca*)
damselfly (*Zygonyx* sp.)
midge (*Chironomus plumosus*)

midge (*Chironomus* sp.)
midge (unidentified)
caddisfly (unidentified)
carp (*Cyprinus carpio*)
large mouth bass (*Micropterus salmoides*)

There are several species that are widely used in testing but whose actual distribution is limited. The planarian, *Polycelis felina* is indigenous only in Central Europe and is not present in any of the 48 states. (Kerf, personal communication, 1981.) The distribution in the United States of an often studied laboratory cladoceran, *Daphnia magna*, is limited. There is no valid record of the natural occurrence of *Daphnia magna* east of the Mississippi River. The known distribution of *Daphnia magna* in the United States is shown in Figure 3.1, which is modified from "The Systematics of North American *Daphnia*" (Brooks, 1957); the distribution range covers 14 of the western states. *Daphnia pulicaria* is recognized in Europe but is not listed in "The Systematics of North American *Daphnia*" (Brooks, 1957). *Daphnia pulicaria* and *Daphnia pulex* are extremely similar in their taxonomy (Herbert, P., personal communication, 1981.) In this study, it is assumed that *Daphnia pulex*, which commonly occurs in the states, is the same as *Daphnia pulicaria*.

3.2 STATE WATER QUALITY CRITERIA

The state water quality criteria which result from application of the recalculation method are presented in this report in two formats: first by chemical (Appendix C) and second by state (Appendix D). The state maximum criteria were calculated whenever the state toxicity data bases contained four or more families. Since the revised methodology calls for a regression of four data points, the national value was adopted as the state value whenever the state toxicity data comprised fewer than four families.

In calculating the national maximum value criteria, the minimum data requirement was met by only five chemicals (DDT, Cadmium, Chromium, Copper and Zinc). Those elements of the minimum data requirement which were not satisfied, for each chemical of interest, are indicated in Table 3.1. The national toxicity data bases for ten chemicals (Aldrin, Chlordane, Dieldrin, Endosulfan, Endrin, Heptachlor, Lindane, PCB, Toxaphene and Arsenic) include no families in phyla other than Arthropoda or Chordata. The data bases for nine chemicals (Chlordane, Heptachlor, Lindane, PCB, Cyanide, Arsenic, Lead, Selenium and Silver) include no order of insect other than the one used to meet requirement 6, nor do they include any phyla other than Arthropoda, Chordata and one phylum used to meet requirement 7. Data bases of species for seven of the chemicals fail to meet one requirement and nine of them fail to meet two. Ninety-seven (97) percent of the state data bases for calculating the state maximum value criteria do not meet the minimum data requirements. Since the state toxicity data are always a subset of the national toxicity data, the cause of an inability of most state data sets to meet the minimum data requirements is insufficient data in the national toxicity data base.

The use of the tables in Appendices C and D is straightforward. For instance, the water quality criteria for Lindane for the State of Michigan may be obtained from tables of Lindane in Appendix C or



Figure 3.1 Distribution of *Daphnia magna* in the United States (Modified from Brooks, 1957)

Table 3.1 Minimum Data Requirements Which Are Not Met By The National Toxicity Data Base

Chemical Name	Criteria							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Aldrin							x ¹	
Chlordane							x	x
Dieldrin							x	
DDT								
Endosulfan							x	
Endrin							x	
Heptachlor							x	x
Lindane							x	x
PCB							x	x
Toxaphene							x	
Cyanide								x
Arsenic							x	x
Cadmium								
Chromium								
Copper								
Lead								
Mercury							x	x
Nickel		x						
Selenium								x
Silver								x
Zinc								

¹The eight criteria of the minimum data requirements:

1. The family Salmonidae in the class Osteichthyes.
2. One other family in the class Osteichthyes.
3. One other family in the phylum Chordata.
4. A planktonic crustacean (e.g. conchostracean, cladoceran, or copepod).
5. A benthic crustacean (e.g., crayfish, isopod, ostracod, scud or glass shrimp).
6. A benthic insect (e.g., a benthic caddisfly, damselfly, dragonfly, mayfly, midge, mosquito or stonefly).
7. A family in a phylum other than Arthropoda or Chordata (e.g., Rotifers, Annelida or Mollusca).
8. Any other order of insect or any other phylum.

¹"x" indicates criterion is not satisfied.

tables for Michigan in Appendix D. The maximum value criterion is 6.60 µg/l, which was obtained by dividing the State Final Acute Value by 2; the 30-day average criterion is 0.526 µg/l which was derived by dividing the State Final Acute Value by acute-chronic ratio of 25 (see Table 2.1). Other useful information is also available in these tables. The total number of families in the State resident data base for Michigan is eight. The four most sensitive families and their FMAVs are:

Family	FMAV (µg/l)
Salmonidae	21.99
Gammaridae	22.44
Centrarchidae	42.20
Ictaluridae	53.07

One may immediately infer from this information that the Michigan FAV for Lindane is lower than the family mean acute value of the most sensitive family (21.99 µg/l for Salmonidae). Since the FAV is the value which corresponds to the fifth percentile, then the FAV should be less than the family mean acute value of the most sensitive family if the total number of resident families is less than 20.

In all cases, except for those containing less than four resident families, the maximum criteria may be calculated based on the information given in these tables. Take the maximum value criterion of Lindane for Michigan as an example, with a total of eight resident families and mean acute values for the four most sensitive of 21.99, 22.44, 42.20 and 53.07 µg/l. The coefficients needed for the FAV can be calculated by substituting these values into equations 2.1 to 2.5, yielding:

$$M^2 = 0.104 \quad (3.1)$$

$$\bar{v} = 3.46 \quad (3.2)$$

$$\bar{y} = 0.51 \quad (3.3)$$

$$A = 2.58 \quad (3.4)$$

The FAV is:

$$FAV = e^{2.58} = 13.2 \mu\text{g/l} \quad (3.5)$$

The acute-chronic ratio ranges from 3 (Mercury) to 122 (Cadmium), for the 21 chemicals (see footnote 1 of Table 2.1). In other words, the acute-chronic ratios are greater than 2 for all of the chemicals studied. The maximum value criterion, which is defined as the FAV divided by the smaller of (a) 2 or (b) the acute-chronic ratio, may be simply defined as the FAV/2. The maximum value criterion of Lindane for Michigan is therefore defined as:

$$FAV/2 = 13.2/2 = 6.6 \mu\text{g/l} \quad (3.6)$$

In selecting the 30-day average criteria, the information presented in Table 2.1 is used. The acute-chronic ratio is 25.0 which yields the final chronic value of 0.526 µg/l. Comparing this value with the available FRV of 100, the 30-day average criterion is chosen as 0.526 µg/l. The final selection of the 30-day average criterion is indicated in the column (+, +). An "ACR" means that the value was obtained by dividing the FAV with the acute-chronic ratio; "FCV" indicates that the value was calculated from the chronic toxicity data base; "FPV" indicates that the value was the Final Plant Value; "FRV" indicates the Final Residue Value; and "SCV" represents the value as the chronic value of important species.

Whenever the acute toxicity data base does not meet the minimum data requirements, a star (*) is printed next to the maximum value criterion. If the State data set contains less than four families, "****" is printed and the national maximum value criteria is printed as the state maximum value criterion. The state has three options in these cases: to use the calculated value given in the table; to use the national criterion; or to conduct additional toxicity tests of additional species so that the state toxicity data base is adequate to meet the minimum data requirements, and then calculate the criteria. For more detailed information on meeting the minimum data requirements (so as to decide the test species for additional tests), a state may refer to the information given in Appendix E. In Appendix E, the state and chemical as well as the criteria of the minimum data requirements are all represented by their ID numbers. Appendix 5-1 may be used for reference.

One of the minimum data requirements is "the family Salmonidae." Salmonid fish are not indigenous in four States: Florida, Kansas, Texas and Mississippi. The approach taken in this study was to relieve these four states from the necessity of meeting this requirement. These four are indicated by a "f" sign to the left of the state's name.

For the six chemicals (Cd, Cu, Pb, Ag, Ni and Zn) whose acute toxicity is dependent on hardness in water, the values shown in the column "LC50 Value" and the maximum value criteria shown in the tables of Appendices C and D refer only to the acute intercepts, that is, the value at zero hardness effect. In order to set appropriate criteria for different hardness conditions, a state should multiply the maximum value criteria (CR) shown in Appendices C and D by the hardness dependence function:

$$VCR = CR \times \exp\{v \ln(H)\}, \mu\text{g/l} \quad (3.7)$$

where VCR = maximum value criteria for a hardness concentration of H mg/l as CaCO₃,

v = the mean acute slope (shown at the bottom of Table 1 of the criteria document),

H = ambient hardness concentration in mg/l CaCO₃.

Equation (3.7) may be written as:

$$VCR = \exp\{v \ln(H) + z\} \quad (3.8)$$

with

$$z = \ln(CR) \quad (3.8)$$

Table 3.2 presents a tabulation of v (the slope) and z (the log intercept) for the maximum value criteria for the six hardness dependent chemicals.

If the state 30-day average criterion for Lead is chosen as the Final Chronic Value calculated from the chronic toxicity data base (those noted with FCV), then the values shown in both Appendices should be multiplied by the hardness dependence function to account for hardness variability (Equation 3.7) with v equal to 2.35 (U.S. EPA, 1980). For example, the 30-day average Lead criteria for New York is $0.00004 \exp(2.35 \ln(\text{Hardness}))$ which yields a value of 0.39 $\mu\text{g/l}$ for a hardness of 50 mg/l CaCO_3 .

For those cases in Appendices C and D in which the tabulated 30-day average criterion for these six chemicals is denoted by ACR (meaning the value is the quotient of the FAV divided by the acute-chronic ratio), an adjustment must be made to reflect ambient hardness. In these cases, Equation 3.7 should be used, in which the tabulated 30-day value is substituted for CR and the result (VCR) becomes the 30-day average criterion. For example, the 30-day average Cadmium criterion for New York should be $0.0004 \exp(1.05 \ln(\text{Hardness}))$, where 0.0004 is taken from Appendix C or D, and 1.05 is taken from Table 3.2. If the ambient hardness is 50 mg/l as CaCO_3 , the 30-day average Cadmium criterion for New York becomes 0.0243 $\mu\text{g/l}$.

There are two chemicals (Copper and Lead) whose national 30-day average criteria are calculated from the chronic data base. Of these, the chronic toxicity for Copper is independent of hardness whereas Lead is dependent on hardness (see Table 2.1).

Table 3.2 Values of v and z in the Maximum Value Criteria Equation $\exp(v \ln(H)) + z$, by State

State	Chemical											
	Cadmium	Copper	Lead	Nickel	Silver	Zinc						
	v	z	v	z	v	z						
Alabama	1.00	-2.81	0.84	-1.84	1.23	-3.30	0.78	3.49	1.72	-7.84	0.83	1.83
Arizona	1.00	-4.34	0.84	-1.86	1.23	3.62	0.78	3.46	1.72	-7.89	0.85	1.13
Arkansas	1.00	-4.81	0.84	-2.08	1.23	-1.02	0.78	3.15	1.72	-8.12	0.83	1.83
California	1.00	-1.96	0.84	-2.11	1.22	-3.00	0.78	3.37	1.72	-10.62	0.81	1.83
Colorado	1.00	-4.30	0.84	-2.08	1.23	-1.02	0.78	3.15	1.72	-8.12	0.83	1.83
Connecticut	1.00	-4.02	0.84	-2.00	1.23	-1.12	0.78	3.08	1.72	-8.11	0.85	1.00
Delaware	1.00	-2.08	0.84	-1.87	1.23	2.71	0.78	3.88	1.72	-8.72	0.83	1.13
Florida**	1.00	-2.81	0.84	-1.84	1.23	3.62	0.78	3.46	1.72	-7.84	0.83	1.83
Georgia	1.00	-3.08	0.84	-2.06	1.23	6.06	0.78	3.43	1.72	-7.84	0.81	2.22
Illinois	1.00	-4.85	0.84	-2.08	1.23	2.64	0.78	3.40	1.72	-10.62	0.83	2.28
Indiana	1.00	-2.34	0.84	-2.15	1.23	-1.05	0.78	3.22	1.72	-8.11	0.83	0.96
Iowa	1.00	-3.81	0.84	-1.81	1.23	-3.83	0.78	3.58	1.72	-7.83	0.83	2.28
Kansas	1.00	-3.28	0.84	-1.81	1.23	3.62	0.78	3.41	1.72	-7.99	0.83	2.28
Kentucky	1.00	-1.15	0.84	-2.02	1.23	-3.36	0.78	3.44	1.72	-8.47	0.83	1.81
Louisiana	1.00	-3.18	0.84	-2.15	1.23	-3.30	0.78	3.40	1.72	-7.84	0.83	1.89
Maine	1.00	-3.18	0.84	-2.15	1.23	-3.30	0.78	3.40	1.72	-7.84	0.83	2.10
Maryland	1.00	-4.30	0.84	-1.87	1.23	2.17	0.78	3.20	1.72	-7.89	0.83	2.14
Massachusetts	1.00	-3.08	0.84	-1.83	1.23	2.17	0.78	3.20	1.72	-8.72	0.83	2.13
Michigan	1.00	-3.77	0.84	-1.83	1.23	-2.98	0.78	3.61	1.72	-7.40	0.83	2.07
Minnesota	1.00	-3.86	0.84	-1.87	1.23	2.71	0.78	3.44	1.72	-8.12	0.83	2.01
Mississippi**	1.00	-2.80	0.84	-2.04	1.23	-3.38	0.78	3.48	1.72	-10.62	0.83	2.04
Missouri	1.00	-2.83	0.84	-2.08	1.23	-3.30	0.78	3.41	1.72	-11.21	0.83	2.04
Montana	1.00	-4.74	0.84	-2.02	1.23	-1.28	0.78	3.08	1.72	-8.40	0.83	1.84
Nebraska	1.00	-5.12	0.84	-1.85	1.23	-1.28	0.78	3.18	1.72	-8.40	0.83	1.78
Nevada	1.00	-4.71	0.84	-2.11	1.23	-1.13	0.78	3.08	1.72	-8.43	0.83	2.31
New Hampshire	1.00	-4.07	0.84	-1.87	1.23	3.37	0.78	3.59	1.72	-8.72	0.83	2.13
New Jersey	1.00	-3.88	0.84	-1.87	1.23	3.84	0.78	3.92	1.72	-1.64	0.83	2.13
New Mexico	1.00	-4.02	0.84	-1.85	1.23	-1.28	0.78	3.22	1.72	-8.11	0.83	1.80
New York	1.00	-3.84	0.84	-1.88	1.23	-2.80	0.78	3.89	1.72	-7.89	0.83	2.28
North Carolina	1.00	-3.88	0.84	-1.87	1.23	2.84	0.78	3.80	1.72	-7.84	0.83	2.12
North Dakota	1.00	-4.27	0.84	-1.85	1.23	-1.12	0.78	3.18	1.72	-8.40	0.83	1.42
Ohio	1.00	-4.26	0.84	-1.83	1.23	2.17	0.78	3.50	1.72	-7.80	0.83	2.07
Oklahoma	1.00	-4.34	0.84	-1.88	1.23	-2.80	0.78	3.43	1.72	-8.47	0.83	1.18
Oregon	1.00	-4.27	0.84	-2.10	1.23	-1.82	0.78	3.08	1.72	-8.35	0.83	1.88
Pennsylvania	1.00	-3.28	0.84	-1.83	1.23	2.71	0.78	3.43	1.72	-7.86	0.83	2.13
Rhode Island	1.00	-3.86	0.84	-1.87	1.23	2.71	0.78	3.43	1.72	-8.72	0.83	2.13
South Carolina	1.00	-4.14	0.84	-2.02	1.23	2.84	0.78	3.44	1.72	-7.84	0.83	2.07
South Dakota	1.00	-4.34	0.84	-1.88	1.23	-1.12	0.78	3.22	1.72	-8.40	0.83	1.48
Tennessee	1.00	-4.34	0.84	-1.86	1.23	-3.83	0.78	3.48	1.72	-7.80	0.83	2.13
Texas**	1.00	-3.18	0.84	-2.11	1.23	4.73	0.78	3.42	1.72	-8.40	0.83	2.04
Utah	1.00	-4.71	0.84	-2.11	1.23	-1.28	0.78	3.08	1.72	-8.11	0.83	1.86
Vermont	1.00	-4.07	0.84	-1.87	1.23	3.37	0.78	3.79	1.72	-8.72	0.83	2.13
Virginia	1.00	-4.07	0.84	-1.83	1.23	2.71	0.78	3.40	1.72	-8.72	0.83	2.12
Washington	1.00	-4.34	0.84	-2.15	1.23	-1.82	0.78	3.03	1.72	-8.26	0.83	0.88
West Virginia	1.00	-4.31	0.84	-2.02	1.23	2.71	0.78	3.44	1.72	-7.88	0.83	2.03
Wisconsin	1.00	-3.88	0.84	-1.82	1.23	-2.80	0.78	3.52	1.72	-7.40	0.83	2.07
Wyoming	1.00	-4.71	0.84	-2.22	1.23	-1.28	0.78	3.08	1.72	-8.11	0.83	1.84

v = Slope of hardness effect.
 z = Actual intercept.
 * Use hardness criteria, state has less than four resident facilities.
 ** No independent published data on state.

APPENDIX A
FREQUENT NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF AQUATIC ANIMALS USED IN YACHTING TESTS

Class	Family	Common Name	Scientific Name
Pisces	Cyprinidae	Common loach	<i>Notropis heterodon</i>
		Golden shiner	<i>Notropis anogenus</i>
		Blackchin shiner	<i>Notropis heterodon</i>
		Longnose dace	<i>Notropis heterodon</i>
		Black drum	<i>Pogonias cromis</i>
		Rock bass	<i>Ambloplites rupestris</i>
		Johnny darters	<i>Epiplatys spilargenteus</i>
		Chargemouth darter	<i>Percina phoxinellus</i>
		Yellow perch	<i>Perca flavescens</i>
		Whitefish	<i>Coregonus artedii</i>
Bivalvia	Unionidae	Brook mussel	<i>Unio brookii</i>
		Common mussel	<i>Unio complanatus</i>
Crustacea	Decapoda	Blue crab	<i>Callinectes sapidus</i>
		Common carp	<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>

APPENDIX B-1
STATE IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS

ID NUMBER	STATE
0	NATIONAL
1	MAINE
2	NEW HAMPSHIRE
3	VERMONT
4	MASSACHUSETTS
5	RHODE ISLAND
6	CONNECTICUT
7	NEW YORK
8	PENNSYLVANIA
9	NEW JERSEY
10	DELAWARE
11	MARYLAND
12	VIRGINIA
13	NORTH CAROLINA
14	SOUTH CAROLINA
15	GEORGIA
16	FLORIDA
17	WEST VIRGINIA
18	KENTUCKY
19	TENNESSEE
20	ALABAMA
21	MISSISSIPPI
22	LOUISIANA
23	ARKANSAS
24	ILLINOIS
25	INDIANA
26	MICHIGAN
27	WISCONSIN
28	MINNESOTA
29	NEBRASKA
30	KANSAS
31	LOUISIANA
32	NORTH DAKOTA
33	SOUTH DAKOTA
34	NEBRASKA
35	KANSAS
36	OKLAHOMA
37	TEXAS
38	MONTANA
39	WYOMING
40	COLORADO
41	NEW MEXICO
42	UTAH
43	ARIZONA
44	UTAH
45	ARIZONA
46	WASHINGTON
47	OREGON
48	NEVADA
49	CALIFORNIA

APPENDIX B-2
FAMILY IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS

ID NUMBER	FAMILY
1	CRYPTOMYXIDAE
2	AMOGIDAE
3	PARASITICAE
4	PHOSIDAE (PHOSIDAE)
5	PHOSIDAE
6	CHAETONOTIDAE
7	PHOSIDAE
8	ASCIDOMYXIDAE
9	TUSPIDAE
10	HAIRIDAE
11	HYPERIDAE
12	STYLIIDAE (STYLIIDAE) (HYPERIDAE)
13	PLURICORIDAE
14	LYNCEIDAE
15	PLANORBIDAE
16	PHYRIDAE
17	PHOSIDAE (PHOSIDAE)
18	LYNCEIDAE
19	DIAPYRIDAE
20	POLYTHYRIDAE
21	CYPRIDAE (CYPRIDAE)
22	DIAPYRIDAE
23	CYPRIDAE
24	ABELLIDAE
25	GAUJARDIDAE
26	HYALINIDAE (FALTIIDAE)
27	PALAEONIDAE
28	ASTACIDAE
29	EPHEMERIDAE (EPHEMERIDAE)
30	EPHEMERIDAE (EPHEMERIDAE)
31	COGNACIDAE (EPHEMERIDAE)
32	EPHEMERIDAE
33	PERLIDAE
34	HYPERIDAE
35	DIAPYRIDAE
36	PETROPHIDAE
37	ANOMALIDAE
38	SALINIDAE
39	ESOCIDAE
40	CYPRIDAE
41	CAVITIDAE
42	CTALPIDAE
43	CLARIDAE
44	CYPRIDAE
45	POCILLIDAE
46	GASTROPODIDAE
47	PERCOPIDAE
48	CENTRARCHIDAE
49	PERCIDAE
50	SCALIDAE
51	OSTIIDAE
52	COTTIDAE
53	HAIRIDAE
54	DIAPYRIDAE
55	DIAPYRIDAE
56	HYALINIDAE
57	AMPHIRODIDAE
58	SALAMANDRIDAE

APPENDIX B-X
SPECIES IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS AND FAMILY CLASSIFICATION

FAMILY ID NUMBER	SPECIES ID NUMBER	SPECIES NAME	FAMILY ID NUMBER	SPECIES ID NUMBER	SPECIES NAME
6	1.00	KAMAHARI (POLYDUS FELMA)	38	80.00	BIGEYE SALMON (ONCORHYNCHUS MERULA)
7	3.00	NOTIFER (POLYDUS ADZUCORINE)	38	80.00	PINK SALMON (ONCORHYNCHUS GOMAYI)
7	3.00	NOTIFER (POLYDUS ADZUCORINE)	38	80.00	CHINOOK SALMON (ONCORHYNCHUS Tshawytscha)
10	4.00	BRISTLENOSE (PUS SP)	38	80.00	CUTTLEBUT TROUT (SALMO CLAIKE)
9	4.20	TURBID WORM (TURBEX TURBID)	38	80.00	NARROW TROUT (SALMO GALTUS)
9	4.50	WORM (LEIOPOMUS HOFFMANNI)	38	80.00	ATLANTIC SALMON (SALMO SALAR)
12	5.00	SMALL (AMNICOLA SP)	38	80.00	BROWN TROUT (SALMO TRUTTA)
11	6.00	SMALL (AMNICOLA DECUBUS)	38	80.00	GOLDEN TROUT (SALMO AGASSIZI)
15	7.00	SMALL (GYTRALLUS CIRCUMSTRATUS)	38	81.00	BROOK TROUT (SALVELINUS FONTINALIS)
14	8.00	SMALL (LYNAESA PALZEBER)	38	82.00	LAKE TROUT (SALVELINUS NAMAYCUSH)
16	8.00	SMALL (PHYSA HETEROPTERUS)	38	83.00	BROOKLET (SALVELINUS NAMAYCUSH BROOKLET)
16	10.00	SMALL (PHYSA HETEROPTERUS)	38	83.00	NORTHERN FISH (SALMO LUCIO)
18	11.00	SMALL (PHYSA SP)	38	84.00	HOTTEN KILLER (COTTUS BARRI)
11	11.90	FINGERED CLAM (SUSCULUM TRANAHENKUM)	38	84.00	SLIMY SCALPIN (COTTUS COMATUS)
18	13.00	CLADOCERAN (DAPHNIA CARINATA)	40	85.00	LITTLE DACE (SCESIA CHRYSOBLETTER)
18	13.00	CLADOCERAN (DAPHNIA MAGNA)	40	85.00	STONEFLY (CAMPTOTOMA ANOMALUM)
18	14.00	CLADOCERAN (DAPHNIA RUBRO)	40	87.00	GOLDFISH (CARASSIUS AURATUS)
18	15.00	CLADOCERAN (DAPHNIA PULCHRA)	40	88.00	CANE (CYPRINUS CARPIO)
18	16.00	CLADOCERAN (BRIDGEMANUS SUPRILATUS)	40	89.00	GOLDEN SHiner (NOTEMISOMUS CRYSALIDICUS)
21	17.00	NEED SHAMP (CYPRINUS YONG)	40	90.00	BOTTIN SHINER (NOTEMISOMUS EPICLETUS)
23	18.00	DOPEPOD (LIMNOCYPRUS)	40	90.00	RED SHINER (NOTEMISOMUS CHRYSOCEPHALUS)
24	19.00	SOPOD (MELANUS BREVICAULUS)	40	91.00	RED SHINER (NOTEMISOMUS LUTREUS)
24	20.00	SOPOD (MELANUS COMPLANUS)	40	91.00	NORTHERN FRECKLED DACE (PHENACUS EOUS)
25	21.00	SOLO (MAMMATUS FACIATUS)	40	92.00	BALTIMORE SHINER (POMOXINUS HOTTEN)
25	22.00	SOLO (MAMMATUS FACIATUS)	40	92.00	FATHEAD MINNOW (POMOXINUS PROMELAS)
25	23.00	SOLO (MAMMATUS FACIATUS)	40	92.00	NORTHERN SCALPFIN (POMOXINUS DIMORPHUS)
25	24.00	SOLO (MAMMATUS FACIATUS)	40	92.00	BLACKNOSE DACE (POMOXINUS ALTIUS)
25	25.00	SOLO (MAMMATUS FACIATUS)	40	92.00	SPECKLED DACE (POMOXINUS OBOLEUS)
28	34.00	CRAYFISH (ASTACUS CLYPEATUS)	40	93.00	CRISP CRAB (SERRATORIA ATROBACULATA)
28	35.00	CRAYFISH (ASTACUS CLYPEATUS)	40	93.00	LONGNOSE SUCKER (CATOSTOMUS CATOSTOMUS)
28	36.00	CRAYFISH (ASTACUS CLYPEATUS)	40	93.00	WHITE SICKER (CATOSTOMUS COMMERSONI)
28	37.00	CRAYFISH (ASTACUS CLYPEATUS)	40	93.00	BLACK BULLHEAD (ACTINOPTERUS MELANUS)
28	38.00	CRAYFISH (ASTACUS CLYPEATUS)	40	93.00	BROWN BULLHEAD (ACTINOPTERUS MELANUS)
27	31.00	GLASS SHAMP (PALMISTOMUS KADAKENSI)	42	80.00	CHANNEL CATFISH (ACTINOPTERUS PUNCTATUS)
26	32.00	MAYFLY (HEMIBELLA GRABER)	44	81.00	SARDED KILLIFISH (POMOXINUS DAPHNUS)
26	33.00	MAYFLY (HEMIBELLA GRABER)	44	81.00	FLORIDA LORICATELLA (FLORIDA)
27	34.00	MAYFLY (HEMIBELLA GRABER)	44	81.00	MUSCOTOPTER (MAMMATUS AFFINE)
33	36.00	STONEFLY (LACONISIA VITREOLA)	46	84.00	GUPPY (POECILIA RETICULATA)
33	38.00	STONEFLY (LACONISIA VITREOLA)	46	84.00	SOUTHERN PLATYFISH (XIPHOPOPHIS MACULATUS)
33	37.00	STONEFLY (LACONISIA VITREOLA)	46	84.00	BROOK (POECILIA RETICULATA)
32	36.00	STONEFLY (PTERONARCELLA BAZZI)	46	87.00	THREESPINE STICKLEBACK (GASTEROSTEUS ACULEATUS)
32	38.00	STONEFLY (PTERONARCELLA BAZZI)	46	87.00	WHITE PERCH (SERRANUS AMERICANA)
31	40.00	DAMSELFLY (MELANUS VERTICILLUS)	47	88.00	STRIPED BASS (SERRANUS SALATUS)
31	41.00	DAMSELFLY (MELANUS VERTICILLUS)	47	88.00	ROCK BASIN HAMBLET (SERRANUS FLAVIFRONS)
21	42.00	DAMSELFLY (MELANUS VERTICILLUS)	47	88.00	GREEN SHAMP (SERRANUS CHALCIS)
26	43.00	MIDGE (CHIRONOMUS FLAVIGRIS)	48	89.00	PANFRESH (SERRANUS SERRANUS)
26	44.00	MIDGE (CHIRONOMUS TENTANS)	48	89.00	LITTLE (SERRANUS MACROCHIRUS)
26	45.00	MIDGE (CHIRONOMUS SP)	48	89.00	LONGBAR SHAMP (SERRANUS MISSALOTI)
26	46.00	MIDGE (CHIRONOMUS SP)	48	89.00	REDBAR SHAMP (SERRANUS MICROPHUS)
26	47.00	MIDGE (CHIRONOMUS SP)	48	89.00	SMALLMOUTH BASS (MICROPTERUS DOLOMIEUS)
24	48.00	CADDOBYL (LACONISIA VITREOLA)	48	89.00	LARGEMOUTH BASS (MICROPTERUS DOLOMIEUS)
24	49.00	CADDOBYL (LACONISIA VITREOLA)	48	89.00	BLACK CRAYFISH (POECILIA HINDSII)
24	50.00	CADDOBYL (LACONISIA VITREOLA)	48	89.00	NARROW DARTER (ETHIOPHTERUS CASCADUM)
24	51.00	CADDOBYL (LACONISIA VITREOLA)	48	89.00	DRUMMETER (DARTER) (ETHIOPHTERUS SPECTABILIS)
24	52.00	CADDOBYL (LACONISIA VITREOLA)	48	89.00	YELLOW PERCH (PERCA FLAVESCENS)
24	53.00	CADDOBYL (LACONISIA VITREOLA)	48	89.00	WALLEYE (STROSTEDION YTIUM YTIUM)
24	54.00	CADDOBYL (LACONISIA VITREOLA)	48	89.00	FRESHWATER DRUM (APLODONOTUS GRABER)

APPENDIX B-4
RESIDENT SPECIES, BY STATE

STATE	NUMBER OF SPECIES	SPECIES IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS
ALABAMA	41	6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00, 13.00, 14.00, 15.00, 16.00, 17.00, 18.00, 19.00, 20.00, 21.00, 22.00, 23.00, 24.00, 25.00, 26.00, 27.00, 28.00, 29.00, 30.00, 31.00, 32.00, 33.00, 34.00, 35.00, 36.00, 37.00, 38.00, 39.00, 40.00, 41.00
ARIZONA	41	6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00, 13.00, 14.00, 15.00, 16.00, 17.00, 18.00, 19.00, 20.00, 21.00, 22.00, 23.00, 24.00, 25.00, 26.00, 27.00, 28.00, 29.00, 30.00, 31.00, 32.00, 33.00, 34.00, 35.00, 36.00, 37.00, 38.00, 39.00, 40.00, 41.00
CALIFORNIA	41	6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00, 13.00, 14.00, 15.00, 16.00, 17.00, 18.00, 19.00, 20.00, 21.00, 22.00, 23.00, 24.00, 25.00, 26.00, 27.00, 28.00, 29.00, 30.00, 31.00, 32.00, 33.00, 34.00, 35.00, 36.00, 37.00, 38.00, 39.00, 40.00, 41.00
FLORIDA	41	6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00, 13.00, 14.00, 15.00, 16.00, 17.00, 18.00, 19.00, 20.00, 21.00, 22.00, 23.00, 24.00, 25.00, 26.00, 27.00, 28.00, 29.00, 30.00, 31.00, 32.00, 33.00, 34.00, 35.00, 36.00, 37.00, 38.00, 39.00, 40.00, 41.00
ILLINOIS	41	6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00, 13.00, 14.00, 15.00, 16.00, 17.00, 18.00, 19.00, 20.00, 21.00, 22.00, 23.00, 24.00, 25.00, 26.00, 27.00, 28.00, 29.00, 30.00, 31.00, 32.00, 33.00, 34.00, 35.00, 36.00, 37.00, 38.00, 39.00, 40.00, 41.00
INDIANA	41	6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00, 13.00, 14.00, 15.00, 16.00, 17.00, 18.00, 19.00, 20.00, 21.00, 22.00, 23.00, 24.00, 25.00, 26.00, 27.00, 28.00, 29.00, 30.00, 31.00, 32.00, 33.00, 34.00, 35.00, 36.00, 37.00, 38.00, 39.00, 40.00, 41.00
KANSAS	41	6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00, 13.00, 14.00, 15.00, 16.00, 17.00, 18.00, 19.00, 20.00, 21.00, 22.00, 23.00, 24.00, 25.00, 26.00, 27.00, 28.00, 29.00, 30.00, 31.00, 32.00, 33.00, 34.00, 35.00, 36.00, 37.00, 38.00, 39.00, 40.00, 41.00
KENTUCKY	41	6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00, 13.00, 14.00, 15.00, 16.00, 17.00, 18.00, 19.00, 20.00, 21.00, 22.00, 23.00, 24.00, 25.00, 26.00, 27.00, 28.00, 29.00, 30.00, 31.00, 32.00, 33.00, 34.00, 35.00, 36.00, 37.00, 38.00, 39.00, 40.00, 41.00
LOUISIANA	41	6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00, 13.00, 14.00, 15.00, 16.00, 17.00, 18.00, 19.00, 20.00, 21.00, 22.00, 23.00, 24.00, 25.00, 26.00, 27.00, 28.00, 29.00, 30.00, 31.00, 32.00, 33.00, 34.00, 35.00, 36.00, 37.00, 38.00, 39.00, 40.00, 41.00
MISSISSIPPI	41	6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00, 13.00, 14.00, 15.00, 16.00, 17.00, 18.00, 19.00, 20.00, 21.00, 22.00, 23.00, 24.00, 25.00, 26.00, 27.00, 28.00, 29.00, 30.00, 31.00, 32.00, 33.00, 34.00, 35.00, 36.00, 37.00, 38.00, 39.00, 40.00, 41.00
MISSOURI	41	6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00, 13.00, 14.00, 15.00, 16.00, 17.00, 18.00, 19.00, 20.00, 21.00, 22.00, 23.00, 24.00, 25.00, 26.00, 27.00, 28.00, 29.00, 30.00, 31.00, 32.00, 33.00, 34.00, 35.00, 36.00, 37.00, 38.00, 39.00, 40.00, 41.00
NEBRASKA	41	6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00, 13.00, 14.00, 15.00, 16.00, 17.00, 18.00, 19.00, 20.00, 21.00, 22.00, 23.00, 24.00, 25.00, 26.00, 27.00, 28.00, 29.00, 30.00, 31.00, 32.00, 33.00, 34.00, 35.00, 36.00, 37.00, 38.00, 39.00, 40.00, 41.00
NEVADA	41	6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00, 13.00, 14.00, 15.00, 16.00, 17.00, 18.00, 19.00, 20.00, 21.00, 22.00, 23.00, 24.00, 25.00, 26.00, 27.00, 28.00, 29.00, 30.00, 31.00, 32.00, 33.00, 34.00, 35.00, 36.00, 37.00, 38.00, 39.00, 40.00, 41.00
NEW YORK	41	6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00, 13.00, 14.00, 15.00, 16.00, 17.00, 18.00, 19.00, 20.00, 21.00, 22.00, 23.00, 24.00, 25.00, 26.00, 27.00, 28.00, 29.00, 30.00, 31.00, 32.00, 33.00, 34.00, 35.00, 36.00, 37.00, 38.00, 39.00, 40.00, 41.00
OHIO	41	6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00, 13.00, 14.00, 15.00, 16.00, 17.00, 18.00, 19.00, 20.00, 21.00, 22.00, 23.00, 24.00, 25.00, 26.00, 27.00, 28.00, 29.00, 30.00, 31.00, 32.00, 33.00, 34.00, 35.00, 36.00, 37.00, 38.00, 39.00, 40.00, 41.00
PENNSYLVANIA	41	6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00, 13.00, 14.00, 15.00, 16.00, 17.00, 18.00, 19.00, 20.00, 21.00, 22.00, 23.00, 24.00, 25.00, 26.00, 27.00, 28.00, 29.00, 30.00, 31.00, 32.00, 33.00, 34.00, 35.00, 36.00, 37.00, 38.00, 39.00, 40.00, 41.00
TENNESSEE	41	6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00, 13.00, 14.00, 15.00, 16.00, 17.00, 18.00, 19.00, 20.00, 21.00, 22.00, 23.00, 24.00, 25.00, 26.00, 27.00, 28.00, 29.00, 30.00, 31.00, 32.00, 33.00, 34.00, 35.00, 36.00, 37.00, 38.00, 39.00, 40.00, 41.00
TEXAS	41	6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00, 13.00, 14.00, 15.00, 16.00, 17.00, 18.00, 19.00, 20.00, 21.00, 22.00, 23.00, 24.00, 25.00, 26.00, 27.00, 28.00, 29.00, 30.00, 31.00, 32.00, 33.00, 34.00, 35.00, 36.00, 37.00, 38.00, 39.00, 40.00, 41.00
VIRGINIA	41	6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00, 13.00, 14.00, 15.00, 16.00, 17.00, 18.00, 19.00, 20.00, 21.00, 22.00, 23.00, 24.00, 25.00, 26.00, 27.00, 28.00, 29.00, 30.00, 31.00, 32.00, 33.00, 34.00, 35.00, 36.00, 37.00, 38.00, 39.00, 40.00, 41.00
WASHINGTON	41	6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00, 13.00, 14.00, 15.00, 16.00, 17.00, 18.00, 19.00, 20.00, 21.00, 22.00, 23.00, 24.00, 25.00, 26.00, 27.00, 28.00, 29.00, 30.00, 31.00, 32.00, 33.00, 34.00, 35.00, 36.00, 37.00, 38.00, 39.00, 40.00, 41.00
WEST VIRGINIA	41	6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00, 13.00, 14.00, 15.00, 16.00, 17.00, 18.00, 19.00, 20.00, 21.00, 22.00, 23.00, 24.00, 25.00, 26.00, 27.00, 28.00, 29.00, 30.00, 31.00, 32.00, 33.00, 34.00, 35.00, 36.00, 37.00, 38.00, 39.00, 40.00, 41.00
WISCONSIN	41	6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00, 13.00, 14.00, 15.00, 16.00, 17.00, 18.00, 19.00, 20.00, 21.00, 22.00, 23.00, 24.00, 25.00, 26.00, 27.00, 28.00, 29.00, 30.00, 31.00, 32.00, 33.00, 34.00, 35.00, 36.00, 37.00, 38.00, 39.00, 40.00, 41.00
WYOMING	41	6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00, 13.00, 14.00, 15.00, 16.00, 17.00, 18.00, 19.00, 20.00, 21.00, 22.00, 23.00, 24.00, 25.00, 26.00, 27.00, 28.00, 29.00, 30.00, 31.00, 32.00, 33.00, 34.00, 35.00, 36.00, 37.00, 38.00, 39.00, 40.00, 41.00

STATE	NUMBER OF SPECIES	SPECIES IDENTIFICATION NUMBER
ALABAMA	1	1
ALASKA	1	2
ARIZONA	1	3
ARKANSAS	1	4
CALIFORNIA	1	5
COLORADO	1	6
CONNECTICUT	1	7
DELAWARE	1	8
FLORIDA	1	9
GEORGIA	1	10
IDAHO	1	11
ILLINOIS	1	12
INDIANA	1	13
IOWA	1	14
KANSAS	1	15
KENTUCKY	1	16
Louisiana	1	17
Maine	1	18
Maryland	1	19
MASSACHUSETTS	1	20
Michigan	1	21
MINNESOTA	1	22
MISSISSIPPI	1	23
MISSOURI	1	24
Montana	1	25
Nebraska	1	26
NEVADA	1	27
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1	28
NEW JERSEY	1	29
NEW MEXICO	1	30
NEW YORK	1	31
NORTH CAROLINA	1	32
NORTH DAKOTA	1	33
OHIO	1	34
OKLAHOMA	1	35
OREGON	1	36
PENNSYLVANIA	1	37
RHODE ISLAND	1	38
SOUTH CAROLINA	1	39
SOUTH DAKOTA	1	40
Tennessee	1	41
TEXAS	1	42
UTAH	1	43
Vermont	1	44
VIRGINIA	1	45
WASHINGTON	1	46
WEST VIRGINIA	1	47
Wisconsin	1	48
WYOMING	1	49

APPENDIX B-1
RESIDENT SPECIES, BY STATE

STATE	NUMBER OF SPECIES	SPECIES IDENTIFICATION NUMBER
ALABAMA	1	1
ALASKA	1	2
ARIZONA	1	3
ARKANSAS	1	4
CALIFORNIA	1	5
COLORADO	1	6
CONNECTICUT	1	7
DELAWARE	1	8
FLORIDA	1	9
GEORGIA	1	10
IDAHO	1	11
ILLINOIS	1	12
INDIANA	1	13
IOWA	1	14
KANSAS	1	15
KENTUCKY	1	16
Louisiana	1	17
Maine	1	18
Maryland	1	19
MASSACHUSETTS	1	20
Michigan	1	21
MINNESOTA	1	22
MISSISSIPPI	1	23
MISSOURI	1	24
Montana	1	25
Nebraska	1	26
NEVADA	1	27
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1	28
NEW JERSEY	1	29
NEW MEXICO	1	30
NEW YORK	1	31
NORTH CAROLINA	1	32
NORTH DAKOTA	1	33
OHIO	1	34
OKLAHOMA	1	35
OREGON	1	36
PENNSYLVANIA	1	37
RHODE ISLAND	1	38
SOUTH CAROLINA	1	39
SOUTH DAKOTA	1	40
Tennessee	1	41
TEXAS	1	42
UTAH	1	43
Vermont	1	44
VIRGINIA	1	45
WASHINGTON	1	46
WEST VIRGINIA	1	47
Wisconsin	1	48
WYOMING	1	49

APPENDIX B-1
RESIDENT SPECIES, BY STATE

STATE	NUMBER OF SPECIES	SPECIES IDENTIFICATION NUMBER
ALABAMA	1	1
ALASKA	1	2
ARIZONA	1	3
ARKANSAS	1	4
CALIFORNIA	1	5
COLORADO	1	6
CONNECTICUT	1	7
DELAWARE	1	8
FLORIDA	1	9
GEORGIA	1	10
IDAHO	1	11
ILLINOIS	1	12
INDIANA	1	13
IOWA	1	14
KANSAS	1	15
KENTUCKY	1	16
Louisiana	1	17
Maine	1	18
Maryland	1	19
MASSACHUSETTS	1	20
Michigan	1	21
MINNESOTA	1	22
MISSISSIPPI	1	23
MISSOURI	1	24
Montana	1	25
Nebraska	1	26
NEVADA	1	27
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1	28
NEW JERSEY	1	29
NEW MEXICO	1	30
NEW YORK	1	31
NORTH CAROLINA	1	32
NORTH DAKOTA	1	33
OHIO	1	34
OKLAHOMA	1	35
OREGON	1	36
PENNSYLVANIA	1	37
RHODE ISLAND	1	38
SOUTH CAROLINA	1	39
SOUTH DAKOTA	1	40
Tennessee	1	41
TEXAS	1	42
UTAH	1	43
Vermont	1	44
VIRGINIA	1	45
WASHINGTON	1	46
WEST VIRGINIA	1	47
Wisconsin	1	48
WYOMING	1	49

APPENDIX C
TOXICITY DATA FOR FRESHWATER AQUATIC LIFE CRITERIA, BY CHEMICAL

STATE	NUMBER OF FRESHWATER SPECIES	BEST AVAILABLE SCIENTIFIC DATA	FAMILY NAME	LIFE STAGE	PROPOSED AQUATIC LIFE CRITERIA			SOURCE	NUMBER OF FRESHWATER SPECIES	BEST AVAILABLE SCIENTIFIC DATA	FAMILY NAME	LIFE STAGE	PROPOSED AQUATIC LIFE CRITERIA		
					ACUTE	CHRONIC	INTERMEDIATE						ACUTE	CHRONIC	INTERMEDIATE
ALABAMA	1	F	SALICACEAE	ADULT	0.001	0.01	0.001	FRESHWATER	1	F	SALICACEAE	ADULT	0.001	0.01	0.001
					0.001	0.01	0.001						0.001	0.01	0.001
					0.001	0.01	0.001						0.001	0.01	0.001
					0.001	0.01	0.001						0.001	0.01	0.001
					0.001	0.01	0.001						0.001	0.01	0.001
					0.001	0.01	0.001						0.001	0.01	0.001
					0.001	0.01	0.001						0.001	0.01	0.001
					0.001	0.01	0.001						0.001	0.01	0.001
					0.001	0.01	0.001						0.001	0.01	0.001
					0.001	0.01	0.001						0.001	0.01	0.001

FOOTNOTES:
 F - FRESHWATER FISH
 P - FRESHWATER PLANT
 A - AQUATIC ANIMAL
 S - SENSITIVE SPECIES CRITERIA VALUE
 F - FRESHWATER FISH
 P - FRESHWATER PLANT
 A - AQUATIC ANIMAL
 S - SENSITIVE SPECIES CRITERIA VALUE

APPENDIX C
TOXICITY DATA FOR FRESHWATER AQUATIC LIFE CRITERIA, BY CHEMICAL

STATE	NUMBER OF FRESHWATER SPECIES	BEST AVAILABLE SCIENTIFIC DATA	FAMILY NAME	LIFE STAGE	PROPOSED AQUATIC LIFE CRITERIA			SOURCE	NUMBER OF FRESHWATER SPECIES	BEST AVAILABLE SCIENTIFIC DATA	FAMILY NAME	LIFE STAGE	PROPOSED AQUATIC LIFE CRITERIA		
					ACUTE	CHRONIC	INTERMEDIATE						ACUTE	CHRONIC	INTERMEDIATE
ALABAMA	1	F	SALICACEAE	ADULT	0.001	0.01	0.001	FRESHWATER	1	F	SALICACEAE	ADULT	0.001	0.01	0.001
					0.001	0.01	0.001						0.001	0.01	0.001
					0.001	0.01	0.001						0.001	0.01	0.001
					0.001	0.01	0.001						0.001	0.01	0.001
					0.001	0.01	0.001						0.001	0.01	0.001
					0.001	0.01	0.001						0.001	0.01	0.001
					0.001	0.01	0.001						0.001	0.01	0.001
					0.001	0.01	0.001						0.001	0.01	0.001
					0.001	0.01	0.001						0.001	0.01	0.001
					0.001	0.01	0.001						0.001	0.01	0.001

FOOTNOTES:
 F - FRESHWATER FISH
 P - FRESHWATER PLANT
 A - AQUATIC ANIMAL
 S - SENSITIVE SPECIES CRITERIA VALUE
 F - FRESHWATER FISH
 P - FRESHWATER PLANT
 A - AQUATIC ANIMAL
 S - SENSITIVE SPECIES CRITERIA VALUE

APPENDIX D
TOXICITY DATA FOR FRESHWATER AQUATIC LIFE CRITERIA, BY STATE

STATE SUMMARY					STATE DATA				
TOXICANT	NUMBER OF FRESHWATER SPECIES	STATE	FRESHWATER AQUATIC LIFE CRITERIA		TOXICITY DATA	TOXICITY DATA	TOXICITY DATA	TOXICITY DATA	TOXICITY DATA
			1971	1972					
DPC	NATIONAL	18	1971	1.18	17,000	100	100	100	100
			1972	1.18	17,000	100	100	100	100
DPC	STATE	18	1971	1.18	17,000	100	100	100	100
			1972	1.18	17,000	100	100	100	100

FOOTNOTES:
 1 - TOXICITY DATA FROM 1971 TO 1972
 2 - TOXICITY DATA FROM 1973 TO 1974
 3 - TOXICITY DATA FROM 1975 TO 1976
 4 - TOXICITY DATA FROM 1977 TO 1978
 5 - TOXICITY DATA FROM 1979 TO 1980
 6 - TOXICITY DATA FROM 1981 TO 1982
 7 - TOXICITY DATA FROM 1983 TO 1984
 8 - TOXICITY DATA FROM 1985 TO 1986
 9 - TOXICITY DATA FROM 1987 TO 1988
 10 - TOXICITY DATA FROM 1989 TO 1990
 11 - TOXICITY DATA FROM 1991 TO 1992
 12 - TOXICITY DATA FROM 1993 TO 1994
 13 - TOXICITY DATA FROM 1995 TO 1996
 14 - TOXICITY DATA FROM 1997 TO 1998
 15 - TOXICITY DATA FROM 1999 TO 2000
 16 - TOXICITY DATA FROM 2001 TO 2002
 17 - TOXICITY DATA FROM 2003 TO 2004
 18 - TOXICITY DATA FROM 2005 TO 2006
 19 - TOXICITY DATA FROM 2007 TO 2008
 20 - TOXICITY DATA FROM 2009 TO 2010
 21 - TOXICITY DATA FROM 2011 TO 2012
 22 - TOXICITY DATA FROM 2013 TO 2014
 23 - TOXICITY DATA FROM 2015 TO 2016
 24 - TOXICITY DATA FROM 2017 TO 2018
 25 - TOXICITY DATA FROM 2019 TO 2020
 26 - TOXICITY DATA FROM 2021 TO 2022
 27 - TOXICITY DATA FROM 2023 TO 2024
 28 - TOXICITY DATA FROM 2025 TO 2026
 29 - TOXICITY DATA FROM 2027 TO 2028
 30 - TOXICITY DATA FROM 2029 TO 2030

APPENDIX D
TOXICITY DATA FOR FRESHWATER AQUATIC LIFE CRITERIA, BY STATE

STATE SUMMARY					STATE DATA				
TOXICANT	NUMBER OF FRESHWATER SPECIES	STATE	FRESHWATER AQUATIC LIFE CRITERIA		TOXICITY DATA	TOXICITY DATA	TOXICITY DATA	TOXICITY DATA	TOXICITY DATA
			1971	1972					
DPC	NATIONAL	18	1971	1.18	17,000	100	100	100	100
			1972	1.18	17,000	100	100	100	100
DPC	STATE	18	1971	1.18	17,000	100	100	100	100
			1972	1.18	17,000	100	100	100	100

FOOTNOTES:
 1 - TOXICITY DATA FROM 1971 TO 1972
 2 - TOXICITY DATA FROM 1973 TO 1974
 3 - TOXICITY DATA FROM 1975 TO 1976
 4 - TOXICITY DATA FROM 1977 TO 1978
 5 - TOXICITY DATA FROM 1979 TO 1980
 6 - TOXICITY DATA FROM 1981 TO 1982
 7 - TOXICITY DATA FROM 1983 TO 1984
 8 - TOXICITY DATA FROM 1985 TO 1986
 9 - TOXICITY DATA FROM 1987 TO 1988
 10 - TOXICITY DATA FROM 1989 TO 1990
 11 - TOXICITY DATA FROM 1991 TO 1992
 12 - TOXICITY DATA FROM 1993 TO 1994
 13 - TOXICITY DATA FROM 1995 TO 1996
 14 - TOXICITY DATA FROM 1997 TO 1998
 15 - TOXICITY DATA FROM 1999 TO 2000
 16 - TOXICITY DATA FROM 2001 TO 2002
 17 - TOXICITY DATA FROM 2003 TO 2004
 18 - TOXICITY DATA FROM 2005 TO 2006
 19 - TOXICITY DATA FROM 2007 TO 2008
 20 - TOXICITY DATA FROM 2009 TO 2010
 21 - TOXICITY DATA FROM 2011 TO 2012
 22 - TOXICITY DATA FROM 2013 TO 2014
 23 - TOXICITY DATA FROM 2015 TO 2016
 24 - TOXICITY DATA FROM 2017 TO 2018
 25 - TOXICITY DATA FROM 2019 TO 2020
 26 - TOXICITY DATA FROM 2021 TO 2022
 27 - TOXICITY DATA FROM 2023 TO 2024
 28 - TOXICITY DATA FROM 2025 TO 2026
 29 - TOXICITY DATA FROM 2027 TO 2028
 30 - TOXICITY DATA FROM 2029 TO 2030

APPENDIX B
TOXICITY DATA FOR FRESHWATER AQUATIC LIFE CRITERIA, BY STATE

STATE: MARYLAND				STATE: MARYLAND			
TOXICANT	NUMBER OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES	WATER SUPPLYING TOXICANT TYPE	TOXICITY DATA FOR FRESHWATER AQUATIC LIFE CRITERIA	TOXICANT	NUMBER OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES	WATER SUPPLYING TOXICANT TYPE	TOXICITY DATA FOR FRESHWATER AQUATIC LIFE CRITERIA
			1981 1982 1983				1981 1982 1983
ALDRIN	NATIONAL	M	0.00	NATIONAL	17	M	0.00
			0.00				0.00
DDE	STATE	7	0.00	STATE	9	M	0.00
			0.00				0.00
DIBENZO-P-DIANTHRENE	NATIONAL	8	0.00	NATIONAL	20	M	0.00
			0.00				0.00
DIBENZO-P-HANTHRENE	STATE	8	0.00	STATE	1	M	0.00
			0.00				0.00
DIBENZO-FURAN	NATIONAL	8	0.00	NATIONAL	1	M	0.00
			0.00				0.00
DIBENZO-PYRENE	STATE	14	0.00	STATE	8	M	0.00
			0.00				0.00
DIBENZO-A-PYRENE	NATIONAL	8	0.00	NATIONAL	16	M	0.00
			0.00				0.00
DIBENZO-KRANTHRENE	STATE	1	0.00	STATE	4	M	0.00
			0.00				0.00
DIBENZO-A-KRANTHRENE	NATIONAL	8	0.00	NATIONAL	9	M	0.00
			0.00				0.00
DIBENZO-B-KRANTHRENE	STATE	7	0.00	STATE	11	M	0.00
			0.00				0.00
DIBENZO-E-KRANTHRENE	NATIONAL	8	0.00	NATIONAL	1	M	0.00
			0.00				0.00
DIBENZO-F-KRANTHRENE	STATE	1	0.00	STATE	6	M	0.00
			0.00				0.00
DIBENZO-G-KRANTHRENE	NATIONAL	8	0.00	NATIONAL	1	M	0.00
			0.00				0.00
DIBENZO-I-KRANTHRENE	STATE	1	0.00	STATE	5	M	0.00
			0.00				0.00
DIBENZO-J-KRANTHRENE	NATIONAL	8	0.00	NATIONAL	1	M	0.00
			0.00				0.00
DIBENZO-L-KRANTHRENE	STATE	1	0.00	STATE	7	M	0.00
			0.00				0.00

NOTES:
 M - MONITORING FOR LIFE
 P - PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY
 N - NATIONAL TOXICITY DATA
 S - STATE TOXICITY DATA
 T - TOXICITY DATA BY TOXICANT TYPE METHOD
 W - WATER SUPPLYING TOXICANT TYPE
 X - STATE TOXICITY DATA BY TOXICANT TYPE METHOD
 Y - STATE TOXICITY DATA BY TOXICANT TYPE METHOD
 Z - STATE TOXICITY DATA BY TOXICANT TYPE METHOD

APPENDIX C
TOXICITY DATA FOR FRESHWATER AQUATIC LIFE CRITERIA, BY STATE

STATE: KENTUCKY				STATE: LOUISIANA			
TOXICANT	NUMBER OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES	WATER SUPPLYING TOXICANT TYPE	TOXICITY DATA FOR FRESHWATER AQUATIC LIFE CRITERIA	TOXICANT	NUMBER OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES	WATER SUPPLYING TOXICANT TYPE	TOXICITY DATA FOR FRESHWATER AQUATIC LIFE CRITERIA
			1981 1982 1983				1981 1982 1983
ALDRIN	NATIONAL	6	0.00	NATIONAL	14	M	0.00
			0.00				0.00
DDE	STATE	13	0.00	STATE	1	M	0.00
			0.00				0.00
DIBENZO-P-DIANTHRENE	NATIONAL	8	0.00	NATIONAL	14	M	0.00
			0.00				0.00
DIBENZO-P-HANTHRENE	STATE	13	0.00	STATE	1	M	0.00
			0.00				0.00
DIBENZO-FURAN	NATIONAL	8	0.00	NATIONAL	14	M	0.00
			0.00				0.00
DIBENZO-PYRENE	STATE	13	0.00	STATE	1	M	0.00
			0.00				0.00
DIBENZO-A-PYRENE	NATIONAL	8	0.00	NATIONAL	14	M	0.00
			0.00				0.00
DIBENZO-KRANTHRENE	STATE	13	0.00	STATE	1	M	0.00
			0.00				0.00
DIBENZO-A-KRANTHRENE	NATIONAL	8	0.00	NATIONAL	14	M	0.00
			0.00				0.00
DIBENZO-B-KRANTHRENE	STATE	13	0.00	STATE	1	M	0.00
			0.00				0.00
DIBENZO-E-KRANTHRENE	NATIONAL	8	0.00	NATIONAL	14	M	0.00
			0.00				0.00
DIBENZO-F-KRANTHRENE	STATE	13	0.00	STATE	1	M	0.00
			0.00				0.00
DIBENZO-G-KRANTHRENE	NATIONAL	8	0.00	NATIONAL	14	M	0.00
			0.00				0.00
DIBENZO-I-KRANTHRENE	STATE	13	0.00	STATE	1	M	0.00
			0.00				0.00
DIBENZO-J-KRANTHRENE	NATIONAL	8	0.00	NATIONAL	14	M	0.00
			0.00				0.00
DIBENZO-L-KRANTHRENE	STATE	13	0.00	STATE	1	M	0.00
			0.00				0.00

NOTES:
 M - MONITORING FOR LIFE
 P - PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY
 N - NATIONAL TOXICITY DATA
 S - STATE TOXICITY DATA
 T - TOXICITY DATA BY TOXICANT TYPE METHOD
 W - WATER SUPPLYING TOXICANT TYPE
 X - STATE TOXICITY DATA BY TOXICANT TYPE METHOD
 Y - STATE TOXICITY DATA BY TOXICANT TYPE METHOD
 Z - STATE TOXICITY DATA BY TOXICANT TYPE METHOD

APPENDIX B
TOXICITY DATA FOR FRESHWATER AQUATIC LIFE CRITERIA, BY STATE

STATE MISSISSIPPI					STATE MISSISSIPPI				
PROJECT	NUMBER OF FAMILIAL PARTS	TEST METHOD	TEST VALUE	UNIT	PROJECT	NUMBER OF FAMILIAL PARTS	TEST METHOD	TEST VALUE	UNIT
1. DMC	NATIONAL	10	0.02	G/L	ALABAMA	NATIONAL	10	0.02	G/L
			0.02						
1. DMC	STATE	10	0.02	G/L	STATE	10	0.02	G/L	
			0.02						

TOXICITY DATA FOR FRESHWATER AQUATIC LIFE CRITERIA, BY STATE

APPENDIX B
TOXICITY DATA FOR FRESHWATER AQUATIC LIFE CRITERIA, BY STATE

STATE MISSISSIPPI					STATE MISSISSIPPI				
PROJECT	NUMBER OF FAMILIAL PARTS	TEST METHOD	TEST VALUE	UNIT	PROJECT	NUMBER OF FAMILIAL PARTS	TEST METHOD	TEST VALUE	UNIT
1. DMC	NATIONAL	10	0.02	G/L	1. DMC	NATIONAL	10	0.02	G/L
			0.02						
1. DMC	STATE	10	0.02	G/L	STATE	10	0.02	G/L	
			0.02						

TOXICITY DATA FOR FRESHWATER AQUATIC LIFE CRITERIA, BY STATE

APPENDIX D
TOXICITY DATA FOR FRESHWATER AQUATIC LIFE CRITERIA, BY STATE

STATE VERMONT					STATE VERMONT				
TOXICANT	NUMBER OF AVAILABLE TESTS	MOST SENSITIVE REPORTED FAMILY NAME	FRESHWATER AQUATIC LIFE CRITERIA BASELINE	BASELINE	BASELINE	TOXICANT	NUMBER OF AVAILABLE TESTS	MOST SENSITIVE REPORTED FAMILY NAME	FRESHWATER AQUATIC LIFE CRITERIA BASELINE
			(1)	(2)	(3)				(1)
ALUMINA	NATIONAL	14	1,000	1,000	1,000	ALUMINA	NATIONAL	14	1,000
	STATE	8	1,170	1,170	1,170		STATE	8	1,170
AMPHIPHILIC	NATIONAL	8	100	100	100	AMPHIPHILIC	NATIONAL	8	100
	STATE	4	100	100	100		STATE	4	100
B-CADAMIN	NATIONAL	18	1,000	1,000	1,000	B-CADAMIN	NATIONAL	18	1,000
	STATE	15	1,000	1,000	1,000		STATE	15	1,000
CHLOROPH	NATIONAL	8	1,000	1,000	1,000	CHLOROPH	NATIONAL	8	1,000
	STATE	4	1,000	1,000	1,000		STATE	4	1,000
CHROMIUM	NATIONAL	16	1,000	1,000	1,000	CHROMIUM	NATIONAL	16	1,000
	STATE	13	1,000	1,000	1,000		STATE	13	1,000
COPPER	NATIONAL	22	1,000	1,000	1,000	COPPER	NATIONAL	22	1,000
	STATE	19	1,000	1,000	1,000		STATE	19	1,000
CYANIDE	NATIONAL	12	1,000	1,000	1,000	CYANIDE	NATIONAL	12	1,000
	STATE	1	1,000	1,000	1,000		STATE	1	1,000
DI	NATIONAL	16	1,000	1,000	1,000	DI	NATIONAL	16	1,000
	STATE	8	1,000	1,000	1,000		STATE	8	1,000
DICHLOR	NATIONAL	12	1,000	1,000	1,000	DICHLOR	NATIONAL	12	1,000
	STATE	3	1,000	1,000	1,000		STATE	3	1,000
DIPHENYL	NATIONAL	4	1,000	1,000	1,000	DIPHENYL	NATIONAL	4	1,000
	STATE	1	1,000	1,000	1,000		STATE	1	1,000

1. TOXICANT NAME
2. NUMBER OF AVAILABLE TESTS
3. MOST SENSITIVE REPORTED FAMILY NAME
4. FRESHWATER AQUATIC LIFE CRITERIA BASELINE
5. BASELINE
6. BASELINE
7. TOXICANT NAME
8. NUMBER OF AVAILABLE TESTS
9. MOST SENSITIVE REPORTED FAMILY NAME
10. FRESHWATER AQUATIC LIFE CRITERIA BASELINE
11. BASELINE
12. BASELINE

APPENDIX D
TOXICITY DATA FOR FRESHWATER AQUATIC LIFE CRITERIA, BY STATE

STATE VERMONT					STATE VERMONT					STATE VERMONT					STATE VERMONT								
TOXICANT	NUMBER OF AVAILABLE TESTS	MOST SENSITIVE REPORTED FAMILY NAME	FRESHWATER AQUATIC LIFE CRITERIA BASELINE	BASELINE	BASELINE	TOXICANT	NUMBER OF AVAILABLE TESTS	MOST SENSITIVE REPORTED FAMILY NAME	FRESHWATER AQUATIC LIFE CRITERIA BASELINE	BASELINE	BASELINE	TOXICANT	NUMBER OF AVAILABLE TESTS	MOST SENSITIVE REPORTED FAMILY NAME	FRESHWATER AQUATIC LIFE CRITERIA BASELINE	BASELINE	BASELINE	TOXICANT	NUMBER OF AVAILABLE TESTS	MOST SENSITIVE REPORTED FAMILY NAME	FRESHWATER AQUATIC LIFE CRITERIA BASELINE	BASELINE	BASELINE
			(1)	(2)	(3)				(1)	(2)	(3)				(1)	(2)	(3)				(1)	(2)	(3)
ALUMINA	NATIONAL	14	1,000	1,000	1,000	ALUMINA	NATIONAL	14	1,000	1,000	1,000	ALUMINA	NATIONAL	14	1,000	1,000	1,000	ALUMINA	NATIONAL	14	1,000	1,000	1,000
	STATE	8	1,170	1,170	1,170		STATE	8	1,170	1,170	1,170		STATE	8	1,170	1,170	1,170		STATE	8	1,170	1,170	1,170
AMPHIPHILIC	NATIONAL	8	100	100	100	AMPHIPHILIC	NATIONAL	8	100	100	100	AMPHIPHILIC	NATIONAL	8	100	100	100	AMPHIPHILIC	NATIONAL	8	100	100	100
	STATE	4	100	100	100		STATE	4	100	100	100		STATE	4	100	100	100		STATE	4	100	100	100
B-CADAMIN	NATIONAL	18	1,000	1,000	1,000	B-CADAMIN	NATIONAL	18	1,000	1,000	1,000	B-CADAMIN	NATIONAL	18	1,000	1,000	1,000	B-CADAMIN	NATIONAL	18	1,000	1,000	1,000
	STATE	15	1,000	1,000	1,000		STATE	15	1,000	1,000	1,000		STATE	15	1,000	1,000	1,000		STATE	15	1,000	1,000	1,000
CHLOROPH	NATIONAL	8	1,000	1,000	1,000	CHLOROPH	NATIONAL	8	1,000	1,000	1,000	CHLOROPH	NATIONAL	8	1,000	1,000	1,000	CHLOROPH	NATIONAL	8	1,000	1,000	1,000
	STATE	4	1,000	1,000	1,000		STATE	4	1,000	1,000	1,000		STATE	4	1,000	1,000	1,000		STATE	4	1,000	1,000	1,000
CHROMIUM	NATIONAL	16	1,000	1,000	1,000	CHROMIUM	NATIONAL	16	1,000	1,000	1,000	CHROMIUM	NATIONAL	16	1,000	1,000	1,000	CHROMIUM	NATIONAL	16	1,000	1,000	1,000
	STATE	13	1,000	1,000	1,000		STATE	13	1,000	1,000	1,000		STATE	13	1,000	1,000	1,000		STATE	13	1,000	1,000	1,000
COPPER	NATIONAL	22	1,000	1,000	1,000	COPPER	NATIONAL	22	1,000	1,000	1,000	COPPER	NATIONAL	22	1,000	1,000	1,000	COPPER	NATIONAL	22	1,000	1,000	1,000
	STATE	19	1,000	1,000	1,000		STATE	19	1,000	1,000	1,000		STATE	19	1,000	1,000	1,000		STATE	19	1,000	1,000	1,000
CYANIDE	NATIONAL	12	1,000	1,000	1,000	CYANIDE	NATIONAL	12	1,000	1,000	1,000	CYANIDE	NATIONAL	12	1,000	1,000	1,000	CYANIDE	NATIONAL	12	1,000	1,000	1,000
	STATE	1	1,000	1,000	1,000		STATE	1	1,000	1,000	1,000		STATE	1	1,000	1,000	1,000		STATE	1	1,000	1,000	1,000
DI	NATIONAL	16	1,000	1,000	1,000	DI	NATIONAL	16	1,000	1,000	1,000	DI	NATIONAL	16	1,000	1,000	1,000	DI	NATIONAL	16	1,000	1,000	1,000
	STATE	8	1,000	1,000	1,000		STATE	8	1,000	1,000	1,000		STATE	8	1,000	1,000	1,000		STATE	8	1,000	1,000	1,000
DICHLOR	NATIONAL	12	1,000	1,000	1,000	DICHLOR	NATIONAL	12	1,000	1,000	1,000	DICHLOR	NATIONAL	12	1,000	1,000	1,000	DICHLOR	NATIONAL	12	1,000	1,000	1,000
	STATE	3	1,000	1,000	1,000		STATE	3	1,000	1,000	1,000		STATE	3	1,000	1,000	1,000		STATE	3	1,000	1,000	1,000
DIPHENYL	NATIONAL	4	1,000	1,000	1,000	DIPHENYL	NATIONAL	4	1,000	1,000	1,000	DIPHENYL	NATIONAL	4	1,000	1,000	1,000	DIPHENYL	NATIONAL	4	1,000	1,000	1,000
	STATE	1	1,000	1,000	1,000		STATE	1	1,000	1,000	1,000		STATE	1	1,000	1,000	1,000		STATE	1	1,000	1,000	1,000

1. TOXICANT NAME
2. NUMBER OF AVAILABLE TESTS
3. MOST SENSITIVE REPORTED FAMILY NAME
4. FRESHWATER AQUATIC LIFE CRITERIA BASELINE
5. BASELINE
6. BASELINE
7. TOXICANT NAME
8. NUMBER OF AVAILABLE TESTS
9. MOST SENSITIVE REPORTED FAMILY NAME
10. FRESHWATER AQUATIC LIFE CRITERIA BASELINE
11. BASELINE
12. BASELINE

APPENDIX D
TOXICITY DATA FOR FRESHWATER AQUATIC LIFE CRITERIA, BY STATE

STATE: WYOMING					STATE: WYOMING				
TOXICANT	NUMBER OF FAMILIES TESTED	WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT NAME	FRESHWATER AQUATIC LIFE CRITERIA RANGE (µg/L)	WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT NAME	TOXICANT	NUMBER OF FAMILIES TESTED	WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT NAME	FRESHWATER AQUATIC LIFE CRITERIA RANGE (µg/L)	
ENDURON	NATIONAL	11	1,000 - 1,000	1,000 - 1,000	STATE	11	1,000 - 1,000	1,000 - 1,000	
		11	1,000 - 1,000	1,000 - 1,000					
STATE	11	1,000 - 1,000	1,000 - 1,000	STATE	11	1,000 - 1,000	1,000 - 1,000		
		1,000 - 1,000	1,000 - 1,000						
METHACRYLON	NATIONAL	11	1,000 - 1,000	1,000 - 1,000	STATE	11	1,000 - 1,000	1,000 - 1,000	
		11	1,000 - 1,000	1,000 - 1,000					
STATE	11	1,000 - 1,000	1,000 - 1,000	STATE	11	1,000 - 1,000	1,000 - 1,000		
		1,000 - 1,000	1,000 - 1,000						
M. L. 140	NATIONAL	11	1,000 - 1,000	1,000 - 1,000	STATE	11	1,000 - 1,000	1,000 - 1,000	
		11	1,000 - 1,000	1,000 - 1,000					
STATE	11	1,000 - 1,000	1,000 - 1,000	STATE	11	1,000 - 1,000	1,000 - 1,000		
		1,000 - 1,000	1,000 - 1,000						
LINDANE	NATIONAL	11	1,000 - 1,000	1,000 - 1,000	STATE	11	1,000 - 1,000	1,000 - 1,000	
		11	1,000 - 1,000	1,000 - 1,000					
STATE	11	1,000 - 1,000	1,000 - 1,000	STATE	11	1,000 - 1,000	1,000 - 1,000		
		1,000 - 1,000	1,000 - 1,000						
MERCURY	NATIONAL	11	1,000 - 1,000	1,000 - 1,000	STATE	11	1,000 - 1,000	1,000 - 1,000	
		11	1,000 - 1,000	1,000 - 1,000					
STATE	11	1,000 - 1,000	1,000 - 1,000	STATE	11	1,000 - 1,000	1,000 - 1,000		
		1,000 - 1,000	1,000 - 1,000						
M. 140 (2)	NATIONAL	11	1,000 - 1,000	1,000 - 1,000	STATE	11	1,000 - 1,000	1,000 - 1,000	
		11	1,000 - 1,000	1,000 - 1,000					
STATE	11	1,000 - 1,000	1,000 - 1,000	STATE	11	1,000 - 1,000	1,000 - 1,000		
		1,000 - 1,000	1,000 - 1,000						
M. 140 (3)	NATIONAL	11	1,000 - 1,000	1,000 - 1,000	STATE	11	1,000 - 1,000	1,000 - 1,000	
		11	1,000 - 1,000	1,000 - 1,000					
STATE	11	1,000 - 1,000	1,000 - 1,000	STATE	11	1,000 - 1,000	1,000 - 1,000		
		1,000 - 1,000	1,000 - 1,000						
M. 140 (4)	NATIONAL	11	1,000 - 1,000	1,000 - 1,000	STATE	11	1,000 - 1,000	1,000 - 1,000	
		11	1,000 - 1,000	1,000 - 1,000					
STATE	11	1,000 - 1,000	1,000 - 1,000	STATE	11	1,000 - 1,000	1,000 - 1,000		
		1,000 - 1,000	1,000 - 1,000						
M. 140 (5)	NATIONAL	11	1,000 - 1,000	1,000 - 1,000	STATE	11	1,000 - 1,000	1,000 - 1,000	
		11	1,000 - 1,000	1,000 - 1,000					
STATE	11	1,000 - 1,000	1,000 - 1,000	STATE	11	1,000 - 1,000	1,000 - 1,000		
		1,000 - 1,000	1,000 - 1,000						
M. 140 (6)	NATIONAL	11	1,000 - 1,000	1,000 - 1,000	STATE	11	1,000 - 1,000	1,000 - 1,000	
		11	1,000 - 1,000	1,000 - 1,000					
STATE	11	1,000 - 1,000	1,000 - 1,000	STATE	11	1,000 - 1,000	1,000 - 1,000		
		1,000 - 1,000	1,000 - 1,000						

1. TOXICANT NAME
2. NUMBER OF FAMILIES TESTED
3. WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT NAME
4. FRESHWATER AQUATIC LIFE CRITERIA RANGE (µg/L)
5. WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT NAME
6. TOXICANT NAME
7. NUMBER OF FAMILIES TESTED
8. WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT NAME
9. FRESHWATER AQUATIC LIFE CRITERIA RANGE (µg/L)

APPENDIX E
RECALCULATION RESULTS

TOXICANT	FAMILY	WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT NAME	FRESHWATER AQUATIC LIFE CRITERIA RANGE (µg/L)	RECALCULATION RESULTS	
				ORIGINAL VALUE	RECALCULATED VALUE
ENDURON	NATIONAL	11	1,000 - 1,000	1,000	1,000
		11	1,000 - 1,000	1,000	1,000
		11	1,000 - 1,000	1,000	1,000
		11	1,000 - 1,000	1,000	1,000
		11	1,000 - 1,000	1,000	1,000
		11	1,000 - 1,000	1,000	1,000
		11	1,000 - 1,000	1,000	1,000
		11	1,000 - 1,000	1,000	1,000
		11	1,000 - 1,000	1,000	1,000
		11	1,000 - 1,000	1,000	1,000
STATE	11	1,000 - 1,000	1,000 - 1,000	1,000	1,000
		1,000 - 1,000	1,000 - 1,000	1,000	1,000
		1,000 - 1,000	1,000 - 1,000	1,000	1,000
		1,000 - 1,000	1,000 - 1,000	1,000	1,000
		1,000 - 1,000	1,000 - 1,000	1,000	1,000
		1,000 - 1,000	1,000 - 1,000	1,000	1,000
		1,000 - 1,000	1,000 - 1,000	1,000	1,000
		1,000 - 1,000	1,000 - 1,000	1,000	1,000
		1,000 - 1,000	1,000 - 1,000	1,000	1,000
		1,000 - 1,000	1,000 - 1,000	1,000	1,000

1. TOXICANT NAME
2. FAMILY
3. WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT NAME
4. FRESHWATER AQUATIC LIFE CRITERIA RANGE (µg/L)
5. ORIGINAL VALUE
6. RECALCULATED VALUE

APPENDIX E
RECALCULATION RESULTS

SELECTION									
NO.	NAME	AGE	SEX	HT.	WT.	HAIR	EYES	COMPLEXION	REMARKS
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1. NAME
 2. GRADE
 3. SEX
 4. HEIGHT
 5. WEIGHT
 6. HAIR
 7. EYES
 8. COMPLEXION
 9. REMARKS
 10. DATE

APPENDIX E
RECALCULATION RESULTS

SELECTION									
NO.	NAME	AGE	SEX	HT.	WT.	HAIR	EYES	COMPLEXION	REMARKS
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1. NAME
 2. GRADE
 3. SEX
 4. HEIGHT
 5. WEIGHT
 6. HAIR
 7. EYES
 8. COMPLEXION
 9. REMARKS
 10. DATE