

**Table 6.9. Chemical reference doses and slope factors used in drinking water and fish intake analysis**

<b>Chemical</b>	<b>Reference dose or slope factor</b>	<b>Reference<sup>a</sup></b>
Acetone	1.00E-01	RfD
Aluminum	6.00E-03	SMCL
Arsenic	3.00E-04	RfD
Barium	7.00E-02	RfD
2-Butanone	6.00E-01	RfD
Carbide disulfide	1.00E-01	RfD
Chloride	7.14E+00	SMCL
Chromium (VI)	5.00E-03	RfD
Copper	4.00E-02	MCL
4,4' -DDE	3.40E-01	SF
Dieldrin	1.60E+01	SF
Fluoride	6.00E-02	RfD
Iron	9.00E-03	SMCL
Lead	4.00E-04	MCL
Manganese	4.60E-02	RfD
Mercury	5.70E-05	MCL
Nickel (soluble salts)	2.00E-02	RfD
Nitrate	1.60E+00	RfD
PCBs	7.70E+00	SF
Selenium	5.00E-03	RfD
Silver	5.00E-03	RfD
Sulfate	1.43E+01	MCL
Thallium	8.00E-05	RfD
Uranium (soluble salts)	3.00E-03	RfD
Vanadium	7.00E-03	RfD
Zinc	3.00E-01	RfD

<sup>a</sup>RfD: reference dose ( $\text{mg kg}^{-1} \text{day}^{-1}$ ); SF: slope factor (risk per  $\text{mg kg}^{-1} \text{day}^{-1}$ ). The maximum contaminant level (MCL) and secondary maximum contaminant level (SMCL) are in units of mg/L. To convert the concentration to a RfD ( $\text{mg kg}^{-1} \text{day}^{-1}$ ), multiply by the consumption rate (2 L/day) and divide by the mass of a reference man, 70 kg.