List of Constituents to be Analyzed
with EPA Testing Methods and Permit Limits
Inorganics and Radionuclides

Inorganics						
Parameter Name	**Regulatory Limit**	**Unit of Measure**	**Detection Limit**	**Unit of Measure**	**Standard Type**	**Analytical Methods**
Ammonia	30	mg/L	15	mg/L	HA-Lifetime	350.1, 350.2, 350.3
Asbestos (fibers/1>10µm in length)	7	MFL	0.003	MFL	MCL	100.1,100.2
Cyanide	0.2	mg/L	0.1	mg/L	MCL	335.4
Fluoride	4	mg/L	2	mg/L	MCL	300.0
Nitrate (as N)	10	mg/L	5	mg/L	MCL	300.0
Nitrate-Nitrite (both as N)	10	mg/L	5	mg/L	MCL	300.0
Nitrite (as N)	1	mg/L	0.5	mg/L	MCL	300.0

Radionuclides			
Parameter Name	**Regulatory Limit**	**Unit of Measure**	**Analytical Method**
Radium 226 & 228 combined	5	pCi/L	Standard Method 304
Gross alpha particle activity	15	pCi/L	EPA Method 900.0
Uranium	30	µm /L	EPA 908.0, 908.1

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level. The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the **MCLG** as feasible using the best available analytical and treatment technologies and taking cost into consideration. MCLs are enforceable standards.

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal. A non-enforceable health goal which is set at a level at which no known or anticipated adverse effect on the health of persons occurs and which allows an adequate margin of safety.

HA: Health Advisory. An estimate of acceptable drinking water levels for a chemical substance based on health effects information; a Health Advisory is not a legally enforceable Federal standard, but serves as technical guidance to assist Federal, State, and local officials.

HA-Lifetime: The concentration of a chemical in drinking water that is not expected to cause any adverse noncarcinogenic effects for a lifetime of exposure. The Lifetime HA is based on exposure of a 70-kg adult consuming 2 liters of water per day. The Lifetime HA for Group C carcinogens includes an adjustment for possible carcinogenicity.

SDWR: Secondary Drinking Water Regulations. Non-enforceable Federal guidelines regarding cosmetic effects (such as tooth or skin discoloration) or aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor, or color) of drinking water.