Contaminant	units	EQS freshwater (1)	EQS saltwater (1)	WHO Health (2)	WHO ATO (2)	EU Drinking Water Standards (3)	UK Drinking Water Standards (4)
Propanil	ug/l			20		0.1	0.1
Propetamphos	ug/l	0.01 (0.1)	0.01 (0.1)			0.1	0.1
Pryridate	ug/l			100		0.1	0.1
Selenium	ug/l			10		10	10
Silver	ug/l	0.05 (0.1)	0.5 (1)				10
Simazine	ug/l	2 (10)	2 (10)	2		0.1	0.1
Sodium	mg/l	170			200	200	200
Styrene	ug/l	50 (500)	50 (500)	20	4 to 2600		
Sulcofuron	ug/l	25	25			0.1	0.1
Sulphate	mg/l	400	250		250	250	250
Sulphide	ug/l	0.25	n/a				
Surfactants	ug/l						200
2,4,5-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4,5-T)	ug/l			9		0.1	0.1
Tecnazene	ug/l	1 (10)	1				
Tetrachloroethene (PCE)	ug/l	10	10	40		10 (with TCE)	10 (with TCE)
Tetrachloromethane (PCM, carbon tetrachloride)	ug/l	12	12	2			3
Thiabendazole	ug/l	5	5			0.1	0.1
Tin (inorganic)	ug/l	25	10				
Toluene	ug/l	50 (500)	40 (400)	700	24 to 170		
Triazophos	ng/l	5 (50)	5 (50)			100	100
Tributyltin (oxide)	ug/l	0.02	0.02	0.02			
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (1,1,1-TCA)	ug/l	100 (1000)	100 (1000)				
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (1,1,2-TCA)	ug/l	400 (4000)	300 (3000)				
Trichloroethene (TCE)	ug/l	10	10	70		10 (with PCE)	10 (with PCE)
Trichlorobenzenes (total)	ug/l	0.4	0.4	20	5 to 50		
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	ug/l			200		2-300	
Trihalomethanes (total)	ug/l					150 reducing to 100 by 2008	100
Trifluralin	ug/l	0.1 (1)	0.1 (1)	20		0.1	0.1
Triphenyltin	ug/l	0.02	0.008				
Vanadium	ug/l	20 - 60	100				
Vinyl chloride (chloroethene)	ug/l			5		0.5	0.5
Xylene	ug/l	30	30	500	20 to 1800		
Zinc	ug/l	8 - 500			3000		5000

Note: A range of values may be given for the Environmental Quality Standard (EQS) for an individual substance in the table above.

Typically, a range for metals (for example, vanadium: 20 – 60 µg/l) relates to an acceptable concentration in waters of different hardness. Where the hardness of the receiving waters is not known, it will be appropriate to use the lowest (most stringent value).

Some organic contaminants are given two values (for example, toluene: 50 (500) µg/l). These values normally relate to an acceptable annual average concentration, followed in brackets by a maximum admissible peak concentration. It is appropriate to consider the annual average (that is, the first and lower value) in assessing the pollution potential over a period of time.