NSF International

MEMORANDUM

TO: Joint Committee on Drinking Water Additives – System Components

FROM: France Lemieux, Chairperson

DATE: October 15, 2018

SUBJECT: Proposed revision to NSF/ANSI 61 – D*rinking water system components – Health effects* (61i141r1)

Draft 1 of NSF 61 issue 141 is being forwarded to the Joint Committee for balloting. Please review the proposed standard and **submit your ballot by November 5, 2018** via the NSF Online Workspace.

Purpose

The proposed revision will remove Annexes A and D from NSF/ANSI 61.

Background

NSF 600 – *Health effects evaluation and criteria for chemicals in drinking water* was recently approved by both DWA Joint Committees and the Council of Public Health Consultants. This new standard creates a single reference source for the toxicological review and evaluation procedures of treatment chemicals added to drinking water and those substances imparted to drinking water through contact with drinking water system components (currently Annex A of NSF/ANSI 60 and 61), as well as the current drinking water criteria (NSF/ANSI 60 and 61, Annex C and D, respectively). This proposed revision will complete the process to remove Annexes A and D from NSF/ANSI 61 and reference NSF/ANSI 600 instead.

This issue paper was presented at the 2017 DWA JC meetings and both committees unanimously voted in favor of the proposed revision. Please see the 2017 DWA JC meeting summary excerpt and the original issue papers (DWA-60-61-2017-3 and DWA-61-2017-8) under the referenced items for additional information.

If you have any questions about the technical content of the ballot, you may contact me in care of:

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[Note – the recommended changes to the standard which include the current text of the relevant section(s) indicate deletions by use of ~~strikeout~~ and additions by gray highlighting. Rationale statements are in *italics* and only used to add clarity; these statements will NOT be in the finished publication.]

Drinking water system components — Health effects

1 Purpose, scope, and normative references

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1.3 Normative references

The following documents contain requirements that, by reference in this text, constitute requirements of this Standard. At the time this Standard was balloted, the editions listed below were valid. All documents are subject to revision, and parties are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the recent editions of the documents indicated below. The most recent published edition of the document shall be used for undated references.

21 CFR 58, *Good Laboratory Practice for Non-Clinical Laboratory Studies*[1]

40 CFR Part 136, *Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants*[2]

40 CFR Part 141, *National Primary Drinking Water Regulations*[2]

40 CFR Part 160, *Good Laboratory Practice Standards*[2]

40 CFR Part 798, *Health Effects Testing Guidelines*[2]

APHA, AWWA, WEF, *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater*, twenty-second edition[3,4,5]

ASTM A240/A240M-05. *Standard Specification for Chromium and Chromium-Nickel Stainless Steel Plate, Sheet, and Strip for Pressure Vessels and for General Applications*[6]

ASTM A269-04. *Standard Specification for Seamless and Welded Austenitic Stainless Steel Tubing for General Service*[6]

[1] USFDA. 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857 <www.fda.gov>.

[2] Superintendent of Documents. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402 <www.gpo.gov>.

[3] American Public Health Association (APHA). 800 I Street, NW, Washington, DC 20001 <www.apha.gov>.

[4] American Water Works Association (AWWA). 6666 Quincy Avenue, Denver, CO 80235-9913 <www.awwa.org>.

[5] Water Environment Federation (WEF). 601 Wythe Street, Alexandria, VA <www.wef.org>.

[6] ASTM International. 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2859 <www.astm.org>.

ASTM A312/A312M-05. *Standard Specification for Seamless, Welded, and Heavily Cold Worked Austenitic Stainless Steel Pipes*[6]

ASTM A789/A789M-05. *Standard Specification for Seamless and Welded Ferritic/Austenitic Stainless Steel Tubing for General Service*[6]

ASTM A790/A790M-05. *Standard Specification for Seamless and Welded Ferritic/Austenitic Stainless Steel Pipe*[6]

ASTM A815/A815M-04. *Standard Specification for Wrought Ferritic, Ferritic/Austenitic, and Martensitic Stainless Steel Piping Fittings*[6]

ASTM C31/C31M-00e1. *Standard Practice for Making and Curing Concrete Test Specimens in the Field*[6]

ASTM C109/C109M-99. *Standard Test Method for Compressive Strength of Hydraulic Cement Mortars*[6]

ASTM C 183-02. *Standard Practice for Sampling and the Amount of Testing of Hydraulic Cement*[6]

ASTM C192/C192M-00. *Standard Practice for Making and Curing Concrete Test Specimens in the Laboratory*[6]

ASTM C511-98. *Standard Specification for Moist Cabinets, Moist Rooms, and Water Storage Tanks Used in the Testing of Hydraulic Cements and Concretes*[6]

ASTM C778-00. *Standard Specification for Standard Sand*[6]

ASTM D2855-96. *Standard Practice for Making Solvent-Cemented Joints with Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Pipe and Fittings*[6]

ASTM D3182-89 (1994). *Standard Practice for Rubber – Materials, Equipment, and Procedures for Mixing Standard Compounds and Preparing Standard Vulcanized Sheets*[6]

ASTM E29-02 *Standard Practice for Using Significant Digits in Test Data to Determine Conformance with Specifications*[6]

ASTM F493-97. *Standard Specification for Solvent Cements for Chlorinated Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (CPVC) Plastic Pipe and Fittings*[6]

ANSI/AWWA B100-96. *AWWA Standard for Filtering Material*[4]

ANSI/AWWA C652-92. *AWWA Standard for Disinfection of Water-Storage Facilities*[4]

NSF/ANSI 60 – *Drinking water treatment chemicals – Health effects*

NSF/ANSI 372 – *Drinking water system components – Lead content*

NSF/ANSI 600 - *Health Effects Evaluation and Criteria for Chemicals in Drinking Water*

OECD, *OECD Guidelines for the Testing of Chemicals*, May 1996[7]

[7] Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). 2 Rue Andre-Pascal, 75775 Paris Cedex 16, France <www.oecd.org>.

SSPC-PA2– 2004 *Steel Structures Painting Manual Volume 2*. *Paint Application Specification*[8]

The Society for Protective Coatings, *Steel Structures Painting Manual.* Volume 2. Reference Paint Application Specification No. 2 (SSPC-PA2)[8]

USEPA-570-9-82-002. *Manual for the Certification of Laboratories Analyzing Drinking Water*, October 1982[9]

USEPA-600/4-79-020. *Methods for the Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes*, March 1983[9]

USEPA-600/4-80-032. *Prescribed Procedures for Measurement of Radioactivity in Drinking Water*[9]

USEPA-600/4-84-053. *Methods for Organic Chemical Analysis of Municipal and Industrial Wastewater*, June 1984[9]

USEPA-600/R-05/054. *Determination of Nitrosamines in Drinking Water By Solid Phase Extraction and Capillary Column Gas Chromatography With Large Volume Injection and Chemical Ionization Tandem Mass Spectrometry (MS/MS)*, September 2004[9]

USFDA, *Toxicological Principles for the Safety Assessment of Direct Food Additives and Color Additives in Food*[1]

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2 Definitions

Terms used in this Standard that have a specific technical meaning are defined here.

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2.20 short-term exposure level (STEL): A maximum concentration of a contaminant that is permitted in drinking water for an acute exposure calculated in accordance with ~~Annex A of this Standard~~ NSF/ANSI 600 (previously Annex A).

2.21 single product allowable concentration (SPAC): The maximum concentration of a contaminant in drinking water that a single product is allowed to contribute as defined by ~~Annex A of this Standard~~ NSF/ANSI 600 (previously Annex A) .

2.22 total allowable concentration (TAC): The maximum concentration of a nonregulated contaminant allowed in a public drinking water supply as defined by ~~Annex A of this Standard~~ NSF/ANSI 600 (previously Annex A).

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[8] The Society for Protective Coatings (SSPC). 40 24th Street, 6th Floor, Pittsburgh, PA 15222-4656 <www.sspc.org>.

[9] USEPA. Environmental Monitoring and Support Laboratory, Cincinnati, OH 45268 <www.epa.gov>.

4 Pipes and related products

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4.5 Extraction procedures

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4.5.4.3 Multiple time point protocol

When the normalized concentration of a contaminant exceeds, or is expected to exceed, its acceptable level when evaluated as a single time point exposure, determination of the contaminant leaching rate using a multiple time point exposure shall be considered. For the purpose of contaminant concentration evaluation, Day 1 shall be defined as the time point at which extractant water is collected for analysis under the single time point exposure protocol. Day 90 shall be defined as 90 d after this time point. When over time data are used, the Day 1 concentration for the contaminant of concern shall meet the short term exposure level and Day 90 concentration shall meet the total allowable concentration (TAC) / single product allowable concentration (SPAC) respectively. When extrapolation is used, the relationship between contaminant concentration and time shall be determined and plotted using a minimum of five data points.

When a multiple time point protocol is employed in the evaluation of a contaminant, consideration shall be given to the availability of appropriate toxicity data to define an acute exposure limit for the contaminant, as required in NSF/ANSI 600, Section 3.3 (previously Annex A, Section A.5). Consideration shall also be given to the leaching characteristics of the contaminant. Multiple time point analysis shall not be used for lead or any other metal contaminant listed as a regulated contaminant by USEPA or Health Canada.

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4.8 Evaluation of contaminant concentrations

4.81 Contaminants measured in a single time point extraction

For pipe and fitting products, normalized static contaminant concentrations shall be no greater than their respective MCLs or TACs, and normalized flowing contaminant concentrations shall be no greater than their respective SPACs calculated in accordance with ~~Annex A~~ NSF/ANSI 600 (previously Annex A).

4.82 Contaminants measured in a multiple time point extraction

Normalized Day 1 contaminant concentrations shall not exceed the STEL as defined in ~~Annex A, Section A.5~~ NSF/ANSI 600, section 3.3 (previously Annex A, Section A.5).

Normalized extrapolated or directly measured Day 90 contaminant concentrations shall not exceed the limits defined in 4.8.1.

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5 Barrier materials

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5.5 Extraction procedures

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5.5.5.4 Single time point exposure protocol

When normalized contaminant concentrations from the product are expected to be less than their acceptable concentrations (see NSF/ANSI 600, Section 3 ~~Annex A~~) when tested at a single time point (e.g., flexible membrane liners), the product shall be exposed according to the single time point exposure protocols in Table 5.2, (tanks), and Tables 5.3 and 5.4 (pipes). Coatings intended for mulitple uses for tank, pipe or other applications shall be exposed per Table 5.2. Extraction water samples shall be collected at the conclusion of the final exposure period. For paint / coating systems intended for immediate return to service, the first four days of the exposure for tanks and the first two days of the exposure for pipes will be eliminated and the water samples shall be collected at the conclusion of the first 24 h period for tanks, and the first 16 h period for pipes.

5.5.5.5 Multiple time point exposure protocol

When the normalized concentration of a contaminant exceeds, or is expected to exceed, its acceptable concentration (see NSF/ANSI 600, Section 3 ~~Annex A~~) when evaluated as a single time point (see 5.5.5.4), determination of the contaminant leaching rate as a function of time shall be considered. The relationship between contaminant concentration(s) and time shall be determined and plotted using a minimum of five data points. Table 5.5 summarizes the multiple time point exposure sequence. For contaminants of interest that do not require over time testing, extraction water shall be collected following the third exposure period (elapsed time 5 d). For paint / coating systems intended for immediate return to service, the first four days of the exposure will be eliminated and the water samples shall be collected at the conclusion of the first 24 hr period following conditioning.

At the discretion of the manufacturer, direct measurement of a Day 90 extraction shall be permitted. The products shall be exposed at the selected application temperature (e.g., 23 ± 2 °C; 60 ± 2 °C; 82 ± 2 °C) for the full duration of the exposure. Extraction water shall be collected for analysis at a minimum of two time points: after Day 1 and after the final exposure terminating on Day 90. The exposure water shall be changed at least weekly during the interval between the initial and final exposure and on at least 4 days during the final week of exposure.

> NOTE — Day 1 is defined as the time point at which extractant water for all contaminants is collected for analysis (5 d of elapsed time). Day 90 is defined as 90 d following this time point (95 d of elapsed time).

5.8 Evaluation of contaminant concentrations

5.8.1 Contaminants measured at a single time point

Normalized contaminant concentrations for tanks shall be no greater than their respective SPACs determined in accordance with NSF/ANSI 600 (previously Annex A). For pipe and fitting products, normalized static contaminant concentrations shall be no greater than their respective MCLs, or TACs, and normalized flowing contaminant concentrations shall be no greater than their respective SPACs calculated in accordance with NSF/ANSI 600 (previously Annex A).

5.8.2 Contaminants measured over time

Normalized Day 1 contaminant concentrations shall not exceed the STEL as defined in NSF/ANSI 600, Section 3.3 (previously Annex A,Section A.5). Extrapolated Day 90 contaminant concentrations shall not exceed their respective SPACs for tank products determined in accordance with NSF/ANSI 600 (previously Annex A). For pipe and fitting products extrapolated Day 90 normalized static contaminant concentrations shall not exceed their respective MCLs, or TACs, and normalized flowing contaminant concentrations shall not exceeed their respective SPACs determined in accordance with NSF/ANSI 600 (previously Annex A).

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6 Joining and sealing materials

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6.3 Material and extraction testing requirements

Samples for testing shall be prepared as specified by the manufacturer's written instructions, and exposed as outlined in Annex B. Any contaminants extracted shall have normalized concentrations no greater than the limits specified in NSF/ANSI 600 (previously Annex A).

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7 Process Media

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7.8 Evaluation of contaminant concentrations

7.8.1 For process media, normalized contaminant concentrations shall be no greater than their respective SPACs, determined in accordance with NSF/ANSI 600 (previously Annex A).

7.8.2 For aeration packing media and point-of-entry media that require evaluation to the static condition, the normalized static contaminant concentrations shall be no greater than their respective MCLs or TACs, determined in accordance with NSF/ANSI 600 (previously Annex A).

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8 Mechanical devices

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8.6 Chemical feeders and generators

8.6.1 Solid chemical feeders

Solid chemical feeders shall be evaluated only with the specific types of chemical formulations and forms that are recommended by the feeder manufacturer. The specific chemical formulation shall also comply

with the requirements of NSF/ANSI 60 – *Drinking Water Treatment Chemicals – Health Effects*. The manufacturer shall include information regarding the specific chemical and form for which the product is certified and shall also include a warning in their installation, maintenance and operating instructions or dataplate, regarding the dangers of misuse that could result from using the wrong chemical or form, and whether or not such use would render the warranty invalid.

8.6.2 Cu/Ag generator electrodes

In addition to the evaluation of the chemical generator under 8.6, the electrodes for Cu/Ag generator shall be evaluated for potential non-silver and non-copper contaminants in accordance with Annex B, Section B.4.4.3.3.

The normalized concentration of contaminants shall be calculated in accordance with Annex B, Section B.8.5.1 and shall be no greater than their respective SPACs, determined in accordance with NSF/ANSI 600 (previously Annex A).

8.6.3 Chemical feeders and generators for building water systems

In addition to evaluating the contribution of chemical contaminants to drinking water, chemical feeders for building water systems shall be evaluated for the control of the intentionally dosed chemical(s) to prevent exceeding the manufacturers stated maximum use level (MUL) which shall not exceed the total allowable concentration of the chemical in accordance with NSF/ANSI 600 (previously Annex A).

— the device label shall identify the MUL for the dosage of the treatment chemical.

— a direct means of controlling chemical feed or generation shall be provided.

— the product use instructions shall identify a recommended monitoring frequency for measuring the concentration of the dosed chemical(s) at each representative outlet, or designated sample point(s) as indicated by the authority having jurisdiction.

— product use instructions and literature referencing NSF 61 shall specify that: *NSF/ANSI 61 addresses health effects only and does not address the disinfection efficacy of the product*.

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9 Mechanical plumbing devices

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9.5 Evaluation of normalized contaminant concentrations

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9.5.2 Evaluation of non-lead contaminants

For endpoint devices other than commercial kitchen devices, the normalized concentration of a nonlead contaminant shall not exceed its SPAC (calculated in accordance with NSF/ANSI 600 (previously Annex A)) when normalized for the 1 L (0.26 gal) first draw sample. For commercial kitchen devices, the normalized

concentration of a nonlead contaminant shall not exceed its SPAC when normalized for the 18.9 L (5 gal) first draw sample.

For kitchen faucets that have been exposed simultaneously with the side spray component, the normalized concentration of a non-lead metal contaminant for the entire assembly shall not exceed its SPAC. When the kitchen faucet and the side spray component have been exposed separately, the normalized concentration of a non-lead metal contaminant for the faucet and side spray shall be added and shall not exceed its SPAC.

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Annex A

~~(normative)~~ (informative)

Toxicology review and evaluation procedures

The information contained in this Annex is not part of this American National Standard (ANS) and has not been processed in accordance with ANSI's requirements for an ANS. Therefore, this Annex may contain material that has not been subjected to public review or a consensus process. In addition, it does not contain requirements necessary for conformance to this Standard.

The toxicological review and evaluation procedures for substances imparted to drinking water through contact with drinking water system components were removed from NSF/ANSI 61 Annex A and reestablished in NSF/ANSI 600. Annex A was retired from NSF/ANSI 61 in December 2018.

~~A.1 General requirements~~

~~This Annex defines the toxicological review and evaluation procedures for the evaluation of substances imparted to drinking water through contact with drinking water system components. It is intended to establish the human health risk, if any, of the substances imparted to drinking water under the anticipated use conditions of the product. Annex C (normative) of this Standard contains evaluation criteria that have been determined according to the requirements of this annex.~~

~~The following general procedure shall be used to evaluate drinking water substances under this Standard:~~

~~a) A determination shall be made as to whether a published (publicly available in printed or electronic format) and peer reviewed quantitative risk assessment for the substance is available.~~

~~b) When a quantitative risk assessment is available, the reviewer shall determine whether the assessment is currently used in the promulgation of a drinking water regulation or published health advisory for the substance (see the requirements of Annex A, section A.3).~~

~~— If the assessment is used in the promulgation of a drinking water regulation, the Single Product Allowable Concentration (SPAC) shall be derived from the regulatory value(s); or~~

~~— If the assessment is not the basis of a drinking water regulation, the assessment and its corresponding reference dose shall be reviewed for its appropriateness in evaluating the human health risk of the drinking water substance.~~

~~NOTE — When reviewing an assessment used in the promulgation of a drinking water regulation, it is recommended that the regulatory authority be contacted to verify the currency of the assessment under consideration.~~

~~c) If a published and peer reviewed quantitative risk assessment is not currently available for the substance, the Total Allowable Concentration (TAC) and SPAC shall be derived after review of the available toxicology data for the substance (see Annex A, section A.4).~~

~~— when the data requirements for qualitative risk assessment are satisfied (see Annex A, section A.4.2 and Table A1), a qualitative risk assessment shall be performed according to Annex A, section A.7; or~~

~~— when the data requirements for quantitative risk assessment are satisfied (see Annex A, section A.4.3 and Table A2), a quantitative risk assessment shall be performed according to Annex A, section A.7.~~

~~Annex A, figure 2 provides an overview of the toxicity data review requirements of this Annex.~~

~~A.2 Definitions~~

~~**A.2.1 benchmark dose:** The lower 95% confidence limit on the dose that would be expected to produce a specified response in X% of a test population. This dose may be expressed as BMD_X (adapted from Barnes et al., 1995).~~

~~NOTE — For the purposes of this Standard, the benchmark dose shall be calculated at the 10% response level.~~

~~**A.2.2 continuous data:** A measurement of effect that is expressed on a continuous scale, e.g., body weight or serum enzyme levels (USEPA, 1995).~~

~~**A.2.3 critical effect:** The first adverse effect, or its known precursor, that occurs as the dose rate increases (USEPA, 1994).~~

~~**A.2.4 ED_{10}:** Effective dose 10; a dose estimated to cause a 10% response in a test population (USEPA, 1996a).~~

~~**A.2.5 genetic toxicity:** Direct interaction with DNA that has the potential to cause heritable changes to the cell.~~

~~**A.2.6 health hazards (types of)** (USEPA, 1994 and 1999)~~

~~**A.2.6.1 acute toxicity:** Effects that occur immediately or develop rapidly after a single administration of a substance. Acute toxicity may also be referred to as immediate toxicity.~~

~~**A.2.6.2 allergic reaction:** Adverse reaction to a chemical resulting from previous sensitization to that chemical or to a structurally similar one.~~

~~**A.2.6.3 chronic effect:** An effect that occurs as a result of repeated or long-term (chronic) exposures.~~

~~**A.2.6.4 chronic exposure:** Multiple exposures occurring over an extended period of time or a significant fraction of the animal's or the individual's lifetime.~~

~~**A.2.6.5 chronic toxicity:** The capability of a substance to cause adverse human health effects as a result of chronic exposure.~~

~~**A.2.6.6 irreversible toxicity:** Toxic effects to a tissue that cannot be repaired.~~

~~**A.2.6.7 local toxicity:** Effects that occur at the site of first contact between the biological system and the toxicant.~~

~~**A.2.6.8 reversible toxicity:** Toxic effects which can be repaired, usually by a specific tissue's ability to regenerate or mend itself after chemical exposure.~~

~~**A.2.6.9 systemic toxicity:** Effects that are elicited after absorption and distribution of a toxicant from its entry point to its target tissue.~~

~~**A.2.7 LED_{10}:** Lowest effective dose 10; the lower 95% confidence limit on a dose estimated to cause a 10% response in a test population (USEPA, 1996a).~~

~~**A.2.8 lowest observed adverse effect level (LOAEL):** The lowest exposure concentration at which statistically or biologically significant increases in frequency or severity of effects are observed between the exposed population and its appropriate control group (USEPA, 1994).~~

~~**A.2.9 margin of exposure (MOE):** The LED_{10} or other point of departure, such as a NOAEL, divided by the environmental dose of interest (USEPA, 1996a).~~

~~**A.2.10 model:** A mathematical function with parameters that can be adjusted so that the function closely describes a set of empirical data. A mathematical or mechanistic model is usually based on biological or physical mechanisms, and has model parameters that have real world interpretation. Statistical or empirical models are curve-fitted to data where the math function used is selected for its numerical properties and accuracy. Extrapolation from mechanistic models (e.g., pharmacokinetic equations) usually carries higher confidence than extrapolation using empirical models (e.g., logit) (USEPA, 1994).~~

~~**A.2.11 no observed adverse effect level (NOAEL):** An exposure concentration at which no statistically or biologically significant increases in the frequency or severity of adverse effects are observed between an exposed population and its appropriate control. Some physiological effects may be produced at this concentration, but they are not considered as toxicologically significant or adverse, or as precursors to adverse effects (USEPA, 1994).~~

~~**A.2.12 nonregulated substance:** A substance for which a statutory concentration limit does not exist.~~

~~**A.2.13 peer review:** A documented critical review of a scientific or technical work product conducted by qualified individuals or organizations who are independent of those who performed the work, but who are collectively equivalent or superior in technical expertise to those who performed the work. It includes an in-depth assessment of the assumptions, calculations, extrapolations, alternate interpretations, methodology, acceptance criteria, and conclusions pertaining to the work product and the documentation that supports the conclusions reached in the report. Peer review is intended to ensure that the work product is technically adequate, competently performed, properly documented, and satisfies established requirements (USEPA, 1998).~~

~~**A.2.14 point of departure:** A data point or an estimated point that can be considered to be in the range of observation. The standard point of departure is the LED_{10}, which is the lower 95% confidence limit on a dose associated with 10% extra risk (adapted from Barnes et al., 1995).~~

A.2.15 qualitative risk assessment: An estimation of the risk associated with the exposure to a substance using a non-quantitative methodology.

A.2.16 quantal data: A dichotomous measure of effect; each animal is scored "normal" or "affected" and the measure of effect is the proportion of scored animals that are affected (USEPA, 1995).

A.2.17 quantitative risk assessment: An estimation of the risk associated with the exposure to a substance using a methodology that employs evaluation of dose response relationships.

A.2.18 range of extrapolation: Doses that are outside of the range of empirical observation in animal studies, human studies, or both (adapted from Barnes et al., 1995).

A.2.19 range of observation: Doses that are within the range of empirical observation in animal studies, human studies, or both (adapted from Barnes et al., 1995).

A.2.20 reference dose (RfD): An estimate (with uncertainty spanning approximately an order of magnitude) of a daily exposure to the human population (including sensitive subgroups) that is likely to be without an appreciable risk of deleterious effects during a lifetime (USEPA, 1994).

A.2.21 regulated substance: A substance for which a quantitative human health risk assessment has been performed and utilized in promulgation of a statutory concentration limit for drinking water.

A.2.22 toxicodynamics: Variations in the inherent sensitivity of a species or individual to chemical-induced toxicity, resulting from differences in host factors that influence the toxic response of a target organ to a specified dose (TERA, 1996).

A.2.23 toxicokinetics: Variations in absorption, distribution, metabolism, and excretion of a compound that account for differences in the amount of parent compound or active metabolite(s) available to a target organ (TERA, 1996).

A.2.24 treatment technique: A technology or one or more procedures used to control the concentration of a substance in a drinking water supply when it is neither technically nor economically feasible to ascertain the concentration of the substance (U.S. Safe Drinking Water Act, 1996).

A.2.25 weight-of-evidence: The extent to which the available biomedical data support the hypothesis that a substance causes cancer or other toxic effects in humans (adapted from USEPA, 1994).

A.3 Data requirements for published risk assessments

A.3.1 General requirements

Evaluation of all published risk assessments shall include review of the written risk assessment document and a determination of whether additional toxicity data exist that were not considered in the assessment. If additional toxicity data are identified that were not considered in the risk assessment, the risk assessment shall be updated in accordance with Annex A, section A.4.

The following shall be documented when utilizing an existing risk assessment:

- the source of the risk assessment;
- identification and discussion of any data not addressed by the assessment; and

~~— comparison and contrast of the existing risk assessment to the requirements of Annex A, section A.4 with respect to selection of uncertainty factors or other assumptions.~~

~~**A.3.2 Substances regulated by USEPA or Health Canada**~~

~~If a substance is regulated under the USEPA's National Primary Drinking Water Regulations and USEPA has finalized a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) or other means of regulation such as a treatment technique (see Annex A, section A.2.18), no additional collection of toxicological data shall be required prior to performance of the risk estimation (see Annex A, section A.6.1). Where Health Canada has finalized a Maximum Allowable Concentration (MAC), no additional toxicological evaluation shall be required prior to performance of the risk estimation (see Annex A, section A.6.1). Annex C contains a list of regulatory values (MCL or MAC) and their corresponding SPACs. This list includes consensus evaluation criteria for those substances that are regulated by both countries.~~

~~**A.3.3 Substances regulated by other agencies**~~

~~If a substance is regulated by agencies including the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (Code of Federal Regulations, Title 21 Food and Drug Regulations), or state, national, or international regulatory bodies other than those specified in Annex A, section A.3.2, the relevance of the regulation to drinking water shall be evaluated. This evaluation shall include a review of the quantitative risk assessment that supports the regulation, and a determination of whether additional toxicity data exist that have not been considered in the current assessment. No additional collection of toxicological data shall be required when the regulation provides sufficient information for performance of the risk estimation (see Annex A, section A.6.1). If additional toxicity data are identified which were not considered in the current risk assessment, a revised risk assessment incorporating those data shall be performed as indicated in Annex A, sections A.4 and A.7.~~

~~**A.3.4 Evaluation of multiple published risk assessments**~~

~~When multiple published assessments are available for a specific substance, the available assessments shall be reviewed and a rationale shall be provided for the selection of the assessment considered to be the most appropriate for the evaluation of human exposure through drinking water. Factors used to determine the appropriate assessment shall include, but not be limited, to the following:~~

~~— completeness and currency of the data review of each assessment;~~
~~— technical competence of the organization(s) which sponsored the assessment; and~~
~~— species and route(s) of exposure for which the assessment was performed.~~
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~~When multiple published risk assessments are reviewed and are determined to be of equivalent quality, the following hierarchy shall be used to select the appropriate assessment, based on sponsoring organization:~~

~~— USEPA;~~

~~— Health Canada;~~

~~— international bodies such as the World Health Organization (WHO) or the International Programme on Chemical Safety (IPCS);~~

~~— European bodies such as the Drinking Water Inspectorate (DWI) and KIWA; and~~

~~— entities such as other federal or state regulatory agencies, private corporations, industry associations, or individuals.~~

~~A.4 Data requirements for new or updated risk assessments~~

~~A.4.1 General requirements~~

~~For each substance requiring a new or updated risk assessment, toxicity data to be considered shall include, but not be limited to, assays of genetic toxicity, acute toxicity (1 to 14 d exposure), short-term toxicity (14 to 28 d exposure), subchronic toxicity (90 d exposure), reproductive toxicity, developmental toxicity, immunotoxicity, neurotoxicity, chronic toxicity (including carcinogenicity), and human data (clinical, epidemiological, or occupational) when available. To more fully understand the toxic potential of the substance, supplemental studies shall be reviewed, including, but not limited to, mode or mechanism of action, pharmacokinetics, pharmacodynamics, sensitization, endocrine disruption, and other endpoints, as well as studies using routes of exposure other than ingestion. Structure activity relationships, physical and chemical properties, and any other chemical specific information relevant to the risk assessment shall also be reviewed.~~

~~Toxicity testing shall be performed in accordance with the most recent adopted toxicity testing protocols such as those described by the Organization For Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA). All studies shall be reviewed for compliance with Good Laboratory Practice (21 CFR, Pt 58/40 CFR, Pt 792).~~

> ~~NOTE — Review of the study according to the approach suggested in Klimisch, et al., 1997 may also be used to determine the quality of reported data.~~

~~A weight-of-evidence approach shall be employed in evaluating the results of the available toxicity data. This approach shall include considering the likelihood of hazard to human health and the conditions under which such hazard may be expressed. A characterization of the expression of such effects shall also be included, as well as the consideration of the substance's apparent mode of action. The quality and quantity of toxicity data available for the substance shall determine whether the evaluation is performed using a qualitative risk assessment approach (see Annex A, section A.4.2) or a quantitative risk assessment approach (see Annex A, section A.4.3).~~

~~A.4.2 Data requirements for qualitative risk assessment~~

~~Toxicity testing requirements for the qualitative risk assessment procedure are defined in Annex A, Table A1. A minimum data set consisting of a gene mutation assay and a chromosomal aberration assay shall be required for the performance of a qualitative risk assessment. Modifications in the specified toxicity testing requirements (inclusions or exclusions) shall be permitted when well supported by peer reviewed scientific judgment and rationale.~~

> ~~NOTE — Modifications may include, but are not limited to, the following types of considerations: alternate assays of genetic toxicity, and supplemental toxicity studies other than those specified.~~

~~Required studies and available supplemental studies shall be reviewed in order to perform a qualitative risk estimation in accordance with Annex A, section A.7.2.~~

~~A.4.3 Data requirements for quantitative risk assessment~~

~~Toxicity testing requirements for the quantitative risk assessment procedure are defined in Annex A, Table A2. A minimum data set consisting of a gene mutation assay, a chromosomal aberration assay, and a subchronic toxicity study shall be required for the performance of a quantitative risk assessment. The required studies and preferred criteria are defined in Annex A, Table A2. Modifications to the minimum data set shall be permitted when well-supported by peer reviewed scientific judgment and rationale.~~

> ~~NOTE — Modifications may include, but are not limited, to acceptance of studies using alternate routes of exposure, alternate assays of genetic toxicity, and supplemental toxicity studies other than those specified.~~

~~Required studies, additional studies, and available supplemental studies shall be reviewed in order to perform a quantitative risk estimation in accordance with Annex A, section A.7.3.~~

~~Additional studies for the evaluation of reproductive and developmental toxicity (as specified in Annex A, Table A2) shall be required to be reviewed when:~~

- ~~results of the required minimum data set studies and any supplemental studies indicate toxicity to the reproductive or endocrine tissues of one or both sexes of experimental animals; or~~
- ~~the compound under evaluation is closely related to a known reproductive or developmental toxicant.~~

~~A.5 Data requirements for evaluating short-term exposures~~

~~Extractants from products used in contact with drinking water may be elevated initially, but rapidly decline with continued product contact with water. Examples include, but are not limited to, solvent-containing coatings and solvent cements. Short-term exposure paradigms, appropriate for potentially high initial substance concentrations, shall be used to evaluate potential acute risk to human health of short-term exposures. The short-term exposure period shall be defined as the first 14 d of in-service life of the product.~~

~~Sound scientific judgment shall be used to determine whether calculation of a Short-term Exposure Level (STEL) is appropriate for a given contaminant. The NOAEL or LOAEL for the critical short-term hazard of the substance shall be identified. The following types of studies shall be considered for identification of short-term hazard:~~

- ~~short-term (less than 90 d duration) toxicity study in rodents or other appropriate species with a minimum 14-d post-treatment observation period, clinical observations, hematology and clinical chemistry, and gross pathology (preferably an oral study in rodents);~~
- ~~reproduction or developmental assays (for substances having these endpoints as the critical effects); or~~
- ~~subchronic 90-d study in rodents or other species (preferably an oral study in rats).~~

~~The critical study shall be used to calculate a Short-term Exposure Level (STEL) in accordance with Annex A, section A.8.~~

~~Selection of uncertainty factors for calculation of a STEL shall consider the quality and completeness of the database for assessing potential short-term effects. Selection of uncertainty factors shall also consider data that quantify interspecies and intraspecies variations. Other parameters that shall be considered in the determination of a STEL include identification of any sensitive subpopulations, the potential for adverse taste and odor, and solubility limitations at the calculated STEL. The STEL shall be calculated using~~

~~assumptions to protect for a child's exposure to the contaminant in the absence of data that demonstrate adults are more sensitive than children. In the absence of appropriate data to calculate a STEL, see Annex A, section A.7.1.2.~~

~~A.6 Risk estimation for published assessments~~

~~Calculation of the SPAC is intended to account for the potential contribution of a single substance by multiple products or materials in the drinking water treatment and distribution system. In any given drinking water treatment and distribution system, a variety of products and materials may be added to or contact the treated water prior to ingestion. The SPAC calculation is intended to ensure that the total contribution of a single substance from all potential sources in the drinking water treatment and distribution system does not exceed its acceptable concentration.~~

~~A.6.1 SPAC calculation for regulated substances~~

~~To calculate the SPAC, an estimate of the number of potential sources of the substance from all products in the drinking water treatment and distribution system shall be determined. The SPAC shall be calculated as follows:~~

$$\text{SPAC (mg/L)} = \frac{\text{promulgated regulatory value (mg/L)}}{\text{estimated number of drinking water sources}}$$

~~If available the unrounded estimated risk estimation that the promulgated regulatory value is based on shall be used in the calculation of the SPAC. In the absence of specific data regarding the number of potential sources of the substance in the drinking water treatment and distribution system, the SPAC shall be calculated as 10% of the promulgated regulatory value. The calculated SPAC shall be rounded to one significant figure, unless it is based on a regulatory value with more than one significant figure. In that case the SPAC shall be rounded to the same number of significant figures as the regulatory value.~~

~~A.6.2 SPAC calculation for other published risk assessments~~

~~Review of the risk assessment shall include evaluation of the risk estimation, if one is provided. If the existing risk estimation has been performed in a manner consistent with the procedures in Annex A, section A.7.3 for non-carcinogenic or carcinogenic endpoints, the SPAC shall be calculated as follows:~~

$$\text{SPAC (mg/L)} = \frac{\text{existing risk estimation (mg/L)}}{\text{estimated number of drinking water sources}}$$

~~The unrounded value of the estimated risk estimation shall be used in the calculation of the SPAC. In the absence of specific data regarding the number of potential sources of the substance in the drinking water treatment and distribution system, the SPAC shall be calculated as 10% of the existing risk estimation. The calculated SPAC shall be rounded to one significant figure.~~

~~If the existing risk estimation is not consistent with Annex A, section A.7.3, or a risk estimation is not provided, a TAC and SPAC shall be calculated for the substance according to the procedures in Annex A, section A.7.3.~~

~~A.7 Risk estimation using new and updated risk assessments~~

~~The method of risk estimation used for new and updated risk assessments shall be determined by the quantity and quality of toxicity data identified for the contaminant of concern (see Annex A, section A.4). When available toxicity data are insufficient to perform the qualitative or quantitative risk assessments, or when toxicity data are available, but the normalized contaminant concentration does not exceed the applicable threshold of evaluation value, a threshold of evaluation shall be determined for the substance according to Annex A, section A.7.1 if applicable. For all other data sets, the risk estimation shall be performed according to Annex A, sections A.7.2 or A.7.3.~~

~~A.7.1 Threshold of evaluation~~

~~The following thresholds of evaluation shall be considered when available toxicity data do not meet the minimum requirements to perform a risk estimation using either the qualitative or quantitative approaches. Application of the threshold of evaluation shall also be considered for the evaluation of normalized contaminant concentrations which do not have existing risk assessments, and which do not exceed the defined threshold of evaluation concentrations. In this case, a qualitative review of the available data shall be performed to determine whether adverse health effects can result at the threshold of evaluation exposure concentrations defined in Annex A, section A.7.1.1.~~

~~A.7.1.1 Threshold of evaluation for chronic exposure~~

~~Performance of a risk assessment shall not be required for an individual substance having a normalized concentration less than or equal to the following threshold of evaluation values:~~

- ~~static normalization conditions:~~
  - ~~toxicity testing shall not be required for an individual substance having a normalized concentration less than or equal to the threshold of evaluation value of 3 µg/L.~~
- ~~flowing normalization conditions:~~
  - ~~toxicity testing shall not be required for an individual substance having a normalized concentration less than or equal to the threshold of evaluation value of 0.3 µg/L.~~

~~These threshold of evaluation values shall not apply to any substance for which available toxicity data and sound scientific judgment such as structure activity relationships indicate that an adverse health effect results at these exposure concentrations.~~

~~A.7.1.2 Threshold of evaluation for short-term exposure~~

~~If an appropriate short-term toxic effect is not identified by the available data, the initial (D-1) laboratory concentration shall not exceed 10 µg/L. This threshold of evaluation value shall not apply to any chemical for which available toxicity data and sound scientific judgment, such as structure activity relationships, indicate that an adverse health effect can result at the 10 µg/L concentration upon short-term exposure to the chemical.~~

~~A.7.2 TAC determination for qualitative risk assessment~~

~~TACs for qualitative risk assessments shall be determined as indicated in Annex A, Table A3.~~

~~A.7.3 TAC calculation for quantitative risk assessment~~

~~The procedure used to calculate the TAC for a new risk assessment (including qualitative assessments that are updated upon generation of new data) shall be determined by the toxicologic endpoint identified as the critical effect (see Annex A, section A.2.3). For a substance having a non-carcinogenic endpoint, a TAC shall be calculated according to Annex A, section A.7.3.1. For a substance having carcinogenic potential, a TAC shall be calculated according to Annex A, section A.7.3.2.~~

~~The minimum data set for the quantitative risk assessment (as defined in Annex A, section A.4.3 and Table A2) shall first be evaluated for genotoxic potential according to the requirements of Annex A, Table A3. Based on the review of genotoxic potential, the need for supplemental studies or chronic toxicity and carcinogenesis data shall be determined.~~

~~A.7.3.1 Assessment of non-carcinogenic endpoints~~

~~For non-carcinogenic endpoints, the TAC shall be calculated using either the NOAEL/LOAEL procedure outlined in Annex A, section, A.7.3.1.1, or the benchmark dose (BMD) procedure outlined in Annex A, section A.7.3.1.2, as appropriate. The rationale for the selection of the procedure shall be provided in the assessment.~~

> ~~NOTE — Selection of the appropriate TAC calculation procedure will depend on the characteristics of the data set identified for the substance. Simple data sets consisting of a small number of studies may be best evaluated using the procedure in Annex A, section A.7.3.1.1. Complex data sets consisting of several studies, or which involve reproduction or developmental endpoints may be best evaluated using the benchmark dose procedure in Annex A, section A.7.3.1.2. The appropriateness of the fit of the data to the BMD shall also be considered.~~

~~A.7.3.1.1 NOAEL or LOAEL approach~~

~~The substance data set shall be reviewed in its entirety, and the highest NOAEL for the most appropriate test species, relevant route of exposure, study duration, mechanism, tissue response, and toxicological endpoint shall be identified. If a NOAEL cannot be clearly defined from the data, the lowest LOAEL for the most appropriate test species, relevant route of exposure, and toxicological endpoint shall be utilized.~~

~~The general procedure for calculating the TAC using this approach is as follows:~~

~~a) determine the critical study and effect from which the NOAEL or LOAEL will be identified according to the following hierarchy (USEPA, 1993 and Dourson et al., 1994):~~

~~— adequate studies in humans;~~

~~— adequate studies in animal models most biologically relevant to humans (e.g., primates), or that demonstrate similar pharmacokinetics to humans;~~

~~— adequate studies in the most sensitive animal species (the species showing an adverse effect at the lowest administered dose using an appropriate vehicle, an adequate study duration, and a relevant route of exposure); and~~

~~— effects that are biologically relevant to humans.~~

~~b) calculate the reference dose (RfD) according to the following equation (based on USEPA, 1993):~~

$$\text{RfD (mg/kg/d)} = \frac{\text{NOAEL or LOAEL (mg/kg/d)}}{\text{UF}} \times \frac{\text{number of d dosed per week}}{\text{7 d}}$$

~~NOTE — When other than daily dosing was used in the critical study, the RfD calculation shall be adjusted to reflect a daily dosing schedule.~~

~~c) calculate the TAC based on the RfD with adjustment for significant contribution(s) of the substance from sources other than drinking water according to the following equation:~~

$$\text{TAC (mg/L)} = \frac{[\text{RfD (mg/kg/d)} \times \text{BW (kg)}] - [\text{total contribution of other sources (mg/d)}]}{\text{DWI (L/d)}}$$

~~The calculated TAC shall be rounded to one significant figure.~~

~~where:~~

~~NOAEL = Highest NOAEL for the critical effect in the most appropriate species identified after review of data set; if a NOAEL is not defined, the LOAEL shall be used with a corresponding adjustment in the uncertainty factor (see Annex A, Table A4).~~

~~BW = Assumed body weight of individual to be protected in kg (generally 10 kg [22 lbs] for a child, and 70 kg [154 lbs] for an adult).~~

~~UF = Uncertainty factor (total) based upon the applicability of the test data in extrapolating to actual conditions of human exposure (see Annex A, Table A4). These are often referred to as safety factors.~~

~~DWI = Drinking Water Intake is the assumed average daily drinking water consumption per d (generally 1 L [0.26 gal] for a child and 2 L [0.53 gal] for an adult).~~

~~NOTE 1 — In the absence of data to determine the drinking water contribution of a substance, a default drinking water contribution of 20% shall be applied (USEPA, 1991).~~

~~NOTE 2 — If calculation of the non-drinking water contribution of a substance exceeds the value of the (RfD x BW), verify that all potential exposures to the substance in the critical study have been accounted, e.g., is the substance present as a contaminant in the feed as well as dosed into the drinking water, etc.~~

~~A.7.3.1.2 Benchmark dose approach~~

~~The benchmark dose level (BMDL) for the substance shall be calculated by modeling the substance's dose response curve for the critical effect in the region of observed responses. The benchmark response (BMR) concentration shall be determined by whether the critical response is a continuous endpoint measurement or a quantal endpoint measurement. The BMR shall be calculated at the 10% response level.~~

~~The general procedure for calculating the TAC using the BMDL is as follows:~~

~~a) calculate the reference dose (RfD) according to the following equation:~~

$$\text{RfD (mg/kg/d)} = \frac{\text{BMDL (mg/kg/d)}}{\text{UF}} \times \frac{\text{number of d dosed per week}}{\text{7 d}}$$

~~NOTE — When other than daily dosing was used in the critical study, the RfD calculation shall be adjusted to reflect a daily dosing schedule.~~

~~b) calculate the TAC based on the RfD with adjustment for significant contribution(s) of the substance from sources other than water according to the following equation:~~

~~TAC (mg/L) = [RfD (mg/kg/d) x BW (kg)] - [total contribution of other sources (mg/d)] / DWI (L/d)~~

~~The calculated TAC shall be rounded to one significant figure.~~

~~where:~~

~~BMDL = The lower confidence limit on the dose that produces a specified magnitude of change (10%) in a specified adverse response (BMD_{10}).~~

~~BW = Assumed body weight of individual to be protected in kg (generally 10 kg [22 lbs] for a child, and 70 kg [154 lbs] for an adult).~~

~~UF = Uncertainty factor (total) based upon the applicability of the test data in extrapolating to actual conditions of human exposure (see Annex A, Table A4). These are often referred to as safety factors.~~

~~DWI = Drinking Water Intake is the assumed average daily drinking water consumption per day (generally 1 L [0.26 gal] for a child and 2 L [0.53 gal] for an adult).~~

~~NOTE 1 — In the absence of data to determine the drinking water contribution of a substance, a default drinking water contribution of 20% shall be applied (USEPA, 1991).~~

~~NOTE 2 — If calculation of the non-drinking water contribution of a substance exceeds the value of the (RfD x BW), verify that all potential exposures to the substance in the critical study have been accounted, e.g., is the substance present as a contaminant in the feed as well as dosed into the drinking water, etc.~~

~~A.7.3.1.3 Selection of uncertainty factors (UF)~~

~~Uncertainty factors used for the risk estimation shall include consideration of the areas of uncertainty listed in Annex A, Table A4. A default value of 10 shall be used for individual areas of uncertainty when adequate data are not available to support a data-derived uncertainty factor. Selection of the values of each uncertainty factor shall consider the following criteria (adapted from Dourson et al., 1996).[10]~~

~~A.7.3.1.3.1 Human variability~~

~~Selection of the human variability factor shall be based on the availability of data that identify sensitive subpopulations of humans. If sufficient data are available to quantitate the toxicokinetic and toxicodynamic variability of humans (see Annex A, sections A.2.22 and A.2.23), factor values of 3, 1, or a value determined from the data shall be considered. In the absence of these data, the default value of 10 shall be used.~~

~~A.7.3.1.3.2 Interspecies variability~~

~~[10] The Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA) of 1996 reemphasized the review and evaluation of toxicity data for the protection of children's health. U.S. EPA has been very responsive to this initiative and published a draft document outlining the use of an uncertainty factor for children's protection and other database deficiencies (USEPA, 1999). Currently this factor is applied to pesticide evaluations only. In addition, publications by Renwick (1993) and the International Programme for Chemical Safety (IPCS) (1994) suggest the use of specific data in lieu of default values for uncertainty factors. This suggestion has been actively discussed at subsequent IPCS meetings and several individual chemical examples have been published (IPCS, 1999). The use of data-derived uncertainty factors, or judgment, as replacements to default values of 10-fold for each area of uncertainty is encouraged by several federal and international agencies and organizations (Meek, 1994; Dourson, 1994).~~

~~Selection of the interspecies variability factor shall be based on the availability of data that allow for a quantitative extrapolation of animal dose to the equivalent human dose for effects of similar magnitude or for a NOAEL. This includes scientifically documented differences or similarities in physiology, metabolism and toxic response(s) between experimental animals and humans. If sufficient data are available to quantitate the toxicokinetic and toxicodynamic variabilities between experimental animals and humans (see Annex A, sections A.2.22 and A.2.23), factor values of 3, 1, or a value determined from the data shall be considered. In the absence of these data, the default value of 10 shall be used.~~

~~A.7.3.1.3.3 Subchronic to chronic extrapolation~~

~~Selection of the factor for subchronic to chronic extrapolation shall be based on the availability of data that allow for quantitative extrapolation of the critical effect after subchronic exposure to that after chronic exposure. Selection shall also consider whether NOAELs differ quantitatively when different critical effects are observed after subchronic and chronic exposure to the compound. When the critical effect is identified from a study of chronic exposure, the factor value shall be 1. When sufficient data are available to quantitate the difference in the critical effect after subchronic and chronic exposure, or when the principal studies do not suggest that duration of exposure is a determinant of the critical effects, a factor value of 3 or a value determined from the data shall be considered. In the absence of these data, the default value of 10 shall be used.~~

~~A.7.3.1.3.4 Database sufficiency~~

~~Selection of the factor for database sufficiency shall be based on the ability of the existing data to support a scientific judgment of the likely critical effect of exposure to the compound. When data exist from a minimum of five core studies (two chronic bioassays in different species, one two-generation reproductive study, and two developmental toxicity studies in different species), a factor value of 1 shall be considered. When several, but not all, of the core studies are available, a factor value of 3 shall be considered. When several of the core studies are unavailable, the default value of 10 shall be used.~~

~~A.7.3.1.3.5 LOAEL to NOAEL extrapolation~~

~~Selection of the factor for LOAEL to NOAEL extrapolation shall be based on the ability of the existing data to allow the use of a LOAEL rather than a NOAEL for non-cancer risk estimation. If a well-defined NOAEL is identified, the factor value shall be 1. When the identified LOAEL is for a minimally adverse or reversible toxic effect, a factor value of 3 shall be considered. When the identified LOAEL is for a severe or irreversible toxic effect, a factor value of 10 shall be used.~~

~~A.7.3.2 Assessment of carcinogenic endpoints~~

~~Risk assessment for carcinogenic endpoints shall be performed using the linear approach, the non-linear approach, or both, consistent with the proposed USEPA Cancer Risk Assessment Guidelines (USEPA, 1996a). For substances that have been identified as known or likely human carcinogens (as defined by these Guidelines), a dose response assessment shall be performed. This dose response assessment shall include analysis of dose both in the range of observation (animal and human studies) and in the range of extrapolation to lower doses.~~

~~A.7.3.2.1 Analysis in the range of observation~~

~~Curve-fitting models shall be selected based on the characteristics of the response data in the observed range. The model shall be selected, to the extent possible, based on the biological mode of action of the substance taken together in a weight of evidence evaluation of the available toxicological and biological data. The selected model shall be used to determine the LED_{10}, which will either be the point of departure~~

~~(see Annex A, section A.2.14) for linear low dose extrapolation or the basis of the margin of exposure (MOE) analysis (see Annex A, section A.2.9) for a non-linear assessment.~~

~~NOTE — See Annex A, figure 2 for a graphical representation of this analysis.~~

~~The following types of models shall be considered, as appropriate to the mode of action of the substance under evaluation, the availability of adequate data, and the current state of risk assessment approaches:~~

- ~~statistical or distribution models:~~
  - ~~log-probit;~~
  - ~~logit; or~~
  - ~~Weibull.~~
- ~~mechanistic models:~~
  - ~~one-hit;~~
  - ~~multihit;~~
  - ~~multistage; or~~
  - ~~cell kinetic multistage.~~
- ~~model enhancement and dose scaling:~~
  - ~~time to tumor response;~~
  - ~~physiologically based toxicokinetic models;~~
  - ~~biologically based dose-response models; or~~
  - ~~surface area conversion.~~

~~If none of the available models provide a reasonable fit to the dataset, the following shall be considered to see if lack of fit can be resolved (USEPA, 1995):~~

- ~~interference at higher dose concentrations from competing mechanisms of toxicity that are a progressive form of the response of interest;~~
- ~~saturation of metabolic or delivery systems for the ultimate toxicant at higher dose concentrations; and~~
- ~~interference at higher dose concentrations due to toxic effects unrelated to the response of interest.~~

~~NOTE — When adjusting for these possibilities does not provide a reasonable fit, one suggested approach is to delete the high dose data and refit the models based on the lower dose concentrations since these doses are the most informative of the exposure concentrations anticipated to be encountered by humans.~~

~~A.7.3.2.2 Analysis in the range of extrapolation~~

~~The choice of procedure for low dose extrapolation shall be based on the biological mode of action of the substance. Depending upon the quantity and quality of the data, and upon the conclusion of the weight of evidence evaluation, the following procedures shall be used: linear, non-linear, or linear and non-linear.~~

~~A.7.3.2.2.1 Linear analysis~~

~~The linear default assumption shall be used when the toxicological data support a mode of action due to DNA reactivity or another mode of action which is anticipated to be linear in nature. It shall also be used when no data are available to justify an alternate approach. For linear extrapolation, a straight line is constructed from the point of departure on the dose response curve to the zero dose/zero response point.~~

~~A.7.3.2.2.2 Non-linear analysis~~

~~The non-linear default assumption shall be used when the toxicological data are sufficient to support the assumption of a non-linear mechanism of action, and no evidence for linearity is available. A margin of exposure (MOE) analysis shall be used for non-linear assessment. The margin of exposure shall be calculated by dividing the point of departure by the human exposure concentration of interest.~~

~~A.7.3.2.2.3 Linear and non-linear analysis~~

~~Linear and non-linear assessments shall be provided when the weight of evidence or the mode of action analysis indicates differing modes of action for different target tissues, or to evaluate the implications of complex dose response relationships. Where the results of linear and non-linear evaluations differ, the range of estimates shall be discussed, along with a justification for the estimate used in evaluation of the substance.~~

~~A.7.3.3 Determination of the TAC for carcinogenic endpoints~~

~~The selected model shall be used to determine the dose equivalent to the LED_{10}. For linear analyses, the TAC shall be determined by linear extrapolation of the LED_{10} to the origin of the dose response curve for the selected level of risk. For non-linear analyses, the TAC shall be equal to the human exposure concentration of interest that represents the selected MOE (LED_{10}/exposure of interest). For both types of analyses, the level of risk or margin of exposure shall be selected in accordance with the USEPA Cancer Risk Assessment Guidelines (USEPA, 1996a).~~

~~A.7.4 SPAC calculation for new or updated risk assessments~~

~~Calculation of the SPAC is intended to account for potential contribution of a single substance by multiple products or materials in the drinking water treatment and distribution system. In any given drinking water treatment and distribution system, a variety of products and materials may be added to or contact the treated water prior to ingestion. The SPAC calculation is intended to ensure that the total contribution of a single substance from all potential sources in the drinking water treatment and distribution system does not exceed its acceptable concentration.~~

~~A.7.4.1 SPAC determination for qualitative risk assessment~~

~~The SPAC for qualitative risk assessments shall be equal to the value of the TAC.~~

~~A.7.4.2 SPAC determination for quantitative risk assessment~~

~~To calculate the SPAC, an estimate of the number of potential sources of the substance from all products in the drinking water treatment and distribution system shall be determined. The SPAC shall be calculated as follows:~~

$$\text{SPAC (mg/L)} = \frac{\text{TAC (mg/L)}}{\text{estimated number of drinking water sources}}$$

~~The unrounded value of the TAC shall be used in the calculation of the SPAC. In the absence of specific data regarding the number of potential sources of the substance in the drinking water treatment and distribution system, the SPAC shall be calculated as 10% of the TAC. The calculated SPAC shall be rounded to one significant figure.~~

~~A.8 Risk estimation for short-term exposure (STEL calculation)~~

~~The STEL shall be calculated using the following equation:~~

$$\text{STEL (mg/L)} = \frac{\text{NOAEL or LOAEL (mg/kg/d)}}{\text{UF}} \times \frac{\text{BW (kg)}}{\text{DWI (L/d)}} = \frac{\text{number of d dosed per week}}{\text{7 d}}$$

~~NOTE When other than daily dosing was used in the critical study, the STEL calculation shall be adjusted to reflect the dosing schedule.~~

~~The calculated STEL shall be rounded to one significant figure.~~

~~where:~~

~~NOAEL = Highest NOAEL for the critical effect in a study of less than or equal to 90 d duration (see Annex A, section A.5); if a NOAEL is not defined, the LOAEL shall be used with a corresponding adjustment to the uncertainty factor (see Annex A, Table A4).~~

~~BW = Assumed body weight of the individual to be protected (in kg), generally 10 kg [22 lbs] for a child and 70 kg [154 lbs] for an adult. The default body weight shall reflect that of a child, in the absence of data which demonstrate that adults are more sensitive than children.~~

~~UF = Uncertainty factor based upon the applicability of the test data in extrapolating to actual conditions of human exposure (see Annex A, Table A4); also referred to as safety factors.~~

~~DWI = Drinking Water Intake is the assumed average daily drinking water consumption in L/d, generally 1 L [0.26 gal] for a child and 2 L [0.53 gal] for an adult. The default water consumption shall reflect that of a child, in the absence of data that demonstrate that adults are more sensitive than children.~~

~~A.9 Development of chemical class-based evaluation criteria~~

~~A.9.1 Identification of the need for chemical class-based evaluation criteria~~

~~Annex A provides a threshold of evaluation to be utilized when the required toxicity data to perform qualitative or quantitative risk assessment (see Annex A, section A.4) are unavailable, or when the required data are available, but the normalized contaminant concentrations do not exceed the threshold of evaluation concentrations (see Annex A, section A.7.1). However, normalized contaminant concentrations for chemicals that do not meet minimum data requirements may exceed the threshold of evaluation concentrations. In this case it may be possible to determine chemical class-based evaluation criteria for the substance on the basis of the known toxicities of other chemicals of similar structure and functionality. Those criteria can then be used as surrogates to the TAC and SPAC established on the basis of chemical-specific information.~~

~~Class-based evaluation criteria shall not be used for any substance for which adequate data exist to perform a chemical-specific risk assessment.~~

~~**A.9.2 Procedure for defining class-based evaluation criteria**~~

~~**A.9.2.1 Establishment of the chemical class**~~

~~The chemical class for which the class-based evaluation criteria are to be established shall consist of a clearly defined and closely related group of substances, and shall be defined according to chemical structure (e.g., aliphatic, aromatic, etc.), primary chemical functional group(s) (e.g., alcohol, aldehyde, ketone, etc.), and molecular weight or weight range.~~

~~**A.9.2.2 Review of chemical class toxicity information**~~

~~Once the chemical class has been defined according to Annex A, section A.9.2.1, information on chemicals of known toxicity, which are included in the defined chemical class shall be reviewed. An appropriate number of chemicals of known toxicity shall be reviewed to establish class-based evaluation criteria. Sources of data for chemicals of known toxicity shall include, but not be limited to, the following:~~

- ~~USEPA regulatory values and other risk assessments, including Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL), Health Advisories, and Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS) entries;~~
- ~~Health Canada risk assessments;~~
- ~~risk assessments previously performed to the requirements of NSF/ANSI 61, Annex A;~~
- ~~state or provincial drinking water standards and guidelines; and~~
- ~~World Health Organization (WHO) or other international drinking water standards and guidelines.~~

~~An MCL and SPAC (regulated contaminants) or a TAC and SPAC (nonregulated contaminants) shall be identified for each chemical of known toxicity that is being used to determine the class-based evaluation criteria. Carcinogenic potential shall be evaluated using a quantitative structure-activity relationship program (e.g., Oncologic®[11] or equivalent) to verify the carcinogenic potential of the chemical of unknown toxicity is no greater than that of the chemicals being used to define the class-based evaluation criteria.~~

~~**A.9.2.3 Determination of the class-based evaluation criteria**~~

~~After review of the available toxicity information specified in Annex A, section A.9.2.2, the class-based evaluation criteria shall not exceed the lowest MCL or TAC and SPAC identified for the chemicals of known toxicity in the defined chemical class. These evaluation criteria shall be used as surrogates for the TAC and SPAC for each chemical of unknown toxicity that meets the specifications of the defined chemical class (see Annex A, section A.9.2.1), until such time as sufficient toxicity data are available to determine chemical-specific evaluation criteria.~~

~~The class-based evaluation criteria shall not be applied to any substance for which available data and sound scientific judgment, such as structure-activity relationship considerations, indicate that adverse health effects may result at the established class-based evaluation criteria concentrations. If, after a chemical class is defined and its evaluation criteria established, a substance of greater toxicological significance is identified within the class, the class-based evaluation criteria shall be reevaluated and revised to the acceptable concentrations of the new substance.~~

[11] LogiChem, Inc., PO Box 357, Boyertown, PA 19512 <www.logichem.com>.

~~NOTE — It is recommended that documentation supporting class-based evaluation criteria be subject to the external peer review requirements of Annex A, section A.10.15.~~

~~A.10 Key elements of a risk assessment for drinking water additive chemicals~~

~~This section establishes the minimum criteria for the documentation of the data review performed on each drinking water additive chemical that requires a new or updated assessment. The assessment shall include, but not be limited to, evaluation of the elements detailed in this section.~~

~~A.10.1 Abstract~~

~~A summary shall be provided of the following:~~

- ~~overview of the key toxicology studies;~~
- ~~rationale for the selection of the critical effect and the corresponding NOAEL or other endpoint for calculation;~~
- ~~major assumptions used in the assessment and areas of uncertainty; and~~
- ~~presentation of the RfD, TAC, SPAC and STEL values.~~

~~A.10.2 Physical and chemical properties~~

~~The assessment shall define the following parameters for the substance, as applicable:~~

- ~~chemical formula, structure, CAS number, and molecular weight;~~
- ~~physical state and appearance;~~
- ~~melting point or boiling point;~~
- ~~vapor pressure;~~
- ~~solubility in water;~~
- ~~density;~~
- ~~organoleptic properties (taste and odor thresholds);~~
- ~~dissociation constant (pKa); and~~
- ~~partition coefficients (octanol/water, air/water).~~

~~A.10.3 Production and use~~

~~The assessment shall review the method(s) of production of the substance, whether it is a synthetic or a naturally occurring substance, and the principal uses of the chemical. This includes any use as a water treatment chemical or a food additive (direct or indirect) and its presence in such products as medicines, personal care products or cosmetics.~~

~~A.10.4 Analytical methods~~

~~For each identified analytical method for the substance, the following shall be summarized:~~

- ~~analytical matrix;~~
- ~~sample preparation, if applicable;~~
- ~~method of analysis;~~
- ~~type of detector or the wavelength for spectroscopic methods; and~~

~~— detection limit.~~

~~A.10.5 Sources of human and environmental exposure~~

~~The assessment shall describe the substance's natural occurrence, if any, and its presence in food or other media. Human exposure from drinking water, food, and air shall be described, including occupational exposures. The major source(s) and route(s) of human exposure shall be identified.~~

~~A.10.6 Comparative kinetics and metabolism~~

~~All references describing the absorption, distribution, metabolism, and excretion of the substance shall be reviewed. Both human data (when available) and animal data shall be included.~~

~~A.10.7 Effects on humans~~

~~A summary of each relevant reference documenting human exposure to the substance that is used in the hazard assessment shall be provided. These exposures can include both case reports of incidental human exposure to the substance, and epidemiological studies, which explore the association between human exposure and specific toxic endpoints. Primary literature references shall be reviewed whenever possible.~~

~~Supporting data or other studies not utilized in the hazard assessment can be summarized in tabular form.~~

~~A.10.8 Effects on laboratory animals and *in vitro* test systems~~

~~A summary of each key study of the substance in experimental animals or *in vitro* test systems that is used in the hazard assessment shall be provided. The references used shall meet established toxicity study guidelines, as defined in Annex A, section A.4.1, or any deficiencies shall be clearly identified. Studies shall include, but are not limited to the following: single exposure, short-term exposure (repeated dose study of < 28 d), long-term and chronic exposure (repeated dose study of ≥ 28 d), genotoxicity, reproduction and developmental toxicity, immunotoxicity, and neurotoxicity. Primary literature references shall be reviewed whenever possible.~~

~~Supporting data or other studies not utilized in the hazard assessment can be summarized in tabular form.~~

~~A.10.9 Effects evaluation~~

~~The effects evaluation is intended to provide an overall summary of the data reviewed for the substance and describe its mode/mechanism of action, if possible. This evaluation also serves to define the level of hazard represented by exposure to the substance at relevant human concentrations. This evaluation shall contain three major elements: hazard identification (assessment), dose-response assessment, and exposure characterization.~~

~~A.10.9.1 Hazard identification~~

~~The hazard identification (assessment) shall identify and discuss the following issues:~~

~~— the key data that define the basis of the concern to human health;~~

~~— the characterization of the substance as carcinogenic or non-carcinogenic, the basis for this characterization, and the critical effect(s);~~

- the extent to which this characterization is a function of study design (e.g., adequate number of doses used, effects noted only at highest dose, study performed at the maximum tolerated dose);

- the conclusions of the key study(ies) and whether they are supported or conflicted by other data;

- the significant data gaps for the substance and any relevant non-positive data;

- the available human data (case reports or epidemiological studies), and how they support or do not support the conclusions from the key study(ies);

- the mechanism by which the substance produces the adverse effect(s) noted in the key study, and whether this mechanism is relevant to humans; and

- the summary of the hazard assessment including confidence in the conclusions, alternate conclusions which may also be supported by the data, significant data gaps, and the major assumptions used in the assessment.

A.10.9.2 Dose-response assessment

The dose-response assessment shall identify and discuss the following issues:

- the data used to define the dose-response curve, and in which species the data were generated;

- if animal data were used, whether the most sensitive species was evaluated;

- if human data were used, whether positive and negative data were reported;

- whether the critical data were from the same route of exposure as the expected human exposure (drinking water), and if not, discuss whether pharmacokinetic data are available to extrapolate between routes of exposure;

- for non-carcinogens, the methodology employed to calculate the RfD and the selection of the uncertainty factors which were used;

- for carcinogens, the dose-response model selected to calculate the LED10 and the rationale supporting its selection; and

- document the RfD calculation (see Annex A, section A.7.3).

A.10.9.3 Exposure characterization

The exposure characterization shall identify and discuss the following issues:

- the most significant source(s) of environmental exposure to the substance, and the relative source contribution of each;

- the population(s) most at risk of exposure, and identify highly exposed or sensitive subpopulations; and

- any issues related to cumulative or multiple exposures to the substance.

A.10.10 Risk characterization

~~**A.10.10.1 TAC derivation**~~

~~The TAC derivation shall contain an explanation of all factors contributing to the TAC calculation, including adjustment for sources of the substance other than water. The TAC calculation shall be based on the oral RfD calculated during the dose response assessment in Annex A, section A.10.9.2. The TAC calculation shall include adjustment for significant contributions of the substance from sources other than water, e.g., food and air. In the absence of data to determine the drinking water contribution of a substance, a default drinking water contribution of 20% shall be applied.~~

~~**A.10.10.2 STEL derivation**~~

~~When a short-term exposure level is calculated for a substance, the calculation shall be based on the NOAEL or LOAEL of the selected study (as defined in Annex A, section A.5) with adjustment for body weight and daily water consumption of the protected individual, including any sensitive subpopulations. The default body weight and water consumption shall reflect that of a child, in the absence of data which demonstrate that adults are more sensitive to the substance than children. A rationale for the selection of uncertainty factors used in the calculation shall also be provided.~~

~~**A.10.11 Risk management (SPAC derivation)**~~

~~The TAC calculation shall form the basis of the SPAC calculation. The SPAC is equal to the TAC for qualitative risk assessments. For quantitative risk assessments, the SPAC shall be calculated as a percentage of the TAC value, based on the estimated total number of sources of the substance in the drinking water treatment and distribution system. In the absence of these data, the SPAC shall be calculated as 10% of the TAC value (default multiple source factor of 10 to account for other sources of the substance in drinking water).~~

~~**A.10.12 Risk comparisons and conclusions**~~

~~A review of other evaluations of the substance performed by other organizations (international, national, state or provincial agencies, or other entities) shall be provided. Consistencies and differences between evaluations shall be noted. Any uncertainties in these evaluations shall be discussed. A summary of the overall risk of the substance shall be made, including a discussion about compounds of comparable risk (e.g., similar structure, chemical class) when possible.~~

~~**A.10.13 References**~~

~~An alphabetized list of all reviewed citations (both cited and not cited in the assessment) shall be provided in an established format such as that described in *The Chicago Manual of Style*.~~

~~**A.10.14 Appendices**~~

~~Supporting documents, complex calculations, data summary tables, unique definitions, and other pertinent information shall be included in appendices to the document.~~

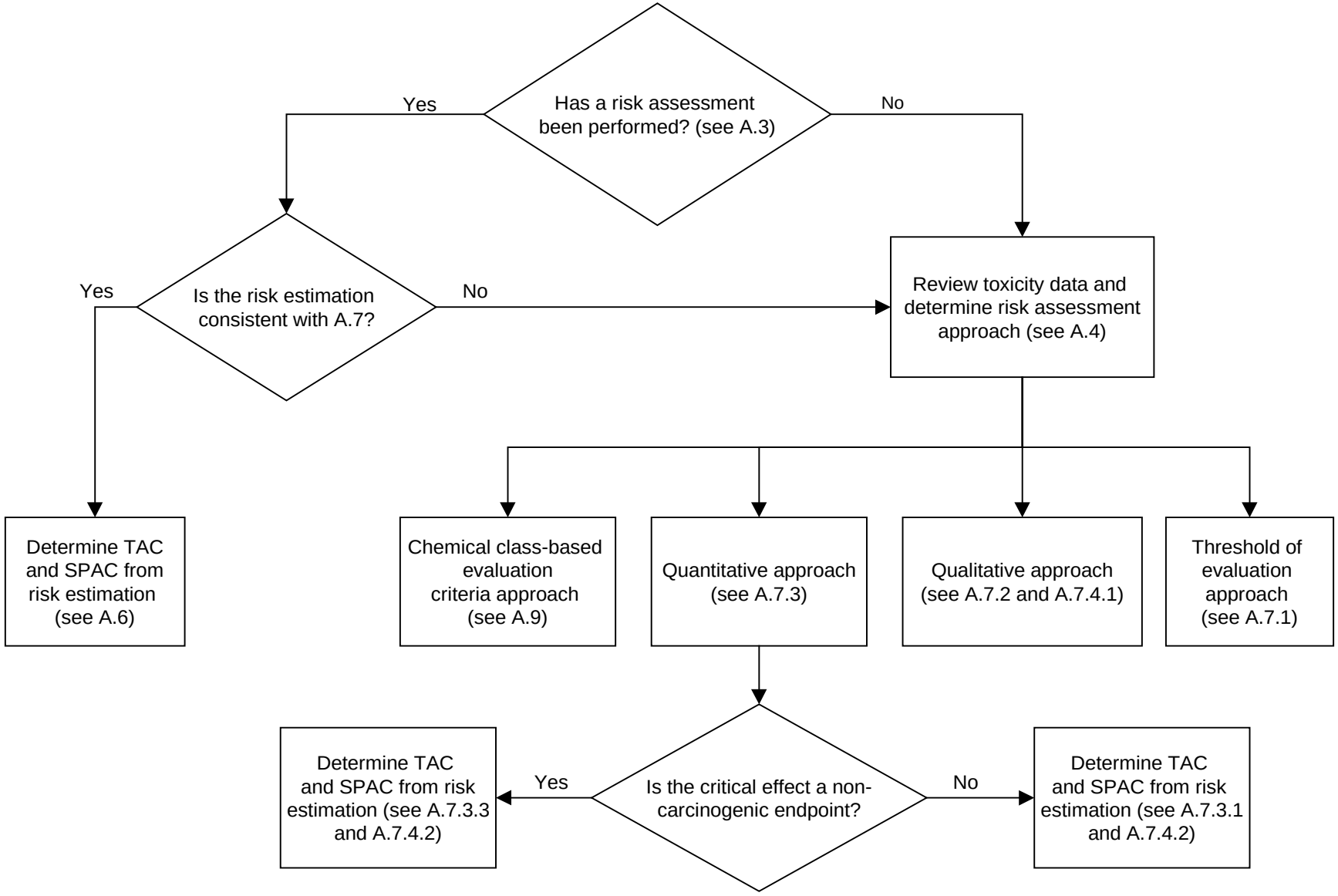
~~**A.10.15 Peer review**~~

~~Risk assessments performed to the requirements of this annex shall undergo external peer review (USEPA, 1998) by an independent group of individuals representing toxicological expertise in the regulatory, academic, and industrial sectors, with the exception of the following:~~

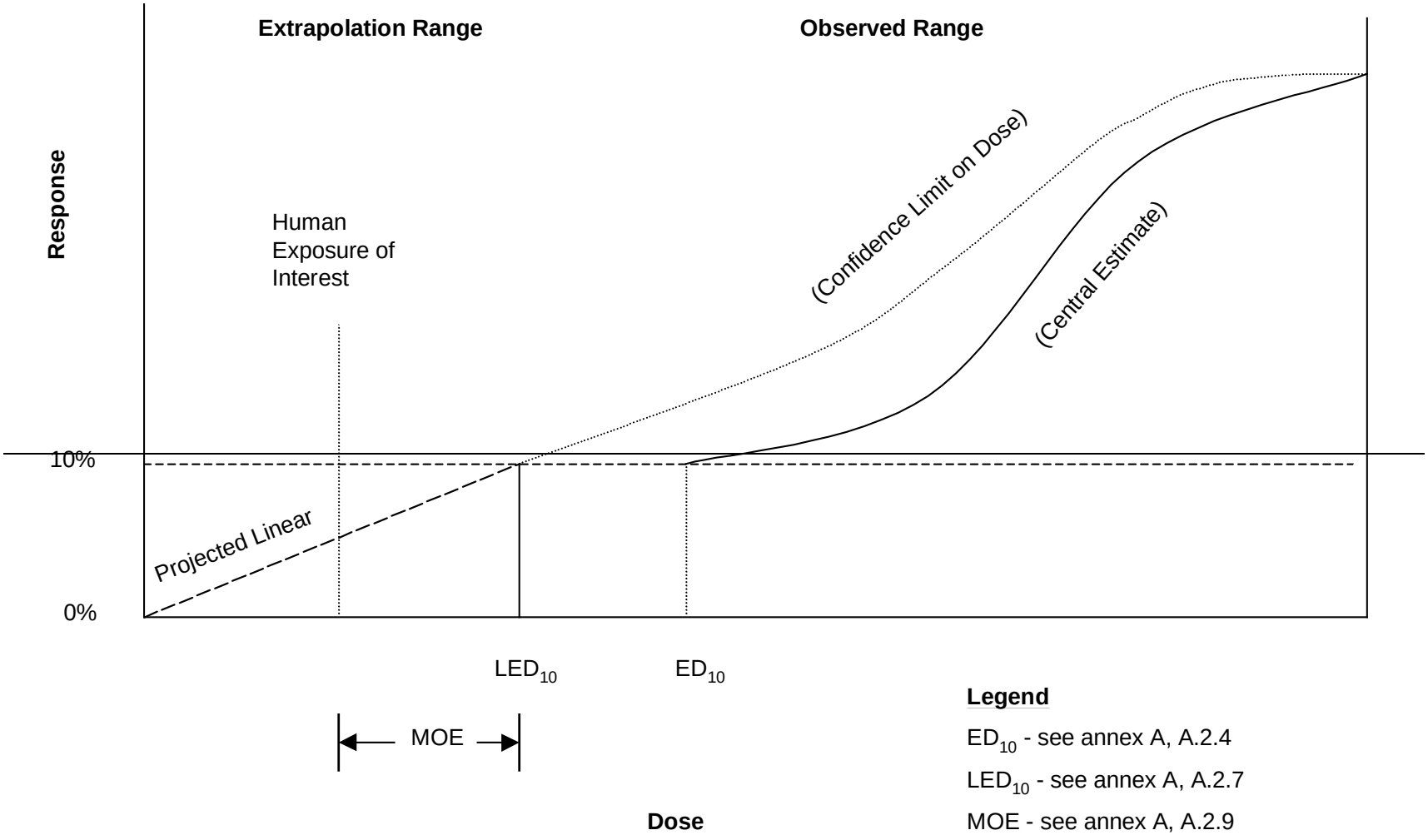
~~— substances evaluated using the threshold of evaluation (see A.7.1);~~

~~— substances evaluated to a TAC of 10 µg/L using the qualitative approach and concluded to be nongenotoxic (see Annex A, sections A.4.2 and A.7.2); and~~

~~— nonregulatory criteria that have already undergone peer review, such as USEPA IRIS assessments.~~



~~**Figure 2 – Annex A Toxicity data review process**~~



~~**Figure 3 – Graphical presentation of data and extrapolations (U.S. EPA, 1996a)**~~

~~Table A.1 – Qualitative risk assessment data requirements~~

~~**Study type**~~	~~**Preferred criteria**~~
~~**Required studies**~~	
~~gene mutation assay[1]~~	~~bacterial reverse mutation assay performed with and without exogenous metabolic activation using *Salmonella typhimurium* (preferred strains are TA97, TA98, TA100, TA102, TA1535, and TA1537) or *Escherichia coli* (preferred strains are WP2 *uvrA* or WP2 *uvrA* [pKM101])~~
~~chromosomal aberration assay[1] (*in vitro* preferred)~~	~~metaphase analysis in mammalian cells and without exogenous metabolic activation~~
~~*in vivo*~~	~~metaphase analysis or micronucleus assay in mammalian species~~
~~**Supplemental studies**~~	
~~supplemental genotoxicity studies~~	~~mouse lymphoma assay, SCE[2], UDS[3], HGPRT[4], DNA binding (post labeling assay)~~
~~bioaccumulation potential~~	~~octanol/water partition coefficient~~
~~pharmacokinetics~~	~~absorption, distribution, metabolism, and excretion data in humans, other mammalian species, or both~~
~~structural/functional assessment~~	~~structure/activity relationship analysis~~
~~acute or short-term toxicity[5]~~	~~1 to 14 d study or 14 to 28 d study using oral exposure route~~
~~cell proliferation/cell cycle assays~~	~~proliferating cell nuclear antigen (PCNA)~~
~~sensitization~~	~~guinea pig intradermal injection~~
~~*in vivo* gene mutation assay~~	~~transgenic gene mutation assays~~
~~endocrine disruption assays~~	~~receptor binding/transcriptional activation assays, frog metamorphosis assay, steroidogenesis assay~~
~~human data~~	~~epidemiological, occupational, or clinical studies~~

~~[1] The gene mutation assay and the chromosomal aberration assay (*in vitro* or *in vivo*) shall constitute the minimum data set required to perform a qualitative risk assessment. When one or both *in vitro* genotoxicity studies are positive, the *in vivo* assay shall be required to be reviewed.~~

~~[2] Sister chromatid exchange assay; SCEs are not considered to be mutagenic effects because the exchange is assumed to be reciprocal with no gain, loss, or change of genetic material. However, they do indicate that the test material has interacted with the DNA in a way that may lead to chromosome damage. In *in vitro* studies, SCEs do not provide adequate evidence of mutagenicity, but do identify the need for definitive chromosomal aberration studies. When evidence of *in vitro* clastogenicity exists, the induction of SCEs is often used as evidence of likely *in vivo* clastogenic activity because the *in vitro* aberration data demonstrate the clastogenic activity of the compound and the *in vivo* SCE data demonstrate that the compound interacted with the DNA in the target tissue.~~

~~[3] Unscheduled DNA synthesis assay.~~

~~[4] Hypoxanthine guanine phosphoribosyl transferase assay.~~

~~[5] Minimum reported parameters shall include clinical observations, hematology and clinical chemistry, and gross pathology.~~

~~Table A.2 – Quantitative risk assessment data requirements~~

~~Study type~~	~~Preferred criteria~~
~~Required studies~~	
~~gene mutation assay[1]~~	~~bacterial reverse mutation assay performed with and without exogenous metabolic activation using *Salmonella typhimurium* (preferred strains are TA97, TA98, TA100, TA102, TA1535, and TA1537) or *Escherichia coli* (preferred strains are WP2 *uvrA* or WP2 *uvrA* (pKM101)~~
~~chromosomal aberration assay[1] (*in vitro* preferred)~~	~~metaphase analysis in mammalian cells and without exogenous metabolic activation~~
~~*in vivo*~~	~~metaphase analysis or micronucleus assay in mammalian species~~
~~subchronic toxicity[1]~~	~~90-d assay in rodent species by oral route of exposure~~
~~Additional studies (required as indicated)~~	
~~reproduction assay[2]~~	~~two-generation reproductive assay in a rodent species~~
~~developmental assay[2]~~	~~teratology study (two species, one rodent and one non-rodent, are preferred)~~
~~chronic study[3]~~	~~two-year bioassay in rodent species by oral route of exposure~~
~~Supplemental studies~~	
~~supplemental genotoxicity studies~~	~~mouse lymphoma, SCE[4], UDS[5], HGPRT[6], DNA binding (post labeling assay)~~
~~bioaccumulation potential~~	~~octanol/water partition coefficient~~
~~pharmacokinetics~~	~~absorption, distribution, metabolism, and excretion data in humans, other mammalian species, or both~~
~~structural/functional assessment~~	~~structure/activity relationship analysis~~
~~acute or short-term toxicity[7]~~	~~1 to 14 d or 14 to 28 d study using oral exposure~~
~~cell proliferation/cell cycle assays~~	~~proliferating cell nuclear antigen (PCNA)~~
~~sensitization~~	~~guinea pig intradermal injection~~
~~*in vivo* gene mutation assay~~	~~transgenic gene mutation assays~~
~~endocrine disruption assays~~	~~receptor binding/transcriptional activation assays, frog metamorphosis assay, steroidogenesis assay~~
~~human data~~	~~epidemiological, occupational, or clinical studies~~

~~[1] The gene mutation assay, the chromosomal aberration assay (*in vitro* or *in vivo*), and the subchronic toxicity study shall constitute the minimum data set required to perform a quantitative risk assessment. When one or both *in vitro* genotoxicity studies are positive, the *in vivo* assay shall be required to be reviewed.~~

~~[2] It is recommended that results of a screening assay, such as OECD No. 422, *Combined repeated dose toxicity study with reproduction/developmental toxicity screening test*, or data from other repeated dose assays which include histopathological examination of the reproductive tissues of each sex be reviewed prior to a determination that these assays are required for evaluation.~~

~~[3] A chronic study with evaluation of carcinogenic endpoints is required when review of the minimum data set concludes that the substance is likely to be a human health hazard at exposures of 10 µg/L or less.~~

~~[4] Sister chromatid exchange assay; SCEs are not considered to be mutagenic effects because the exchange is assumed to be reciprocal with no gain, loss, or change of genetic material. However, they do indicate that the test material has interacted with the DNA in a way that may lead to chromosome damage. In *in vitro* studies, SCEs do~~

~~Table A.2 – Quantitative risk assessment data requirements~~

~~Study type~~	~~Preferred criteria~~
~~not provide adequate evidence of mutagenicity, but do identify the need for definitive chromosomal aberration studies. When evidence of *in vitro* clastogenicity exists, the induction of SCEs is often used as evidence of likely *in vivo* clastogenic activity because the *in vitro* aberration data demonstrate the clastogenic activity of the compound and the *in vivo* SCE data demonstrate that the compound interacted with the DNA in the target tissue.~~	
~~[5] Unscheduled DNA synthesis assay.~~	
~~[6] Hypoxanthine guanine phosphoribosyl transferase assay.~~	
~~[7] Minimum reported parameters include clinical observations, hematology and clinical chemistry, and gross pathology.~~	

~~Table A.3 – TACs for qualitative risk assessment~~

~~Conclusion of data review~~	~~TAC~~
~~The weight of evidence review of the required genotoxicity studies and all other relevant data concludes that the substance is not a hazard at exposures of 10 µg/L or less.~~	~~10 µg/L~~
~~The weight of evidence review of the required genotoxicity studies, a repeated dose study of less than 90 dduration[1], and all other relevant data concludes that the substance is not a human health hazard at exposures of 50 µg/L or less.~~	~~≤ 50 µg/L~~
~~The weight of evidence review of the required genotoxicity studies and all other relevant data concludes that the data are insufficient to determine the potential human health hazard of the substance at exposures of 10 µg/L or less.~~	~~supplemental studies or chronic toxicity and carcinogenesis bioassay required for review~~
~~The weight of evidence review of the required genotoxicity studies and all other relevant data concludes that the substance is likely to be a human health hazard at exposures of 10 µg/L or less.~~	~~chronic toxicity and carcinogenesis bioassay required for review~~
~~[1] Required study parameters include organ and body weights, clinical chemistry and hematology, gross pathology, and histopathology.~~	

~~Table A.4 – Uncertainty factors~~

~~Areas of uncertainty~~	~~Factor~~
~~Intraspecies extrapolation (species variation): This factor accounts for variations in chemical sensitivity among individuals in a species including toxicokinetic and toxicodynamic parameters.~~	~~1, 3, or 10~~
~~Interspecies extrapolation (animal to human): This factor accounts for variations in chemical sensitivity between experimental animals and humans including toxicokinetic and toxicodynamic parameters.~~	~~1, 3, or 10~~
~~Less than lifetime duration of exposure: This factor is intended to extrapolate experimental results from subchronic to chronic exposure.~~	~~1, 3, or 10~~
~~Use of LOAEL rather than NOAEL[1]: This factor addresses the uncertainty in developing a reference dose from a LOAEL rather than a NOAEL.~~	~~1, 3, or 10~~

~~**Table A.4 – Uncertainty factors**~~

~~**Areas of uncertainty**~~	~~**Factor**~~
~~Lack of database completeness: This factor accounts for the absence of data for specific toxic endpoints.~~	~~1, 3, or 10~~

~~[1] This adjustment is not required for BMD calculations.~~

~~NOTE – When uncertainties exist in four areas, a 3000-fold composite uncertainty factor is appropriate. When uncertainties exist in five areas, a 10,000-fold composite uncertainty factor is appropriate. This consolidation of individual factors recognizes that each individual factor is conservative, and multiplication of four or five uncertainty factors is likely to result in an overly conservative RfD. Datasets that would result in a composite uncertainty factor of greater than 10,000-fold are considered too weak for quantitative risk assessment (see A.4.2 for qualitative risk assessment requirements) (Dourson, 1994).~~

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~~International Programme on Chemical Safety (IPCS) (1994). Environmental Health Criteria No. 170: Assessing human health risks of chemicals: Derivation of guidance values for health-based exposure limits. World Health Organization, Geneva.~~

~~Klimisch, H.-J., M. Andreae, and U. Tillman (1997). A Systematic Approach for Evaluating the Quality of Experimental Toxicological and Ecotoxicological Data. *Regulatory Toxicology and Pharmacology* 25, 1-5.~~

~~Meek, M.E., Newhook, R., Liteplo, R.G., and V.C. Armstrong (1994). Approach to assessment of risk to human health for priority substances under the Canadian Environmental Protection Act. *Environmental Carcinogenesis and Ecotoxicology Reviews* C12(2), 105-134.~~

~~Renwick, A.G. (1993). Data-derived safety factors for the evaluation of food additives and environmental contaminants. *Food Additives and Contaminants*. 10(3), 275-205.~~

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~~U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. 1999. Implementing the Food Quality Protection Act; Progress Report. EPA 735-R-99001.~~
~~U.S. Food and Drug Administration. Code of Federal Regulations, Title 21 Food and Drug Regulations.~~

~~U.S. Food and Drug Administration. Code of Federal Regulations, Title 21 Good Laboratory Practices.~~

~~U.S. Food Quality Protection Act. 1996. 7 USC 136.~~

~~U.S. Safe Drinking Water Act. 1996. Section 1412(b)(7)(A).~~

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Annex B
(normative)

Product / material evaluation

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B.2 General evaluation requirements

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B.2.7.1 Exposure of a material sample

A materials manufacturer shall have the option to request that a material be tested as a material sample (e.g., plaque, sheet) if, and only if, there is no chemical or physical difference in the material characteristics between the material sample and the material as it is used in covered applications. If the material is intended to be used only for the manufacture of products falling under the scope of a single section of this standard, the material shall be exposed under the conditions set forth in the corresponding section of Annex B. The normalized contaminant concentrations shall meet the requirements of NSF/ANSI 600 (previously Annex A).

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B.3 Joining and sealing materials

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B.3.7 Multiple time point protocol

When the normalized concentration of a contaminant exceeds, or is expected to exceed, its acceptable level when evaluated as a single time point exposure, determination of the contaminant leaching rate using a multiple time point exposure shall be considered. For the purpose of contaminant concentration evaluation, Day 1 shall be defined as the time point at which extractant water is collected for analysis under the single time point exposure protocol. Day 90 shall be defined as 90 d after this time point. When over time data are used, the Day 1 concentration for the contaminant of concern shall meet the short term exposure level and Day 90 concentration shall meet the total allowable concentration (TAC) / single product allowable concentration (SPAC) respectively. When extrapolation is used, the relationship between contaminant concentration and time shall be determined and plotted using a minimum of five data points.

When a multiple time point protocol is employed in the evaluation of a contaminant, consideration shall be given to the availability of appropriate toxicity data to define an acute exposure limit for the contaminant, as required in NSF/ANSI 600, Section 3.3 (previously Annex A, Section A.5). Consideration shall also be given to the leaching characteristics of the contaminant. Multiple time point analysis shall not be used for lead or any other metal contaminant listed as a regulated contaminant by USEPA or Health Canada.

At the discretion of the manufacturer, direct measurement of a Day 90 extraction shall be permitted. The products shall be exposed at the selected application temperature (e.g., 23 ± 2 °C; 60 ± 2 °C; 82 ± 2 °C) for the full duration of the exposure. Extraction water shall be collected for analysis at a minimum of two time points: after Day 1 and after the final exposure terminating on Day 90. The exposure water shall be changed at least weekly during the interval between the initial and final exposure and on at least four days during the final week of exposure.

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B.4 Mechanical devices

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B.4.5 Multiple time point protocol

When the normalized concentration of a contaminant exceeds, or is expected to exceed, its acceptable level when evaluated as a single time point exposure, determination of the contaminant leaching rate using a multiple time point exposure shall be considered. For the purpose of contaminant concentration evaluation, Day 1 shall be defined as the time point at which extractant water is collected for analysis under the single time point exposure protocol. Day 90 shall be defined as 90 d after this time point. When over time data are used, the Day 1 concentration for the contaminant of concern shall meet the short term exposure level and Day 90 concentration shall meet the TAC/SPAC respectively. When extrapolation is used, the relationship between contaminant concentration and time shall be determined and plotted using a minimum of five data points.

When a multiple time point protocol is employed in the evaluation of a contaminant, consideration shall be given to the availability of appropriate toxicity data to define an acute exposure limit for the contaminant, as required in NSF/ANSI 600, Section 3.3 (previously Annex A, Section A.5). Consideration shall also be given to the leaching characteristics of the contaminant. Multiple time point analysis shall not be used for lead or any other metal contaminant listed as a regulated contaminant by USEPA or Health Canada.

At the discretion of the manufacturer, direct measurement of a Day 90 extraction shall be permitted. The products shall be exposed at the selected application temperature (e.g., 23 $\pm$ 2 °C; 60 $\pm$ 2 °C; 82 $\pm$ 2 °C) for the full duration of the exposure. Extraction water shall be collected for analysis at a minimum of two time points: after Day 1 and after the final exposure terminating on Day 90. The exposure water shall be changed at least weekly during the interval between the initial and final exposure and on at least 4 d during the final week of exposure

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B.5 Mechanical plumbing devices

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B.5.6 Multiple time point protocol

When the normalized concentration of a contaminant exceeds, or is expected to exceed, its acceptable level when evaluated as a single time point exposure, determination of the contaminant leaching rate using a multiple time point exposure shall be considered. For the purpose of contaminant concentration evaluation, Day 1 shall be defined as the time point at which extractant water is collected for analysis under the single time point exposure protocol. Day 90 shall be defined as 90 d after this time point. When over time data are used, the Day 1 concentration for the contaminant of concern shall meet the short term exposure level and Day 90 concentration shall meet the TAC/SPAC respectively. When extrapolation is used, the relationship between contaminant concentration and time shall be determined and plotted using a minimum of five data points.

When a multiple time point protocol is employed in the evaluation of a contaminant, consideration shall be given to the availability of appropriate toxicity data to define an acute exposure limit for the contaminant, as required in NSF/ANSI 600, Section 3.3 (previously Annex A, Section A.5). Consideration shall also be given to the leaching characteristics of the contaminant. Multiple time point analysis shall not be used for lead or any other metal contaminant listed as a regulated contaminant by USEPA or Health Canada.

At the discretion of the manufacturer, direct measurement of a Day 90 extraction shall be permitted. The products shall be exposed at 23 $\pm$ 2 °C with the except for instant hot water dispensers, in which case the manufacturer's specified thermostat setting shall be used. Extraction water shall be collected for analysis at a minimum of two time points: after Day 1 and after the final exposure terminating on Day 90. The exposure water shall be changed at least weekly during the interval between the initial and final exposure and on at least 4 d during the final week of exposure.

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B.7 Analysis methods

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B.7.4.2.2 Requirements for identified compounds with standards via GC/MS analysis

Contaminants that have been identified and quantified by comparison to authentic standards shall be normalized in accordance with the requirements of this Standard (see Annex B, Section B.8). The normalized contaminant concentration shall be compared to the acceptable exposure concentration as determined in accordance with NSF/ANSI 600 (previously Annex A) ~~Annex A of this Standard~~.

B.7.4.2.3 Requirements for identified compounds without standards via GC/MS analysis

Contaminants that have been identified and quantified by comparison to a known mass spectrum, or by spectral interpretation by a qualified chemist, or both, shall be normalized in accordance with the requirements of this Standard (see Annex B, Section B.8). The normalized contaminant concentration shall be compared to the acceptable exposure concentration as determined in accordance with NSF/ANSI 600 (previously Annex A) ~~Annex A of this Standard~~. In addition, the product manufacturer shall assist the testing laboratory in the identification of an authentic standard for the compound and an appropriate analytical method, if applicable, so that confirmatory identification and quantification can be performed.

B.7.4.2.4 Requirements for unknowns via GC/MS analysis

Contaminants that are detected by GC/MS analysis, but are not identified and quantified against a known mass spectrum or authentic standard, shall be evaluated as follows:

a) The product material formulation(s) shall be reviewed for potential identification of the unknown contaminant(s) as an ingredient or byproduct;

b) The manufacturer shall be notified and requested to provide supporting information that enables identification of the unknown contaminant(s);

c) Structure activity relationships (SAR) shall be utilized when sufficient structural identification of the unknown contaminant(s) can be made; and

d) Alternative methods of analysis that may identify the unknown contaminant(s) shall be considered.

Contaminants that can be identified after performing one or more of the above steps shall be normalized in accordance with the requirements of this Standard (see Annex B, Section B.8). The normalized contaminant concentration shall be compared to the acceptable exposure concentration as determined in accordance with NSF/ANSI 600 (previously Annex A) ~~Annex A of this Standard~~. In addition, the product manufacturer shall assist the testing laboratory in the identification of an authentic standard for the compound and an appropriate analytical method, if applicable, so that confirmatory identification and quantification can be performed.

Contaminants detected by GC/MS analysis for which no identification can be made after performing the above steps shall not be considered in the determination of product compliance to this Standard. When unknown contaminants are detected in the extractant water, the testing laboratory shall report the analytical results to the product manufacturer.

NOTE — The product manufacturer should assist the testing laboratory in a continuing effort to identify the unknown contaminant(s) until specific identification is achieved.

B.8 Normalization

B.8.1 General

This section provides the calculations used to determine the level of contaminants projected "at the tap" based on the level of contaminants identified during laboratory analysis. The normalized contaminant concentration shall be compared to the requirements established in NSF/ANSI 600 (previously Annex A).

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B.8.7 Normalized concentration

The concentration of a contaminant in the finished drinking water shall be estimated using the following calculation:

normalized concentration = (laboratory concentration) × (normalization factor)

B.8.7.1 Static condition

The normalized contaminant concentration under static conditions shall be compared to the EPA MCL or the calculated TAC (as specified in NSF/ANSI 600 (previously Annex A)), and shall be less than or equal to the MCL or TAC.

B.8.7.2 Flowing condition

The normalized contaminant concentration under flowing conditions shall be compared to the SPAC (as specified in NSF/ANSI 600 (previously Annex A)), and shall be less than or equal to the SPAC.

B.7.8.3 Barrier materials containing solvents

Products / materials containing solvents shall be exposed so that the solvent leaching rates over time are determined. The relationship between normalized contaminant concentrations and time shall be determined and plotted with a minimum of five points. The normalized contaminant concentrations shall be compared to the STEL as specified in NSF/ANSI 600, Section 3.3 (previously Annex A, Section A.5).

B.7.8.4 Joining and sealing materials containing solvents

The manufacturer shall have the option of initiating additional exposure testing to determine contaminant concentrations over time for solvent-containing materials. The relationship between contaminant concentrations and time shall be determined, and plotted with a minimum of five points. The normalized contaminant concentrations shall be calculated and then compared to the STEL as specified in NSF/ANSI 600, Section 3.3 (previously Annex A, Section A.5).

Annex D

~~(normative)~~ (informative)

Normative drinking water criteria

The information contained in this Annex is not part of this American National Standard (ANS) and has not been processed in accordance with ANSI's requirements for an ANS. Therefore, this Annex may contain material that has not been subjected to public review or a consensus process. In addition, it does not contain requirements necessary for conformance to this Standard.

The drinking water evaluation criteria for the determination of product compliance with the health effects requirements of NSF/ANSI 61 was removed from NSF/ANSI 61 Annex D and reestablished in NSF/ANSI 600. Annex D was retired from NSF/ANSI 61 in December 2018.

~~D.1 General~~

~~The drinking water criteria in this Annex shall be used as evaluation criteria for the determination of product compliance with the health effects requirements of NSF/ANSI 60 and NSF/ANSI 61.~~

~~The values in Table D.1 include the consensus USEPA and Health Canada drinking water criteria for contaminants evaluated by these two agencies. They also include criteria for non-regulated contaminants that have been developed according to the toxicity data requirements of Annex A. Non-regulatory USEPA guidance values are also included, as well as chemicals that have been evaluated using the threshold of evaluation approach.~~

~~The drinking water criteria in this Annex have not been evaluated for taste and odor considerations at the concentration limits indicated.~~

~~The substances listed in Annex D are not intended to encompass all the potential analytes of interest that need to be considered in evaluating products to the requirements of this Standard. The user is cautioned that each product may have formulation-dependent analytes of interest for which acceptable concentration limits have not been determined. In these cases, the user is required to develop acceptable concentration limits based on the requirements of Annex A in order to determine full compliance with the Standard.~~

~~D.2 USEPA and Health Canada drinking water criteria~~

~~Where indicated, Table D1 contains drinking water criteria for contaminants regulated by the USEPA and established by Health Canada. Values for each contaminant have been agreed upon by representatives of both agencies for the purpose of evaluating products against the health effects requirements of this Standard. For each substance, the values in the table represent a consensus decision regarding the selection of the most appropriate assessment upon which to base NSF/ANSI 61 evaluation.~~

~~At the time of publication, the indicated values were valid. These values are subject to change, however, and the user is encouraged to contact USEPA or Health Canada for the most current values. Some of these values have been developed using a linear multistage model to predict theoretical excess carcinogenic risk at low exposure concentrations. Where the database is sufficient and the compound mode of action can be determined, the USEPA is replacing the default linear multistage model with either a biologically based cell kinetic multistage model or a margin of exposure (MOE) analysis. Cancer potency (q1*) values developed using the linear multistage model may be re-evaluated in the future.~~

~~D.3 Joint Peer Review Steering Committee (JPRSC) reconciled criteria~~

~~Effective April 17, 2013, CSA Group, NSF International, IAPMO R&T, UL, and the Water Quality Association use harmonized procedures outlined in Annex A of NSF/ANSI 60 and NSF/ANSI 61 to develop action levels for unregulated drinking water contaminants. The Joint Peer Review Steering Committee (JPRSC) was established by the aforementioned certifying agencies to reconcile/consolidate current pass/fail criteria and to harmonize the external per review process for future risk assessments.~~

~~As part of the reconciliation/consolidation process, pass/fail criteria may be adopted following consensus approval of the members of the JPRSC. Sources of the pass/fail criteria approved by the JPRSC may include risk assessments submitted by each certifying agency as well as assessments based upon authoritative agencies (i.e., US EPA, Health Canada). All JPRSC reconciled drinking water criteria are determined in compliance with the requirements of Annex A.~~

~~At the time of publication, the indicated values were valid. These values are subject to change, however, and the user is encouraged to contact NSF International for the most current values.~~

~~D.4 Externally peer-reviewed drinking water criteria~~

~~Where indicated, Table D1 contains drinking water criteria for unregulated substances for which a certifying agency has determined total allowable concentrations (TAC) and single product allowable concentrations (SPAC) in accordance with Annex A of this Standard. These criteria have been externally peer-reviewed by the NSF International Health Advisory Board (HAB). The NSF International HAB provides consensus peer review of documents supporting derivaiton of drinking water criteria. The NSF International HAB is composed of expert toxicologists and risk assessors from government, academia and industry.~~

~~At the time of publication, the indicated values were valid. These values are subject to change, however, and the user is encouraged to contact NSF International for the most current values.~~

~~D.5 NSF International drinking water criteria (not externally peer-reviewed)~~

~~Where indicated, Table D1 contains drinking water criteria for unregulated contaminants that have been identified as extractants from products covered by this Standard. For criteria set by NSF International, the TAC and SPAC criteria have been determined in accordance with Annex A; however, such criteria are either in the process of undergoing external peer review or have not been submitted for external peer review. If not submitted for external peer review, these drinking water criteria will be reviewed and updated as part of the JPRSC reconciliation process.~~

~~At the time of publication, the indicated values were valid. These values are subject to change, however, and the user is encouraged to contact NSF International for the most current values.~~

~~D.6 Drinking water criteria based on USEPA guidance concentrations~~

~~Where indicated, Table D1 contains drinking water criteria for unregulated contaminants for which the acceptable drinking water concentrations are based on USEPA guidance values, including those in the USEPA Health Advisory and Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS) databases. A relative source contribution factor has been applied to calculation of the drinking water criteria when such a factor was not applied as part of the USEPA risk assessment. In the absence of sufficient information to determine a data-derived relative source contribution factor, a default 20% drinking water contribution is assumed.~~

~~At the time of publication, the indicated values were valid. These values are subject to change, however, and the user is encouraged to contact USEPA for the most current values. Some of these values have been developed using a linear multistage model to predict risk at low exposure concentrations and may be re-evaluated in the future.~~

~~D.7 Threshold of evaluation (TOE) chemical list~~

~~Where indicated, Table D1 contain the list of chemicals that have been evaluated under the threshold of evaluation because either they lack of the minimum data to determine chemical specific concentrations in accordance with the requirements of Annex A (see Annex A, section A.7.1) or they may have sufficient toxicity data available that would enable chemical specific risk assessments to be performed but have not been detected at concentrations exceeding the threshold of evaluation criteria.~~

~~In the event that these chemicals are detected at concentrations exceeding the threshold of evaluation criteria, a toxicity data review should be conducted according to Annex A prior to using the threshold of evaluation to determine product compliance to this Standard. Qualification to the threshold of evaluation category includes a comprehensive literature search for the particular substance and consideration of structure-activity relationships.~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~formaldehyde~~	~~50-00-0~~	~~1~~	~~0.1~~	~~—~~	~~Derived from the oral RfD on the USEPA IRIS database with a default 20% relative source contribution for drinking water. verification date: 06/20/1990~~	~~—~~
~~p,p'-dichlorodiphenyl trichloroethane (DDT)~~	~~50-29-3~~	~~0.001~~	~~0.0001~~	~~—~~	~~USEPA IRIS $10^{-5}/10^{-6}$ cancer risk levels. Verification date: 06/24/1987~~	~~—~~
~~benzo(a)pyrene~~	~~50-32-8~~	~~0.0002~~	~~0.00002~~	~~—~~	~~40 CFR §141.60, 40 CFR §141.61~~	~~—~~
~~benzoic acid, 2,5-dichloro-~~	~~50-79-3~~	~~0.01~~	~~0.01~~	~~—~~	~~WQA action level JPRSC consensus date: 10/15/2014~~	~~—~~
~~benzoic acid, 2,4-dichloro-~~	~~50-84-0~~	~~0.1~~	~~0.01~~	~~0.5~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 04/21/2004~~	~~—~~
~~benzoic acid, 3,5-dichloro-~~	~~51-36-5~~	~~0.01~~	~~0.01~~	~~—~~	~~WQA action level JPRSC consensus date: 10/15/2014~~	~~—~~
~~benzoic acid, 3,4-dichloro-~~	~~51-44-5~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~N-nitrosodiethylamine~~	~~55-18-5~~	~~0.000002~~	~~0.0000002~~	~~—~~	~~USEPA IRIS $10^{-5}/10^{-6}$ cancer risk level. Verification date: 10/29/86~~	~~—~~
~~benzamide~~	~~55-21-0~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~dipropylamine, 3,3'-diamino-~~	~~56-18-8~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~carbon tetrachloride~~	~~56-23-5~~	~~0.005~~	~~0.0005~~	~~—~~	~~40 CFR §141.60, 40 CFR §141.61~~	~~—~~
~~tributyltin oxide~~	~~56-35-9~~	~~0.002~~	~~0.0002~~	~~—~~	~~Derived from the oral RfD on the USEPA IRIS database with a default 20% relative source contribution for drinking water. Agency Consensus date: 07/02/1997~~	~~—~~
~~benzyltriethylammonium chloride~~	~~56-37-1~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~parathion~~	~~56-38-2~~	~~0.05~~	~~0.005~~	~~—~~	~~Health Canada MAC Issue date: 02/86~~	~~—~~
~~benzo(a)anthracene~~	~~56-55-3~~	~~0.0002~~	~~0.00002~~	~~—~~	~~WQA action level JPRSC consensus date: 03/09/2016~~	
~~glycerol~~	~~56-81-5~~	~~2~~	~~0.2~~	~~—~~	~~WQA action level JPRSC consensus date: 08/13/2014~~	~~—~~
~~hexadecanoic acid~~	~~57-10-3~~	~~0.5~~	~~0.5~~	~~—~~	~~NSF action level JPRSC consensus date: 08/13/2014~~	~~—~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~octadecanoic acid~~	~~57-11-4~~	~~0.5~~	~~0.5~~	~~—~~	~~NSF action level JPRSC consensus date: 08/13/2014~~	~~—~~
~~cyanide (as free cyanide)~~	~~57-12-5~~	~~0.2~~	~~0.02~~	~~—~~	~~40 CFR §141.60, 40 CFR §141.62~~	~~—~~
~~propylene glycol~~	~~57-55-6~~	~~200~~	~~20~~	~~—~~	~~WQA action level JPRSC consensus date: 10/12/2016~~	~~—~~
~~chlordane~~	~~57-74-9~~	~~0.002~~	~~0.0002~~	~~—~~	~~40 CFR §141.60, 40 CFR §141.61~~	~~—~~
~~cholesterol~~	~~57-88-5~~	~~0.01~~	~~0.01~~	~~—~~	~~WQA action level JPRSC consensus date: 08/13/2014~~	~~—~~
~~lindane~~	~~58-89-9~~	~~0.0002~~	~~0.00002~~	~~—~~	~~40 CFR §141.60, 40 CFR §141.61~~	~~—~~
~~2,3,4,6-tetrachlorophenol~~	~~58-90-2~~	~~0.1~~	~~0.01~~	~~—~~	~~Health Canada MAC Issue date: 02/87~~	~~—~~
~~alpha-tocopheryl acetate~~	~~58-95-7~~	~~0.02~~	~~0.02~~	~~—~~	~~WQA action level JPRSC consensus date: 09/10/2014~~	~~—~~
~~1,2-propanediol, 3-(2-methylphenoxy)-~~	~~59-47-2~~	~~0.01~~	~~0.01~~	~~—~~	~~UL action level JPRSC consensus date: 01/27/2015~~	~~—~~
~~p-chloro-m-cresol~~	~~59-50-7~~	~~0.7~~	~~0.07~~	~~1~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 04/25/2002~~	~~—~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~N-nitrosomorpholine~~	~~59-89-2~~	~~0.00004~~	~~0.000004~~	~~0.00004~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 04/18/2013~~	~~—~~
~~phenylethanol, 2-~~	~~60-12-8~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~dimethoate~~	~~60-51-5~~	~~0.02~~	~~0.002~~	~~—~~	~~Health Canada MAC Issue date: 02/86~~	~~—~~
~~dieldrin~~	~~60-57-1~~	~~0.0007 (total)~~	~~0.00007 (total)~~	~~—~~	~~Health Canada MAC Issue date: 10/94~~	~~Detections shall be summed with the following chemicals: CAS# 309-00-2~~
~~indole, 3-(2-(diethylamino)ethyl)-~~	~~61-51-8~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	
~~aniline~~	~~62-53-3~~	~~0.06~~	~~0.006~~	~~—~~	~~USEPA IRIS 10^{-5}/10^{-6} cancer risk levels. Verification date: 06/03/1987~~	~~—~~
~~N-nitrosodimethylamine~~	~~62-75-9~~	~~0.000007~~	~~0.0000007~~	~~—~~	~~USEPA IRIS 10^{-5}/10^{-6} cancer risk levels. verification date: 10/29/86~~	~~—~~
~~carbaryl~~	~~63-25-2~~	~~0.09~~	~~0.009~~	~~—~~	~~Health Canada MAC Issue date: 02/86~~	~~—~~
~~phenylurea~~	~~64-10-8~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~formic acid~~	~~64-18-6~~	~~0.01~~	~~0.01~~	~~—~~	~~UL action level JPRSC consensus date: 11/19/2014~~	~~—~~
~~benzoic acid~~	~~65-85-0~~	~~30~~	~~3~~	~~—~~	~~Derived from the oral RfD on the USEPA IRIS database with a default 20% relative source contribution for drinking water. Verification date: 09/17/1987~~	~~—~~
~~hexanal~~	~~66-25-1~~	~~0.01~~	~~0.01~~	~~—~~	~~WQA action level JPRSC consensus date: 09/10/2014~~	~~—~~
~~5-hydroxymethylfurfural~~	~~67-47-0~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~methanol~~	~~67-56-1~~	~~10~~	~~1~~	~~10~~	~~Derived from the oral RfD on the USEPA IRIS database with a default 20% relative source contribution for drinking water. Verification date: 09/30/2013~~	~~—~~
~~isopropyl alcohol~~	~~67-63-0~~	~~0.05~~	~~0.05~~	~~40~~	~~NSF action level JPRSC consensus date: 08/13/2014~~	~~—~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~acetone~~	~~67-64-1~~	~~6~~	~~0.6~~	~~—~~	~~Derived from the oral RfD on the USEPA IRIS database with a default 20% relative source contribution for drinking water. Agency consensus date: 05/29/2003~~	~~—~~
~~chloroform~~	~~67-66-3~~	~~0.080 (total)~~	~~0.008 (total)~~	~~—~~	~~40 CFR §141.64~~	~~Detections shall be summed with the following chemicals: CAS# 75-25-2, CAS# 75-25-4, and CAS# 124-48-1~~
~~ethane, hexachloro-~~	~~67-72-1~~	~~0.009~~	~~0.0009~~	~~—~~	~~USEPA IRIS $10^{-5}/10^{-6}$ cancer risk levels. verification date: 09/23/2011~~	~~—~~
~~N,N-dimethylformamide~~	~~68-12-2~~	~~0.09~~	~~0.009~~	~~0.4~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 04/18/2013~~	~~—~~
~~benzenesulfonamide, 4-methyl-~~	~~70-55-3~~	~~0.01~~	~~0.01~~	~~—~~	~~WQA action level JPRSC consensus date: 08/13/2014~~	~~—~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~n-butanol~~	~~71-36-3~~	~~0.7~~	~~0.07~~	~~—~~	~~Derived from the oral RfD on the USEPA IRIS database with a default 20% relative source contribution for drinking water. Verification date: 05/14/1986~~	~~—~~
~~benzene~~	~~71-43-2~~	~~0.005~~	~~0.0005~~	~~—~~	~~40 CFR §141.60, 40 CFR §141.61~~	~~—~~
~~trichloroethane (1,1,1)~~	~~71-55-6~~	~~0.2~~	~~0.02~~	~~—~~	~~40 CFR §141.60, 40 CFR §141.61~~	~~—~~
~~endrin~~	~~72-20-8~~	~~0.002~~	~~0.0002~~	~~—~~	~~40 CFR §141.60, 40 CFR §141.61~~	~~—~~
~~methoxychlor~~	~~72-43-5~~	~~0.04~~	~~0.004~~	~~—~~	~~40 CFR §141.60, 40 CFR §141.61~~	~~—~~
~~p,p'-dichlorodiphenyl dichloroethane (DDD)~~	~~72-54-8~~	~~0.001~~	~~0.0001~~	~~—~~	~~USEPA IRIS 10^{-5}/10^{-6} cancer risk levels. Verification date: 06/24/1987~~	~~—~~
~~p,p'-dichlorodiphenyl dichloroethylene (DDE)~~	~~72-55-9~~	~~0.001~~	~~0.0001~~	~~—~~	~~USEPA IRIS 10^{-5}/10^{-6} cancer risk levels. Verification date: 06/24/1987~~	~~—~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~diphenyl-p-phenylenediamine, n,n'-~~	~~74-31-7~~	~~0.01~~	~~0.01~~	~~—~~	~~UL action level JPRSC consensus date: 01/27/2015~~	~~—~~
~~bromomethane~~	~~74-83-9~~	~~0.01~~	~~0.001~~	~~—~~	~~Derived from the oral RfD on the USEPA IRIS database with a default 20% relative source contribution for drinking water. Verification date: 05/26/1988~~	~~—~~
~~chloromethane~~	~~74-87-3~~	~~0.03~~	~~0.003~~	~~—~~	~~Based on the USEPA Lifetime Health Advisory. Issue date: 1989~~	~~—~~
~~iodomethane~~	~~74-88-4~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~bromochloromethane~~	~~74-97-5~~	~~0.09~~	~~0.009~~	~~—~~	~~USEPA Lifetime Drinking Water Health Advisory Issue date: 1989~~	~~—~~
~~propane~~	~~74-98-6~~	~~0.01~~	~~0.01~~	~~—~~	~~WQA action level JPRSC consensus date: 08/13/2014~~	~~—~~
~~chloroethane~~	~~75-00-3~~	~~0.0004~~	~~0.00004~~	~~—~~	~~NSF action level Issue date: 01/10/92~~	~~—~~
~~vinyl chloride~~	~~75-01-4~~	~~0.002~~	~~0.0002~~	~~—~~	~~40 CFR §141.60, 40 CFR §141.61~~	~~—~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~acetaldehyde~~	~~75-07-0~~	~~0.01~~	~~0.01~~	~~—~~	~~NSF action level Issue date: 04/24/96~~	~~—~~
~~dichloromethane~~	~~75-09-2~~	~~0.005~~	~~0.0005~~	~~—~~	~~40 CFR §141.60, 40 CFR §141.61~~	~~—~~
~~diiodomethane~~	~~75-11-6~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~—~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~carbon disulfide~~	~~75-15-0~~	~~0.7~~	~~0.07~~	~~—~~	~~Derived from the oral RfD on the USEPA IRIS database with a default 20% relative source contribution for drinking water. Verification date: 08/05/1985~~	~~—~~
~~bromoform~~	~~75-25-2~~	~~0.080 (total)~~	~~0.008 (total)~~	~~—~~	~~40 CFR §141.64~~	~~Detections shall be summed with the following chemicals: CAS# 75-25-4, CAS# 124-48-1, and CAS# 67-66-3~~
~~bromodichloromethane~~	~~75-27-4~~	~~0.080 (total)~~	~~0.008 (total)~~	~~—~~	~~40 CFR §141.64~~	~~Detections shall be summed with the following chemicals: CAS# 75-25-2, CAS# 124-48-1, and CAS# 67-66-3~~
~~propane, 2-methyl~~	~~75-28-5~~	~~0.02~~	~~0.02~~	~~—~~	~~WQA action level JPRSC consensus date: 09/10/2014~~	~~—~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~ethane, 1,1-dichloro-~~	~~75-34-3~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~dichloroethylene (1,1-)~~	~~75-35-4~~	~~0.007~~	~~0.0007~~	~~—~~	~~40 CFR §141.60, 40 CFR §141.61~~	~~—~~
~~ethane, 1,1-difluro-~~	~~75-37-6~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~vinylidine fluoride~~	~~75-38-7~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~methane, chlorodifluoro-~~	~~75-45-6~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~trimethylamine~~	~~75-50-3~~	~~0.01~~	~~0.001~~	~~—~~	~~NSF action level Issue date: 11/11/96~~	~~—~~
~~propylene oxide~~	~~75-56-9~~	~~0.001~~	~~0.0001~~	~~—~~	~~USEPA IRIS 10^{-5}/10^{-6} cancer risk levels. verification date: 04/05/1990~~	~~—~~
~~tert-butylamine~~	~~75-64-9~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~t-butanol~~	~~75-65-0~~	~~9~~	~~0.9~~	~~40~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 10/03/2002~~	~~—~~
~~trichlorofluoromethane~~	~~75-69-4~~	~~2~~	~~0.2~~	~~—~~	~~Derived from the oral RfD on the USEPA IRIS database with a default 20% relative source contribution for drinking water. Verification date: 05/31/1985~~	~~—~~
~~dichlorodifluoromethane~~	~~75-71-8~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~propanoic acid, 2,2-dimethyl-~~	~~75-98-9~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~dalapon~~	~~75-99-0~~	~~0.2~~	~~0.02~~	~~—~~	~~40 CFR §141.60, 40 CFR §141.61~~	~~—~~
~~trichloroacetic acid~~	~~76-03-9~~	~~0.060 (total)~~	~~0.0060 (total)~~	~~0.060 (total)~~	~~40 CFR §141.64~~	~~Detections shall be summed with the following chemicals: CAS# 79-08-3, CAS# 79-11-8, CAS# 631-64-1, and CAS# 79-43-6. Dichloroacetic acid (CAS# 79-43-6) must also be evaluated under its separate pass/fail criteria (TAC = 0.007 mg/L, SPAC = 0.0007 mg/L)~~
~~heptachlor~~	~~76-44-8~~	~~0.0004~~	~~0.00004~~	~~—~~	~~40 CFR §141.60, 40 CFR §141.61~~	~~—~~
~~hexachlorocyclopentadiene~~	~~77-47-4~~	~~0.05~~	~~0.005~~	~~—~~	~~40 CFR §141.60, 40 CFR §141.61~~	~~—~~
~~1,3-dibromo-5,5-dimethylhydantoin~~	~~77-48-5~~	~~60~~	~~10~~	~~—~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 05/05/2010~~	~~—~~
~~propanoic acid, 2-methyl-, 3-hydroxy-2,2,4-trimethylpentyl ester~~	~~77-68-9~~	~~0.4 (total)~~	~~0.04 (total)~~	~~5 (total)~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 05/10/2011~~	~~Detections shall be summed with the following chemicals: CAS# 144-19-4, CAS# 6846-50-0, CAS# 25265-77-4, CAS#~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
						~~74367-33-2 and CAS# 74367-34-3~~
~~acetyl tributyl citrate~~	~~77-90-7~~	~~5~~	~~0.5~~	~~8~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 10/30/2013~~	~~—~~
~~triethyl citrate~~	~~77-93-0~~	~~4~~	~~0.4~~	~~20~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 11/05/2004~~	~~—~~
~~tributyl citrate~~	~~77-94-1~~	~~0.01~~	~~0.01~~	~~—~~	~~IAPMO action level JPRSC consensus date: 10/15/2014~~	~~—~~
~~1,3-Propanediol, 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-~~	~~77-99-6~~	~~0.01~~	~~0.01~~	~~—~~	~~IAPMO action level JPRSC consensus date: 08/13/2014~~	~~—~~
~~phosphonic acid, ethyl-, diethyl ester~~	~~78-38-6~~	~~0.01~~	~~0.01~~	~~—~~	~~IAPMO action level JPRSC consensus date: 08/21/2015~~	~~—~~
~~triethyl phosphate~~	~~78-40-0~~	~~0.2 (total)~~	~~0.02 (total)~~	~~0.3 (total)~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 10/10/2006~~	~~Detections shall be summed with the following chemicals: CAS# 126-73-8 and CAS# 513-08-6~~
~~tris(2-ethylhexyl) phosphate~~	~~78-42-2~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~N-isopropyl-2-methyl-2-propyl-1,3-propanediol dicarbamate~~	~~78-44-4~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~tris-(2-butoxyethyl) phosphate~~	~~78-51-3~~	~~0.4~~	~~0.04~~	~~2~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 05/10/2011~~	~~—~~
~~isophorone~~	~~78-59-1~~	~~0.4~~	~~0.04~~	~~—~~	~~USEPA IRIS 10^{-5}/10^{-6} cancer risk levels. Verification date: 08/05/1992~~	~~—~~
~~2,2'-azobisisobutyronitrile~~	~~78-67-1~~	~~0.01~~	~~0.01~~	~~—~~	~~NSF action level Issue date: 07/01/96~~	~~—~~
~~octadien-3-ol, 3,7-dimethyl-1,6-~~	~~78-70-6~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~isoprene~~	~~78-79-5~~	~~0.05~~	~~0.005~~	~~0.05~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 04/18/2017~~	~~—~~
~~Isobutyronitrile~~	~~78-82-0~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~dichloropropane (1,2-)~~	~~78-87-5~~	~~0.005~~	~~0.0005~~	~~—~~	~~40 CFR §141.60, 40 CFR §141.61~~	~~—~~
~~methyl ethyl ketone (MEK)~~	~~78-93-3~~	~~4~~	~~0.4~~	~~—~~	~~Derived from the oral RfD on the USEPA IRIS database with a default 20% relative source contribution for drinking water. Agency Consensus Date: 09/10/2003~~	~~—~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~propanol, 1-amino-2 -~~	~~78-96-6~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~trichloroethane (1,1,2-)~~	~~79-00-5~~	~~0.005~~	~~0.0005~~	~~—~~	~~40 CFR §141.60, 40 CFR §141.61~~	~~—~~
~~trichloroethylene~~	~~79-01-6~~	~~0.005~~	~~0.0005~~	~~—~~	~~40 CFR §141.60, 40 CFR §141.61~~	~~—~~
~~acrylamide~~	~~79-06-1~~	~~0.0004~~	~~0.00004~~	~~—~~	~~Derived from the USEPA IRIS 10^{-5}/10^{-6} cancer risk levels in the IRIS Toxicological Review document. Dated: March 2010~~	~~—~~
~~acrylamide (as a monomer in drinking water treatment polymers)~~	~~79-06-1~~	~~TT (0.05% dosed at 1 ppm, or equivalent)~~	~~TT (0.05% dosed at 1 ppm, or equivalent)~~	~~—~~	~~40 CFR §141.111, 40 CFR §141.110~~	~~TT = treatment technique.~~
~~bromoacetic acid~~	~~79-08-3~~	~~0.060 (total)~~	~~0.0060 (total)~~	~~0.060 (total)~~	~~40 CFR §141.64~~	~~Detections shall be summed with the following chemicals: CAS# 76-03-9, CAS# 79-11-8, CAS# 631-64-1, and CAS# 79-43-6. Dichloroacetic acid (CAS# 79-43-6) must also be evaluated under its separate pass/fail criteria (TAC =~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
						~~0.007 mg/L, SPAC = 0.0007 mg/L)~~
~~acrylic acid~~	~~79-10-7~~	~~4~~	~~0.4~~	~~—~~	~~Derived from the oral RfD on the USEPA IRIS database with a default 20% relative source contribution for drinking water. verification date: 02/17/1994~~	~~—~~
~~chloroacetic acid~~	~~79-11-8~~	~~0.060 (total)~~	~~0.0060 (total)~~	~~0.060 (total)~~	~~40 CFR §141.64~~	~~Detections shall be summed with the following chemicals: CAS# 79-08-3, CAS# 76-03-9, CAS# 631-64-1, and CAS# 79-43-6. Dichloroacetic acid (CAS# 79-43-6) must also be evaluated under its separate pass/fail criteria (TAC = 0.007 mg/L, SPAC = 0.0007 mg/L)~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~methyl acetate~~	~~79-20-9~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~peroxyacetic acid~~	~~79-21-0~~	~~7~~	~~7~~	~~10~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 05/10/2016~~	~~—~~
~~isobutyric acid~~	~~79-31-2~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane~~	~~79-34-5~~	~~0.002~~	~~0.0002~~	~~—~~	~~USEPA IRIS 10^{-5}/10^{-6} cancer risk levels. Verification date: 06/26/1986~~	~~—~~
~~methacrylic acid~~	~~79-41-4~~	~~0.05~~	~~0.02~~	~~—~~	~~NSF action level Issue date 05/25/1993~~	~~—~~
~~dichloroacetic acid~~	~~79-43-6~~	~~0.007~~	~~0.0007~~	~~—~~	~~USEPA IRIS 10^{-5}/10^{-6} upper bound risk levels. Agency Consensus Date: 08/20/2003~~	~~Detections shall be summed with the following chemicals: CAS# 79-08-3, CAS# 76-03-9, CAS# 631-64-1, and CAS# 79-11-8. Dichloroacetic acid (CAS# 79-43-6) must also be evaluated under its separate pass/fail criteria (TAC = 0.007 mg/L, SPAC = 0.0007 mg/L)~~
~~pempidine~~	~~79-55-0~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~bisphenol A~~	~~80-05-7~~	~~0.1~~	~~0.01~~	~~0.2~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 03/19/2007~~	~~—~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~toluenesulfonamide, N-ethyl-4-~~	~~80-39-7~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~peroxide, bis(1-methyl-1-phenylethyl)-~~	~~80-43-3~~	~~0.05~~	~~0.01~~	~~—~~	~~UL action level JPRSC consensus date: 01/27/2015~~	~~—~~
~~phenol, 4-(1,1-dimethylpropyl)-~~	~~80-46-6~~	~~0.01~~	~~0.01~~	~~—~~	~~UL action level JPRSC consensus date: 11/19/2014~~	~~—~~
~~propanoic acid, 2-hydroxy-2-methyl-ethyl ester~~	~~80-55-7~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~methyl methacrylate~~	~~80-62-6~~	~~10~~	~~1~~	~~—~~	~~Derived from the oral RfD on the USEPA IRIS database with a default 20% relative source contribution for drinking water. Agency Consensus Date: 11/25/1997~~	~~—~~
~~saccharin~~	~~81-07-2~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~acetophenone, 4'-tert-butyl-2',6'-dimethyl-3',5'-dinitro-~~	~~81-14-1~~	~~0.01~~	~~0.01~~	~~—~~	~~UL action level JPRSC consensus date: 01/27/2015~~	~~—~~
~~naphthalene-1,8-dicarboxylic anhydride~~	~~81-84-5~~	~~0.01~~	~~0.01~~	~~—~~	~~CSA action level JPRSC consensus date: 03/09/2016~~	~~—~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~pentachloronitrobenzene~~	~~82-68-8~~	~~0.02~~	~~0.002~~	~~—~~	~~Derived from the oral RfD on the USEPA IRIS database with a default 20% relative source contribution for drinking water. Verification date: 04/15/1987~~	
~~acenaphthene~~	~~83-32-9~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~1H-inden-1-one, 2,3-dihydro-~~	~~83-33-0~~	~~0.01~~	~~0.01~~	~~—~~	~~UL action level JPRSC consensus date: 01/27/2015~~	~~—~~
~~1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid, 1-butyl 2-cyclohexyl ester~~	~~84-64-0~~	~~0.01~~	~~0.01~~	~~—~~	~~WQA action level JPRSC consensus date: 08/21/2015~~	~~—~~
~~anthraquinone~~	~~84-65-1~~	~~0.008~~	~~0.0008~~	~~—~~	~~WQA action level JPRSC consensus date: 05/20/2015~~	~~—~~
~~diethyl phthalate~~	~~84-66-2~~	~~6~~	~~0.6~~	~~—~~	~~Derived from the oral RfD on the USEPA IRIS database with a default 20% relative source contribution for drinking water. Verification date: 07/16/1987~~	~~—~~
~~diisobutyl phthalate~~	~~84-69-5~~	~~0.8~~	~~0.08~~	~~—~~	~~NSF action level JPRSC consensus date: 10/29/2013~~	~~—~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~di-n-butyl phthalate~~	~~84-74-2~~	~~0.7~~	~~0.07~~	~~—~~	~~Derived from the oral RfD on the USEPA IRIS database with a default 20% relative source contribution for drinking water. Verification date: 01/22/1986~~	~~—~~
~~phenanthrene~~	~~85-01-8~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~isoindole-1,3-dione~~	~~85-41-6~~	~~0.01~~	~~0.01~~	~~—~~	~~CSA action level JPRSC consensus date: 03/09/2016~~	~~—~~
~~hexahydrophthalic anhydride~~	~~85-42-7~~	~~0.05 (total)~~	~~0.05 (total)~~	~~0.05 (total)~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 10/17/2012~~	~~Detections shall be summed with the following chemicals: CAS# 85-43-8. CAS# 11070-44-3, CAS# 25134-21-8 and CAS# 25550-51-0~~
~~tetrahydrophthalic anhydride~~	~~85-43-8~~	~~0.05 (total)~~	~~0.05 (total)~~	~~0.05 (total)~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 10/17/2012~~	~~Detections shall be summed with the following chemicals: CAS# 85-42-7. CAS# 11070-44-3, CAS# 25134-21-8 and CAS# 25550-51-0~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~phthalic anhydride~~	~~85-44-9~~	~~10~~	~~1~~	~~—~~	~~Derived from the oral RfD on the USEPA IRIS database with a default 20% relative source contribution for drinking water. Verification date: 02/24/1988~~	~~—~~
~~butylbenzyl phthalate~~	~~85-68-7~~	~~1~~	~~0.1~~	~~—~~	~~Derived from the oral RfD on the USEPA IRIS database with a default 20% relative source contribution for drinking water. Verification date: 06/15/1989~~	~~—~~
~~1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid, butyl 2-ethylhexyl ester~~	~~85-69-8~~	~~0.01~~	~~0.01~~	~~—~~	~~WQA action level JPRSC consensus date: 11/18/2015~~	~~—~~
~~N-nitrosodiphenylamine~~	~~86-30-6~~	~~0.07~~	~~0.007~~	~~—~~	~~USEPA IRIS $10^{-5}/10^{-6}$ cancer risk levels. Verification date: 02/11/1987~~	~~—~~
~~azinphos-methyl~~	~~86-50-0~~	~~0.02~~	~~0.002~~	~~—~~	~~Issue date: 02/86~~	~~—~~
~~fluorene~~	~~86-73-7~~	~~0.3~~	~~0.03~~	~~—~~	~~WQA action level JPRSC consensus date: 05/20/2015~~	~~—~~
~~carbazole~~	~~86-74-8~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~1(3H)-isobenzofuranone~~	~~87-41-2~~	~~0.01~~	~~0.01~~	~~0.01~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 04/06/2006~~	~~—~~
~~benzene, 1,2,3-trichloro-~~	~~87-61-6~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~phenol, 2,6-dichloro-~~	~~87-65-0~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~1,3-butanediene, hexachloro-~~	~~87-68-3~~	~~0.004~~	~~0.0004~~	~~—~~	~~WQA action level JPRSC consensus date: 05/20/2015~~	~~—~~
~~hexabromobenzene~~	~~87-82-1~~	~~0.01~~	~~0.001~~	~~—~~	~~Derived from the oral RfD on the USEPA IRIS database with a default 20% relative source contribution for drinking water. verification date: 11/06/1985~~	~~—~~
~~pentachlorophenol~~	~~87-86-5~~	~~0.001~~	~~0.0001~~	~~—~~	~~40 CFR §141.60, 40 CFR §141.61~~	~~—~~
~~2,4,6-trichlorophenol~~	~~88-06-2~~	~~0.005~~	~~0.0005~~	~~—~~	~~Health Canada MAC Issue date: 02/87~~	~~—~~
~~benzene, 1-chloro-2-(trifluoromethyl)-~~	~~88-16-4~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~o-toluenesulfonamide~~	~~88-19-7~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~phenol, 2,2'-methylenebis (6-tert-butyl)-4-ethyl-~~	~~88-24-4~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~benzyl alcohol, 3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxy-~~	~~88-26-6~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-(dimethylaminomethyl)phenol~~	~~88-27-7~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~dinoseb~~	~~88-85-7~~	~~0.007~~	~~0.0007~~	~~—~~	~~40 CFR §141.60, 40 CFR §141.61~~	~~—~~
~~phthalic acid, o-~~	~~88-99-3~~	~~10~~	~~1~~	~~—~~	~~NSF action level JPRSC consensus date: 11/19/2014~~	~~—~~
~~benzeneacetic acid, 2-carboxy-~~	~~89-51-0~~	~~0.01~~	~~0.01~~	~~—~~	~~WQA action level JPRSC consensus date: 06/28/2016~~	~~—~~
~~2-methylbenzyl alcohol~~	~~89-95-2~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~benzaldehyde, 2-hydroxy-~~	~~90-02-8~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~2-methoxy-phenol~~	~~90-05-1~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~1-methylnaphthalene~~	~~90-12-0~~	~~0.05~~	~~0.05~~		~~NSF action level Issue date 09/16/96~~	~~—~~
~~2-phenylphenol~~	~~90-43-7~~	~~7~~	~~0.7~~	~~20~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 10/17/2012~~	~~—~~
~~phenol, 2,4,6-tris(dimethylaminomethyl)-~~	~~90-72-2~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~benzhydrol~~	~~91-01-0~~	~~0.05~~	~~0.05~~	~~0.05~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 04/23/2014~~	~~—~~
~~1,2-benzenedicarbonitrile~~	~~91-15-6~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~naphthalene~~	~~91-20-3~~	~~0.1~~	~~0.01~~	~~—~~	~~Derived from the oral RfD on the USEPA IRIS database with a default 20% relative source contribution for drinking water. Agency Consensus Date: 07/01/1998~~	~~—~~
~~quinoline~~	~~91-22-5~~	~~0.0001~~	~~0.00001~~	~~—~~	~~USEPA IRIS $10^{-5}/10^{-6}$ cancer risk levels. Agency Consensus Date: 09/21/2001~~	~~—~~
~~methylcoumarin, 7-diethylamino-4-~~	~~91-44-1~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~quinoline, 6-ethoxy-1,2-dihydro-2,2,4-trimethyl-~~	~~91-53-2~~	~~0.01~~	~~0.01~~	~~—~~	~~WQA action level JPRSC consensus date: 06/28/2016~~	~~—~~
~~2-methyl naphthalene~~	~~91-57-6~~	~~0.03~~	~~0.003~~	~~–~~	~~Derived from the oral RfD on the USEPA IRIS database with a default 20% relative source contribution for drinking water. Agency Consensus Date: 12/11/2003~~	~~—~~
~~2-chloronaphthalene~~	~~91-58-7~~	~~0.6~~	~~0.06~~	~~—~~	~~WQA action level JPRSC consensus date: 05/20/2015~~	~~—~~
~~diethylaniline~~	~~91-66-7~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~benzoguanamine~~	~~91-76-9~~	~~0.01~~	~~0.001~~	~~0.2~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 09/21/2011~~	~~—~~
~~3,3'-dichlorobenzidine~~	~~91-94-1~~	~~0.0008~~	~~0.00008~~	~~—~~	~~USEPA IRIS 10^{-5}/10^{-6} cancer risk levels. Verification date: 11/30/1988~~	~~—~~
~~biphenyl~~	~~92-52-4~~	~~0.01~~	~~0.01~~	~~—~~	~~WQA action level JPRSC consensus date: 01/11/2017~~	~~—~~
~~morpholine, 4-phenyl-~~	~~92-53-5~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~phenothiazine~~	~~92-84-2~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~benzidine~~	~~92-87-5~~	~~0.000002~~	~~0.0000002~~	~~—~~	~~USEPA IRIS 10^{-5}/10^{-6} cancer risk levels. Verification date: 12/17/1986~~	~~—~~
~~propanol, phenyl~~	~~93-54-9~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~propanone, 1-phenyl-1-~~	~~93-55-0~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~styrene glycol~~	~~93-56-1~~	~~0.01~~	~~0.01~~	~~—~~	~~CSA action level JPRSC consensus date: 03/08/2017~~	~~—~~
~~methyl benzoate~~	~~93-58-3~~	~~0.01~~	~~0.01~~	~~—~~	~~WQA action level JPRSC consensus date: 05/20/2015~~	~~—~~
~~formamide, N-methyl-N-phenyl-~~	~~93-61-8~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~fenoprop~~	~~93-72-1~~	~~0.05~~	~~0.005~~	~~—~~	~~40 CFR §141.60, 40 CFR §141.61~~	~~—~~
~~benzanilide~~	~~93-98-1~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~propylparaben~~	~~94-13-3~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~butylparaben~~	~~94-26-8~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~triethyleneglycol di(2-ethylhexanoate)~~	~~94-28-0~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~phenetidine, o-~~	~~94-70-2~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~2,4-D~~	~~94-75-7~~	~~0.07~~	~~0.007~~	~~—~~	~~40 CFR §141.60, 40 CFR §141.61~~	~~—~~
~~1,3-hexanediol, 2-ethyl-~~	~~94-96-2~~	~~0.2~~	~~0.02~~	~~—~~	~~WQA action level JPRSC consensus date: 05/20/2015~~	~~—~~
~~S,S-di(diethylaminothioxomethyl)sulfide~~	~~95-05-6~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~indene~~	~~95-13-6~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~benzotriazole, 1,2,3-~~	~~95-14-7~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~2-benzothiazolesulfenamide, N-cyclohexyl-~~	~~95-33-0~~	~~0.01~~	~~0.01~~	~~—~~	~~UL action level JPRSC consensus date: 05/20/2015~~	~~—~~
~~1-bromo-2-methylbenzene~~	~~95-46-5~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~o-xylene~~	~~95-47-6~~	~~10 (total)~~	~~1 (total)~~	~~—~~	~~40 CFR §141.60, 40 CFR §141.61~~	~~Detections shall be summed with the following chemicals: CAS# 106-42-3 and CAS# 108-38-3~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~2-methylphenol~~	~~95-48-7~~	~~0.4~~	~~0.04~~	~~—~~	~~Derived from the oral RfD on the USEPA IRIS database with a default 20% relative source contribution for drinking water. Verification Date: 09/01/1990~~	~~—~~
~~2-chlorotoluene~~	~~95-49-8~~	~~0.1~~	~~0.01~~	~~—~~	~~Based on the oral RfD and lifetime drinking water health advisory in the USEPA 2011 Edition of the Drinking Water Standards and Health Advisories~~	~~—~~
~~dichlorobenzene o-~~	~~95-50-1~~	~~0.6~~	~~0.06~~	~~—~~	~~40 CFR §141.60, 40 CFR §141.61~~	~~—~~
~~o-toluidine~~	~~95-53-4~~	~~0.02~~	~~0.002~~	~~0.02~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 05/05/2010~~	~~—~~
~~bromophenol, 2-~~	~~95-56-7~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~trimethylbenzene, 1,2,4-~~	~~95-63-6~~	~~0.2 (total)~~	~~0.02 (total)~~	~~1 (total)~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 10/27/2016~~	~~Detections shall be summed with chemicals under the High Flash Aromatic Naphtha (CAS# 64742-95-6) Class-Based Evaluation Level~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~benzenamine, 3,4-dimethyl-~~	~~95-64-7~~	~~0.05~~	~~0.005~~	~~—~~	~~WQA action level JPRSC consensus date: 05/20/2015~~	~~—~~
~~3,4-dimethylphenol~~	~~95-65-8~~	~~0.007~~	~~0.0007~~	~~—~~	~~Derived from the oral RfD on the USEPA IRIS database with an default 20% relative source contribution for drinking water. verification date: 01/22/1986~~	~~—~~
~~2-chloro-1,4-dimethylbenzene~~	~~95-72-7~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~4-chloro-1,2-benzenediamine~~	~~95-83-0~~	~~0.2~~	~~0.02~~	~~0.2~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 04/20/2004~~	~~—~~
~~tetramethylbenzene, 1,2,4,5-~~	~~95-93-2~~	~~0.2 (total)~~	~~0.02 (total)~~	~~1 (total)~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 10/27/2016~~	~~Detections shall be summed with chemicals under the High Flash Aromatic Naphtha (CAS# 64742-95-6) Class-Based Evaluation Level~~
~~phenol, 2,4,5-trichloro-~~	~~95-95-4~~	~~0.7~~	~~0.07~~	~~—~~	~~CSA action level JPRSC consensus date: 05/20/2015~~	~~—~~
~~menthane, 1,2:8,9-diepoxy-~~	~~96-08-2~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~dibromo-3-chloropropane (1,2-)~~	~~96-12-8~~	~~0.0002~~	~~0.00002~~	~~—~~	~~40 CFR §141.60, 40 CFR §141.61~~	~~—~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~pentane, 3-methyl~~	~~96-14-0~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~1,2,3-trichloropropane~~	~~96-18-4~~	~~0.04~~	~~0.004~~	~~—~~	~~USEPA Lifetime Drinking Water Health Advisory Issue date: 1989~~	~~—~~
~~1,3, dichlroro-2-propanol~~	~~96-23-1~~	~~0.01 (total)~~	~~0.004 (total)~~	~~0.01 (total)~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 10/21/2014~~	~~Detections shall be summed with the following chemicals: CAS# 616-23-9~~
~~methyl acrylate~~	~~96-33-3~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~ethylene thiourea~~	~~96-45-7~~	~~0.0006~~	~~0.00006~~	~~—~~	~~Derived from the oral RfD on the USEPA IRIS database with a default 20% relative source contribution for drinking water. Verification date: 02/20/1991~~	~~—~~
~~γ-butyrolactone~~	~~96-48-0~~	~~4~~	~~0.4~~	~~4~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 10/04/2002~~	~~—~~
~~4,4'-thiobis-(6-t-butyl-o-cresol)~~	~~96-66-2~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~phenol, 2,4-di-tert-butyl~~	~~96-76-4~~	~~0.1~~	~~0.01~~	~~2~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 10/17/2012~~	~~—~~
~~di-o-tolylguanidine, 1,3-~~	~~97-39-2~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~5-chloro-2,4-dimethyoxybenzamine~~	~~97-50-7~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~2-propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, ethyl ester~~	~~97-63-2~~	~~0.01~~	~~0.01~~	~~—~~	~~IAPMO action level JPRSC consensus date: 02/10/2016~~	~~—~~
~~bis(dimethylthiocarbamoyl) sulfide~~	~~97-74-5~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~isobutyl isobutyrate~~	~~97-85-8~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~isobutyl methacrylate~~	~~97-86-9~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~2-methyl-propanoic acid, butyl ester~~	~~97-87-0~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~ethylene glycol dimethacrylate~~	~~97-90-5~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol~~	~~97-99-4~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~furanmethanol, 2-~~	~~98-00-0~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~furfural~~	~~98-01-1~~	~~0.2~~	~~0.02~~	~~3~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 09/03/2003~~	~~—~~
~~t-butylbenzene~~	~~98-06-6~~	~~0.2 (total)~~	~~0.02 (total)~~	~~1 (total)~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 10/27/2016~~	~~Detections shall be summed with chemicals under the High Flash Aromatic Naphtha (CAS# 64742-95-6) Class-Based Evaluation Level~~
~~benzotrichloride~~	~~98-07-7~~	~~0.00003~~	~~0.000003~~	~~—~~	~~USEPA IRIS 10^{-5}/10^{-6} cancer risk levels. Verification date: 08/02/1989~~	~~—~~
~~benzene, 1-chloro-3-(trifluoromethyl)~~	~~98-15-7~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~4-t-butyl-2-chlorophenol~~	~~98-28-2~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~cyclohexanol, 4-tert-butyl-~~	~~98-52-2~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~p-tert-butylphenol~~	~~98-54-4~~	~~0.5~~	~~0.05~~	~~7~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 10/05/2010~~	~~—~~
~~terpineol, alpha~~	~~98-55-5~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~4-chlorobenzo-trifluoride~~	~~98-56-6~~	~~0.3~~	~~0.03~~	~~2~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 04/07/2006~~	~~—~~
~~benzoic acid, 4-tert-butyl-~~	~~98-73-7~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~isopropylbenzene (cumene)~~	~~98-82-8~~	~~0.7~~	~~0.07~~	~~—~~	~~Derived from the oral RfD on the USEPA IRIS database with a default 20% relative source contribution for drinking water. Agency Consensus Date: 06/06/1997~~	~~—~~
~~styrene, alpha-methyl-~~	~~98-83-9~~	~~0.006~~	~~0.0006~~	~~0.006~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 04/23/2014~~	~~—~~
~~benzyl alcohol, alpha methyl~~	~~98-85-1~~	~~0.7~~	~~0.07~~	~~–~~	~~UL action level JPRSC consensus date: 10/29/2013~~	~~—~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~acetophenone~~	~~98-86-2~~	~~0.2~~	~~0.02~~	~~1~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 09/03/2003~~	~~—~~
~~cyclohexanamine, N,N-dimethyl-~~	~~98-94-2~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~nitrobenzene~~	~~98-95-3~~	~~0.01~~	~~0.001~~	~~—~~	~~Derived from the oral RfD on the USEPA IRIS database with a default 20% relative source contribution for drinking water. Verification Date: 02/06/2009~~	~~—~~
~~benzoic acid, m-methyl-~~	~~99-04-7~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~1,3,5-trinitrobenzene~~	~~99-35-4~~	~~0.2~~	~~0.02~~	~~—~~	~~Derived from the oral RfD on the USEPA IRIS database with a default 20% relative source contribution for drinking water. Verification date: 08/27/1997~~	~~—~~
~~methylparaben~~	~~99-76-3~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~cyclohexane, 1-isopropyl-4-methyl-~~	~~99-82-1~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~isopropyltoluene~~	~~99-87-6~~	~~0.2 (total)~~	~~0.02 (total)~~	~~1 (total)~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 10/27/2016~~	~~Detections shall be summed with chemicals under the High Flash Aromatic Naphtha (CAS# 64742-95-6) Class-Based Evaluation Level~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~acetophenone, 4'-hydroxy-~~	~~99-93-4~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~benzoic acid, p-methyl-~~	~~99-94-5~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~aniline, 4-nitro-~~	~~100-01-6~~	~~0.04~~	~~0.004~~	~~—~~	~~UL action level JPRSC consensus date: 06/11/2014~~	~~—~~
~~4-nitrophenol~~	~~100-02-7~~	~~0.06~~	~~0.006~~	~~0.06~~	~~Based on the oral RfD and lifetime drinking water health advisory in the USEPA 2012 Edition of the Drinking Water Standards and Health Advisories~~	~~—~~
~~terephthalic acid~~	~~100-21-0~~	~~3~~	~~0.3~~	~~3~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 10/16/2008~~	~~—~~
~~diethylaminoethanol~~	~~100-37-8~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~ethylbenzene~~	~~100-41-4~~	~~0.7~~	~~0.07~~	~~—~~	~~40 CFR §141.60, 40 CFR §141.61~~	~~—~~
~~styrene~~	~~100-42-5~~	~~0.1~~	~~0.01~~	~~—~~	~~40 CFR §141.60, 40 CFR §141.61~~	~~—~~
~~benzyl chloride~~	~~100-44-7~~	~~0.002~~	~~0.0002~~	~~—~~	~~USEPA IRIS $10^{-5}/10^{-6}$ cancer risk levels. verification date: 03/01/1989~~	~~—~~
~~cyclohexene, 4-cyano- also (1-cyano-3-cyclohexene)~~	~~100-45-8~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~benzylamine~~	~~100-46-9~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~benzonitrile~~	~~100-47-0~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~3-cyclohexene-1-carboxaldehyde~~	~~100-50-5~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~benzyl alcohol~~	~~100-51-6~~	~~30~~	~~3~~	~~–~~	~~UL action level JPRSC consensus date: 04/17/2013~~	~~—~~
~~benzaldehyde~~	~~100-52-7~~	~~40~~	~~4~~	~~50~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 09/20/2011~~	~~—~~
~~cyclohexanamine, N-methyl-~~	~~100-60-7~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~Methoxybenzene~~	~~100-66-3~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~pyridine, 2-ethyl-~~	~~100-71-0~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~N-nitrosopiperidine~~	~~100-75-4~~	~~0.00005~~	~~0.000005~~	~~0.00005~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 10/17/2012~~	~~—~~
~~2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolane-4-methanol~~	~~100-79-8~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~benzene, 1-ethenyl-3-methyl-~~	~~100-80-1~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~hexamethylenetetramine~~	~~100-97-0~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~guanidine, 1,2,3-triphenyl-~~	~~101-01-9~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~3-chlorodiphenylamine~~	~~101-17-7~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~hydroxydiphenylamine, 3-~~	~~101-18-8~~	~~0.01~~	~~0.01~~	~~—~~	~~UL action level JPRSC consensus date: 09/10/2014~~	~~—~~
~~triallyl cyanurate~~	~~101-37-1~~	~~0.05~~	~~0.05~~	~~—~~	~~UL action level JPRSC consensus date: 08/13/2014~~	~~—~~
~~urea, 1,1-dimethyl-3-phenyl-~~	~~101-42-8~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~phenylenediamine, n-phenyl-p-~~	~~101-54-2~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~4,4'-methylene bis (N,N'-dimethyl) aniline~~	~~101-61-1~~	~~0.008~~	~~0.0008~~	~~—~~	~~USEPA IRIS 10^{-5}/10^{-6} cancer risk levels. Verification date: 04/05/1989~~	~~—~~
~~diphenylamine, 4,4'-dioctyl-~~	~~101-67-7~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~methylene diphenyl diisocyanate~~	~~101-68-8~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~(isopropylamino)diphenylamine, 4-~~	~~101-72-4~~	~~0.01~~	~~0.01~~	~~—~~	~~UL action level JPRSC consensus date: 11/18/2015~~	~~—~~
~~4,4'-methylene dianiline~~	~~101-77-9~~	~~0.0008~~	~~0.00008~~	~~0.0008~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 04/22/2009~~	~~—~~
~~1,1'-methylene-bis-benzene~~	~~101-81-5~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~cyclohexanamine, N-cyclohexyl-~~	~~101-83-7~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~benzene, 1,1-oxybis-~~	~~101-84-8~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~ethylbenzene acetate~~	~~101-97-3~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~benzenemethanamine, n-methyl-n-(phenylmethyl)-~~	~~102-05-6~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~diphenyl guanidine, 1,3- (or n,n-)~~	~~102-06-7~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~urea, 1,3-diphenyl-~~	~~102-07-8~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~3,4-dichlorophenyl isocyanate~~	~~102-36-3~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~triallylamine~~	~~102-70-5~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~triethanolamine~~	~~102-71-6~~	~~3~~	~~0.3~~	~~20~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 10/10/2006~~	~~—~~
~~triacetin~~	~~102-76-1~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~benzothiazole, 2 (morpholinothio)-~~	~~102-77-2~~	~~0.01~~	~~0.01~~	~~—~~	~~UL action level JPRSC consensus date: 03/09/2016~~	~~—~~
~~1-butanamine,N,N-dibutyl-~~	~~102-82-9~~	~~0.01~~	~~0.01~~	~~—~~	~~WQA action level JPRSC consensus date: 08/13/2014~~	~~—~~
~~ethylhexyl acetate, 2-~~	~~103-09-3~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate~~	~~103-23-1~~	~~0.4~~	~~0.04~~	~~—~~	~~40 CFR §141.60, 40 CFR §141.61~~	~~—~~
~~azobenzene~~	~~103-33-3~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~—~~	~~USEPA IRIS 10^{-5}/10^{-6} cancer risk levels. Verification date: 02/03/1988~~	~~—~~
~~dibenzylamine~~	~~103-49-1~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~dibenzyl ether~~	~~103-50-4~~	~~0.4~~	~~0.04~~	~~5~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 10/16/2012~~	~~—~~
~~n-propylbenzene~~	~~103-65-1~~	~~0.2 (total)~~	~~0.02 (total)~~	~~1 (total)~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 10/27/2016~~	~~Detections shall be summed with chemicals under the High Flash Aromatic Naphtha (CAS# 64742-95-6) Class-Based Evaluation Level~~
~~aniline, N-ethyl-~~	~~103-69-5~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~formamide, n-phenyl-~~	~~103-70-8~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~phenyl isothiocyanate~~	~~103-72-0~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~benzylamine, N,N-dimethyl-~~	~~103-83-3~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~2,2'-p-phenylenedioxydiethanol~~	~~104-38-1~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~n-butylbenzene~~	~~104-51-8~~	~~0.2 (total)~~	~~0.02 (total)~~	~~1 (total)~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 10/27/2016~~	~~Detections shall be summed with chemicals under the High Flash Aromatic Naphtha (CAS# 64742-95-6) Class-Based Evaluation Level~~
~~propanal, 3-phenyl~~	~~104-53-0~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~cinnamaldehyde~~	~~104-55-2~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~dihydro-5-pentyl-2(3H)-furanone~~	~~104-61-0~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~ethane, 1,2-diphenoxy-~~	~~104-66-5~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~diethyleneglycol monophenyl ether~~	~~104-68-7~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~2-ethylhexanol~~	~~104-76-7~~	~~0.8~~	~~0.08~~	~~3~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 04/17/2008~~	~~—~~
~~benzaldehyde, 4-methyl-~~	~~104-87-0~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~propanoic acid, ethyl ester~~	~~105-37-3~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~acetal~~	~~105-57-7~~	~~0.01~~	~~0.01~~	~~0.01~~	~~NSF action level Issue date:~~	~~—~~
~~methyldiethanolamine, n-~~	~~105-59-9~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~caprolactam~~	~~105-60-2~~	~~4~~	~~0.4~~	~~—~~	~~Derived from the oral RfD on the USEPA IRIS database with a default 20% relative source contribution for drinking water. Verification date: 03/24/1988~~	~~—~~
~~2,4-dimethylphenol~~	~~105-67-9~~	~~0.1~~	~~0.01~~	~~—~~	~~Derived from the oral RfD on the USEPA IRIS database with a default 20% relative source contribution for drinking water. Verification date: 02/21/1990~~	~~—~~
~~dibutylmaleate~~	~~105-76-0~~	~~0.05~~	~~0.05~~	~~0.05~~	~~UL action level JPRSC consensus date: 04/17/2013~~	~~—~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~octadecanoic acid, 2-(2-hydroxyethoxy)ethyl ester~~	~~106-11-6~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~geraniol~~	~~106-24-1~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~1,4-dibromobenzene~~	~~106-37-6~~	~~0.07~~	~~0.007~~	~~–~~	~~Derived from the oral RfD on the USEPA IRIS database with a default 20% relative source contribution for drinking water. Agency Consensus Date: 05/15/1986~~	~~—~~
~~benzene, 1-bromo-4-methyl~~	~~106-38-7~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~bromophenol, 4-~~	~~106-41-2~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~p-xylene~~	~~106-42-3~~	~~10 (total)~~	~~1 (total)~~	~~—~~	~~40 CFR §141.60, 40 CFR §141.61~~	~~Detections shall be summed with the following chemicals: CAS# 95-47-6 and CAS# 108-38-3~~
~~4-chlorotoluene~~	~~106-43-4~~	~~0.1~~	~~0.01~~	~~—~~	~~Based on the oral RfD and lifetime drinking water health advisory in the USEPA 2011 Edition of the Drinking Water Standards and Health Advisories~~	~~—~~
~~p-cresol~~	~~106-44-5~~	~~0.4~~	~~0.04~~	~~6~~	~~WQA action level External peer review date: 05/05/2015~~	~~Detections shall be summed with the following chemicals: CAS# 108-39-4~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~dichlorobenzene p-~~	~~106-46-7~~	~~0.075~~	~~0.0075~~	~~—~~	~~40 CFR §141.60, 40 CFR §141.61~~	~~—~~
~~para-toluidine~~	~~106-49-0~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~benzenediamine, 1,4-~~	~~106-50-3~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~1-propanol, 2-(2-hydroxypropoxy)-isomer~~	~~106-62-7~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~dimethyl succinate~~	~~106-65-0~~	~~0.01~~	~~0.01~~	~~0.01~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 04/22/2009~~	~~—~~
~~hexanoic acid, methyl ester~~	~~106-70-7~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~decanedioic acid, dimethyl ester~~	~~106-79-6~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~1,2-epoxybutane~~	~~106-88-7~~	~~0.06~~	~~0.006~~	~~0.06~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 04/22/2009~~	~~—~~
~~epichlorohydrin~~	~~106-89-8~~	~~0.04~~	~~0.004~~	~~—~~	~~USEPA Drinking Water Health Advisory 10^{-5}/10^{-6} cancer risk levels Issue date: 1987~~	~~—~~
~~epichlorohydrin (as a monomer in drinking water treatment polymers)~~	~~106-89-8~~	~~TT (0.01% dosed at 10 ppm, or equivalent)~~	~~TT (0.01% dosed at 10 ppm, or equivalent)~~	~~—~~	~~40 CFR §141.111, 40 CFR §141.110~~	~~TT = treatment technique~~
~~ethylene dibromide (EDB)~~	~~106-93-4~~	~~0.00005~~	~~0.000005~~	~~—~~	~~40 CFR §141.60, 40 CFR §141.61~~	~~—~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~1,3-butadiene~~	~~106-99-0~~	~~0.1~~	~~0.01~~	~~—~~	~~UL action level JPRSC consensus date: 04/17/2013~~	~~—~~
~~acrolein~~	~~107-02-8~~	~~0.004~~	~~0.0004~~	~~—~~	~~Derived from the oral RfD on the USEPA IRIS database with a default 20% relative source contribution for drinking water. Agency consensus date: 05/16/2003~~	~~—~~
~~allyl chloride~~	~~107-05-1~~	~~0.3~~	~~0.03~~	~~—~~	~~WQA action level JPRSC consensus date: 01/13/2016~~	~~—~~
~~dichloroethane (1,2-)~~	~~107-06-2~~	~~0.005~~	~~0.0005~~	~~—~~	~~40 CFR §141.60, 40 CFR §141.61~~	~~—~~
~~acrylonitrile~~	~~107-13-1~~	~~0.0006~~	~~0.00006~~	~~—~~	~~USEPA IRIS 10^{-5}/10^{-6} cancer risk levels. verification date: 02/11/1987~~	~~—~~
~~ethylenediamine~~	~~107-15-3~~	~~10~~	~~2~~	~~40~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 04/06/2005~~	~~—~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~ethylene glycol~~	~~107-21-1~~	~~10~~	~~1~~	~~–~~	~~Derived from the oral RfD on the USEPA IRIS database with a default 20% relative source contribution for drinking water. verification date: 03/19/1987~~	~~—~~
~~2,4,4-trimethyl-2-pentylamine~~	~~107-45-9~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~tetradecamethylcycloheptasiloxane~~	~~107-50-6~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~butylacrylamine, tert-~~	~~107-58-4~~	~~0.01~~	~~0.01~~	~~—~~	~~NSF action level Issue date:~~	~~—~~
~~pentane, 2-methyl~~	~~107-83-5~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~butanoic acid~~	~~107-92-6~~	~~0.2~~	~~0.02~~	~~—~~	~~WQA action level JPRSC consensus date: 11/18/2015~~	~~—~~
~~butenoic acid, trans-2-~~	~~107-93-7~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~butanoic acid~~	~~107-96-2~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~propylene glycol monomethyl ether~~	~~107-98-2~~	~~0.05~~	~~0.05~~	~~—~~	~~NSF action level Issue date: 02/04/94~~	~~—~~
~~ethanol, 2-(dimethylamino)-~~	~~108-01-0~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~vinyl acetate~~	~~108-05-4~~	~~0.02~~	~~0.002~~	~~—~~	~~NSF action level Issue date: 05/03/91~~	~~—~~
~~1,3-dimethyl-n-butylamine~~	~~108-09-8~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~

~~**Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria**~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~methyl isobutyl ketone (MIBK)~~	~~108-10-1~~	~~7~~	~~0.7~~	~~100~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 10/06/2005~~	~~—~~
~~diisopropylamine~~	~~108-18-9~~	~~0.01~~	~~0.01~~	~~—~~	~~CSA action level JPRSC consensus date: 03/18/2017~~	~~—~~
~~acetic acid, 1-methylethyl ester~~	~~108-21-4~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~maleic anhydride~~	~~108-31-6~~	~~0.7~~	~~0.07~~	~~—~~	~~Derived from the oral RfD on the USEPA IRIS database with a default 20% relative source contribution for drinking water. Verification date: 03/24/1988~~	~~—~~
~~m-xylene~~	~~108-38-3~~	~~10 (total)~~	~~1 (total)~~	~~—~~	~~40 CFR §141.60, 40 CFR §141.61~~	~~Detections shall be summed with the following chemicals: CAS# 95-47-6 and CAS# 106-42-3~~
~~m-cresol~~	~~108-39-4~~	~~0.4~~	~~0.04~~	~~6~~	~~WQA action level External peer review date: 05/05/2015~~	~~Detections shall be summed with the following chemicals: CAS# 106-44-5~~
~~2-toluidine~~	~~108-44-1~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~m-phenylenediamine~~	~~108-45-2~~	~~0.04~~	~~0.004~~	~~—~~	~~Derived from the oral RfD on the USEPA IRIS database with a default 20% relative source contribution for drinking water. Verification date: 02/26/1986~~	~~—~~
~~pyridine, 2,4-dimethyl-~~	~~108-47-4~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~pyridine, 2,6-dimethyl-~~	~~108-48-5~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~trimethylbenzene, 1,3,5-~~	~~108-67-8~~	~~0.2 (total)~~	~~0.02 (total)~~	~~1 (total)~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 10/27/2016~~	~~Detections shall be summed with chemicals under the High Flash Aromatic Naphtha (CAS# 64742-95-6) Class-Based Evaluation Level~~
~~pyridine, 2,4,6-trimethyl-~~	~~108-75-8~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~melamine~~	~~108-78-1~~	~~3~~	~~0.3~~	~~3~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 04/14/1999~~	~~—~~
~~Bromobenzene~~	~~108-86-1~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~cyclohexane, methyl-~~	~~108-87-2~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~toluene~~	~~108-88-3~~	~~1~~	~~0.1~~	~~—~~	~~40 CFR §141.60, 40 CFR §141.61~~	~~—~~
~~pyridine, 4-methyl-~~	~~108-89-4~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~monochlorobenzene~~	~~108-90-7~~	~~0.1~~	~~0.01~~	~~—~~	~~40 CFR §141.60, 40 CFR §141.61~~	~~—~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~cyclohexylamine~~	~~108-91-8~~	~~1~~	~~0.1~~	~~—~~	~~Derived from the oral RfD on the USEPA IRIS database with a default 20% relative source contribution for drinking water. Verification date: 09/17/1987~~	~~—~~
~~cyclohexanol~~	~~108-93-0~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~cyclohexanone~~	~~108-94-1~~	~~30~~	~~3~~	~~40~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 04/26/2002~~	~~—~~
~~phenol~~	~~108-95-2~~	~~2~~	~~0.2~~	~~—~~	~~Derived from the oral RfD on the USEPA IRIS database with a default 20% relative source contribution for drinking water. Agency Consensus Date: 08/28/2002~~	~~—~~
~~pyridine, 3-methyl-~~	~~108-99-6~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~morpholine, methyl-~~	~~109-02-4~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~pyridine, 2-methyl-~~	~~109-06-8~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~pyrazine, 2-methyl-~~	~~109-08-0~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~triethyleneglycol dimethacrylate~~	~~109-16-0~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~tetraethyleneglycol dimethacrylate~~	~~109-17-1~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~n-butyl-n-butyrate~~	~~109-21-7~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~n-pentanoic acid~~	~~109-52-4~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~acetic acid, propyl ester~~	~~109-60-4~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~butanenitrile~~	~~109-74-0~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~3-hydroxypropane nitrile~~	~~109-78-4~~	~~0.01~~	~~0.01~~	~~—~~	~~NSF action level Issue date: 09/03/97~~	~~—~~
~~tetrahydrofuran~~	~~109-99-9~~	~~1~~	~~0.37~~	~~—~~	~~NSF action level Issue date: 01/26/96~~	~~—~~
~~dimethylhexane-2,5-diol, 2,5-~~	~~110-03-2~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~di-t-butyl peroxide~~	~~110-05-4~~	~~0.05~~	~~0.05~~	~~0.09~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 10/27/2016~~	~~—~~
~~methyl isoamyl ketone (MIAK)~~	~~110-12-3~~	~~0.06~~	~~0.006~~	~~0.8~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 04/25/2002~~	~~—~~
~~hexane-2,5-dione~~	~~110-13-4~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~butanedioic acid~~	~~110-15-6~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~maleic acid~~	~~110-16-7~~	~~0.7~~	~~0.07~~	~~4~~	~~NSF action level Issue date:~~	~~—~~
~~decanoic acid, methyl ester~~	~~110-42-9~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~hexane~~	~~110-54-3~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~pentane, 1-amino~~	~~110-58-7~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~pentanenitrile~~	~~110-59-8~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~1,4-diaminobutane~~	~~110-60-1~~	~~2~~	~~0.2~~	~~9~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 10/21/2015~~	~~—~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~1,4-butandiol~~	~~110-63-4~~	~~0.6~~	~~0.06~~	~~1~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 04/18/2017~~	~~—~~
~~cyclohexene~~	~~110-83-8~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~pyridine~~	~~110-86-1~~	~~0.007~~	~~0.0007~~	~~—~~	~~Derived from the oral RfD on the USEPA IRIS database with a default 20% relative source contribution for drinking water. Verification date: 08/13/1987~~	~~—~~
~~1,3,5-trioxane~~	~~110-88-3~~	~~0.7~~	~~0.07~~	~~3~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 04/20/04~~	~~—~~
~~piperidine~~	~~110-89-4~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~squalene~~	~~111-02-4~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~palmitic acid, n-butyl ester~~	~~111-06-8~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~octanoate, methyl-~~	~~111-11-5~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~heptanoic acid, n-~~	~~111-14-8~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate~~	~~111-15-9~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~tetramethyl hexanediamine~~	~~111-18-2~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~sebacic acid~~	~~111-20-6~~	~~200~~	~~20~~	~~200~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date:10/21/2015~~	~~—~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~1-hexanol~~	~~111-27-3~~	~~2~~	~~0.2~~	~~30~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date:05/05/2015~~	~~—~~
~~gutaraldehyde~~	~~111-30-8~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~butyl isocyanate, n-~~	~~111-36-4~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~diethylenetriamine~~	~~111-40-0~~	~~0.3~~	~~0.03~~	~~1~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 09/20/2011~~	~~—~~
~~diethanolamine~~	~~111-42-2~~	~~0.1~~	~~0.01~~	~~0.5~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 04/17/2007~~	~~—~~
~~bis(chloroethyl)ether~~	~~111-44-4~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.00003~~	~~—~~	~~USEPA IRIS 10^{-5}/10^{-6} cancer risk levels. Verification date: 07/23/1986~~	~~—~~
~~ethyl octadecanoate~~	~~111-61-5~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~heptyl aldehyde, n-~~	~~111-71-7~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~ethylene glycol monobutyl ether~~	~~111-76-2~~	~~4~~	~~0.4~~	~~—~~	~~Derived from the oral RfD on the USEPA IRIS database with a default 20% relative source contribution for drinking water. Agency Consensus Date: 11/16/1999~~	~~—~~
~~methyl laurate~~	~~111-82-0~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~ethanol, 2-(2-ethoxyethoxy)-~~	~~111-90-0~~	~~1~~	~~0.1~~	~~—~~	~~WQA action level JPRSC consensus date: 11/18/2015~~	~~—~~
~~dibutylamine~~	~~111-92-2~~	~~0.01~~	~~0.01~~	~~—~~	~~NSF action level Issue date: 08/19/95~~	~~—~~
~~propanenitrile, 3,3'-thiobis-~~	~~111-97-7~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~nonanoic acid, n-~~	~~112-05-0~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~butylglycol acetate~~	~~112-07-2~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~2-undecanone~~	~~112-12-9~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~2-(2-ethoxyethoxy) ethyl acetate~~	~~112-15-2~~	~~0.4~~	~~0.04~~	~~8~~	~~WQA action level External peer review date: 04/23/2014~~	~~—~~
~~dodecylamine, N,N-dimethyl-~~	~~112-18-5~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~2-(hexyloxy)ethanol~~	~~112-25-4~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~formic acid, octyl ester~~	~~112-32-4~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~diethylene glycol mono-n-butyl ether~~	~~112-34-5~~	~~0.6~~	~~0.06~~	~~8~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 10/05/2010~~	~~—~~
~~undecanoic acid~~	~~112-37-8~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~methyl palmitate~~	~~112-39-0~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~dodecanol~~	~~112-53-8~~	~~0.05~~	~~0.05~~	~~0.9~~	~~WQA action level External peer review date: 05/10/2016~~	~~—~~
~~dodecanal~~	~~112-54-9~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~1-dodecanethiol~~	~~112-55-0~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~methyl stearate~~	~~112-61-8~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~octadecenoic acid, 9(Z)-, methyl ester~~	~~112-62-9~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~1-tridecanol~~	~~112-70-9~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~docosenamide (erucamide)~~	~~112-84-5~~	~~0.2~~	~~0.02~~	~~—~~	~~IAPMO action level JPRSC consensus date: 10/06/2016~~	~~—~~
~~octadecene, 1-~~	~~112-88-9~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~oleanitrile~~	~~112-91-4~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~icosane~~	~~112-95-8~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~dothiepin~~	~~113-53-1~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~propene~~	~~115-07-1~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~isobutylene~~	~~115-11-7~~	~~0.4~~	~~0.04~~	~~0.6~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 10/30/2013~~	~~—~~
~~2-methyl-3-buten-2-ol~~	~~115-18-4~~	~~0.05 (total)~~	~~0.05 (total)~~	~~0.05 (total)~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 05/10/2011~~	~~Detections shall be summed with the following chemicals: CAS# 763-32-6~~
~~3-hydroxy-3-methyl-2-butanone~~	~~115-22-0~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~propanediol, 2-ethyl-2-butyl-1,3-~~	~~115-84-4~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~triphenylphosphate~~	~~115-86-6~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~aldicarb~~	~~116-06-3~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~—~~	~~40 CFR §141.60, 40 CFR §141.61~~	~~Total combined detections of CAS# 116-06-3, CAS# 1646-87-3 and CAS# 1646-88-4 shall not exceed~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
						~~0.007 mg/L (TAC) or 0.0007 (SPAC)~~
~~hexafluoropropene~~	~~116-15-4~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (PAE)~~	~~117-81-7~~	~~0.006~~	~~0.0006~~	~~—~~	~~40 CFR §141.60, 40 CFR §141.61~~	~~—~~
~~n-ethyl-1-naphthalenamide~~	~~118-44-5~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~1,3-dichloro-5,5-dimethylhydantoin~~	~~118-52-5~~	~~40~~	~~7~~	~~—~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 05/05/2010~~	~~—~~
~~hydroxymethylpyrone~~	~~118-71-8~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~hexachlorobenzene~~	~~118-74-1~~	~~0.001~~	~~0.0001~~	~~—~~	~~40 CFR §141.60, 40 CFR §141.61~~	~~—~~
~~benzoic acid, o-methyl-~~	~~118-90-1~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~2'-hydroxyacetophenone~~	~~118-93-4~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~2,4,6-trinitrotoluene~~	~~118-96-7~~	~~0.01~~	~~0.001~~	~~—~~	~~USEPA IRIS 10^{-5}/10^{-6} cancer risk levels. Verification date: 09/22/1988~~	~~—~~
~~methyl salicylate~~	~~119-36-8~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~methylene bis(4-methyl-6-tertbutyl-phenol), 2,2'~~	~~119-47-1~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~benzophenone~~	~~119-61-9~~	~~0.3~~	~~0.03~~	~~2~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 09/21/2011~~	~~—~~
~~anthracene~~	~~120-12-7~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~ethylparaben~~	~~120-47-8~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~diethylene glycol dibenzoate~~	~~120-55-8~~	~~2~~	~~0.2~~	~~8~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 05/05/2015~~	~~—~~
~~dimethyl terephthalate~~	~~120-61-6~~	~~3~~	~~0.3~~	~~3~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 04/23/2009~~	~~—~~
~~benzothiazole, 2-methyl-~~	~~120-75-2~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~trichlorobenzene (1,2,4-)~~	~~120-82-1~~	~~0.07~~	~~0.007~~	~~—~~	~~40 CFR §141.60, 40 CFR §141.61~~	~~—~~
~~dichlorophenol, 2,4-~~	~~120-83-2~~	~~0.05~~	~~0.005~~	~~0.08~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 04/22/2014~~	~~—~~
~~cyclopentanone~~	~~120-92-3~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~2,4-dinitrotoluene~~	~~121-14-2~~	~~0.0005 (total)~~	~~0.00005 (total)~~	~~—~~	~~USEPA IRIS 10^{-5}/10^{-6} cancer risk levels. Verification date: 05/03/1989~~	~~Detections shall be summed with the following chemicals: CAS# 606-20-2~~
~~benzaldehyde, 4-hydroxy-3-methoxy- (Vanillin)~~	~~121-33-5~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~triethylamine~~	~~121-44-8~~	~~0.1~~	~~0.01~~	~~3~~	~~WQA action level JPRSC consensus date: 09/16/2015~~	~~—~~
~~3-hydroxyacetophenone~~	~~121-71-1~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~malathion~~	~~121-75-5~~	~~0.19~~	~~0.019~~	~~—~~	~~Health Canada MAC Issue date: 02/86~~	~~—~~
~~isophthalic acid~~	~~121-91-5~~	~~0.01~~	~~0.01~~	~~—~~	~~NSF action level Issue date: 12/18/95~~	~~—~~
~~acetophenone, 4-methyl~~	~~122-00-9~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~triisopropanolamine~~	~~122-20-3~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~simazine~~	~~122-34-9~~	~~0.004~~	~~0.0004~~	~~—~~	~~40 CFR §141.60, 40 CFR §141.61~~	~~—~~
~~diphenylamine, 4-hydroxy-~~	~~122-37-2~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~diphenylamine~~	~~122-39-4~~	~~0.2~~	~~0.02~~	~~—~~	~~Derived from the oral RfD on the USEPA IRIS database with a default 20% relative source contribution for drinking water. Verification date: 07/22/1986~~	~~—~~
~~phenyl glycidyl ether~~	~~122-60-1~~	~~0.006~~	~~0.0006~~	~~0.1~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 10/03/2002~~	~~—~~
~~sebacate, bis(2-ethylhexyl)-~~	~~122-62-3~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~1,2-diphenylhydrazine~~	~~122-66-7~~	~~0.0005~~	~~0.00005~~	~~–~~	~~USEPA IRIS 10^{-5}/10^{-6} cancer risk levels. Verification date: 10/29/1986~~	~~—~~
~~benzeneacetaldehyde~~	~~122-78-1~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~ethanol, 2-phenoxy-~~	~~122-99-6~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~hexanal, 2-ethyl-~~	~~123-05-7~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~4-methoxy-benzaldehyde~~	~~123-11-5~~	~~6~~	~~0.6~~	~~30~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 09/20/2011~~	~~—~~
~~succinic acid, diethyl ester~~	~~123-25-1~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~hydroquinone~~	~~123-31-9~~	~~2~~	~~0.2~~	~~4~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 04/18/2013~~	~~—~~
~~diacetone alcohol~~	~~123-42-2~~	~~3~~	~~0.3~~	~~10~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 05/10/2011~~	~~—~~
~~acetone, acetyl~~	~~123-54-6~~	~~0.1~~	~~0.01~~	~~0.6~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 10/20/2015~~	~~—~~
~~trioxane, 1,3,5-trimethyl-~~	~~123-63-7~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~pyrrolidine~~	~~123-75-1~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~n-butyl acetate~~	~~123-86-4~~	~~1~~	~~0.1~~	~~20~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 04/25/2002~~	~~—~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~1,4-dioxane~~	~~123-91-1~~	~~0.03~~	~~0.003~~	~~–~~	~~USEPA IRIS 10^{-5}/10^{-6} cancer risk levels Verification date: 02/03/1988~~	~~—~~
~~stearic acid, butyl ester~~	~~123-95-5~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~adipic acid~~	~~124-04-9~~	~~30~~	~~3~~	~~100~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 04/06/2005~~	~~—~~
~~hexamethylene-diamine~~	~~124-09-4~~	~~10~~	~~1~~	~~20~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 04/06/2006~~	~~—~~
~~octanal~~	~~124-13-0~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~butyl carbitol acetate~~	~~124-17-4~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~nonanal~~	~~124-19-6~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~dodecanamine, 1-~~	~~124-22-1~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~tetradecanal~~	~~124-25-4~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~octadecanamide~~	~~124-26-5~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~dimethylamine~~	~~124-40-3~~	~~1.2~~	~~0.12~~	~~—~~	~~NSF action level Issue date: 11/06/98~~	~~—~~
~~chlorodibromomethane~~	~~124-48-1~~	~~0.080 (total)~~	~~0.008 (total)~~	~~—~~	~~40 CFR §141.64~~	~~Detections shall be summed with the following chemicals: CAS# 75-25-2, CAS# 75-25-4, and CAS# 67-66-3~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]~~	~~Additional information~~
~~2-amino-2-methylpropanol~~	~~124-68-5~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~tetramethylene sulfone~~	~~126-33-0~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~1,3-propanediol,2,2-dimethyl~~	~~126-60-7~~	~~0.01~~	~~0.01~~	~~—~~	~~UL action level JPRSC consensus date: 01/11/2017~~	~~—~~
~~tributyl phosphate~~	~~126-73-8~~	~~0.2 (total)~~	~~0.02 (total)~~	~~0.3 (total)~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 10/10/2006~~	~~Detections shall be summed with the following chemicals: CAS# 75-25-2 and CAS# 513-08-6~~
~~tetramethyldec-5-yne-4,7-diol, 2,4,7,9-~~	~~126-86-3~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~tetrachloroethylene~~	~~127-18-4~~	~~0.005~~	~~0.0005~~	~~—~~	~~40 CFR §141.60, 40 CFR §141.61~~	~~—~~
~~N,N-dimethyl-acetamide~~	~~127-19-5~~	~~2~~	~~0.2~~	~~2~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 10/05/2010~~	~~—~~
~~diphenyl sulfone~~	~~127-63-9~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~2,6-di-t-butyl-4-methyl phenol~~	~~128-39-2~~	~~0.05~~	~~0.05~~	~~0.05~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 10/17/2012~~	~~—~~
~~pyrene~~	~~129-00-0~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]~~	~~Additional information~~
~~dimethyl phthalate~~	~~131-11-3~~	~~0.05~~	~~0.05~~	~~0.05~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 10/21/2014~~	~~—~~
~~dihydroxybenzophenone~~	~~131-56-6~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~captan~~	~~133-06-2~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~methyl anthranilate~~	~~134-20-3~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~diphenylethanedione, 1,2-~~	~~134-81-6~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~benzaldehyde, 3,5-dimethoxy-4-hydroxy-~~	~~134-96-3~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~diethylbenzene, 1,2-~~	~~135-01-3~~	~~0.2 (total)~~	~~0.02 (total)~~	~~1 (total)~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 10/27/2016~~	~~Detections shall be summed with chemicals under the High Flash Aromatic Naphtha (CAS# 64742-95-6) Class-Based Evaluation Level~~
~~naphthylenamine, N-phenyl-2-~~	~~135-88-6~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~phenylbutane, 2-~~	~~135-98-8~~	~~0.2 (total)~~	~~0.02 (total)~~	~~1 (total)~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 10/27/2016~~	~~Detections shall be summed with chemicals under the High Flash Aromatic Naphtha (CAS# 64742-95-6) Class-Based Evaluation Level~~
~~dimethyl-p-benzoquinone, 2,5-~~	~~137-18-8~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~acetamide, 2-(diethylamino)-N-(2,6-dimethylphenyl)-~~	~~137-58-6~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~2-hydroxy-propanoic acid, butyl ester~~	~~138-22-7~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~myristyl dimethylbenzyl ammonium chloride~~	~~139-08-2~~	~~3 (total)~~	~~0.3 (total)~~	~~5 (total)~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 10/21/2014~~	~~Detections shall be summed with the following chemicals: CAS# 8001-54-5, CAS# 53516-76-0, CAS# 61789-71-7, CAS# 63449-41-2, CAS# 68391-01-5, CAS# 68424-85-1 and CAS# 85409-22-9~~
~~nitrilotriacetic acid~~	~~139-13-9~~	~~0.4~~	~~0.04~~	~~—~~	~~Health Canada MAC Issue date: 01/90~~	~~—~~
~~diphenyl sulfide~~	~~139-66-2~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~benzyl acetate~~	~~140-11-4~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~piperazine, 1-(2-aminoethyl)-~~	~~140-31-8~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~ethyl acrylate~~	~~140-88-5~~	~~0.01~~	~~0.001~~	~~—~~	~~NSF action level Issue date: 01/28/1992~~	~~—~~
~~furaric acid, bis(2-ethylhexyl) ester~~	~~141-02-6~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~bis(2-(2-butoxyethoxy)ethyl) adipate~~	~~141-17-3~~	~~0.6~~	~~0.06~~	~~8~~	~~NSF action level JPRSC consensus date: 10/29/2013~~	~~—~~
~~bis(2-butoxyethyl) adipate~~	~~141-18-4~~	~~0.7~~	~~0.07~~	~~0.7~~	~~NSF action level JPRSC consensus date: 10/29/2013~~	~~—~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~butyl acrylate~~	~~141-32-2~~	~~0.01~~	~~0.01~~	~~—~~	~~NSF action level Issue date: 12/13/1995~~	~~—~~
~~ethanolamine~~	~~141-43-5~~	~~0.3~~	~~0.03~~	~~4~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 04/17/2007~~	~~—~~
~~diethylbenzene, 1,3-~~	~~141-93-5~~	~~0.2 (total)~~	~~0.02 (total)~~	~~1 (total)~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 10/27/2016~~	~~Detections shall be summed with chemicals under the High Flash Aromatic Naphtha (CAS# 64742-95-6) Class-Based Evaluation Level~~
~~ethyl acetoacetate~~	~~141-97-9~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~glyceryl monolaurate~~	~~142-18-7~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~hexyne-2,5-diol, 2,5-dimethyl-3-~~	~~142-30-3~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~hexanoic acid, n-~~	~~142-62-1~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~oleate, n-butyl-~~	~~142-77-8~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~methacrylate, lauryl-~~	~~142-90-5~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~palmitate, isopropyl-~~	~~142-91-6~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~n-dodecanoic acid~~	~~143-07-7~~	~~0.5~~	~~0.5~~	~~—~~	~~NSF action level JPRSC consensus date: 10/29/2013~~	~~—~~
~~ethanol, 2-(2-(2-butoxyethoxy)ethoxy)-~~	~~143-22-6~~	~~0.05~~	~~0.05~~	~~—~~	~~WQA action level JPRSC consensus date: 05/18/2016~~	~~—~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~tetraethylene glycol dimethyl ether~~	~~143-24-8~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~pentanediol, 2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-~~	~~144-19-4~~	~~0.4 (total)~~	~~0.04 (total)~~	~~5 (total)~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 05/10/2011~~	~~Detections shall be summed with the following chemicals: CAS# 77-68-9, CAS# 6846-50-0, CAS# 25265-77-4, CAS# 74367-33-2 and CAS# 74367-34-3~~
~~endothall~~	~~145-73-3~~	~~0.1~~	~~0.01~~	~~—~~	~~40 CFR §141.60, 40 CFR §141.61~~	~~—~~
~~sodium diethyldithiocarbamate~~	~~148-18-5~~	~~0.2~~	~~0.02~~	~~—~~	~~Derived from the oral RfD on the USEPA IRIS database with a default 20% relative source contribution for drinking water. Verification date: 10/09/1985~~	~~—~~
~~vanillin, o-~~	~~148-53-8~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~thiabendazole~~	~~148-79-8~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~2-mercaptobenzothiazole~~	~~149-30-4~~	~~0.02~~	~~0.002~~	~~0.02~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 10/21/2014~~	~~—~~
~~2-ethylhexanoic acid~~	~~149-57-5~~	~~0.7~~	~~0.7~~	~~10~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 04/06/2005~~	~~—~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~sodium dodecyl sulfate~~	~~151-21-3~~		~~0.01~~	~~—~~	~~NSF action level Issue date:~~	~~—~~
~~dichloroethylene (cis-1,2-)~~	~~156-59-2~~	~~0.07~~	~~0.007~~	~~—~~	~~40 CFR §141.60, 40 CFR §141.61~~	~~—~~
~~dichloroethylene (trans-1,2)~~	~~156-60-5~~	~~0.1~~	~~0.01~~	~~—~~	~~40 CFR §141.60, 40 CFR §141.61~~	~~—~~
~~1,4-dioxaspiro(4,5)decane~~	~~177-10-6~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~benzo(b)fluoranthene~~	~~205-99-2~~	~~0.0002~~	~~0.00002~~	~~—~~	~~WQA action level JPRSC consensus date: 03/09/2016~~	~~—~~
~~fluoranthene~~	~~206-44-0~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~acenaphthylene~~	~~208-96-8~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~benzo(b)naphtha(2,1-d)furan~~	~~239-30-5~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~5H-indeno(1,2-b)pyridine~~	~~244-99-5~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~acridine~~	~~260-94-6~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~benzotropilidene, 3,4-~~	~~264-09-5~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~1,2-benzisothiazole~~	~~272-16-2~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~triethylene diamine~~	~~280-57-9~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~cyclohexene oxide~~	~~286-20-4~~	~~0.01~~	~~0.01~~	~~0.01~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 10/30/2013~~	~~—~~
~~trithiane~~	~~291-21-4~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~cycloheptane~~	~~291-64-5~~	~~0.2~~	~~0.02~~	~~—~~	~~WQA action level JPRSC consensus date: 01/13/2016~~	~~—~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~cyclododecane~~	~~294-62-2~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~1,6,11-trioxacyclopentadecane~~	~~295-63-6~~	~~3 (total)~~	~~0.4 (total)~~	~~3 (total)~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 10/04/2002~~	~~Detections shall be summed with the following chemicals: CAS# 17043-02-6, CAS# 56890-57-4, and CAS# 64001-05-4~~
~~cyclohexadecane~~	~~295-65-8~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~phorate~~	~~298-02-2~~	~~0.002~~	~~0.0002~~	~~—~~	~~Health Canada MAC Issue date: 02/86~~	~~—~~
~~benzene, 2-propenyl-~~	~~300-57-2~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~amphetamine~~	~~300-62-9~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~octadecenamide~~	~~301-02-0~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~hydrazine~~	~~302-01-2~~	~~0.0001 (total)~~	~~0.00001 (total)~~	~~—~~	~~USEPA IRIS 10^{-5}/10^{-6} cancer risk levels. Verification date: 06/03/1987~~	~~Detections shall be summed with the following chemicals: CAS# 10034-93-2~~
~~chloral hydrate~~	~~302-17-0~~	~~0.7~~	~~0.07~~	~~—~~	~~Derived from the oral RfD on the USEPA IRIS database with a default 20% relative source contribution for drinking water. Agency Consensus Date: 11/16/1999~~	~~—~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~aldrin~~	~~309-00-2~~	~~0.0007 (total)~~	~~0.00007 (total)~~	~~—~~	~~Health Canada MAC Issue date: 10/94~~	~~Detections shall be summed with the following chemicals: CAS# 60-57-1~~
~~tacrine~~	~~321-64-2~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~diuron~~	~~330-54-1~~	~~0.15~~	~~0.015~~	~~—~~	~~Health Canada MAC Issue date: 03/87~~	~~—~~
~~potassium thiocyanate~~	~~333-20-0~~	~~0.2 (total as SCN)~~	~~0.02 (total as SCN)~~	~~0.9 (total as SCN)~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 09/03/2003~~	~~Detections shall be summed with the following chemicals: CAS# 540-72-7 and CAS# 1762-95-4~~
~~diazinon~~	~~333-41-5~~	~~0.02~~	~~0.002~~	~~—~~	~~Health Canada MAC Issue date: 02/86~~	~~—~~
~~n-decanoic acid~~	~~334-48-5~~	~~0.5~~	~~0.5~~	~~—~~	~~NSF action level JPRSC consensus date: 10/29/2013~~	~~—~~
~~perfluorooctanoic acid~~	~~335-67-1~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~benzene, 1-chloro-2-fluoro-~~	~~348-51-6~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~1,1,2,3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,7-tetradecafluoro-1-heptene~~	~~355-63-5~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~acetic acid, 2-cyano-~~	~~372-09-8~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~silane, fluorotrimethyl-~~	~~420-56-4~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~piperidine, 2-propyl-~~	~~458-88-8~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~cyanoguanidine~~	~~461-58-5~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~carbonyl sulfide~~	~~463-58-1~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~hemanthamine~~	~~466-75-1~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~p-menthan-4-ol~~	~~470-65-5~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~pinanol~~	~~473-54-1~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~alpha-cadinol~~	~~481-34-5~~	~~0.01~~	~~0.01~~	~~—~~	~~WQA action level JPRSC consensus date: 08/13/2014~~	~~—~~
~~ethyl hydroxyphthalide~~	~~485-26-7~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~fluorenone~~	~~486-25-9~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~benzaldehyde, 2,4,6-trimethyl-~~	~~487-68-3~~	~~0.05 (total)~~	~~0.05 (total)~~	~~0.05 (total)~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 10/30/2013~~	~~Detections shall be summed with the following chemicals: CAS# 5779-72-6~~
~~phenol, 2,6-di-t-butyl-4-methoxy-~~	~~489-01-0~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~cyanostyrene, a~~	~~495-10-3~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~diphenyl butanedione~~	~~495-71-6~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~indene, 2,3-dihydro- also (2,3-dihydro-1H-)~~	~~496-11-7~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~dihydrobenzofuran, 2,3-~~	~~496-16-2~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~4'-hydroxy-3'-methoxyacetophenone~~	~~498-02-2~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~L-cysteic acid~~	~~498-40-8~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~2-methyl-5-(1-methylethyl)-phenol~~	~~499-75-2~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~phenol, 4-(2-propenyl)-~~	~~501-92-8~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~caprolactone~~	~~502-44-3~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~hexadecanoic acid, 2-hydroxy-1,3-propanediyl ester~~	~~502-52-3~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~isocrotonic acid~~	~~503-64-0~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~phorone~~	~~504-20-1~~	~~0.01~~	~~0.01~~	~~—~~	~~UL action level JPRSC consensus date: 03/09/2016~~	~~—~~
~~tetrahydropyridine, 2,3,4,5-~~	~~505-18-0~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~1,4-dithiane~~	~~505-29-3~~	~~0.07~~	~~0.007~~	~~—~~	~~Derived from the oral RfD on the USEPA IRIS database with a default 20% relative source contribution for drinking water. Verification date: 06/24/1992~~	~~—~~
~~1-tetracosanol~~	~~506-51-4~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~butene, 2,3-dichloro-2-methyl-~~	~~507-45-9~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~borneol~~	~~507-70-0~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~chlorobenzilate~~	~~510-15-6~~	~~0.1~~	~~0.01~~	~~—~~	~~Derived from the oral RfD on the USEPA IRIS database with a default 20% relative source contribution for drinking water. Verification date: 05/17/1989~~	~~—~~
~~fenchyl alcohol, alpha-~~	~~512-13-0~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~tripropyl phosphate~~	~~513-08-6~~	~~0.2 (total)~~	~~0.02 (total)~~	~~0.3 (total)~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 10/10/2006~~	~~Detections shall be summed with the following chemicals: CAS# 75-25-2 and CAS# 126-73-8~~
~~ferruginol~~	~~514-62-5~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~benzoquinone, 2,6-dimethyl-1,4-~~	~~517-61-7~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~dehydroacetic acid~~	~~520-45-6~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~dihydromethoxymethyl oxopyridinecarbonitrile~~	~~524-40-3~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~trimethylbenzene, 1,2,3-~~	~~526-73-8~~	~~0.2 (total)~~	~~0.02 (total)~~	~~1 (total)~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 10/27/2016~~	~~Detections shall be summed with chemicals under the High Flash Aromatic Naphtha (CAS# 64742-95-6) Class-Based Evaluation Level~~
~~tetramethylbenzene, 1,2,3,5-~~	~~527-53-7~~	~~0.2 (total)~~	~~0.02 (total)~~	~~1 (total)~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 10/27/2016~~	~~Detections shall be summed with chemicals under the High Flash Aromatic Naphtha (CAS# 64742-95-6) Class-Based Evaluation Level~~
~~benzene, 1-methyl-2-(1-methylethyl)-~~	~~527-84-4~~	~~0.2 (total)~~	~~0.02 (total)~~	~~1 (total)~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 10/27/2016~~	~~Detections shall be summed with chemicals under the High Flash Aromatic Naphtha (CAS# 64742-~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
						95-6) Class-Based Evaluation Level
benzenetricarboxylic acid, 1,2,4-	528-44-9	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
benzaldehyde, 2-methyl-	529-20-4	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
cyclohexanone, 2-hydroxy	533-60-8	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
2-methylfuran	534-22-5	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
benzenemethanol, 4-(1-methylethyl)-	536-60-7	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
isobutylbenzene	538-93-2	0.2 (total)	0.02 (total)	1 (total)	NSF action level External peer review date: 10/27/2016	Detections shall be summed with chemicals under the High Flash Aromatic Naphtha (CAS# 64742-95-6) Class-Based Evaluation Level
benzyl ethyl ether	539-30-0	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
sodium thiocyanate	540-72-7	0.2 (total as SCN)	0.02 (total as SCN)	0.9 (total as SCN)	NSF action level External peer review date: 09/03/2003	Detections shall be summed with the following chemicals: CAS# 333-20-0 and CAS# 1762-95-4
isooctane	540-84-1	0.05	0.05	1	WQA action level External peer review date: 10/20/2015	—
t-butyl acetate	540-88-5	0.6	0.06	2	NSF action level External peer review date: 04/17/2007	—

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~dodecamethylcyclohexasiloxane~~	~~540-97-6~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~decamethylcyclopentasiloxane~~	~~541-02-6~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~butanamide~~	~~541-35-5~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~dichlorobenzene m-~~	~~541-73-1~~	~~0.6~~	~~0.06~~	~~—~~	~~40 CFR §141.60, 40 CFR §141.61~~	~~see o-dichlorobenzene (CAS# 95-50-1)~~
~~2H-pyran-2-one, tetrahydro-~~	~~542-28-9~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~bis(chloromethyl)ether~~	~~542-88-1~~	~~0.000002~~	~~0.0000002~~	~~—~~	~~USEPA IRIS 10^{-5}/10^{-6} cancer risk levels. Verification date: 05/04/1988~~	~~—~~
~~octodrine~~	~~543-82-8~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~tetradecanoic acid~~	~~544-63-8~~	~~0.5~~	~~0.5~~	~~—~~	~~NSF action level JPRSC consensus date: 8/13/2014~~	~~—~~
~~pinocampheol (also pinocamphone)~~	~~547-60-4~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~tropic acid~~	~~552-63-6~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~3-methyl-2-buten-1-ol~~	~~556-82-1~~	~~0.5~~	~~0.05~~	~~2~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 05/10/2011~~	~~—~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~nitroguanidine~~	~~556-88-7~~	~~0.7~~	~~0.07~~	~~—~~	~~Derived from the oral RfD on the USEPA IRIS database with a default 20% relative source contribution for drinking water. Verification date: 05/17/1989~~	~~—~~
~~allyl ether~~	~~557-40-4~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~vinyl alcohol~~	~~557-75-5~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~1,1-dichloropropene~~	~~563-58-6~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~isobutyramide~~	~~563-83-7~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~naphthalene, 1,8-dimethyl-~~	~~569-41-5~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~naphthalene, 1,4-dimethyl-~~	~~571-58-4~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~naphthalene, 1,5-dimethyl-~~	~~571-61-9~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~naphthalene, 1,2-dimethyl-~~	~~573-98-8~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~naphthalene, 1,7-dimethyl-~~	~~575-37-1~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~naphthalene, 1,3-dimethyl-~~	~~575-41-7~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~2,6-dimethylphenol~~	~~576-26-1~~	~~0.004~~	~~0.0004~~	~~—~~	~~Derived from the oral RfD on the USEPA IRIS database with an default 20% relative source contribution for drinking water. verification date: 01/22/1986~~	~~—~~
~~acetophenone, 2'-methyl-~~	~~577-16-2~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~aniline, 2-ethyl-~~	~~578-54-1~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~aniline, 2,6-diethyl-~~	~~579-66-8~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~naphthalene, 2,3-dimethyl-~~	~~581-40-8~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~naphthalene, 2,6-dimethyl-~~	~~581-42-0~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~naphthalene, 2,7-dimethy-l~~	~~582-16-1~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~acetophenone, alpha-hydroxy-~~	~~582-24-1~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~pentanedione, 1-phenyl-1,4-~~	~~583-05-1~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~pyridine, 3,4-dimethyl-~~	~~583-58-4~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~pyridine, 2,3-dimethyl-~~	~~583-61-9~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~acetophenone, 3'-methyl-~~	~~585-74-0~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~aniline, 3-ethyl-~~	~~587-02-0~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~lanthanum carbonate~~	~~587-26-8~~	~~4~~	~~0.4~~	~~4~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 10/29/2009~~	~~—~~
~~benzaldehyde azine~~	~~588-68-1~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~aniline, 4-ethyl-~~	~~589-16-2~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~pyridine, 2,5-dimethyl-~~	~~589-93-5~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~bromophenol, 3-~~	~~591-20-8~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~pyridine, 3,5-dimethyl-~~	~~591-22-0~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~cyclohexanol, 3-methyl-~~	~~591-23-1~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~hexane, 2,5-dimethyl-~~	~~592-13-2~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~hexamethylene oxide~~	~~592-90-5~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~octadecane, n-~~	~~593-45-3~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~heptacosane~~	~~593-49-7~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~chloroiodomethane~~	~~593-71-5~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~2,3-dibromo-2-methylbutane~~	~~594-51-4~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~manool~~	~~596-85-0~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~propanal, 2,2-dimethyl-3-hydroxy-~~	~~597-31-9~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~triethylsilanol~~	~~597-52-4~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~acetamide, 2,2-dibromo-~~	~~598-70-9~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~phenol, p-(alpha, alpha-dimethylbenzyl)-~~	~~599-64-4~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~sulfonylbis(4-methyl)-benzene, 1,'~~	~~599-66-6~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~triphenyl stibine~~	~~603-36-1~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~2,6-dinitrotoluene~~	~~606-20-2~~	~~0.0005 (total)~~	~~0.00005 (total)~~	~~—~~	~~USEPA IRIS 10^{-5}/10^{-6} cancer risk levels. Verification date: 05/03/1989~~	~~Detections shall be summed with the following chemicals: CAS# 121-14-2~~
~~1-(phenylmethoxy)-naphthalene~~	~~607-58-9~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~2,6-dichloro-1,4-benzenediamine~~	~~609-20-1~~	~~0.02~~	~~0.002~~	~~0.02~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 04/22/2009~~	~~—~~
~~n,n-dimethyl-o-toluidine~~	~~609-72-3~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~2-ethyltoluene~~	~~611-14-3~~	~~0.2 (total)~~	~~0.02 (total)~~	~~1 (total)~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 10/27/2016~~	~~Detections shall be summed with chemicals under the High Flash Aromatic Naphtha (CAS# 64742-95-6) Class-Based Evaluation Level~~
~~benzene, 1-ethenyl-2-methyl-~~	~~611-15-4~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~9,10-dihydroanthracene~~	~~613-31-0~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~toluidine, N,N-diethyl-p-~~	~~613-48-9~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~1,2-benzenediacetonitrile~~	~~613-73-0~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~1-isocyanto-2-methylbenzene~~	~~614-68-6~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~benzothiazole, 2-(methylmercapto)-~~	~~615-22-5~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~1,2,4-tribromobenzene~~	~~615-54-3~~	~~0.04~~	~~0.004~~	~~—~~	~~Derived from the oral RfD on the USEPA IRIS database with a default 20% relative source contribution for drinking water. Verification date: 05/15/1986~~	~~—~~
~~2-chloro-1,4-benzenediamine~~	~~615-66-7~~	~~0.3~~	~~0.03~~	~~0.5~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 04/20/2004~~	~~—~~
~~2,3-dichloro-1-propanol~~	~~616-23-9~~	~~0.01 (total)~~	~~0.004 (total)~~	~~0.01 (total)~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 10/21/2014~~	~~Detections shall be summed with the following chemicals: CAS# 96-23-1~~
~~cyanamide, diethyl-~~	~~617-83-4~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~formamide, N,N-diethyl-~~	~~617-84-5~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~2-phenyl-2-propanol~~	~~617-94-7~~	~~0.3~~	~~0.03~~	~~1~~	~~NSF action level Issue date: 08/11/2004~~	~~—~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~furfural, 5-methyl~~	~~620-02-0~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~3-ethyltoluene~~	~~620-14-4~~	~~0.2 (total)~~	~~0.02 (total)~~	~~1 (total)~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 10/27/2016~~	~~Detections shall be summed with chemicals under the High Flash Aromatic Naphtha (CAS# 64742-95-6) Class-Based Evaluation Level~~
~~benzaldehyde, 3-methyl-~~	~~620-23-5~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~phenyl-(m-tolyl)-methane~~	~~620-47-3~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~1-methyl-4-(phenylmethyl)-benzene~~	~~620-83-7~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~4,4'-methylenediphenol~~	~~620-92-8~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~isovanillin~~	~~621-59-0~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~N-nitroso-di-N-propylamine~~	~~621-64-7~~	~~0.00005~~	~~0.000005~~	~~—~~	~~USEPA IRIS 10^{-5}/10^{-6} cancer risk levels. Verification date: 02/11/1987~~	~~—~~
~~benzene, (2-chloroethenyl)-~~	~~622-25-3~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~4-morpholineethanol~~	~~622-40-2~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~phenol, 4-ethoxy-~~	~~622-62-8~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~4-ethyltoluene~~	~~622-96-8~~	~~0.2 (total)~~	~~0.02 (total)~~	~~1 (total)~~	~~NSF action level External peer review~~	~~Detections shall be summed with chemicals under the~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
					~~date: 10/27/2016~~	~~High Flash Aromatic Naphtha (CAS# 64742-95-6) Class-Based Evaluation Level~~
~~benzene, 1-ethenyl-4-methyl-~~	~~622-97-9~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~urea, N,N',N'-trimethyl-~~	~~623-14-4~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~1,4-benzenedicarbonitrile~~	~~623-26-7~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~diethylurea, 1,3-~~	~~623-76-7~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~fumaric acid, diethyl ester~~	~~623-91-6~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~octadien-1-ol, 3,7-dimethyl-2,6-~~	~~624-15-7~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~disulfide, dimethyl~~	~~624-92-0~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~butenoic acid, 3-~~	~~625-38-7~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~1,3-benzenedicarbonitrile~~	~~626-17-5~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~methylpiperidine,1-~~	~~626-67-5~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~adipic acid, monomethyl ester~~	~~627-91-8~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~dimethyl adipate~~	~~627-93-0~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~diglycol chlorohydrin~~	~~628-89-7~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~hexanediol, 1,6-~~	~~629-11-8~~	~~2~~	~~0.2~~	~~10~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 4/18/2017~~	~~—~~
~~ethane, 1,2-diethoxy~~	~~629-14-1~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~hexadecanamide~~	~~629-54-9~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~hexadecene-1~~	~~629-73-2~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~heptadecane~~	~~629-78-7~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~nonadecane~~	~~629-92-5~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~heneicosane~~	~~629-94-7~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~docosane~~	~~629-97-0~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~pentacosane~~	~~629-99-2~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~hexacosane~~	~~630-01-3~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~octacosane~~	~~630-02-4~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~nonacosane~~	~~630-03-5~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~1,1,1,2-tetrachloroethane~~	~~630-20-6~~	~~0.01~~	~~0.001~~	~~—~~	~~USEPA IRIS 10^{-5}/10^{-6} cancer risk levels. verification date: 05/04/1988~~	~~—~~
~~dibromoacetic acid~~	~~631-64-1~~	~~0.060 (total)~~	~~0.0060 (total)~~	~~0.060 (total)~~	~~40 CFR §141.64~~	~~Detections shall be summed with the following chemicals: CAS# 79-08-3, CAS# 76-03-9, CAS# 79-11-8, and CAS# 79-43-6. Dichloroacetic acid (CAS# 79-43-6) must also be evaluated under its separate pass/fail criteria (TAC = 0.007 mg/L, SPAC = 0.0007 mg/L)~~
~~dimethyl thioacetamide~~	~~631-67-4~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~tetramethyl urea~~	~~632-22-4~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~trichloroaniline, 2,3,4-~~	~~634-67-3~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~phenyl butanedioic acid~~	~~635-51-8~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~trichloroaniline, 2,4,5-~~	~~636-30-6~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~benzene, 1-propenyl-~~	~~637-50-3~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~ethyl t-butyl ether~~	~~637-92-3~~	~~20~~	~~2~~	~~20~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 10/06/2010~~	~~—~~
~~2,6,10,14-tetramethylhexadecane~~	~~638-36-8~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~tetradecanamide~~	~~638-58-4~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~tricosane, also (n-tricosane)~~	~~638-67-5~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~n-triacontane~~	~~638-68-6~~	~~0.7~~	~~0.07~~	~~—~~	~~NSF action level Issue date: 06/10/99~~	~~—~~
~~benzenesulfonamide, n,4-dimethyl-~~	~~640-61-9~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~1,1'-biphenyl, 3-methyl-~~	~~643-93-6~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~acetophenone, p-isopropyl-~~	~~645-13-6~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~benzenepropanenitrile~~	~~645-59-0~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~ethylhex-2-en-1-al, 2-~~	~~645-62-5~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~lauric anhydride~~	~~645-66-9~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~decane, 1,10-diamino~~	~~646-25-3~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~tetracosane~~	~~646-31-1~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~imidazole, methylphenyl-~~	~~670-91-7~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~benzaldehyde, 2-hydroxy-4-methoxy~~	~~673-22-3~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~piperidone, 2-~~	~~675-20-7~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~penten-2-one, 3,4-dimethyl-3-~~	~~684-94-6~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~carbodiimide, di-t-butyl-~~	~~691-24-7~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~

Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria

Substance	CAS #	MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)	SPAC (mg/L)	STEL (mg/L)	Source of supporting documentation [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	Additional information
dodecanedioic acid	693-23-2	30	30	30	NSF action level External peer review date: 10/07/2005	—
aminoundecanoic acid, 12-	693-57-2	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
trans-13-octadecanoic acid	693-71-0	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
bicyclo[4.2.0]octa-1,3,5-triene	694-87-1	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
pyridine, 2,3,5-trimethyl-	695-98-7	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
2-hydroxy-4-methylbenzaldehyde	698-27-1	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
2H-pyran-2-one, tetrahydro-6-propyl	698-76-0	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
benzene, pentamethyl-	700-12-9	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
benzylidenebenzylamine	708-25-6	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
benzoquinone, 2,6-di-t-butyl-	719-22-2	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-nitrophenol	728-40-5	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
formamide, N,N-dimethylthio-	758-16-7	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
dimethylpropanamide	758-96-3	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
formamide, N,N-di-n-butyl-	761-65-9	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
2-methyl-1-pentene	763-29-1	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
3-methyl-3-buten-1-ol	763-32-6	0.05 (total)	0.05 (total)	0.05 (total)	NSF action level External peer review date: 05/10/2011	Detections shall be summed with the following chemicals: CAS# 115-18-4
propanoic acid, 3-ethoxy-, ethyl ester	763-69-9	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
2,4-dimethyl-1,3-dioxane	766-20-1	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
maleic anhydride, 2,3-dimethyl-	766-39-2	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—

Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria

Substance	CAS #	MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)	SPAC (mg/L)	STEL (mg/L)	Source of supporting documentation [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	Additional information
formamide, N-cyclohexyl-	766-93-8	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
indene, 1H-, 2,3-dihydro-1-methyl-	767-58-8	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
3-oxo-3-phenylpropene	768-03-6	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
n-phenylisopropylamine	768-52-5	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
piperidene, 2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-	768-66-1	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
4-tert-butylaniline	769-92-6	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
propanol, 1-phenoxy 2-	770-35-4	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
dioxane, 4-phenyl-1,3-	772-00-9	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
dioxacyclododecane-7,12-dione, 1,6-	777-95-7	0.05	0.05	—	WQA action level JPRSC consensus date: 08/17/2016	—
toluenesulfonic acid, p-, butyl ester	778-28-9	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
alpha-(phenylimino)-ortho-cresol	779-84-0	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
benzenemethanamine, N-(phenylmethylene)-	780-25-6	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
triphenylphosphine oxide	791-28-6	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
phenylene diamine, n-(1,3-dimethylbutyl)-n'-phenyl-p-	793-24-8	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
tributylphosphine oxide	814-29-9	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
hexanoic acid, 2-ethyl-, methyl ester	816-19-3	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
hex-5-en-1-ol	821-41-0	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
dithiolane-2-thione, 1,3-	822-38-8	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
toluene, 2,6-diamino-	823-40-5	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~indene, 1H-, 2,3-dihydro-4-methyl-~~	~~824-22-6~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~cyclopentylidenecyclopentan-2-one~~	~~825-25-2~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidinone~~	~~826-36-8~~	~~0.05 (total)~~	~~0.05 (total)~~	~~0.05 (total)~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 05/10/2011~~	~~Detections shall be summed with the following chemicals: CAS# 2403-88-5~~
~~cyclododecanone~~	~~830-13-7~~	~~0.05 (total)~~	~~0.05 (total)~~	~~4 (total))~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 04/22/2014~~	~~Detections shall be summed with the following chemicals: CAS# 1724-39-6 and CAS# 58567-11-6~~
~~p-hydroxybenzhydrol~~	~~833-39-6~~	~~0.01~~	~~0.01~~	~~0.01~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 04/18/2013~~	~~—~~
~~methacrylic acid, 2-hydroxyethyl ester~~	~~868-77-9~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~N-butyl formamide~~	~~871-71-6~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone~~	~~872-50-4~~	~~1~~	~~0.1~~	~~—~~	~~NSF action level Issue date: 06/17/93~~	~~—~~
~~benzene, cyclopropyl-~~	~~873-49-4~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~benzene, trans-1-propenyl-~~	~~873-66-5~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~indene, 1H-, 2,3-dihydro-5-methyl-~~	~~874-35-1~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~1,3-dimethyl-4-ethylbenzene~~	~~874-41-9~~	~~0.2 (total)~~	~~0.02 (total)~~	~~1 (total)~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 10/27/2016~~	~~Detections shall be summed with chemicals under the High Flash Aromatic Naphtha (CAS# 64742-~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
						95-6) Class-Based Evaluation Level
xylenol, 4-tert-butyl-2,6-	879-97-0	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
alpha-benzene-succinic acid	884-33-3	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
1,1,1-trichloro-2-propanone	918-00-3	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
silane, gamma-aminopropyl triethoxy-	919-30-2	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
butane, 2-ethoxy-2-methyl-	919-94-8	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
hydroxypropyl methacrylate, 2-	923-26-2	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
N-nitroso-di-n-butylamine	924-16-3	0.00006	0.000006	—	USEPA IRIS $10^{-5}/10^{-6}$ cancer risk levels. Verification date: 10/29/1986	—
hex-2-en-1-ol, cis-	928-94-9	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
hex-2-en-1-ol, trans-	928-95-0	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
N-nitrosopyrrolidine	930-55-2	0.0002	0.00002	—	USEPA IRIS $10^{-5}/10^{-6}$ cancer risk levels. Verification date: 10/14/86	—
1,2-dimethyl-3-ethylbenzene	933-98-2	0.2 (total)	0.02 (total)	1 (total)	NSF action level External peer review date: 10/27/2016	Detections shall be summed with chemicals under the High Flash Aromatic Naphtha (CAS# 64742-95-6) Class-Based Evaluation Level
benzothiazolinone, 2-	934-34-9	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~1,3-dimethyl-5-ethylbenzene~~	~~934-74-7~~	~~0.2 (total)~~	~~0.02 (total)~~	~~1 (total)~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 10/27/2016~~	~~Detections shall be summed with chemicals under the High Flash Aromatic Naphtha (CAS# 64742-95-6) Class-Based Evaluation Level~~
~~1,2-dimethyl-4-ethylbenzene~~	~~934-80-5~~	~~0.2 (total)~~	~~0.02 (total)~~	~~1 (total)~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 10/27/2016~~	~~Detections shall be summed with chemicals under the High Flash Aromatic Naphtha (CAS# 64742-95-6) Class-Based Evaluation Level~~
~~benzene, (1-methoxy-1-methylethyl)-~~	~~935-67-1~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~phenyl-1-buten-4-ol, 4-~~	~~936-58-3~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~1-(4-ethylphenyl) ethanone~~	~~937-30-4~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~naphthalene, 2-ethyl-~~	~~939-27-5~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~4,6,8-trimethylazulene~~	~~941-81-1~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~1-hexanone, 1-phenyl~~	~~942-92-7~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~laurolactam~~	~~947-04-6~~	~~0.4~~	~~0.04~~	~~2~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 10/15/2008~~	~~—~~
~~butane, 2-methoxy-2-methyl-~~	~~994-05-8~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~butanone, 1-phenyl-2-~~	~~1007-32-5~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~phenylene) bis-ethanone, 1,1'-(1,4-~~	~~1009-61-6~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~1,3-bis(1,1-dimethylethyl)benzene~~	~~1014-60-4~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~heptachlor epoxide~~	~~1024-57-3~~	~~0.0002~~	~~0.00002~~	~~—~~	~~40 CFR §141.60, 40 CFR §141.61~~	~~—~~
~~triallyl isocyanurate~~	~~1025-15-6~~	~~0.04~~	~~0.04~~	~~0.04~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 05/06/2010~~	~~—~~
~~butanoic acid, 3,3-dimethyl-~~	~~1070-83-3~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~methane, di-t-butyl-~~	~~1070-87-7~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~glyphosate~~	~~1071-83-6~~	~~0.7~~	~~0.07~~	~~—~~	~~40 CFR §141.60, 40 CFR §141.61~~	~~—~~
~~benzene (1,2-dichloroethyl)-~~	~~1074-11-9~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~1-methyl-2-propylbenzene~~	~~1074-17-5~~	~~0.2 (total)~~	~~0.02 (total)~~	~~1 (total)~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 10/27/2016~~	~~Detections shall be summed with chemicals under the High Flash Aromatic Naphtha (CAS# 64742-95-6) Class-Based Evaluation Level~~
~~1-methyl-3-propylbenzene~~	~~1074-43-7~~	~~0.2 (total)~~	~~0.02 (total)~~	~~1 (total)~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 10/27/2016~~	~~Detections shall be summed with chemicals under the High Flash Aromatic Naphtha (CAS# 64742-95-6) Class-Based Evaluation Level~~
~~1-methyl-4-propylbenzene~~	~~1074-55-1~~	~~0.2 (total)~~	~~0.02 (total)~~	~~1 (total)~~	~~NSF action level External peer review~~	~~Detections shall be summed with~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
					~~date: 10/27/2016~~	~~chemicals under the High Flash Aromatic Naphtha (CAS# 64742-95-6) Class-Based Evaluation Level~~
~~diethylmethyl borane~~	~~1115-07-7~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~butenal, methyl-~~	~~1115-11-3~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~N-nitrosodiethanolamine~~	~~1116-54-7~~	~~0.0001~~	~~0.00001~~	~~—~~	~~USEPA IRIS 10^{-5}/10^{-6} cancer risk levels. Verification date: 01/28/1987~~	~~—~~
~~dimethyl glutarate~~	~~1119-40-0~~	~~0.01~~	~~0.01~~	~~0.01~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 04/22/2009~~	~~—~~
~~1,2-decanediol~~	~~1119-86-5~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~dodecanamide~~	~~1120-16-7~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~tetradecane~~	~~1120-36-1~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~2,3-dimethyl-2-cyclopentene-1-one~~	~~1121-05-7~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~dimethylaminopyridine~~	~~1122-58-3~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~benzaldehyde, 2,6-dimethyl-~~	~~1123-56-4~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~tetramethylpyrazine, 2,3,5,6-~~	~~1124-11-4~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~acetamide, n-cyclohexyl-~~	~~1124-53-4~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~pyridine, 1,2,3,6-tetrahydro-2,2,2,6-tetramethyl-~~	~~1124-69-2~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~propanamide, n-cyclohexyl~~	~~1126-56-3~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~

Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria

Substance	CAS #	MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)	SPAC (mg/L)	STEL (mg/L)	Source of supporting documentation [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	Additional information
naphthalene, 1-ethyl-	1127-76-0	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
4-hydroxybenzophenone	1137-42-4	0.01	0.01	0.01	NSF action level External peer review date: 04/18/2013	—
propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 1-methyl-1,3-propanediyl ester, 2-	1189-08-8	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
pentaethylene glycol dimethyl ether	1191-87-3	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
cyclohexen-1-one, 3-methyl-2-	1193-18-6	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
furylmethylketone, 5-methyl-2-	1193-79-9	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
benzyl alcohol, alpha, alpha, 4-trimethyl-	1197-01-9	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
glycine, n-benzoyl-, methyl ester	1205-08-9	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
4-chlorodiphenylamine	1205-71-6	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
tricyclopentabenzene	1206-79-7	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
sodium p-sulfophenyl methallyl ether	1208-67-9	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
phosphate, diphenyl-2-ethylhexyl-	1241-94-7	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
sodium xylenesulfonate	1300-72-7	0.05	0.05	—	NSF action level Issue date: 04/96	—
cerium oxide	1306-38-3	0.05	0.05	0.05	NSF action level External peer review date: 05/02/2012	—
lanthanum oxide	1312-81-8	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
cyclohexanol, trimethyl-	1321-60-4	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
benzene, divinyl-	1321-74-0	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~asbestos~~	~~1332-21-4~~	~~7 MFL~~	~~0.7 MFL~~	~~—~~	~~40 CFR §141.60, 40 CFR §141.62~~	~~MFL = Million Fibers per liter, with fiber length > 10 microns.~~
~~Tetramethyldecynediol~~	~~1333-17-1~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~benzaldehyde, 2-, 3-, 4-methyl- mixed isomers~~	~~1334-78-7~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~propanol, phenyl-1-~~	~~1335-12-2~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~polychlorinated biphenyls~~	~~1336-36-3~~	~~0.0005~~	~~0.00005~~	~~—~~	~~40 CFR §141.60, 40 CFR §141.61~~	~~CAS# 1336-36-3 is representative of polychlorinated biphenyls as a chemical class~~
~~sorbitan monopalmitate~~	~~1338-40-5~~	~~—~~	~~0.05 (total)~~	~~—~~	~~NSF action level Issue date: 12/96~~	~~Detections shall be summed with the following chemicals: CAS# 1338-41-6~~
~~sorbitan monostearate~~	~~1338-41-6~~	~~—~~	~~0.05 (total)~~	~~—~~	~~NSF action level Issue date: 12/96~~	~~Detections shall be summed with the following chemicals: CAS# 1338-40-5~~
~~sorbitan monoleate~~	~~1338-43-8~~	~~4~~	~~0.4~~	~~20~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 10/17/2012~~	~~—~~
~~xylenol, 6-tert-butyl-3,4-~~	~~1445-23-4~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~benzenemethanol, alpha-methyl-, -(S)-~~	~~1445-91-6~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~benzenebutanoic acid, 2,5-dimethyl-~~	~~1453-06-1~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~1-heptadecanol~~	~~1454-85-9~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~2-pentene, 4-chloro~~	~~1458-99-7~~	~~0.002~~	~~0.0002~~	~~—~~	~~WQA action level JPRSC consensus date: 06/11/2014~~	~~—~~
~~pyridine, 2,3,6-trimethyl-~~	~~1462-84-6~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~dimethylcyanamide~~	~~1467-79-4~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~oct-2-enoic acid~~	~~1470-50-4~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~benzenemethanamine, 1,3-~~	~~1477-55-0~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~benzenemethanol, alpha-methyl-, -l-~~	~~1517-69-7~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~piperidinocarbonitrile~~	~~1530-87-6~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~morpholine, 4-dodecyl-~~	~~1541-81-7~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~2-[2-(ethylhexyl)oxy]-ethanol~~	~~1559-35-9~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~1-cyclopentene-1-carboxylic acid~~	~~1560-11-8~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~2-chlorocyclohexanol~~	~~1561-86-0~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~carbofuran~~	~~1563-66-2~~	~~0.04~~	~~0.004~~	~~—~~	~~40 CFR §141.60, 40 CFR §141.61~~	~~—~~
~~4[((4-dimethylamino)phenyl)methylene]-2-phenyl-5(4H)-oxazolone~~	~~1564-29-0~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~3-phenyl-3-pentanol~~	~~1565-71-5~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~alpha-ethyl-alpha-methylbenzyl alcohol~~	~~1565-75-9~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~propanol, 1-propoxy-2-~~	~~1569-01-3~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~penten-2-ol, 3-~~	~~1569-50-2~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~pentenal, trans-2-~~	~~1576-87-0~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~trifluralin~~	~~1582-09-8~~	~~0.045~~	~~0.0045~~	~~—~~	~~Health Canada MAC Issue date: 02/89~~	~~—~~
~~ethyl benzoylformate~~	~~1603-79-8~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~benzaldehyde, 3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxy-~~	~~1620-98-0~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~hex-1-ene, 2-ethyl-~~	~~1632-16-2~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~fenchyl alcohol~~	~~1632-73-1~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~aldicarb sulphoxide~~	~~1646-87-3~~	~~0.004~~	~~0.0004~~	~~—~~	~~40 CFR §141.60, 40 CFR §141.61~~	~~Total combined detection of CAS# 116-06-3, CAS# 1646-87-3 and CAS# 1646-88-4 shall not exceed 0.007 mg/L (TAC) or 0.0007 (SPAC)~~
~~aldicarb sulphone~~	~~1646-88-4~~	~~0.002~~	~~0.0002~~	~~—~~	~~40 CFR §141.60, 40 CFR §141.61~~	~~Total combined detection of CAS# 116-06-3, CAS# 1646-87-3 and CAS# 1646-88-4 shall not exceed 0.007 mg/L (TAC) or 0.0007 (SPAC)~~
~~propanenitrile, 3,3'-oxybis-~~	~~1656-48-0~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~bisphenol A diglycidyl ether~~	~~1675-54-3~~	~~1 (total)~~	~~0.1 (total)~~	~~5 (total)~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 10/03/2002~~	~~Detections shall be summed with the following chemicals: CAS# 5581-32-8~~
~~3H-1,2 Benzodithiol-3-one~~	~~1677-27-6~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~methyl-4-isopropyl cyclohexane, trans-1-~~	~~1678-82-6~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~terephthalic acid, monomethyl ester~~	~~1679-64-7~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~1H-indene, 2,3-dihydro, 4,6-dimethyl-~~	~~1685-82-1~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~bromoxynil~~	~~1689-84-5~~	~~0.005~~	~~0.0005~~	~~—~~	~~Health Canada MAC Issue date: 03/87~~	~~—~~
~~1,3-dimethyl piperidinone~~	~~1690-76-2~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~2,5-dimethylanilsole~~	~~1706-11-2~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~cyclododecanol~~	~~1724-39-6~~	~~0.05 (total)~~	~~0.05 (total)~~	~~4 (total))~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 04/22/2014~~	~~Detections shall be summed with the following chemicals: CAS# 830-13-7 and CAS# 58567-11-6~~
~~diphenyl(ethyl)phosphine oxide~~	~~1733-57-9~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~dimethylaminopropanenitrile~~	~~1738-25-6~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~dehydroabietic acid~~	~~1740-19-8~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~phenol, 2-allyl-~~	~~1745-81-9~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~2,3,7,8-TCDD (dioxin)~~	~~1746-01-6~~	~~0.00000003~~	~~0.000000003~~	~~—~~	~~40 CFR §141.60, 40 CFR §141.61 USEPA Toxic Equivalency Factor: 1~~	~~—~~
~~allyl phenol ether~~	~~1746-13-0~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~1,4-dimethyl-2-ethylbenzene~~	~~1758-88-9~~	~~0.2 (total)~~	~~0.02 (total)~~	~~1 (total)~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 10/27/2016~~	~~Detections shall be summed with chemicals under the High Flash Aromatic Naphtha (CAS# 64742-95-6) Class-Based Evaluation Level~~
~~n-cyclohexylbenzamide~~	~~1759-68-8~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~cyclohexanamine, 4,4'-methylene-bis-~~	~~1761-71-3~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~ammonium thiocyanate~~	~~1762-95-4~~	~~0.2 (total as SCN)~~	~~0.02 (total as SCN)~~	~~0.9 (total as SCN)~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 09/03/2003~~	~~Detections shall be summed with the following chemicals: CAS# 333-20-0 and CAS# 540-72-7~~
~~aniline, 2-propyl-~~	~~1821-39-2~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~methoxytrimethylsilane~~	~~1825-61-2~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~anilinobenzothiazole~~	~~1843-21-6~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~benzimidazolone, 3-methyl-2-~~	~~1849-01-0~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~1,2,3-trichloro-2-methylpropane~~	~~1871-58-5~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~2-octenoic acid, (2E)-~~	~~1871-67-6~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~xylenol, 6-tert-butyl-1,4-~~	~~1879-09-0~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~hydroxymethylcyclododecane~~	~~1892-12-2~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~cembrene~~	~~1898-13-1~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~benzopyrimidine, 3,4-dihydro-~~	~~1904-64-9~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~paraquat (as dichloride)~~	~~1910-42-5~~	~~0.01~~	~~0.001~~	~~—~~	~~Health Canada MAC Issue date: 02/86~~	~~—~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~atrazine~~	~~1912-24-9~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~—~~	~~40 CFR §141.60, 40 CFR §141.61~~	~~—~~
~~atrazine and metabolites~~	~~1912-24-9~~	~~0.005 (total)~~	~~0.0005 (total)~~	~~—~~	~~Health Canada MAC Issue date: 04/93~~	~~Atrazine (CAS# 1912-24-9) may not exceed its individual criteria of 0.003 mg/L (TAC) or 0.0003 mg/L (SPAC). Atrazine metabolites may include the following: CAS# 1007-28-9, CAS# 3397-62-4 and CAS# 6190-65-4~~
~~dicamba~~	~~1918-00-9~~	~~0.12~~	~~0.012~~	~~—~~	~~Health Canada MAC Issue date: 03/87~~	~~—~~
~~picloram~~	~~1918-02-1~~	~~0.19~~	~~0.019~~	~~—~~	~~Health Canada MAC Issue date: 06/88~~	~~—~~
~~octadecenoic acid, 9(E)-, methyl ester~~	~~1937-62-8~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~methyl (Z) octadec 11 enoate~~	~~1937 63 9~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~t-butyl hydroquinone~~	~~1948-33-0~~	~~5~~	~~0.5~~	~~7~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 10/11/2006~~	~~—~~
~~1,1'-dimethyl-3-chloropropanol~~	~~1985-88-2~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~phenol, 4-(1-phenylethyl)-~~	~~1988-89-2~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~benzenedimethanol, a,a,a',a'-tetramethyl-1,3-~~	~~1999-85-5~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~2,6-dichlorobenzamide~~	~~2008-58-4~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~tetradecanamine, 1-~~	~~2016-42-4~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~decylamine, n-~~	~~2016-57-1~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~morpholine, 4-(2-aminoethyl)-~~	~~2038-03-1~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~benzenepropanamine~~	~~2038-57-5~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~benzenebutanenitrile~~	~~2046-18-6~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~dibutyl cyanamide, N,N-~~	~~2050-54-6~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~butanediol dimethacrylate, 1,4-~~	~~2082-81-7~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~berberine~~	~~2086-83-1~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~dioxathiocane, 1,3,6-~~	~~2094-92-0~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~bisphenol F diglycidyl ether~~	~~2095-03-6~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~1,10-dichlorodecane~~	~~2162-98-3~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~glycidyl ether, 2-methylphenyl-~~	~~2210-79-9~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~cyclohexanamine, n-(phenylmethylene)-~~	~~2211-66-7~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~n,n-diethyl-p-nitroaniline~~	~~2216-15-1~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~n,n-diethyl-3-nitroaniline~~	~~2216-16-2~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~2-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-6-methyl phenol~~	~~2219-82-1~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~phosphonic acid, (nitrilotris(methylene))tri-, pentasodium~~	~~2235-43-0~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~benzothiazole-2-thione, N-methyl-~~	~~2254-94-6~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~

Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria

Substance	CAS #	MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)	SPAC (mg/L)	STEL (mg/L)	Source of supporting documentation [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	Additional information
propargite	2312-35-8	0.1	0.01	—	Derived from the oral RfD on the USEPA IRIS database with a default 20% relative source contribution for drinking water. Verification date: 03/23/1988	—
ethanol, 2-[2-[4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenoxy]ethoxy]-	2315-61-9	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
fluorescein	2321-07-5	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
octadecenoic acid, 8-, methyl ester	2345-29-1	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
diethylene glycol dimethacrylate	2358-84-1	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
nonanal, 2-oxo-	2363-87-3	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
decadienal, 2,4-	2363-88-4	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
2-octenal	2363-89-5	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
2,2-dimethyl-1-hexanol	2370-13-0	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
oxabicyclo (4.1.0) heptane-3-carboxylic acid, 7-	2386-87-0	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
1,3-dicyclohexylurea	2387-23-7	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
benzene, 1-ethyldecyl-	2400-00-2	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
benzene, 1-hexylheptyl-	2400-01-3	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidinol	2403-88-5	0.05 (total)	0.05 (total)	0.05 (total)	NSF action level External peer review date: 05/10/2011	Detections shall be summed with the following chemicals: CAS# 826-36-8

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~piperidinol, 1,2,2,6,6 pentamethyl-4-~~	~~2403-89-6~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~(phenylimino) cyclohexadiene~~	~~2406-04-4~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~propanol, 1-[4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)phenoxy]-2-~~	~~2416-30-0~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~1-chlorotetradecane~~	~~2425-54-9~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~formamide, N-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-~~	~~2425-74-3~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~—~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~butanediol diglycidyl ether, 1,4-~~	~~2425-79-8~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~n-butyl glycidyl ether~~	~~2426-08-6~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~11-aminoundecanoic acid~~	~~2432-99-7~~	~~0.05~~	~~0.05~~		~~NSF action level Issue date: 04/15/99~~	~~—~~
~~2,3,4-trimethylquinoline~~	~~2437-72-1~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~benzotriazole, 2-(2-hydroxy-5-methyl-phenyl)-~~	~~2440-22-4~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~2-ethylhexyl glycidyl ether~~	~~2461-15-6~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~dodecyl glycidyl ether~~	~~2461-18-9~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~octadecenoic acid, 9-, methyl ester~~	~~2462-84-2~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~2,2'-bisphenol F~~	~~2467-02-9~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~2,4'-bisphenol F~~	~~2467-03-0~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~trimethylthiourea~~	~~2489-77-2~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~3-Methoxybutanol~~	~~2517-43-3~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~methacrylic acid, 3-(trimethylsilyl)propyl ester~~	~~2530-85-0~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~nonanoic acid, 9-oxo-~~	~~2553-17-5~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~9,12-octadecanoic acid, methyl ester~~	~~2566-97-4~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~methane, di-t-butoxy~~	~~2568-93-6~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~cyclohexanedimethanamine, 1,3-~~	~~2579-20-6~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~piperidine, 1-formyl~~	~~2591-86-8~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~cyclohexadiene-1-one, 2,6-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-methylene-2,5-~~	~~2607-52-5~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~2, 4-dichlorophenyl isocyanate~~	~~2612-57-9~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~benzisothiazolin-3-one~~	~~2634-33-5~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~octadecadienoic acid, (Z,Z)-9,12- , butyl ester~~	~~2634-45-9~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~1,1-cycloheanedimethanol~~	~~2658-60-8~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~3,4-dichlorobenzenediamine~~	~~2670-38-4~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~pyrrolidinone, 1-dodecyl-2-~~	~~2687-96-9~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~aniline, 4-n-propyl-~~	~~2696-84-6~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~benzene, 1-methylundecyl-~~	~~2719-61-1~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~benzene, 1-pentylheptyl-~~	~~2719-62-2~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~benzene, 1-butyloctyl-~~	~~2719-63-3~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~benzene, 1-propylnonyl-~~	~~2719-64-4~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~dilauryl disulfide~~	~~2757-37-1~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~3-hydroxypropyl methacrylate~~	~~2761-09-3~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~diquat~~	~~2764-72-9~~	~~0.02~~	~~0.002~~	~~—~~	~~40 CFR §141.60, 40 CFR §141.61~~	~~—~~
~~octadecenoic acid, 6(Z), methyl ester~~	~~2777-58-4~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~—~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~octadecanoic acid, octadecyl ester~~	~~2778-96-3~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~tetramethylthiourea~~	~~2782-91-4~~	~~0.01~~	~~0.001~~	~~0.2~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 09/20/2011~~	~~—~~
~~1-hydroxyethylidene-1, 1-diphosphonic acid (HEDP)~~	~~2809-21-4~~	~~—~~	~~0.02~~	~~—~~	~~NSF action level Issue date: 07/08/99~~	~~—~~
~~isophorone diamine~~	~~2855-13-2~~	~~0.1~~	~~0.01~~	~~0.6~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 10/15/2008~~	~~—~~
~~1,3-dimethyl-2-ethylbenzene~~	~~2870-04-4~~	~~0.2 (total)~~	~~0.02 (total)~~	~~1 (total)~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 10/27/2016~~	~~Detections shall be summed with chemicals under the High Flash Aromatic Naphtha (CAS# 64742-95-6) Class-Based Evaluation Level~~
~~2-nonen-4-one, 2-methyl-~~	~~2903-23-3~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~1,3-dioxolane, 2,2-dimethyl-~~	~~2916-31-6~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~chlorpyrifos~~	~~2921-88-2~~	~~0.09~~	~~0.009~~	~~—~~	~~Health Canada MAC Issue date: 02/86~~	~~—~~
~~benzenedimethanol, a,a,a',a'-tetramethyl-1,4-~~	~~2948-46-1~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~benzyldiphenylphosphine oxide~~	~~2959-74-2~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~dimethyldodecanamide, N,N-~~	~~3007-53-2~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~3-methyl-cinnamic acid~~	~~3029-79-6~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~2-methyl-4-phenyl morpholine~~	~~3077-16-5~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~cyclohexyl isocyanate~~	~~3173-53-3~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~hexen-2-one, 5-methyl-5-~~	~~3240-09-3~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-octa-chlorodibenzo-p-dioxin~~	~~3268-87-9~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.00003~~	~~—~~	~~USEPA Toxic Equivalency Factor: 0.0001~~	~~—~~
~~trimethylolpropane trimethacrylate~~	~~3290-92-4~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~1,2,3,4-tetrahydroacridine~~	~~3295-64-5~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~3,5,5-trimethylhexanoic acid~~	~~3302-10-1~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~tetramethyl-succinonitrile~~	~~3333-52-6~~	~~0.01~~	~~0.01~~	~~0.01~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 05/06/2010~~	~~—~~
~~3-methyl-5-phenyl-1H-pyrazole~~	~~3347-62-4~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~triclosan~~	~~3380-34-5~~	~~0.3~~	~~0.03~~	~~0.7~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 10/21/2014~~	~~—~~
~~octen-3-ol, 1-~~	~~3391-86-4~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~1-pentene, 3,3-dimethyl~~	~~3404-73-7~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~morpholinecarboxamide, N-cyclohexyl-4-~~	~~3417-54-7~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~benzyl alcohol, a,a-dimethyl-p-isopropyl-~~	~~3445-42-9~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~formamidine, N,N-dimethyl-N'-cyclohexyl-~~	~~3459-75-4~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~9H-pyrido(3,3-b)indole-1-carboxylic acid, methyl ester~~	~~3464-66-2~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~hexane, 2,2,5-trimethyl~~	~~3522-94-9~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~N-butylbenzene-sulfonamide~~	~~3622-84-2~~	~~0.01~~	~~0.01~~	~~0.01~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 09/20/2011~~	~~—~~
~~ethanone, 1-(3,4-dimethylphenyl-~~	~~3637-01-2~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid, diundecyl ester~~	~~3648-20-2~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~dimethyl trisulfide~~	~~3658-80-8~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~butenoic acid, 2-~~	~~3724-65-0~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~1-ethyl-2-methyl-cyclohexane~~	~~3728-54-9~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~dimethyldithiocarbamate, methyl~~	~~3735-92-0~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~2-butanol, 1-(dimethylamino-)~~	~~3760-96-1~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~furan, 2-pentyl-~~	~~3777-69-3~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~benzoic acid, 2-cyano-~~	~~3839-22-3~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~triphenylphosphine sulfide~~	~~3878-45-3~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~monomethyl succinate (monomethyl ester butanedioc acid)~~	~~3878-55-5~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~octadecanamide, N,N-dimethyl-~~	~~3886-90-6~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~hexadecanamide, N,N-dimethyl-~~	~~3886-91-7~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~2,6,10-trimethyl-dodecane~~	~~3891-98-3~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~phenylindan, 1,1,3-trimethyl-3-~~	~~3910-35-8~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~1,2-cycloheanedimethanol~~	~~3971-29-7~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~benzene, (1,2-dimethoxyethyl)-isomers~~	~~4013-37-0~~	~~0.05~~	~~0.005~~	~~—~~	~~WQA action level JPRSC consensus date: 02/10/2016~~	~~—~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~benzenesulfonyl isocyanate, 4-methyl~~	~~4083-64-1~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~dimethyl-3,3'-thiobispropionate~~	~~4131-74-2~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~1,4-dibutoxybutane~~	~~4161-40-4~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~1H-indene, 2,3-dihydro, 1,3-dimethyl-~~	~~4175-53-5~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~benzene, 1-ethyl-4-(1-methylethyl)~~	~~4218-48-8~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~phenol, o-(1-phenylethyl)-~~	~~4237-44-9~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~isobutyl 4-hydroxybenzoate~~	~~4247-02-4~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~1,1,2-trimethylcyclopentane~~	~~4259-00-1~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~phosphinic acid, P-phenyl-, Na salt~~	~~4297-95-4~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~adipic acid, mono(2-ethylhexyl) ester~~	~~4337-65-9~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~1-benzothiepin, 2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-~~	~~4370-78-9~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~methyl hydrogen phthalate~~	~~4376-18-5~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~n,n-dimethylhexylamine~~	~~4385-04-0~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~nonane, 2,2,4,4,6,8,8-heptamethyl~~	~~4390-04-9~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~morpholinecarbaldehyde, 4-~~	~~4394-85-8~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~2,2'-azobis(2,4-dimethylvaleronitrile)~~	~~4419-11-8~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~2-(n-morpholinylmethyl)phenol~~	~~4438-01-1~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~2,5-tetrahydrodipropylfuran~~	~~4457-62-8~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~tridecane, 6-phenyl-~~	~~4534-49-0~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~benzene, 1-butylnonyl-~~	~~4534-50-3~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~benzene, 1-propyldecyl-~~	~~4534-51-4~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~benzene, 1-ethylundecyl-~~	~~4534-52-5~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~benzene, 1-methyldodecyl-~~	~~4534-53-6~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~benzene, 1-propyloctyl-~~	~~4536-86-1~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~benzene, 1-ethylnonyl-~~	~~4536-87-2~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~benzene, 1-methyldecyl-~~	~~4536-88-3~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~benzene, 1-butylheptyl-~~	~~4537-15-9~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~morpholinepropanenitrile, 4-~~	~~4542-47-6~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~urea, 1,1,3,3 tetrabutyl-~~	~~4559-86-8~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~benzoquinone, 2,5-di-tert-pentyl-p-~~	~~4584-63-8~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~methyldiethyl carbamate~~	~~4652-44-2~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~buten-1-ol, 2-methyl-2-~~	~~4675-87-0~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~benzene, 2,4-dimethyl-1-(methylethyl)-~~	~~4706-89-2~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~benzene, 1,3-dimethyl-5-isopropyl-~~	~~4706-90-5~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~benzaldehyde, 4-ethyl~~	~~4748-78-1~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~15-octadeconoic acid, methyl ester~~	~~4764-72-1~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~1-chloro-3-phenoxy-2-propanol~~	~~4769-73-7~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~3-cyclohexene-1-carboxylic acid~~	~~4771-80-6~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~alpha-chloro-benzeneacetic acid-, ethyl ester~~	~~4773-33-5~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~cyclobutane, ethyl-~~	~~4806-61-5~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~3,4-diphenylfuran-2,5-dione~~	~~4808-48-4~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~2,5-dimethyl-3-hydroxy-4-pyridinemethanol~~	~~4811-03-4~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~butylamine, N-butylidene~~	~~4853-56-9~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~cyclopentylcyclopentanone, 2-~~	~~4884-24-6~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~9-(ethoxycarbonyl)phenanthrene~~	~~4895-92-5~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~pinanol (or cis-2-pinanol)~~	~~4948-28-1~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~pinanol, trans-2-~~	~~4948-29-2~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~3-(2,6,6-Trimethyl-1-cyclohexen-1-yl)acrylaldehyde~~	~~4951-40-0~~	~~0.3~~	~~0.03~~	~~—~~	~~WQA action level JPRSC consensus date: 08/17/2016~~	~~—~~
~~benzene, 1,1'-methylenebis(4-methyl)-~~	~~4957-14-6~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~ethylcyclopentanone~~	~~4971-18-0~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~4-phenylcyclohexene~~	~~4994-16-5~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~dimethyldiphenyl sulphone~~	~~5097-12-1~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~cyclohexanemethanol, trans-alpha,alpha,4-trimethyl-~~	~~5114-00-1~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~methyl-14-methylpentadecanoate~~	~~5129-60-2~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~heptadecanoic acid, 16-methyl-, methyl ester~~	~~5129-61-3~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~4-chloro-1,3-benzenediamine~~	~~5131-60-2~~	~~0.3~~	~~0.03~~	~~0.3~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 04/06/2005~~	~~—~~
~~propylene glycol n-butyl ether~~	~~5131-66-8~~	~~2~~	~~0.2~~	~~30~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 10/03/2002~~	~~—~~
~~13-isoproylpodocarpa-8,11,13-trien-16-oic acid~~	~~5155-70-4~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~hexen-2-one, 5-methyl-3-~~	~~5166-53-0~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~benzene, 4,6-diisopropyl-1,3-dimethyl-~~	~~5186-68-5~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~3,4,5,6-tetrahydro-1,3-oxazin-2-one~~	~~5259-97-2~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~dodecyl tetraglycol~~	~~5274-68-0~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~n-nonanoyl morpholine~~	~~5299-64-9~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~acetaldehyde, di-sec-butyl acetal~~	~~5314-41-0~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~hexamethylene dibenzamide~~	~~5326-21-6~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~hexanamine, 2-~~	~~5329-79-3~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~urea, N,N-bis-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-~~	~~5336-24-3~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~propanenitrile, 3-(diethylamino)-~~	~~5351-04-2~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~ethanone, 1-(4-(1-methylethenyl)phenyl)-~~	~~5359-04-6~~	~~0.01~~	~~0.01~~	~~—~~	~~CSA action level JPRSC consensus date: 08/13/2014~~	~~—~~
~~2,5-dichlorophenyl isocyanate~~	~~5392-82-5~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~ethanol, 2-(4-methoxyphenoxy) -~~	~~5394-57-0~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~dihydromethyl benzimidazolone~~	~~5400-75-9~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~3,4-dihydro-3,3,6,8-tetramethylnaphthalen-1(2H)-one~~	~~5409-55-2~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-isopropyl phenol~~	~~5427-03-2~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~cinnamate, 2-ethylhexyl-4-methoxy-~~	~~5466-77-3~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~butanone, 4-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-2-~~	~~5471-51-2~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~bisphenol A diglycideryl ether~~	~~5581-32-8~~	~~1 (total)~~	~~0.1 (total)~~	~~5 (total)~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 10/03/2002~~	~~Detections shall be summed with the following chemicals: CAS# 1675-54-3~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~2,2-bis(3,5-dimethyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)propane~~	~~5613-46-7~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~benzeneamine, 4-(1-methylethyl)-N-phenyl-~~	~~5650-10-2~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~1-propanone, 3-hydroxy-1-phenyl-~~	~~5650-41-9~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~pyrrolo(1,2-a)pyrazine-1,4-dione, hexahydro-3-(2-methylpropyl)-~~	~~5654-86-4~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~phenanthro[3,4-c]furan-1,3-dione~~	~~5723-54-6~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~benzaldehyde, 2,4,5-trimethyl-~~	~~5779-72-6~~	~~0.05 (total)~~	~~0.05 (total)~~	~~0.05 (total)~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 10/30/2013~~	~~Detections shall be summed with the following chemicals: CAS# 487-68-3~~
~~dimethylbenzaldehyde, 2,5~~	~~5779-94-2~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~benzaldehyde, 3,5-dimethyl-~~	~~5799-95-3~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~acetylhexamethyleneimine~~	~~5809-41-6~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~tau-cadinol~~	~~5937-11-1~~	~~0.01~~	~~0.01~~	~~—~~	~~WQA action level JPRSC consensus date: 08/13/2014~~	~~—~~
~~dimethylbenzaldehyde, 3,4-~~	~~5973-71-7~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~dioxadithionane, 1,3,6,7-~~	~~5980-67-6~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~trioxepane, 1,3,5-~~	~~5981-06-6~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~octadien-2-ol, 2,6-dimethyl-5,7-~~	~~5986-38-9~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~methylenephenethyl alcohol, beta-~~	~~6006-81-1~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~cyclohexane, cis-1-methyl-4-isopropyl-~~	~~6069-98-3~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~formylcyclopentene, 1-~~	~~6140-65-4~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~tris(2-chloropropyl) phosphate~~	~~6145-73-9~~	~~0.4 (total)~~	~~0.04 (total)~~	~~2 (total)~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 04/19/2017~~	~~Detections shall be summed with the following chemicals: CAS# 13674-84-5, CAS# 76649-15-5, CAS# 76649-15-5, CAS# 137888-35-8 and CAS# 137909-40-1~~
~~benzyl alcohol, 4-ethoxy~~	~~6214-44-4~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~acridine, 9,10-dihydro-9,9-dimethyl-~~	~~6267-02-3~~	~~0.01~~	~~0.01~~	~~—~~	~~IAPMO action level JPRSC consensus date: 05/20/2014~~	
~~phenol, p-phenylethyl-~~	~~6335-83-7~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~indan-1-ol~~	~~6351-10-6~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~4-chloro-2,5-dimethyoxybenzamine~~	~~6358-64-1~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~methyl 3-(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl) propionate~~	~~6386-38-5~~	~~0.02 (total)~~	~~0.002 (total)~~	~~0.1 (total)~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 04/20/2004~~	~~Detections shall be summed with the following chemicals: CAS# 20170-32-5~~
~~fluorescein, dipotassium salt~~	~~6417-85-2~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~terephthalic acid, di(2-ethylhexyl) ester~~	~~6422-86-1~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~di(2-ethylhexyl) terephthalate~~	~~6422-86-2~~	~~1~~	~~0.1~~	~~9~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 04/17/2008~~	~~—~~
~~carbonic acid, diisopropyl ester~~	~~6482-34-4~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~benzene, 1-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-3-ethyl-5-methyl-~~	~~6630-01-9~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~6-amino-1,3-dimethyluracil~~	~~6642-31-5~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~benzene, (1,1-dimethylethoxy)-~~	~~6669-13-2~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~2,3-dihydro-4,5,7-trimethyl-1H-indene~~	~~6682-06-0~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~hexamethyleneimine, 1-ethyl-~~	~~6763-91-3~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~phenylene) bis-ethanone, 1,1' (1,3-~~	~~6781-42-6~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~2-chloro-1,3-dimethylbenzene~~	~~6781-98-2~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol diisobutyrate~~	~~6846-50-0~~	~~0.4 (total)~~	~~0.04 (total)~~	~~5 (total)~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 05/10/2011~~	~~Detections shall be summed with the following chemicals: CAS# 77-68-9, CAS# 144-19-4, CAS# 25265-77-4, CAS# 74367-33-2 and CAS# 74367-34-3~~
~~2,2'-dimethyl-4,4'-methylene bis(cyclohexylamine)~~	~~6864-37-5~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~2-methylindoline~~	~~6872-06-6~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~4-chlorophenyl phenyl ether~~	~~7005-72-3~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~acrylic acid, 2-cyano-, ethyl ester~~	~~7085-85-0~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~octanamide, N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-~~	~~7112-02-9~~	~~0.01~~	~~0.01~~	~~—~~	~~UL action level JPRSC consensus date: 10/06/2016~~	~~—~~

Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria

Substance	CAS #	MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)	SPAC (mg/L)	STEL (mg/L)	Source of supporting documentation [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	Additional information
Ethanol, 2 [2 (2 phenoxyethoxy)ethoxy]-	7204-16-2	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
2-thiazolecarboxylic acid, 4-methyl-, ethyl ester	7210-73-3	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
butyl glycolate	7397-62-8	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
3-nitro-1-phenyl-1-butanone	7404-78-6	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
aluminum	7429-90-5	9	2	9	NSF action level External peer review date: 05/10/2011	—
lead	7439-92-1	TT (action level 0.005 mg/L)	0.0005	—	40 CFR §141.80; 65 FR 1950	TT = treatment technique[8,9]
lithium	7439-93-2	1	0.3	—	NSF action level Issue date: 09/27/99	—
manganese	7439-96-5	0.3	0.03	—	Derived from the oral RfD on the USEPA IRIS database, with a 3x modifying factor because of the large contribution from food sources and a default 20% relative source contribution for drinking water. Verification date: 05/12/1995	—
mercury (inorganic)	7439-97-6	0.002	0.0002	—	40 CFR §141.60, 40 CFR §141.62	—

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~molybdenum~~	~~7439-98-7~~	~~0.04~~	~~0.004~~	~~—~~	~~USEPA Draft Health Advisory Issue date: 1993~~	~~—~~
~~neodymium~~	~~7440-00-8~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~nickel~~	~~7440-02-0~~	~~0.1~~	~~0.02~~	~~—~~	~~WQA action level External peer review date: 10/20/2015~~	~~—~~
~~niobium~~	~~7440-03-1~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~palladium~~	~~7440-05-3~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~platinum~~	~~7440-06-4~~	~~0.01~~	~~0.001~~	~~—~~	~~WQA action level JPRSC consensus date: 02/12/2014~~	~~—~~
~~potassium-39~~	~~7440-09-7~~	~~500~~	~~50~~	~~—~~	~~WQA action level JPRSC consensus date: 02/12/2014~~	~~—~~
~~rhenium~~	~~7440-15-5~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~ruthenium~~	~~7440-18-8~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~silicon~~	~~7440-21-3~~	~~1~~	~~0.1~~	~~—~~	~~NSF action level Issue date:~~	~~—~~
~~silver~~	~~7440-22-4~~	~~0.1~~	~~0.01~~	~~—~~	~~USEPA Lifetime Drinking Water Health Advisory Issue date: 1992~~	~~—~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~strontium~~	~~7440-24-6~~	~~4~~	~~0.4~~	~~—~~	~~Derived from the oral RfD on the USEPA IRIS database with a default 20% relative source contribution for drinking water. Verification date: 06/23/1992~~	~~—~~
~~tantalum~~	~~7440-25-7~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~thallium~~	~~7440-28-0~~	~~0.002~~	~~0.0002~~	~~—~~	~~40 CFR §141.60, 40 CFR §141.62~~	~~—~~
~~tin, inorganic~~	~~7440-31-5~~	~~4~~	~~0.4~~	~~—~~	~~NSF action level JPRSC consensus date: 10/29/2013~~	~~—~~
~~titanium~~	~~7440-32-6~~	~~90 (total as Ti)~~	~~9 (total as Ti)~~	~~90 (total as Ti)~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 09/04/2003~~	~~Detections shall be summed with the following chemicals: CAS# 13463-67-7~~
~~tungsten~~	~~7440-33-7~~	~~0.01~~	~~0.01~~	~~0.01~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 04/06/2005~~	~~—~~
~~antimony~~	~~7440-36-0~~	~~0.006~~	~~0.0006~~	~~—~~	~~40 CFR §141.60, 40 CFR §141.62~~	~~—~~
~~arsenic~~	~~7440-38-2~~	~~0.01~~	~~0.001~~	~~—~~	~~40 CFR §141.60, 40 CFR §141.62~~	~~—~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~barium~~	~~7440-39-3~~	~~2~~	~~0.2~~	~~—~~	~~40 CFR §141.60, 40 CFR §141.62~~	~~—~~
~~beryllium~~	~~7440-41-7~~	~~0.004~~	~~0.0004~~	~~—~~	~~40 CFR §141.60, 40 CFR §141.62~~	~~—~~
~~boron~~	~~7440-42-8~~	~~5~~	~~0.5~~	~~—~~	~~Health Canada Issue date: 09/1990~~	~~—~~
~~cadmium~~	~~7440-43-9~~	~~0.005~~	~~0.0005~~	~~—~~	~~40 CFR §141.60, 40 CFR §141.62~~	~~—~~
~~cerium~~	~~7440-45-1~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~chromium (total)~~	~~7440-47-3~~	~~0.1~~	~~0.01~~	~~—~~	~~40 CFR §141.60, 40 CFR §141.62~~	~~—~~
~~cobalt~~	~~7440-48-4~~	~~0.007~~	~~0.0007~~	~~0.2~~	~~WQA action level JPRSC consensus date: 05/20/2014~~	~~—~~
~~copper~~	~~7440-50-8~~	~~TT (action level 1.3 mg/L)~~	~~0.13~~	~~—~~	~~40 CFR §141.80, 65 FR 1950~~	~~TT = treatment technique[8]~~
~~gallium~~	~~7440-55-3~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~hafnium~~	~~7440-58-6~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~uranium~~	~~7440-61-1~~	~~0.03 (20 pCi/L)~~	~~0.003 (2 pCi/L)~~	~~—~~	~~40 CFR §141.66~~	~~—~~
~~vanadium~~	~~7440-62-2~~	~~0.03~~	~~0.003~~	~~—~~	~~NSF action level Issue date: 02/11/00~~	~~—~~
~~yttrium~~	~~7440-65-5~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~zinc~~	~~7440-66-6~~	~~3~~	~~0.3~~		~~NSF action level JPRSC consensus date: 01/17/2013~~	~~Under NSF/ANSI 60, direct additives containing zinc as an intentional component (e.g. zinc orthophosphate) may be evaluated at maximum use levels based on 2 mg/L as zinc~~
~~zirconium~~	~~7440-67-7~~	~~0.7~~	~~0.07~~	~~—~~	~~NSF action level Issue date:~~	~~—~~
~~bismuth~~	~~7440-69-9~~	~~0.4~~	~~0.04~~	~~—~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 05/11/2016~~	
~~Propanone, 1-, 2-hydroxy-2-methyl-1-phenyl-~~	~~7473-98-5~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~isobornyl methacrylate~~	~~7534-94-3~~	~~0.03~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.4~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 10/21/2015~~	~~—~~
~~Iodine~~	~~7553-56-2~~	~~0.3~~	~~0.1~~	~~0.3~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 04/25/2002~~	~~Std. 60 D2, Std. 61 D2~~
~~aconitic acid, tributyl ester~~	~~7568-58-3~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~chloromethyl p-tolyl sulfone~~	~~7569-26-8~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~2,7-dimethylxanthone~~	~~7573-15-1~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~2-ethylhexyl mercaptoacetate~~	~~7659-86-1~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~ammonia~~	~~7664-41-7~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~squalene~~	~~7683-64-9~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~bromine~~	~~7726-95-6~~	~~10 (total)~~	~~1 (total)~~	~~10 (total)~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 09/21/2011~~	~~Detections shall be summed with the following chemicals: CAS# 24959-67-9~~
~~selenium~~	~~7782-49-2~~	~~0.05~~	~~0.005~~	~~—~~	~~40 CFR §141.60, 40 CFR §141.62 Health Canada MAC Issue date: 03/14~~	~~—~~
~~chlorine (free as Cl2)~~	~~7782-50-5~~	~~4~~	~~0.4~~	~~—~~	~~40 CFR §141.65~~	~~Pass/fail values represent the maximum residual disinfectant level (MRDL).~~
~~Cerium chloride~~	~~7790-86-5~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 05/02/2012~~	~~—~~
~~toxaphene~~	~~8001-35-2~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~—~~	~~40 CFR §141.60, 40 CFR §141.61~~	~~—~~
~~alkyl dimethylbenzyl ammonium chloride~~	~~8001-54-5~~	~~3 (total)~~	~~0.3 (total)~~	~~5 (total)~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 10/21/2014~~	~~Detections shall be summed with the following chemicals: CAS# 139-08-2, CAS# 53516-76-0, CAS# 61789-71-7, CAS# 63449-41-2, CAS# 68391-01-5, CAS#~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
						~~68424-85-1 and CAS# 85409-22-9~~
~~mineral oil (high viscosity, ≥ 11 centistokes)~~	~~8012-95-1~~	~~700~~	~~70~~	~~700~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 04/24/2004~~	~~Alternate CASA# 8042-47-5 (white)~~
~~mineral oil (medium and low viscosity Class I, 8.5-11 centistokes)~~	~~8012-95-1~~	~~700~~	~~70~~	~~700~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 04/24/2004~~	~~Alternate CASA# 8042-47-5 (white)~~
~~mineral oil (medium and low viscosity Class II, 7.0-8.5 centistokes)~~	~~8012-95-1~~	~~40~~	~~4~~	~~40~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 04/24/2004~~	~~Alternate CASA# 8042-47-5 (white)~~
~~mineral oil (medium and low viscosity Class III, 3.0-7.0 centistokes)~~	~~8012-95-1~~	~~1~~	~~0.1~~	~~2~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 04/24/2004~~	~~Alternate CASA# 8042-47-5 (white)~~
~~polyoxyethylene (6) lauryl ether~~	~~9002-92-0~~	~~—~~	~~0.05~~	~~—~~	~~NSF action level Issue date: 12/28/96~~	~~—~~
~~polyoxyethylene (9) octyl phenol~~	~~9002-93-1~~	~~—~~	~~0.05 (total)~~	~~—~~	~~NSF action level Issue date: 12/28/96~~	~~Detections shall be summed with the following chemicals: polyoxyethylene (40) octyl phenol~~
~~polyoxyethylene (40) octyl phenol~~	~~9002-93-1~~	~~—~~	~~0.05 (total)~~	~~—~~	~~NSF action level Issue date: 12/28/96~~	~~Detections shall be summed with the following chemicals: polyoxyethylene (9) octyl phenol~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~polyoxyethylene sorbitan monolaurate~~	~~9005-64-5~~	~~—~~	~~1 (total)~~	~~—~~	~~NSF action level Issue date: 01/97~~	~~Detections shall be summed with the following chemicals: CAS# 9005-65-6, CAS# 9005-66-7 and CAS# 9005-67-8~~
~~polyoxyethylene sorbitan monooleate~~	~~9005-65-6~~	~~—~~	~~1 (total)~~	~~—~~	~~NSF action level Issue date: 01/97~~	~~Detections shall be summed with the following chemicals: CAS# 9005-64-5, CAS# 9005-66-7 and CAS# 9005-67-8~~
~~polyoxyethylene sorbitan monopalmitate~~	~~9005-66-7~~	~~—~~	~~1 (total)~~	~~—~~	~~NSF action level Issue date: 01/97~~	~~Detections shall be summed with the following chemicals: CAS# 9005-64-5, CAS# 9005-65-6 and CAS# 9005-67-8~~
~~polyoxyethylene sorbitan monosteartate~~	~~9005-67-8~~	~~—~~	~~1 (total)~~	~~—~~	~~NSF action level Issue date: 01/97~~	~~Detections shall be summed with the following chemicals: CAS# 9005-64-5, CAS# 9005-65-6 and CAS# 9005-66-7~~
~~polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate~~	~~9005-71-4~~	~~—~~	~~0.05~~	~~—~~	~~NSF action level Issue date: 12/96~~	~~—~~
~~polyoxyethylene (6) dodecyl phenol~~	~~9014-92-0~~	~~—~~	~~0.01~~	~~—~~	~~NSF action level Issue date: 12/28/96~~	~~—~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~polyoxyethylene (9) dodecyl phenol~~	~~9014-92-0~~	~~—~~	~~0.05~~	~~—~~	~~NSF action level Issue date: 12/28/96~~	~~—~~
~~polyoxyethylene (40) dodecyl phenol~~	~~9014-92-0~~	~~—~~	~~0.05~~	~~—~~	~~NSF action level Issue date: 12/28/96~~	~~—~~
~~polyoxyethylene (4, 9, 15, 30 or 40) nonyl phenol~~	~~9016-45-9~~	~~—~~	~~0.05 (total)~~	~~—~~	~~NSF action level Issue date: 12/28/96~~	~~Detections of each specified polyoxyethylene length shall be summed and not exceed the specified criteria~~
~~polyoxyethylene (6 or 20) nonyl phenol~~	~~9016-45-9~~	~~—~~	~~0.01 (total)~~	~~—~~	~~NSF action level Issue date: 12/28/96~~	~~Detections of each specified polyoxyethylene length shall be summed and not exceed the specified criteria~~
~~hydrazine sulfate~~	~~10034-93-2~~	~~0.0001 (total)~~	~~0.00001 (total)~~	~~—~~	~~USEPA IRIS $10^{-5}/10^{-6}$ cancer risk levels. Verification date: 06/03/1987~~	~~Detections shall be summed with the following chemicals: CAS# 302-01-2~~
~~heptanol, 2-propyl-1-~~	~~10042-59-8~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~chlorine dioxide (as ClO2)~~	~~10049-04-4~~	~~0.8~~	~~0.08~~	~~—~~	~~40 CFR §141.65~~	~~Pass/fail values represent the maximum residual disinfectant level (MRDL).~~

Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria

Substance	CAS #	MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)	SPAC (mg/L)	STEL (mg/L)	Source of supporting documentation [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	Additional information
Cis-1,3-dichloropropene	10061-01-5	0.004 (total)	0.0004 (total)	—	USEPA IRIS $10^{-5}/10^{-6}$ cancer risk levels. Agency Consensus Date: 04/20/2000	Detections shall be summed with the following chemicals: CAS# 10061-02-6
trans-1,3-dichloropropene	10061-02-6	0.004 (total)	0.0004 (total)	—	USEPA IRIS $10^{-5}/10^{-6}$ cancer risk levels. Agency Consensus Date: 04/20/2000	Detections shall be summed with the following chemicals: CAS# 10061-01-5
lanthanum chloride	10099-58-8	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
2,2-dibromo-3-nitrilo-propionamide	10222-01-2	0.4	0.09	2	NSF action level External peer review date: 04/20/2004	—
n-hexyl-butanamide	10264-17-2	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
N-butyl-N,4-dimethylbenzenesulfonamide	10285-91-3	0.01	0.01	—	WQA action level JPRSC consensus date: 08/13/2014	—
1-[2-(dimethylamino)phenyl]-ethanone	10336-55-7	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
(1-methyl-3-butenyl)-benzene	10340-49-5	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
DL-camphorquinone	10373-78-1	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
cyclohexadiene-1-one, 2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxy-4-methyl-2,5-	10396-80-2	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
chloroethane, 1-butoxy-2-	10503-96-5	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
N-nitroso-N-methylethylamine	10595-95-6	0.00002	0.000002	—	USEPA IRIS $10^{-5}/10^{-6}$ cancer risk levels. Verification date: 02/11/1987	—
chloramines (total as Cl2)	10599-90-3	4	0.4	—	40 CFR §141.65	Pass/fail values represent the maximum

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
						~~residual disinfectant level (MRDL).~~
~~Methyltetrahydrophthalic anhydride~~	~~11070-44-3~~	~~0.05 (total)~~	~~0.05 (total)~~	~~0.05 (total)~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 10/17/2012~~	~~Detections shall be summed with the following chemicals: CAS# 85-42-7. CAS# 85-43-8, CAS# 25134-21-8 and CAS# 25550-51-0~~
~~gross alpha particle activity~~	~~12587-46-1~~	~~15 pCi/L~~	~~1.5 pCi/L~~	~~—~~	~~40 CFR §141.15~~	~~—~~
~~beta particle and photon activity~~	~~12587-47-2~~	~~4 mrem/y~~	~~0.4 mrem/y~~	~~—~~	~~40 CFR §141.16~~	~~—~~
~~cresol, 2-tert-butyl-m-~~	~~13037-79-1~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~terbufos~~	~~13071-79-9~~	~~0.001~~	~~0.0001~~	~~—~~	~~Health Canada MAC Issue date: 01/87~~	~~—~~
~~1-octene, 6-methyl-~~	~~13151-10-5~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~2,2'-Azobis(2-amidinopropane)~~	~~13217-66-8~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~2,5-diethylpyrazine~~	~~13238-84-1~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~titanium dioxide~~	~~13463-67-7~~	~~90 (total as Ti)~~	~~9 (total as Ti)~~	~~90 (total as Ti)~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 09/04/2003~~	~~Detections shall be summed with the following chemicals: CAS# 7440-32-6~~
~~docosane, 11-butyl-~~	~~13475-76-8~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~octadecenoic acid, 10-, methyl ester~~	~~13481-95-3~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~1-chloro-4-(1-chloroethenyl)-cyclohexene~~	~~13547-06-3~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~1-chloro-5-(1-chloroethenyl)-cyclohexene~~	~~13547-07-4~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~Tris(1-chloro-2-propyl) phosphate~~	~~13674-84-5~~	~~0.4 (total)~~	~~0.04 (total)~~	~~2 (total)~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 04/19/2017~~	~~Detections shall be summed with the following chemicals: CAS# 76025-08-6, CAS# 76649-15-5, CAS# 6145-73-9, CAS# 137888-35-8 and CAS# 137909-40-1~~
~~1-propene, 3-(2-(2-methoxyethoxy)ethoxy)-~~	~~13752-97-1~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~2-butanamine~~	~~13952-84-6~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~radium 226~~	~~13982-63-3~~	~~5 pCi/L (total)~~	~~0.5 pCi/L (total)~~	~~—~~	~~40 CFR §141.15~~	~~Detections shall be summed with the following chemicals: CAS# 15262-20-1~~
~~pentanedioic acid, 2-methyl-, 1,5-dimethyl ester~~	~~14035-94-0~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~N,N-dibutylbutanamide~~	~~14287-95-7~~	~~0.2~~	~~0.02~~	~~3~~	~~WQA action level External peer review date: 04/18/2017~~	~~—~~
~~3-methyl-2-biphenylamine~~	~~14294-33-8~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~benzylbenzenecarbothiamide~~	~~14309-89-8~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~D-Acetone glycerol~~	~~14347-78-5~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~trans-cinnamaldehyde~~	~~14371-10-9~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~decanamide, N,N-dimethyl-~~	~~14433-76-2~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~2-methoxythiazole~~	~~14542-13-3~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~fenchyl alcohol, alpha-~~	~~14575-74-7~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~nitrate (as N)~~	~~14797-55-8~~	~~10~~	~~1~~	~~—~~	~~40 CFR §141.60, 40 CFR §141.62~~	~~—~~
~~nitrate + nitrite (both as N)~~	~~14797-55-8~~	~~10~~	~~1~~	~~—~~	~~40 CFR §141.60, 40 CFR §141.62~~	~~—~~
~~nitrite (as N)~~	~~14797-65-0~~	~~1~~	~~0.1~~	~~—~~	~~40 CFR §141.60, 40 CFR §141.62~~	~~—~~
~~perchlorate~~	~~14797-73-0~~	~~0.015~~	~~0.005~~	~~—~~	~~USEPA Interim Health Advisory Issue Date: 2008~~	~~Compliance to Single Product Allowable Concentrations based on US State or other regulatory levels may be demonstrated by establishing the SPAC as 1/3 of the regulatory level.~~
~~(E)-4-octene~~	~~14850-23-8~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~chlorate~~	~~14866-68-3~~	~~1~~	~~0.3~~	~~—~~	~~Health Canada MAC Issue date: 06/2008~~	~~—~~
~~chlorite~~	~~14998-27-7~~	~~1~~	~~0.1~~	~~—~~	~~40 CFR §141.64~~	~~—~~
~~furan, tetrahydro-2,2,5,5-tetramethyl-~~	~~15045-43-9~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~4-hydroxy-3-methylbenzaldehyde~~	~~15174-69-3~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~benzeneacetic acid, alpha-oxo-, methyl ester~~	~~15206-55-0~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~radium 228~~	~~15262-20-1~~	~~5 pCi/L (total)~~	~~0.5 pCi/L (total)~~	~~—~~	~~40 CFR §141.15~~	~~Detections shall be summed with the following chemicals: CAS# 13982-63-3~~
~~2-methyl-1,5-pentanediamine~~	~~15520-10-2~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~bromate~~	~~15541-45-4~~	~~0.010~~	~~0.0033~~	~~—~~	~~40 CFR §141.64~~	~~—~~
~~cis-1,2-Cyclohexanedimethanol~~	~~15753-50-1~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~dimethylbenzaldehyde, 2,4-~~	~~15764-16-6~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~benzyltriphenylphosphonium~~	~~15853-35-7~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~octane, 2,2-dimethyl-~~	~~15869-87-1~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~alachlor~~	~~15972-60-8~~	~~0.002~~	~~0.0002~~	~~—~~	~~40 CFR §141.60, 40 CFR §141.61~~	~~—~~
~~thiocyanic acid, o-anilinophenyl ester~~	~~15973-81-6~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~1,4-thoxane~~	~~15980-15-1~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~1-bromo-3-chloro-5,5-dimethylhydantoin~~	~~16079-88-2~~	~~50~~	~~9~~	~~—~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 05/05/2010~~	~~—~~
~~norbornene, 5-ethylidene-2-~~	~~16219-75-3~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~2,4-dimethylbenzyl alcohol~~	~~16308-92-2~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~1-methyl-4-phosphorinanone~~	~~16327-48-3~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~1,2,3,4,6,8-Alpha-hexahydro-1-isopropyl-4,7-dimethylnaphthalene~~	~~16728-99-7~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~hexane, 2,3,4-trimethyl~~	~~16747-26-5~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~fluoride~~	~~16984-48-8~~	~~1.2~~	~~1.2 (direct additive) 0.12 (contaminant)~~	~~—~~	~~40 CFR §141.60, 40 CFR §141.62~~	~~Recommendations for Using Fluoride to Prevent and Control Dental Caries in the United States, August 17, 2001 / Morbidity & Mortality Weekly Report 50 (RR14); 1-42.~~
~~1,6,11,16-Tetraoxacycloeicosane~~	~~17043-02-6~~	~~3 (total)~~	~~0.4 (total)~~	~~3 (total)~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 10/04/2002~~	~~Detections shall be summed with the following chemicals: CAS# 295-63-6, CAS# 56890-57-4, and CAS# 64001-05-4~~
~~chlorosulfamic acid~~	~~17172-27-9~~	~~0.01~~	~~0.01~~	~~0.01~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 05/02/2012~~	~~—~~
~~4-acetamidobenzaldehyde n-(4-methoxyphenyl)imine~~	~~17224-12-3~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~diethyl 2-ethoxysuccinate~~	~~17596-10-0~~	~~2~~	~~0.2~~	~~2~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 10/29/2009~~	~~—~~
~~benzene, 2-ethoxyethenyl-~~	~~17655-74-2~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~1-(1-indanyliden)indan~~	~~17666-94-3~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~tert-octyl isothiocyanate~~	~~17701-76-7~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~benzenemethanol, 2-chloro-~~	~~17849-38-6~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~2(3H)-benzoxazolimine 3-methyl-~~	~~18034-93-0~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~phenol, o-(alpha, alpha-dimethylbenzyl)-~~	~~18168-40-6~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~tetraethyleneglycol di-(2-ethylhexoate)~~	~~18268-70-7~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~1-methoxy-4-(1-methyl-2-propenyl)-benzene~~	~~18272-83-8~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~ethanedioic acid, bis(trimethylsilyl)ester~~	~~18294-04-7~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~hexadecanoic acid, (2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolan-4-yl) methyl ester~~	~~18418-21-8~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~1-nonadecene~~	~~18435-45-5~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~octadien-3-ol, 3,7-dimethyl-4,6-~~	~~18479-54-4~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~spiro-[bicyclo[2.2.1]heptane-2,2'-[1,3]-dioxolane]-3-one, 1,7,7-trimethyl-~~	~~18501-56-9~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~chromium VI~~	~~18540-29-9~~	~~0.02~~	~~0.002~~	~~—~~	~~Derived from the oral RfD on the USEPA IRIS database with a default 20% relative source contribution for drinking water. Agency consensus date: 04/28/1998~~	~~—~~
~~propenone, (dihydroxy methoxyphenyl) phenyl-~~	~~18956-15-5~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~phosphonic acid, dioctadecyl ester~~	~~19047-85-9~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~benzimidazolone, 4-methyl-~~	~~19190-68-2~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~1,2,3,7,8,9-hexachloro-dibenzo-p-dioxin~~	~~19408-74-3~~	~~0.0000003~~	~~0.00000003~~		~~USEPA Toxic Equivalency Factor: 0.1~~	~~—~~
~~methyl m-hydroxybenzoate~~	~~19438-10-9~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~1,3-dioxolane, 2,2-dipropanoic acid, diethyl ester~~	~~19719-88-1~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~benzoxazole, N-methyl-2-~~	~~19776-98-8~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~3,3-dimethyl-2-pentanol~~	~~19781-24-9~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~4,4'-methylenebis (2,6-diisopropylaniline)~~	~~19900-69-7~~	~~0.05~~	~~0.05~~	~~0.05~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 10/29/2009~~	~~—~~
~~tau-muurolol~~	~~19912-62-0~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~phenylenediamine, N,N-bis(1,3-dimethylbutyl)-N'-phenyl-p-~~	~~19929-72-7~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~glycidyl 2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5-octafluoropentyl ether~~	~~19932-27-5~~	~~0.0008~~	~~0.00008~~	~~0.0008~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 10/21/2015~~	~~—~~
~~3-oxazolidine ethanol~~	~~20073-50-1~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~3 (3,5 di tert butyl 4 hydroxyphenyl) propionic acid~~	~~20170-32-5~~	~~0.02 (total)~~	~~0.002 (total)~~	~~0.1 (total)~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 04/20/2004~~	~~Detections shall be summed with the following chemicals: CAS# 6386-38-5~~
~~hexen-2-one, 3-, 3,4-dimethyl-~~	~~20685-46-5~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~4-formylbenzophenone~~	~~20912-50-9~~	~~0.01~~	~~0.01~~	~~0.01~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 04/18/2013~~	~~—~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~pentachlorobenzonitrile~~	~~20925-85-3~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~3,5-pyridinedicarboxylic acid, 1,4-dihydro-4-methyl-2,6-diphenyl diethyl ester~~	~~20970-65-4~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~metribuzin~~	~~21087-64-9~~	~~0.08~~	~~0.008~~	~~—~~	~~Health Canada MAC Issue date: 02/86~~	~~—~~
~~tonalid~~	~~21145-77-7~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~2-propanol, 1-(2-propenyloxy)-~~	~~21460-36-6~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~2-(thiocyanomethylthio)benzothiazole~~	~~21564-17-0~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~hedycaryol~~	~~21657-90-9~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~cyanazine~~	~~21725-46-2~~	~~0.01~~	~~0.001~~	~~—~~	~~Health Canada MAC Issue date: 02/86~~	~~—~~
~~3,3-dimethoxy-2-butanone~~	~~21983-72-2~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~ethanone, 1-[4-(methoxymethyl)phenyl]-~~	~~22072-50-0~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~methyl-1 bicyclo[4.2.0]octa-1,3,5-triene, 3-~~	~~22250-74-4~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~tetradecanoic acid, eicosylester~~	~~22413-00-9~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~octadien-3-ol, 2,6-dimethyl-1,7-~~	~~22460-59-9~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~trans-2,4-Diphenyl-4-methyl-2-pentene~~	~~22768-22-5~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~bendiocarb~~	~~22781-23-3~~	~~0.04~~	~~0.004~~	~~—~~	~~Health Canada MAC Issue date: 02/86~~	~~—~~

Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria

Substance	CAS #	MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)	SPAC (mg/L)	STEL (mg/L)	Source of supporting documentation [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	Additional information
methyl mercury	22967-92-6	0.0007	0.00007	—	Derived from the oral RfD on the USEPA IRIS database with a default 20% relative source contribution for drinking water. Verification date: 06/19/2001	—
oxamyl (vydate)	23135-22-0	0.2	0.02	—	40 CFR §141.60, 40 CFR §141.61	—
hydroxy (hydroxymethyl)ethyl hexadecanoate	23470-00-0	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
pyridine, 1,2,3,6-tetrahydro-1,2,4,6-tetramethyl , cis-	23513-16-8	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
alpha-amorphene	23515-88-0	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
cyanovaleric acid	23886-52-4	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
1,1-(3,3-dimethyl-1-butenylidene)bisbenzene	23586-64-3	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
ethyl-4-ethoxybenzoate	23676-09-7	0.05	0.05	—	NSF action level Issue date: 11/17/99	—
5-methyl– 6,7-dihydro-(5H)-cyclopentapyrazine	23747-48-0	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
pentaoxahexadecanol	23778-52-1	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
ethanediamide, N-(2-ethoxyphenyl)-N'-(2-ethylphenyl)-	23949-66-8	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
cyclopentanol, 2-methyl-	24070-77-7	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
pyrido(3,2-d) pyrimidin-4 (3d)-one	24410-22-8	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
aniline, 2-ethyl-6-methyl-	24549-06-2	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
4-methyl-1-indanone	24644-78-8	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~acetophenone, 2,2-dimethoxy-2-phenyl-~~	~~24650-42-8~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~cis-3,3,5-Trimethylcyclohexyl acetate~~	~~24691-16-5~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~bromide~~	~~24959-67-9~~	~~10 (total)~~	~~1 (total)~~	~~10 (total)~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 09/21/2011~~	~~Detections shall be summed with the following chemicals: CAS# 7726-95-6~~
~~styrene, methyl- (mixed isomers)~~	~~25013-15-4~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~methyl nadic anhydride~~	~~25134-21-8~~	~~0.05 (total)~~	~~0.05 (total)~~	~~0.05 (total)~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 10/17/2012~~	~~Detections shall be summed with the following chemicals: CAS# 85-42-7. CAS# 85-43-8, CAS# 11070-44-3 and CAS# 25550-51-0~~
~~decadien-1-al, trans,trans-2,4-~~	~~25152-84-5~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~nonyl phenol (mixed isomers)~~	~~25154-52-3~~	~~0.07 (total)~~	~~0.007 (total)~~	~~0.3 (total)~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 05/05/2015~~	~~The listed criteria are applicable to all isomers of nonyl phenol. Due to the significant number of CAS#s associated with potential isomers, only~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
						~~CAS# 25154-52-3 and CAS# 84852-15-3 are included in this table. All isomer detections shall be summed and compared to the listed criteria~~
~~2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobytyrate~~	~~25265-77-4~~	~~0.4 (total)~~	~~0.04 (total)~~	~~5 (total)~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 05/10/2011~~	~~Detections shall be summed with the following chemicals: CAS# 77-68-9, CAS# 144-19-4, CAS# 6846-50-0, CAS# 74367-33-2 and CAS# 74367-34-3~~
~~methylhexahydrophthalic anhydride~~	~~25550-51-0~~	~~0.05 (total)~~	~~0.05 (total)~~	~~0.05 (total)~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 10/17/2012~~	~~Detections shall be summed with the following chemicals: CAS# 85-42-7. CAS# 85-43-8, CAS# 11070-44-3 and CAS# 25134-21-8~~
~~benzofuran, methyl-~~	~~25586-38-3~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~poly(dimethyl diallyl ammonium chloride) (polyDADMAC)~~	~~26062-79-3~~	~~5~~	~~2~~	~~5~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 10/06/2010~~	~~—~~
~~tris(3-chloropropyl) phosphate~~	~~26248-87-3~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~ethan-1-one, 1-(methylphenyl)-~~	~~26444-19-9~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~toluene diisocyanate~~	~~26471-62-5~~	~~0.008~~	~~0.0008~~	~~—~~	~~NSF action level Issue date: 06/99~~	~~Pass/fail criteria only for specifed mixture containing 80% 2,4-toluene diisocyanate (CAS# 584-84-9) and 20% 2,6-toluene diisocyanate (CAS# 91-08-7)~~
~~trichlorotrifluoroethane~~	~~26523-64-8~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~2H,8H-benzo[1,2-b:5,4-b']dipyran-10-propanol, 5-methoxy-2,2,8,8-tetramethyl-~~	~~26535-37-5~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~dioctyldiphenylamine~~	~~26603-23-6~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~isooctanol~~	~~26952-21-6~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~benzenemethanol, 3,5-dimethyl~~	~~27129-87-9~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~naphthalene, ethyl~~	~~27138-19-8~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~dipropylene glycol dibenzoate~~	~~27138-31-4~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~phenol, (1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)~~	~~27193-28-8~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~propenoic acid, 2-methyl-2-, polymer with octadecyl-2-methyl-2-propenoate~~	~~27401-06-5~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~Cyclohexenecarbonitrile~~	~~27456-25-3~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~

Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria

Substance	CAS #	MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)	SPAC (mg/L)	STEL (mg/L)	Source of supporting documentation [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	Additional information
diethylene glycol monomethacrylate homopolymer	27598-43-2	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
ammonium chloride, octadecyldimethyl{3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl}	27668-52-6	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
(5α,9α,10β)-kauran-16-ol	27898-42-6	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
1-ethyl-3-(phenylmethyl)-benzene	28122-24-9	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
2,6-dimethyl-1-(phenylmethyl)-benzene	28122-29-4	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
benzothiazole, ethylamino-	28291-69-2	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
benzothiazole, 2-(cyclohexylamino)-	28291-75-0	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
diisononyl phthalate	28553-12-0	0.8	0.08	—	IAPMO action level JPRSC consensus date: 10/29/2013	—
cyclohexanone, 2-(1-hydroxycyclohexyl)-	28746-99-8	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
naphthalene, dimethyl-	28804-88-8	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
formylmethylenetriphenylphosphorane	28900-91-6	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
methylindene	29036-25-7	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
2-methyl-5-propylpyrazine	29461-03-8	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
cyclooctadiene, dichloro-	29480-42-0	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
pyridine, trimethyl-	29611-84-5	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
cadina-1,4-diene	29837-12-5	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~di-propylene glycol n-butyl ether~~	~~29911-28-2~~	~~2~~	~~0.2~~	~~30~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 10/03/2002~~	~~—~~
~~dioxolane-1,3, 4-ethyl~~	~~29921-38-8~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~cyclopentane, trimethyl~~	~~30498-64-7~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~phenylcyclohexene~~	~~31017-40-0~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~dodecane, 2,6,11-trimethyl-~~	~~31295-56-4~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~cyclohexylurea, dimethyl-~~	~~31468-12-9~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~binaphthyl sulfone~~	~~32390-26-4~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~bromophenol~~	~~32762-51-9~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~octadecanoic acid, (2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolan-4-yl) methyl ester~~	~~32852-69-0~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~ethane, 1-(3-hydroxyphenyl)-2-phenyl-~~	~~33675-75-1~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~benzenediamine, 5-chloro-1,3-~~	~~33786-89-9~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~4-butoxy-1-butene~~	~~34061-76-2~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~dihydrofuran, 4-methyl-2,3-~~	~~34314-83-5~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~valeronitrile, 2,4-dimethyl-~~	~~34372-09-3~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~5,6,7,8-tetrahydrochinoxaline~~	~~34413-35-9~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~3,5-dichlorophenyl isocyanate~~	~~34893-92-0~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~methylthioacetonitrile~~	~~35120-10-6~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~bicyclo[4.2.0]octa-1,3,5-trien-7-ol~~	~~35447-99-5~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~1,2,3,4,6,7,8-hepta-chlorodibenzo-p-dioxin~~	~~35822-46-9~~	~~0.000003~~	~~0.0000003~~	~~—~~	~~USEPA Toxic Equivalency Factor: 0.01~~	~~—~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~benzoic acid, mixed isomers (2,4- or 2,5-dichloro-)~~	~~35915-19-6~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~aminopiperidine, 4, 2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-~~	~~36768-62-4~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~phenol, 2,4-dibromo-, acetate~~	~~36914-79-1~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~bioban P-1487~~	~~37304-88-4~~	~~0.4~~	~~0.04~~	~~2~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 10/30/2013~~	~~—~~
~~bisphenol A bis(polypropylene glycol) ether~~	~~37353-75-6~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~oxamide, di-tert-butyl-~~	~~37486-48-9~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~octylphenoxypentaethoxyethanol, tert-~~	~~37809-81-7~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~4-ethyl-1-oxide-quinazoline~~	~~37920-75-5~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~butanetricarboxylic acid, 2-phosphono-, 1,2,4-~~	~~37971-36-1~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~octaphenyl pentaethylene glycol ether, tert-~~	~~38621-31-7~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-octachlorodibenzofuran~~	~~39001-02-0~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.00003~~	~~—~~	~~USEPA Toxic Equivalency Factor: 0.0001~~	~~—~~
~~1,2,3,4,7,8-hexachloro-dibenzo-p-dioxin~~	~~39227-28-6~~	~~0.0000003~~	~~0.00000003~~	~~—~~	~~USEPA Toxic Equivalency Factor: 0.1~~	~~—~~
~~lanthanum hydroxide~~	~~39377-54-3~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~1,3-dichloro-2-isocyanatobenzene~~	~~39920-37-1~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~

Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria

Substance	CAS #	MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)	SPAC (mg/L)	STEL (mg/L)	Source of supporting documentation [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	Additional information
methyl, 4-acetyl-3-methoxybenzoate	39971-36-3	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
1,2,3,7,8-penta-chlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	40321-76-4	0.00000003	0.000000003	—	USEPA Toxic Equivalency Factor: 1	—
n-ethyl-3-methoxyaniline	41115-30-4	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
1,2-dichloro-3-isocyanatobenzene	41195-90-8	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
phenoxypropanol, 1- (or 2-)	41593-38-8	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
propane, 1,1-dimethoxy-2-methyl	41632-89-7	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
dihydrodicyclopentadienol	42554-02-9	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
tripropylene glycol diacrylate	42978-66-5	0.08	0.008	1	NSF action level External peer review date: 05/06/2015	—
2-propene-1-amine, n,n-(1-methylethyl)-	44898-60-4	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
propanaminium chloride, N,N,N-trimethyl-3-((1-oxo-2-propenyl)amino)-1-	45021-77-0	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
3,3,4-trimethyldecane	49622-18-6	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
ethanol, 2-[2-[2-[2[(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenoxy]ethoxy]ethoxy]-	49796-75-0	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
tetrahydrofuran, diphenyl-	50637-09-7	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
trimethylcyclohexanone	50874-76-5	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzofuran	51207-31-9	0.0000003	0.00000003	—	USEPA Toxic Equivalency Factor: 0.1	—

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~metolachlor~~	~~51218-45-2~~	~~0.05~~	~~0.005~~	~~—~~	~~Health Canada MAC Issue date: 02/86~~	~~—~~
~~diclofop-methyl~~	~~51338-27-3~~	~~0.009~~	~~0.0009~~	~~—~~	~~Health Canada MAC Issue date: 03/87~~	~~—~~
~~1-tert-butoxy-2-ethoxyethane~~	~~51422-54-9~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~phenol, (phenylethyl)-~~	~~51937-33-8~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~octadecenoic acid, 6-, methyl ester~~	~~52355-31-4~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~decanedioic acid, bis(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidinyl)-~~	~~52829-07-9~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~hexen-2-one, 4-, 3,4-dimethyl-~~	~~53252-21-4~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~di(2-propylheptyl) phthalate~~	~~53306-54-0~~	~~0.4~~	~~0.04~~	~~2~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 10/10/2006~~	~~—~~
~~alkyl (C12-C18) dimethylbenzyl ammonium chloride~~	~~53516-76-0~~	~~3 (total)~~	~~0.3 (total)~~	~~5 (total)~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 10/21/2014~~	~~Detections shall be summed with the following chemicals: CAS# 139-08-2, CAS# 8001-54-5, CAS# 61789-71-7, CAS# 63449-41-2, CAS# 68391-01-5, CAS# 68424-85-1 and CAS# 85409-22-9~~
~~n-(2,2-dimethylpropyl)-n-methyl-benzenamine~~	~~53927-61-0~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~2,5-dimethylbenzyl alcohol~~	~~53957-33-8~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~2H pyranmethanol, tetrahydro 2,5-dimethyl~~	~~54004-46-5~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~benzene, ethyl-1,2,4-trimethyl-~~	~~54120-62-6~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~1-(1-methoxyethoxy)-3-hexene~~	~~54340-97-5~~	~~0.05~~	~~0.005~~	~~—~~	~~WQA action level JPRSC consensus date: 02/10/2016~~	~~—~~
~~1-(2-methyl-1-pyrrolo(2,1,5-Cd)-indolizinyl)ethanone~~	~~54398-68-4~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~4,6,8-trimethyl-1-nonene~~	~~54410-98-9~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~ethanone, 1-(4-(1-hydroxy-1-methylethyl)phenyl)-~~	~~54549-72-3~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~ethanol, 2-(4- (1-methylethyl)phenoxy)-~~	~~54576-35-1~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~methylcarbamate, methyl N-butyl-N-~~	~~54644-60-9~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~2-furanmethanol, tetrahydro-5-methyl, trans-~~	~~54774-28-6~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~2H-pyrano[2,3f]isoquinolin-2-one~~	~~54852-71-0~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~1,1'-(1,2-dimethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis-cyclohexane~~	~~54889-87-1~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~benzeneacetic acid, .alpha.-(acetyloxy)-.alpha.-methyl-ester~~	~~55012-78-7~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~3,5-dicyclohexyl-4-hydroxy-benzoic acid methyl ester~~	~~55125-23-0~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~1,5-pentanediol, monobenzoate~~	~~55162-82-8~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~pyrrolidinone, 1-decyl-2-~~	~~55257-88-0~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~1,4-dimethyl-2-octadecyl-cyclohexane~~	~~55282-02-5~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~1-hexadecyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-indene~~	~~55334-29-7~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~bicyclo[4.2.0]octa-1,3,5-trene, 7-methyl-~~	~~55337-80-9~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~1H-Indene-4-methanol, 2,3-dihydro-1,1-dimethyl-~~	~~55591-09-8~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~1,2,3,4,7,8,9-hepta-chlorodibenzofuran~~	~~55673-89-7~~	~~0.000003~~	~~0.0000003~~	~~—~~	~~USEPA Toxic Equivalency Factor: 0.01~~	~~—~~
~~6,7-diethyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1,2,3,4-tetramethyl-~~	~~55741-10-1~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~n-(3-butenyl)dimethylamine~~	~~55831-89-5~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~2-propanol, 1-[1-methyl-2-(2-propenyloxy)ethoxy]-~~	~~55956-25-7~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~3-ethyl-4-phenyl-2(3H)-thiazolethione~~	~~55976-02-8~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~1,3-dimethoxy-5,7-dihydrobenz[c,e]oxepine~~	~~56008-53-8~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~benzene,1,1'-[(1-propenylthio)methylene]bis-, (E)-~~	~~56195-65-4~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~benzene, 1,1' [(1-propenylthio)methylene]bis-, (Z)-~~	~~56195-66-5~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~2-(2-(2-mercaptoethoxy)ethoxy)-ethanol~~	~~56282-36-1~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~diazacyclotetradecane-2,9-dione, 1,8-~~	~~56403-09-9~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~isoindole, 2H , 4,7-dione~~	~~56460-94-7~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~

Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria

Substance	CAS #	MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)	SPAC (mg/L)	STEL (mg/L)	Source of supporting documentation [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	Additional information
(2-phenyl-1,3-dioxolan-4-yl) methyl ester octadecanoic acid	56599-43-0	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
4,4,5-trimethyl-2-pentadecyl-1,3-dioxolane	56599-79-2	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
1,6,11,16,21-Pentaoxacyclopentacosane	56890-57-4	3 (total)	0.4 (total)	3 (total)	NSF action level External peer review date: 10/04/2002	Detections shall be summed with the following chemicals: CAS# 295-63-6, CAS# 17043-02-6, and CAS# 64001-05-4
2,3,4,7,8- penta-chlorodibenzofuran	57117-31-4	0.00000006	0.000000006	—	USEPA Toxic Equivalency Factor: 0.05	—
1,2,3,7,8-penta-chlorodibenzofuran	57117-41-6	0.0000006	0.00000006	—	USEPA Toxic Equivalency Factor: 0.05	—
1,2,3,6,7,8-hexachloro-dibenzofuran	57117-44-9	0.0000003	0.00000003	—	USEPA Toxic Equivalency Factor: 0.1	—
6-oxabicyclo[3.2.1]octan-7-one, 1,5-dimethyl-8-[2-[3-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]ethyl]-, (1R-syn)-	57119-17-2	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
n-ethyl-n,4-dimethylbenzenesulfonamide	57186-68-2	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
octadecenoic acid, 7-, methyl ester	57396-98-2	0.003	0.0003	—	TOE	—
1,2,3,6,7,8-hexachloro-dibenzo-p-dioxin	57653-85-7	0.0000003	0.00000003	—	USEPA Toxic Equivalency Factor: 0.1	—
cresol, alpha-ethoxy-p-	57726-26-8	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~2,2-dimethyl bis(1-methylpropyl)ester butanedioic acid~~	~~57923-28-5~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~(ethoxymethoxy) cyclododecane~~	~~58567-11-6~~	~~0.05 (total)~~	~~0.05 (total)~~	~~4 (total))~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 04/22/2014~~	~~Detections shall be summed with the following chemicals: CAS# 830-13-7 and CAS# 1724-39-6~~
~~ethanol, 2-[2-[2-[(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenoxy]ethoxy]ethoxy]-~~	~~58705-51-4~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~1-methoxy-2-t-butyl-6-methylbenzene~~	~~60772-80-7~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~2,3,4,6,7,8-hexachloro-dibenzofuran~~	~~60851-34-5~~	~~0.0000003~~	~~0.00000003~~	~~—~~	~~USEPA Toxic Equivalency Factor: 0.1~~	~~—~~
~~3-butene-1-amine, n-ethyl-n-methyl-~~	~~61308-10-9~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~castor oil, hydrogenated, ethoxylated~~	~~61788-85-0~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~alkyl dimethylbenzyl ammonium chloride~~	~~61789-71-7~~	~~3 (total)~~	~~0.3 (total)~~	~~5 (total)~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 10/21/2014~~	~~Detections shall be summed with the following chemicals: CAS# 139-08-2, CAS# 8001-54-5, CAS# 53516-76-0, CAS# 63449-41-2, CAS# 68391-01-5, CAS# 68424-85-1 and CAS# 85409-22-9~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~quaternary ammonium, ditallow dimethyl chloride~~	~~61789-80-8~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~soya alkylamines, ethoxylated~~	~~61791-24-0~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~a-methyl-a-(1-methyl-2-propenyl)-benzenemethanol~~	~~61967-11-1~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~octane, 2,2,6-trimethyl~~	~~62016-28-8~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~2,6,7-trimethyl decane~~	~~62108-25-2~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~2,4,6-trimethyl-decane~~	~~62108-27-4~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~phenyl (1-phenyl-2-propyl) thioether~~	~~62252-49-7~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~quinoline, 3,4-dihydro-2,4,4-trimethyl-~~	~~63177-93-5~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~benzothiazole, 2-methoxy-~~	~~63321-86-8~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~alkyl (C8-C18) dimethylbenzyl ammonium chloride~~	~~63449-41-2~~	~~3 (total)~~	~~0.3 (total)~~	~~5 (total)~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 10/21/2014~~	~~Detections shall be summed with the following chemicals: CAS# 139-08-2, CAS# 8001-54-5, CAS# 53516-76-0, CAS# 61789-71-7, CAS# 68391-01-5, CAS# 68424-85-1 and CAS# 85409-22-9~~
~~pyridine, 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1,2,2,6-tetramethyl-~~	~~63867-76-5~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~1,6,11,16,21,26-Hexaoxacyclotriacontane~~	~~64001-05-4~~	~~3 (total)~~	~~0.4 (total)~~	~~3 (total)~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 10/04/2002~~	~~Detections shall be summed with the following chemicals: CAS# 295-63-6, CAS# 17043-02-6, and CAS# 56890-57-4~~
~~3-methyl-3-(2-methyl-3-benzofuranyl)phthalide~~	~~64042-54-2~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~diphenylamine, 4-(diisopropylamino)~~	~~64092-29-1~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~3-methyl-pyrrolo (1,2-A) pyrazine~~	~~64608-61-3~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~high flash aromatic naphtha~~	~~64742-95-6~~	~~0.2 (total)~~	~~0.02 (total)~~	~~1 (total)~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 10/27/2016~~	~~Class-Based Evaluation Level in which all detected C8-C10 aromatic hydrocarbons should be summed.~~
~~acetamidoacetaldehyde~~	~~64790-08-5~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~benzalazine~~	~~64896-26-0~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~benzene, (2-methoxy-1-methylethyl)-~~	~~65738-46-7~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~benzoic acid, 2,4,6-tris(1,1-dimethylethyl)-~~	~~66415-27-8~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~benzaldehyde, tert-butylmethyl-~~	~~66949-23-3~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~1,2,3,4,6,7,8-hepta-chlorodibenzofuran~~	~~67562-39-4~~	~~0.000003~~	~~0.0000003~~	~~—~~	~~USEPA Toxic Equivalency Factor: 0.01~~	~~—~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~N-alkyl (C12-C18) dimethylbenzyl ammonium chloride~~	~~68391-01-5~~	~~3 (total)~~	~~0.3 (total)~~	~~5 (total)~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 10/21/2014~~	~~Detections shall be summed with the following chemicals: CAS# 139-08-2, CAS# 8001-54-5, CAS# 53516-76-0, CAS# 61789-71-7, CAS# 63449-41-2, CAS# 68424-85-1 and CAS# 85409-22-9~~
~~alkyl (C12-C16) dimethylbenzyl ammonium chloride~~	~~68424-85-1~~	~~3 (total)~~	~~0.3 (total)~~	~~5 (total)~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 10/21/2014~~	~~Detections shall be summed with the following chemicals: CAS# 139-08-2, CAS# 8001-54-5, CAS# 53516-76-0, CAS# 61789-71-7, CAS# 63449-41-2, CAS# 68391-01-5 and CAS# 85409-22-9~~
~~diethyltoluenediamine, mixed isomers~~	~~68479-98-1~~	~~0.0006 (total)~~	~~0.00006 (total)~~	~~0.0006 (total)~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 10/06/2010~~	~~Detections shall be summed with the following chemicals: CAS# 75389-89-8~~
~~alkenes, C6-10, hydroformylation products, high boiling~~	~~68526-82-9~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~alcohols, C12-C15, ethoxylated propoxylated~~	~~68551-13-3~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~

Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria

Substance	CAS #	MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)	SPAC (mg/L)	STEL (mg/L)	Source of supporting documentation [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	Additional information
dimethyl ditallow ammonium chloride	68783-78-8	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
1,3,7,7-tetramethyl-2,11-dioxa-3,5-bicyclo(4.4.1)undecadien-10-one	70412-52-1	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
1,2,3,4,7,8-hexachloro-dibenzofuran	70648-26-9	0.0000003	0.00000003	—	USEPA Toxic Equivalency Factor: 0.1	—
potassium peroxymonosulfate sulfate	70693-62-8	5	5	20	NSF action level External peer review date: 05/06/2015	—
benzenedicarboxylic acid, 1,2 , bis(2-propylpentyl) ester	70910-37-1	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
3-isopropoxy-1,1,1,7,7,7-hexamethyl-3,5,5-tris(trimethylsiloxy)tetrasiloxane	71579-69-6	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
hexen-2-one, 3-methyl-4-	72189-24-3	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
1,2,3,7,8,9-hexachloro-dibenzofuran	72918-21-9	0.0000003	0.00000003	—	USEPA Toxic Equivalency Factor: 0.1	—
poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), a-isotridecyl w-hydroxy , phosphate	73038-25-2	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
4,4-dimethyl-13.alpha.-androst-5-ene	73495-94-0	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
oxononan-1-al, 4-	74327-29-0	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
propanoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2,2-dimethyl-1-(2-hydroxy-1-methylethyl)propyl ester	74367-33-2	0.4 (total)	0.04 (total)	5 (total)	NSF action level External peer review date: 05/10/2011	Detections shall be summed with the following chemicals: CAS# 77-68-9, CAS# 144-19-4, CAS# 6846-50-0, CAS# 25265-77-

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
						~~4 and CAS# 74367-34-3~~
~~propanoic acid, 2-methyl-, 3-hydroxy-2,4,4-trimethylpentyl ester~~	~~74367-34-3~~	~~0.4 (total)~~	~~0.04 (total)~~	~~5 (total)~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 05/10/2011~~	~~Detections shall be summed with the following chemicals: CAS# 77-68-9, CAS# 144-19-4, CAS# 6846-50-0, CAS# 25265-77-4 and CAS# 74367-33-2~~
~~propanoic acid, 2-methyl-, 1-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-2-methyl-1, 3-propanediyl ester~~	~~74381-40-1~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~3,3-dimethyl-1-octene~~	~~74511-51-6~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~nonylcyclopropane~~	~~74663-85-7~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~diethyltoluenediamine, mixed isomers~~	~~75389-89-8~~	~~0.0006 (total)~~	~~0.00006 (total)~~	~~0.0006 (total)~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 10/06/2010~~	~~Detections shall be summed with the following chemicals: CAS# 68479-98-1~~
~~benzyltriphenylphosphonium, salt with 4,4' (2,2,2-trifluoro-1-(trifluoromethyl) ethylidene)bis(phenol) (1:1)~~	~~75768-65-9~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~bis(1-chloropropan-2-yl) 2-chloropropyl phosphate~~	~~76025-08-6~~	~~0.4 (total)~~	~~0.04 (total)~~	~~2 (total)~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 04/19/2017~~	~~Detections shall be summed with the following chemicals: CAS# 13674-84-5, CAS# 76649-15-5, CAS# 6145-73-9, CAS# 137888-35-8 and CAS# 137909-40-1~~
~~1-phenyl-4,5-dimorpholino-4,5-dihydroimidazole~~	~~76458-32-7~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~1-chloropropan-2-yl bis(2-chloropropyl) phosphate~~	~~76649-15-5~~	~~0.4 (total)~~	~~0.04 (total)~~	~~2 (total)~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 04/19/2017~~	~~Detections shall be summed with the following chemicals: CAS# 13674-84-5, CAS# 76025-08-6, CAS# 6145-73-9, CAS# 137888-35-8 and CAS# 137909-40-1~~
~~decane, 1-methyl-3,5,7-triaza-1-azoniatricyclo(3.3.1.1(3,7))~~	~~76902-90-4~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~3,5-di-tert-butylchlorobenzene~~	~~80438-67-1~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~1,2 diphenyl 1,2 hexanediol~~	~~80475-19-0~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~carbamothioic acid dimethyl OO'-11'- biphenyl-22'diyl ester~~	~~81056-07-7~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~oxaspirodecadienedione, di-(t-butyl)~~	~~82304-66-3~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~2-chloro-4,6-dimethyoxybenzamine~~	~~82485-84-5~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~propanedial, 2-(phenylmethylene)-~~	~~82700-43-4~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~nonyl phenol (mixed isomers)~~	~~84852-15-3~~	~~0.07 (total)~~	~~0.007 (total)~~	~~0.3 (total)~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 05/05/2015~~	~~The listed criteria are applicable to all isomers of nonyl phenol. Due to the significant number of CAS#s associated with potential isomers, only CAS# 25154-52-3 and CAS# 84852-15-3 are included in this table. All isomer detections shall be summed and compared to the listed criteria~~
~~n-benzoyl-3-methylpiperidine~~	~~85237-73-6~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~alkyl (C12-C14) dimethylbenzyl ammonium chloride~~	~~85409-22-9~~	~~3 (total)~~	~~0.3 (total)~~	~~5 (total)~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 10/21/2014~~	~~Detections shall be summed with the following chemicals: CAS# 139-08-2, CAS# 8001-54-5, CAS# 53516-76-0, CAS# 61789-71-7, CAS# 63449-41-2, CAS# 68391-01-5 and CAS# 68424-85-1~~
~~methylene bis(n-iso-butylbenzenamine)~~	~~88990-59-4~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~isoalkanes, C9-C12~~	~~90622-57-4~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~pyridine, 1,2,3,6-tetrahydro-1,2,3,4-tetramethyl-~~	~~90949-18-1~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~pyridine, 1,2,3,6-tetrahydro-1,2,4,5-tetramethyl-~~	~~90949-19-2~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~pyridine, 1,2,3,6-tetrahydro-1,4,5,6-tetramethyl-~~	~~90949-20-5~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~1-ethoxy-2-phenylmethyl benzene~~	~~91404-27-2~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~ethanone, 1-[4-(ethoxymethyl)phenyl]-~~	~~93205-94-8~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~tetrathiacyclooctadecane, 1,3,10,12-tetraoxa-6,7,15,16-~~	~~99634-55-6~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~benzo(b)fluorenone~~	~~99707-95-6~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~phenanthrene-1,2-dicarboxylic acid~~	~~100578-69-6~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~cyanobacterial toxin (microcystin-LR)~~	~~101043-37-2~~	~~0.0015~~	~~0.00015~~	~~—~~	~~Health Canada MAC Issue date: 04/02~~	~~—~~
~~1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-9-propyl anthracene~~	~~101580-33-0~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~7,8-dihydro-2,4,8,8-tetramethyl-6H-cyclohepta[b]pyrrole~~	~~102635-63-2~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~3,6-heptanooxepin-4,5-dicarbonaure dimethylester~~	~~102652-08-4~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~2H-benz[f]isoindole-1-carbonitrile, 8-(dimethylamino)-2-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-~~	~~103836-41-5~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~4H-benzo[a]quinolizine-1-carboxylic acid, 6,7-dihydro-4-oxo-3-phenyl-,methyl ester~~	~~104628-87-7~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~benzaldehyde, hydroxymethoxy-~~	~~106799-60-4~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~(E)-2-hydroxy-4'-methoxystilbene~~	~~110598-56-6~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~ethanone, 1-[3-(methoxymethyl)phenyl]-~~	~~112766-37-7~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~2-phenylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid~~	~~113215-84-2~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~3-(2-benzoylpropanoyl)-2-oxazolidinone~~	~~116782-24-2~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~1-methylbicyclo[3,2,1]octane~~	~~119972-41-7~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~3,3a,5,11-b-tetrahydro-5-hydroxy-7-methoxy-5-methyl-2H-furo[3,2-b]naphtho[2,3-d]pyran-2,6,11-trione~~	~~121638-14-0~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~pyridine, 1,2,3,6-tetrahydro-1,3,3,6-tetramethyl-~~	~~122913-54-6~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~6-(p-t-butylphenoxy)-1,3-dihydro-1,3-diiminoisoindole~~	~~125023-52-1~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~1H-pyrrolo[1,2-a]benzimidazole,2,3-dihydro-2-methyl-~~	~~134856-49-8~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~ethyl 6,8-di-t-butyl-2-oxo-2H-chromene-4-carboxylate~~	~~136106-29-1~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~

~~Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria~~

~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	~~Additional information~~
~~phosphoric acid, 2-chloro-1-methylethyl bis(3-chloropropyl) ester~~	~~137888-35-8~~	~~0.4 (total)~~	~~0.04 (total)~~	~~2 (total)~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 04/19/2017~~	~~Detections shall be summed with the following chemicals: CAS# 13674-84-5, CAS# 76649-15-5, CAS# 76649-15-5, CAS# 6145-73-9 and CAS# 137909-40-1~~
~~phosphoric acid, bis(2-chloro-1-methylethyl) 3-chloropropyl ester~~	~~137909-40-1~~	~~0.4 (total)~~	~~0.04 (total)~~	~~2 (total)~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 04/19/2017~~	~~Detections shall be summed with the following chemicals: CAS# 13674-84-5, CAS# 76649-15-5, CAS# 76649-15-5, CAS# 6145-73-9 and CAS# 137888-35-8~~
~~propenamide, 3-(2-methylphenyl)-2-~~	~~146669-23-0~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~pyridine, 1,2,5,6-tetrahydro-2,2,5,5-tetramethyl-~~	~~155904-89-5~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~1H-indole, 1,3-dimethyl-5,6-dimethoxy-(2-(4-methoxyphenyl))-~~	~~156785-73-8~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~1,2-cyclohexane dicarboxylic acid, di-isononyl ester (DINCH)~~	~~166412-78-8~~	~~5~~	~~0.5~~	~~5~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 10/15/2008~~	~~—~~
~~fatty acids, C12-21 and C18-unsaturated, 2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidinyl esters~~	~~167078-06-0~~	~~0.05~~	~~0.05~~	~~0.05~~	~~NSF action level External peer review date: 05/06/2010~~	~~—~~

Table D.1 – NSF / ANSI 61 drinking water criteria

Substance	CAS #	MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)	SPAC (mg/L)	STEL (mg/L)	Source of supporting documentation [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]	Additional information
pyridine, 2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-2,2,4,6-tetramethyl-	200561-41-7	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
3-methyl-4-phenyl-1-hexen-4-ol	344308-86-7	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
1,2-cyclohexane dicarboxylic acid, di-isononyl ester (DINCH)	474919-59-0	5	0.5	5	NSF action level External peer review date: 10/15/2008	—
pentanoic acid, 2,2,4-trimethyl-3-carboxyisopropyl, isobutyl ester	1000140-77-5	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
butyltin compounds (mono- and di- only)	Multiple Chemicals	0.02 (total)	0.004 (total)	—	NSF action level Issue date: 12/19/91	—
methyltin compounds (mono- and di- only)	Multiple Chemicals	0.03 (total)	0.006 (total)	—	NSF action level Issue date: 12/19/91	—
phenol, 3,5-dibenzyl-2,4,6-trimethyl-	Unavailable	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
tri(1,2-propyleneglycol) monoethylether	Unavailable	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
2-methyl-6,7-(methylenedioxy)-2-phenyl-2H-1-benzopyran	Unavailable	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
2-methyl-3-(2-hydroxyphenyl)-3,4-dihydro-1(2H)-isoquinoline-4-carboxylate	Unavailable	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
tetraethylene glycol monobutyl monomethyl ether	Unavailable	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
BHT aldehyde	Unavailable	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
4,4'-bis(tetrahydrothiopyran)	Unavailable	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—
2,4-dipropyl-5-ethyl-1,3-dioxane	Unavailable	0.003	0.0003	0.01	TOE	—

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~~bicyclo[5.3.0]decane, 2-methylene-5-(1-methylvinyl)-8-methyl-~~	~~Unavailable~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~5-hydroxy-1,3,4-trimethoxy-7-methyl-6-proparagynaphthalene~~	~~Unavailable~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~
~~(3H)indazole, 3,3-dimethyl-~~	~~Unavailable~~	~~0.003~~	~~0.0003~~	~~0.01~~	~~TOE~~	~~—~~

~~[1] The references for criteria based on U. S. primary drinking water regulations are from the U. S. Code of Federal Regulations, Title 40 (Protection of Environment), revised as of July 1, 2011. This document is available on-line at <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/browse/collectionCfr.action?collectionCode=CFR>. Issue dates are given for criteria based on Health Canada guidelines. Additional information on the guidelines for these chemicals is available at <http://hc-sc.gc.ca/ewh-semt/pubs/water-eau/index-eng.php#tech_doc.>~~

~~[2] NSF action levels have been derived according to the requirements of NSF/ANSI 60 – Annex A or NSF/ANSI 61 – Annex A.~~

~~[3] Criteria are derived from the oral RfD on the USEPA IRIS database as follows:~~
~~Oral RfD (mg /kg-d) x (70 kg /2 L/d) x relative source contribution factor = TAC (mg/L)~~
~~where:~~
~~70 kg = assumed adult body weight~~
~~2 L/d = assumed adult water consumption~~
~~relative source contribution factor = percentage of daily exposure to the substance represented by drinking water~~
~~(default value is 20%)~~
~~Other criteria have been used directly, unless otherwise noted.~~

~~[4] The IRIS verification date represents the date the oral RfD or the cancer risk assessment was peer reviewed by the USEPA. Refer to the online IRIS database for the complete update and revision history of the IRIS files: <www.epa.gov/IRIS>.~~

~~[5] Toxic Equivalency Factors (TEFs) have been established as a means to compare the potency of 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD) to individual congeners of polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins (PCDDs), polychlorinated dibenzofurans (PCDFs), and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). The USEPA uses an approach to dioxin risk assessment methodology in which levels of dioxins and furans are analytically determined, the concentration of each congener is multiplied by its respective TEF value, and all the products are totaled to a single 2,3,7,8-TCDD equivalent.~~

~~Van den Berg et al. 1998. Toxic Equivalency Factors (TEFs) for PCBs, PCDDs, PCDFs for Humans and Wildlife. Environmental Health Perspectives 106(12):775:792.~~

~~U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. 2000. Chapter 9: Toxic Equivalency Factors (TEFs) for Dioxin and Related Compounds. From Exposure and Human Health Risk Assessment of 2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-Dioxin (TCDD) and Related Compounds. Part II: Health Assessment for 2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD) and Related Compounds. NCEA-I-0386. September 2000. SAB Review Draft. <www.epa.gov/ncea/pdfs/dioxin/part2/fm-chap9.pdf>~~

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~~Substance~~	~~CAS #~~	~~MCL/MAC or TAC (mg/L)~~	~~SPAC (mg/L)~~	~~STEL (mg/L)~~	~~Source of supporting documentation~~ [~~1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7~~]	~~Additional information~~

~~[6] For the chemicals listed in this table under the Threshold of Evaluation (TOE), the evaluation criteria are 0.003 mg/L under static conditions, and 0.0003 mg/L under flowing conditions. If any of these chemicals are detected at concentrations exceeding the threshold of evaluation, toxicity data shall be reviewed to determine whether specific TAC and SPAC values can be established, prior to using threshold of evaluation to determine compliance with the Standard.~~

~~[7] Effective April 17, 2013, CSA Group, NSF International, IAPMO R&T, UL, and the Water Quality Association use harmonized procedures outlined in Annex A of NSF/ANSI Standards 60 and 60 to develop action levels for unregulated drinking water contaminants. The Joint Peer Review Steering Committee (JPRSC) was established by the aforementioned certifying agencies to consolidate current pass/fail criteria and to harmonize the external per review process for future risk assessments. As part of the consolidation process, pass/fail criteria may be adopted following consensus approval of the members of the JPRSC. Sources of the pass/fail criteria approved by the JPRSC may include risk assessments submitted by each certifying agency as well as assessments based upon authoritative agencies (i.e. U.S. EPA, Health Canada).~~

~~[8] TT = treatment technique. For Standard 61 only, the lead and copper rule requirement that defines corrosion control optimization for large systems is based on the difference between the 90th percentile lead level and the source water lead concentration being less that the practical quantitation level of 5 ppb (Code of Federal Regulations 40 CFR – Part 141.81(b)(3)).~~

~~[9] For Standard 61, section 9 products other than supply stops, flexible plumbing connectors, and miscellaneous components, a Q statistic value of 5 µg lead for a 1 L (0.26 gal) draw is used as the evaluation criteria. For supply stops, flexible plumbing connectors, and miscellaneous section 9 devices, a Q statistic value of 3 µg lead for a 1-L (0.26-gal) draw is used as the evaluation criterion.~~