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Annex 2. Tables of guideline values

The following tables present a summary of guideline values for microorganisms and chemicals in drinking-water. Individual values should not be used directly from the tables. The guideline values must be used and interpreted in conjunction with the information contained in the text and in Volume 2, *Health criteria and other supporting information*.

Table A2.1. Bacteriological quality of drinking-water^a

| Organisms | Guideline value |
|--|---|
| All water intended for drinking | |
| E. coli or thermotolerant coliform bacteriab,c | Must not be detectable in any 100-ml sample |
| Treated water entering the distribution system | |
| E. coli or thermotolerant coliform bacteriab | Must not be detectable in any 100-ml sample |
| Total coliform bacteria | Must not be detectable in any 100-ml sample |
| Treated water in the distribution system | |
| E. coli or thermotolerant coliform bacteriab | Must not be detectable in any 100-ml sample |
| Total coliform bacteria | Must not be detectable in any 100-ml sample. In |
| | the case of large supplies, where sufficient |
| | samples are examined, must not be present in |
| | 95% of samples taken throughout any 12-month |
| | period |

^a Immediate investigative action must betaken if either *E. coli* or total coliform bacteria are detected. The minimum action in the case of total coliform bacteria is repeat sampling; if these bacteria are detected in the repeat sample, the cause must be determined by immediate further investigation.

^b Although *E. coli* is the more precise indicator of faecal pollution, the count of thermotolerant coliform bacteria is an acceptable alternative. If necessary, proper confirmatory tests must be carried out. Total coliform bacteria are not acceptable indicators of the sanitary quality of rural water supplies, particularly in tropical areas where many bacteria of no sanitary significance occur in almost all untreated supplies.

^c It is recognized that, in the great majority of rural water supplies in developing countries, faecal contamination is widespread. Under these conditions, the national surveillance agency should set medium-term targets for the progressive improvement of water supplies, as recommended in Volume 3 of *Guidelines for drinking-water quality*.

Table A2.2. Chemicals of health significance in drinking-water

A. Inorganic constituents

| | Guideline value | Remarks |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|---|
| | (mg/litre) | |
| antimony | 0.005 (P) ^a | , |
| arsenic | 0.01 ^b (P) | For excess skin cancer risk of 6 × 10 ⁻⁴ |
| barium | 0.7 | |
| beryllium | | NAD ^c |
| boron | 0.3 | |
| cadmium | 0.003 | |
| chromium | 0.05 (P) | |
| copper | 2 (P) | ATO ^d |
| cyanide | 0.07 | |
| fluoride | 1.5 | Climatic conditions, volume of water consumed, and intake from other sources should be considered when setting national standards |
| lead | 0.01 | It is recognized that not all water will meet the guideline value immediately; meanwhile, all other recommended measures to reduce the total exposure to lead should be implemented |
| manganese | 0.5 (P) | ATO |
| mercury (total) | 0.001 | |
| molybdenum | 0.07 | |
| nickel | 0.02 | |
| nitrate (as NO ₃ ¯) | 50 | The sum of the ratio of the concentration of each to its respective guideline value should not exceed 1 |
| nitrite (as NO ₂) | 3 (P) | The sum of the ratio of the concentration of each to its respective guideline value should not exceed 1 |
| selenium | 0.01 | |
| uranium | | NAD |

B. Organic constituents

| | Guideline value (µg/litre) | Remarks |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Chlorinated alkanes | Guideline value (µg/iltre) | Remarks |
| | 2 | |
| carbon tetrachloride | 20 | |
| dichloromethane | 20 | NAD |
| 1,1-dichloroethane | 30 ^b | = |
| 1,2-dichloroethane | | for excess risk of 10 ⁻⁵ |
| 1,1,1-trichloroethane | 2000 (P) | |
| Chlorinated ethenes | 5 ^b | f |
| vinyl chloride | | for excess risk of 10 ⁻⁵ |
| 1,1-dichloroethene | 30 | |
| 1,2-dichloroethene | 50 | |
| trichloroethene | 70 (P) | |
| tetrachloroethene | 40 | |
| Aromatic hydrocarbons | . . h | |
| benzene | 10 ^b | for excess risk of 10 ⁻⁵ |
| toluene | 700 | ATO |
| xylenes | 500 | ATO |
| ethylbenzene | 300 | ATO |
| styrene | 20 | ATO |
| benzo[a]pyrene | 0.7 ^b | for excess risk of 10 ⁻⁵ |
| Chlorinated benzenes | | |
| monochlorobenzene | 300 | ATO |
| 1,2-dichlorobenzene | 1000 | ATO |
| 1,3-dichlorobenzene | | NAD |
| 1,4-dichlorobenzene | 300 | ATO |
| trichlorobenzenes (total) | 20 | ATO |
| Miscellaneous | | |
| di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate | 80 | |
| di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate | 8 [| - |
| acrylamide | 0.5 ^b | for excess risk of 10 ⁻⁵ |
| epichlorohydrin | 0.4 (P) | |
| hexachlorobutadiene | 0.6 | |
| edetic acid (EDTA) | 200 (P) | |
| nitrilotriacetic acid | 200 | |
| dialkyltins | | NAD |
| tributyltin oxide | 2 | |

C. Pesticides

| | Guideline value (µg/litre) | Remarks |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| alachlor | 20 ^b | for excess risk of 10 ⁻⁵ |
| aldicarb | 10 | |
| aldrin/dieldrin | 0.03 | |
| atrazine | 2 | |
| bentazone | 30 | |
| carbofuran | 5 | |
| chlordane | 0.2 | |
| chlorotoluron | 30 | |
| DDT | 2 | |
| 1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane | 2 1 ^b | for excess risk of 10 ⁻⁵ |
| 2,4-D | 30 | |
| 1,2-dichloropropane | 20 (P) | |
| 1,3-dichloropropane | , , | NAD |
| 1,3-dichloropropene | 20 ^b | for excess risk of 10 ⁻⁵ |
| ethylene dibromide | | NAD |
| heptachlor and | | |
| heptachlor epoxide | 0.03 | |
| hexachlorobenzene | 1 ^b | for excess risk of 10 ⁻⁵ |
| isoproturon | 9 | |
| lindane | 2 | |
| MCPA | 2 | |
| methoxychlor | 20 | |
| metolachlor | 10 | |
| molinate | 6 | |
| pendimethalin | 20 | |
| pentachlorophenol | 9 (P) | |
| permethrin | 20 | |
| propanil | 20 | |
| pyridate | 100 | |
| simazine | 2 | |
| trifluralin | 20 | |
| chlorophenoxy herbicides other th | | |
| 2,4-DB | 90 | |
| dichlorprop | 100 | |
| fenoprop | 9 | |
| MCPB | | NAD |
| mecoprop | 10 | |
| 2,4,5-T | 9 | |

D. Disinfectants and disinfectant by-products

| Disinfectants | Guideline value (mg/litre) | Remarks |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| monochloramine | 3 | |
| di- and trichloramine chlorine | 5 | NAD |
| | | ATO. For effective disinfection there |
| | | should be a residual concentration of |
| | | free chlorine of ≥ 0.5 mg/litre after at |
| | | least 30 minutes contact time at pH < |
| | | 8.0 |
| chlorine dioxide | | A guideline value has not been |
| | | established because of the rapid |
| | | breakdown of chlorine dioxide and |
| | | because the chlorite guideline value |
| | | is adequately protective for potential |
| | | toxicity from chlorine dioxide |
| iodine | | NAD |

| Disinfectant by-products | Guideline value (µg/litre) | Remarks |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| bromate | 25 ^b (P) | for 7 × 10 ⁻⁵ excess risk |
| chlorate | | NAD |
| chlorite | 200 (P) | |
| chlorophenols | | |
| 2-chlorophenol | | NAD |
| 2,4-dichlorophenol | | NAD _ |
| 2,4,6-trichlorophenol | 200 ^b | for excess risk of 10 ⁻⁵ , ATO |
| formaldehyde | 900 | |
| MX | | NAD |
| trihalomethanes | | The sum of the ratio of the |
| | | concentration of each to its |
| | | respective guideline value should not |
| | | exceed 1 |
| bromoform | 100 | |
| dibromochloromethane | 100 | - |
| bromodichloromethane | 60 ^b | for excess risk of 10 ⁻⁵ |
| chloroform | 200 ^b | for excess risk of 10 ⁻⁵ |
| chlorinated acetic acids | | |
| monochloroacetic acid | | NAD |
| dichloroacetic acid | 50 (P) | |
| trichloroacetic acid | 100 (P) | |
| chloral hydrate | | |
| (trichloroacetaldehyde) | 10 (P) | |
| chloroacetone | | NAD |
| halogenated acetonitriles | | |
| dichloroacetonitrile | 90 (P) | |
| dibromoacetonitrile | 100 (P) | |
| bromochloroacetonitrile | | NAD |
| trichloroacetonitrile | 1 (P) | |
| cyanogen chloride | 70 | |
| (as CN) | | |
| chloropicrin | | NAD |

^a (P) - Provisional guideline value. This term is used for constituents for which there is some evidence of a potential hazard but where the available information on health effects is limited; or where an uncertainty factor greater than 1000 has been used in the derivation of the

tolerable daily intake (TDI). Provisional guideline values are also recommended: (1) for substances for which the calculated guideline value would be below the practical quantification level, or below the level that can be achieved through practical treatment methods; or (2) where disinfection is likely to result in the guideline value being exceeded.

^b For substances that are considered to be carcinogenic, the guideline value is the concentration in drinking-water associated with an excess lifetime cancer risk of 10^{-5} (one additional cancer per 100 000 of the population ingesting drinking-water containing the substance at the guideline value for 70 years). Concentrations associated with estimated excess lifetime cancer risks of 10^{-4} and 10^{-6} can be calculated by multiplying and dividing, respectively, the guideline value by 10.

In cases in which the concentration associated with an excess lifetime cancer risk of 10⁻⁵ is not feasible as a result of inadequate analytical or treatment technology, a provisional guideline value is recommended at a practicable level and the estimated associated excess lifetime cancer risk presented.

It should be emphasized that the guideline values for carcinogenic substances have been computed from hypothetical mathematical models that cannot be verified experimentally and that the values should be interpreted differently than TDI-based values because of the lack of precision of the models. At best, these values must be regarded as rough estimates of cancer risk. However, the models used are conservative and probably err on the side of caution. Moderate short-term exposure to levels exceeding the guideline value for carcinogens does not significantly affect the risk.

Table A2.3. Chemicals not of health significance at concentrations normally found in drinking-water

| Chemical | Remarks |
|----------|---------|
| asbestos | U |
| silver | U |
| tin | U |

U - It is unnecessary to recommend a health-based guideline value for these compounds because they are not hazardous to human health at concentrations normally found in drinking-water.

^c NAD - No adequate data to permit recommendation of a health-based guideline value.

^d ATO - Concentrations of the substance at or below the health-based guideline value may affect the appearance, taste, or odour of the water.

Table A2.4. Radioactive constituents of drinking-water

| | Screening value (Bq/litre) | Remarks |
|----------------------|----------------------------|---|
| gross alpha activity | 0.1 | If a screening value is exceeded, more detailed radionuclide analysis is necessary. |
| gross beta activity | 1 | Higher values do not necessarily imply that the water is unsuitable for human consumption |

Table A2.5. Substances and parameters in drinking-water that may give rise to complaints from consumers

| | Levels likely to give rise to consumer complaints ^a | Reasons for consumer complaints |
|----------------------------|--|--|
| Physical parameters | | |
| colour | 15 TCU ^b | appearance |
| taste and odour | - | should be acceptable |
| temperature | - | should be acceptable |
| turbidity | 5 NTU ^c | appearance; for effective terminal disinfection, median turbidity \leq 1 NTU, single sample \leq 5 NTU |
| Inorganic constituents | | |
| aluminium | 0.2 mg/l | depositions, discoloration |
| ammonia | 1.5 mg/l | odour and taste |
| chloride | 250 mg/l | taste, corrosion |
| copper | 1 mg/l | staining of laundry and sanitary ware (health-based provisional guideline value 2 mg/litre) |
| hardness | - | high hardness: scale deposition, scum formation low hardness: possible corrosion |
| hydrogen sulfide | 0.05 mg/l | odour and taste |
| iron | 0.3 mg/l | staining of laundry and sanitary ware |
| manganese | 0.1 mg/l | staining of laundry and sanitary ware (health-based provisional guideline value 0.5 mg/litre) |
| dissolved oxygen | - | indirect effects |
| PH | - | low pH: corrosion |
| | | high pH: taste, soapy feel preferably < 8.0 for effective disinfection with chlorine |
| sodium | 200 mg/l | taste |
| sulfate | 250 mg/l | taste, corrosion |
| total dissolved solids | 1000 mg/l | taste |
| zinc | 3 mg/l | appearance, taste |
| Organic constituents | | |
| toluene | 24-170 μg/l | odour, taste (health-based guideline value 700 μg/l) |
| xylene | 20-1800 μg/l | odour, taste (health-based guideline value 500 μg/l) |
| ethylbenzene | 2-200 μg/l | odour, taste (health-based guideline value 300 μg/l) |
| styrene | 4-2600 μg/l | odour, taste (health-based guideline value 20 μg/l) |
| monochlorobenzene | 10-120 μg/l | odour, taste (health-based guideline value 300 μg/l) |
| 1,2-dichlorobenzene | 1-10 µg/l | odour, taste (health-based guideline value 1000 μg/l) |
| 1,4-dichlorobenzene | 0.3-30 µg/l | odour, taste (health-based guideline value 300 μg/l) |
| trichlorobenzenes (total) | 5-50 μg/l | odour, taste (health-based guideline value 20 µg/l) |
| synthetic detergents | - | foaming, taste, odour |
| Disinfectants and disinfec | tant by-products | |
| chlorine | 600-1000 μg/l | taste and odour (health-based guideline value 5 mg/l) |
| chlorophenols | - | - |
| 2-chlorophenol | 0.1-10 μg/l | taste, odour |
| 2,4-dichlorophenol | 0.3-40 µg/l | taste, odour |
| 2,4,6-trichlorophenol | 2-300 μg/l | taste, odour (health-based guideline value 200 μg/l) |

 ^a The levels indicated are not precise numbers. Problems may occur at lower or higher values according to local circumstances. A range of taste and odour threshold concentrations is given for organic constituents.
 ^b TCU, true colour unit.
 ^c NTU, nephelometric turbidity unit.

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