[flag] **Issue in brief:** IRMA is seeking input on the proposed criteria for cyanide in IRMA Water Quality Criteria by End-Use Table 4.2.a. Aquatic Organisms - Fresh Water Quality Criteria.

The International Cyanide Management Code ("the Cyanide Code") was developed through a multi-stakeholder process as an effort to improve the management of cyanide at gold, and in 2017 also silver mines. The Cyanide Code's Implementation Guidance states that: "Discharges to surface waters should not exceed 0.5 mg/l WAD cyanide nor result in a concentration of free cyanide in excess of 0.022 mg/l within the receiving surface water body, and downstream of any mixing zone approved by the applicable jurisdiction. The 0.022 mg/l guideline is from the United States Environmental Protection Agency's National Water Quality Criteria for Cyanide, and represents a concentration to which a freshwater aquatic community can be briefly exposed without resulting in an unacceptable effect." (Guidance for Standard of Practice 4.5. https://www.cyanidecode.org/become-signatory/implementation-guidance)

There is concern among some stakeholder groups, however, that a lower value may be necessary, as some aquatic species are more sensitive to cyanide's effects, and several regulatory jurisdictions have a set a cyanide limit between 0.004 and 0.007 mg/L for the protection of aquatic life. As per IRMA Chapter 1.1, if there are lower limits set by a host country, mines in those jurisdictions are expected to meet those limits.

Although it is not as stringent a standard as found in some countries, it is hoped that the 0.022 mg/l limit in the Launch Phase version of the IRMA Standard will begin to spur improvements in cyanide management at mining operations located in countries that do not have strong regulatory programs.

During IRMA's Launch Phase, we will be gathering data to better understand what levels of cyanide are achievable in surface waters at existing mines, and whether aquatic impacts related to cyanide are being experienced at sites that are meeting the 0.022 mg/l guidelines set by the Cyanide Code. Depending on the outcomes, IRMA may revise its cyanide criteria to provide greater protections for aquatic organisms.

IRMA Water Quality Criteria by End-Use Tables

4.2.a—Aquatic Organisms - Fresh Water Quality Criteria

4.2.b—Aquatic Organisms - Salt Water Quality Criteria

4.2.c—Drinking Water and Human Health Quality Criteria

4.2.d—Agriculture - Irrigation Water Quality Criteria

4.2.e—Agriculture - Irrigation Water Quality Criteria

4.2.f—Aquaculture Water Quality Criteria

4.2.g—Recreational Water Quality Criteria

4.2.h—Industrial Water Quality Criteria

Abbreviations

Bq/L = Becquerel per Liter
$CaCO_3$ = calcium carbonate
degC = degrees centigrade
mg/L = milligrams per Liter
s.u. = standard units
Tot. = Total
µg/L = micrograms per Liter
WAD = weak acid dissociable

Note: Data and rationale for IRMA and end-use criteria values are available upon request.

TABLE 4.2.a. – Aquatic Organisms - Fresh Water Quality Criteria										
Metals / Metalloids[1]	**Units**		**Criteria**	**Source**		**Non-Metals / Anions[1]**	**Units**		**Criteria**	**Source**
Aluminum	µg/L		55	AUS-NZ		Alkalinity (as CaCO3)	mg/L		measure	
Antimony	µg/L		-			Ammonia (Tot)	mg/L		X**	USA
Arsenic	µg/L		24	AUS-NZ		Chlorine	µg/L		3	AUS-NZ
Barium	µg/L		-	PER, CHI		Chloride	mg/L		230	USA
Boron	µg/L		750	PHI						
Beryllium	µg/L		-			Cyanide (Free/*WAD*)	µg/L		22	Cyanide Code
Cadmium	µg/L		X*	USA						
Calcium	mg/L		measure			Dissolved Organic Carbon	mg/L		measure	
Chromium (Tot)	µg/L		-			Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L		measure	
Chromium (III)	µg/L		X*	USA		Fluoride	mg/L		1	PHI
Chromium (VI)	µg/L		11	USA, PE		Hardness	mg/L		measure	
Cobalt	µg/L		-			Hydrogen Sulfide	mg/L		****	
Copper	µg/L		X*	USA, CAN		Nitrate & Nitrite	mg/L		-	
Iron	µg/L		1000	USA		Nitrate (as NO_3^-)	mg/L		13	CAN, PER
Lead	µg/L		X*	USA, CAN		Nitrite (as NO_2^-)	mg/L		-	
Magnesium	mg/L		measure			Nitrogen, tot. as N	mg/L		measure	
Manganese	µg/L		370	SAF		pH	s.u.		6.5 - 9.0	US, CAN
Mercury	µg/L		0.1	PER, EU, SAF		Sulfate	mg/L		-	
Molybdenum	µg/L		73	CAN		Temperature	degC		<3 diff	IFC
Nickel	µg/L		X*	USA		Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L		-	
Potassium	mg/L		measure			Total Suspended Solids	mg/L		40	Between CAN and IFC ***
Radium 226/228	Bq/L		-							
Selenium	µg/L		5	USA, SAF, AUS-NZ						
Silver	µg/L		0.25	CAN						
Sodium	mg/L		measure							
Thallium	µg/L		0.8	CAN, PER						
Uranium	µg/L		-							
Vanadium			-							
Zinc	µg/L		X*	USA						

Notes: * Use USEPA Hardness-based or Biotic Ligand Model (BLM) calculations for metals; ** and Temperature and pH-based calculations for Ammonia. *** Baseline /background likely to be higher at many sites. See 4.2.3.3.a. **** A limit for Hydrogen Sulfide is not included because the methods available for analyses are presently well below the Method Reporting Limit (The lowest amount of an analyte in a sample that can be quantitatively determined with stated, acceptable precision and accuracy under stated analytical conditions, i.e. the lower limit of quantitation). However, if there is some reason to believe that sulfide is present, then it should be measured.

Abbreviations for Sources/ Standards: AUS-NZ = Australia and New Zealand; CAN = Canada; CHI = China; EU = European Union; IFC = International Finance Corporation; PER =Peru, PHI =Philippines; SAF = South Africa; USA = United States. (References listed at end of tables).

TABLE 4.2.b. – Aquatic Organisms - Salt Water Quality Criteria

Metals / Metalloids[1]	Units	Criteria	Source		Non-Metals / Anions	Units	Criteria	Source
Aluminum	µg/L	-			Alkalinity (as CaCO3)	mg/L	-	
Antimony	µg/L	-			Ammonia (Total)	mg/L	X *	AUS-NZ
Arsenic	µg/L	12.5	CAN		Chlorine	µg/L	0.5	CAN
Barium	µg/L	-			Chloride	mg/L	-	
Beryllium	µg/L	-			Cyanide (Chronic - Free / *WAD*)	µg/L	4	AUS-NZ, PER
Cadmium	µg/L	4	SAF		Fluoride	mg/L	-	
Calcium	mg/L	-			Hardness	mg/L	-	
Chromium (Total)	µg/L	-			Hydrogen Sulfide	mg/L	***	US, PER
Chromium (III)	µg/L	27.4	AUS-NZ		Nitrate & Nitrite	mg/L	-	
Chromium (VI)	µg/L	4.4	AUS-NZ		Nitrate (NO_3^-)	mg/L	13 **	AUS
Cobalt	µg/L	-			Nitrite (NO_2^-)	mg/L	-	
Copper	µg/L	3.1	US		Nitrogen, total (as N)	mg/L	-	
Iron	µg/L	-			pH (standard units)	s.u.	6.5- 8.7	US, CAN
Lead	µg/L	8.1	US, PER		Sulfate	mg/L	-	
Magnesium	mg/L	-			Temperature	degC	-	
Manganese	µg/L	-			Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	-	
Mercury	µg/L	0.4	AUS-NZ		Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	-	
Molybdenum	µg/L	-						
Nickel	µg/L	70	PHI					
Potassium	mg/L	-						
Radium 226/228	Bq/L	-						
Selenium	µg/L	71	US, PER					
Silver	µg/L	1.4	US, AUS-NZ					
Sodium	mg/L	-						
Thallium	µg/L	-						
Uranium	µg/L	-						
Vanadium	µg/L	100	AUS-NZ					
Zinc	µg/L	15	AUS-NZ					

Notes: * Calculated value based on temperature and pH. ** From Vol. 2, Chapter 8 of AUS-NZ (2000). Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality, p. 8-3-169. (See references at end of tables). *** A limit for Hydrogen Sulfide is not included because the methods available for analyses are presently well below the Method Reporting Limit (The lowest amount of an analyte in a sample that can be quantitatively determined with stated, acceptable precision and accuracy under stated analytical conditions, i.e. the lower limit of quantitation). However, if there is some reason to believe that sulfide is present, then it should be measured.

Abbreviations for Sources/ Standards: AUS-NZ = Australia and New Zealand; CAN = Canada; PER =Peru, PHI =Philippines; SAF = South Africa; USA = United States. (References listed at end of tables).

TABLE 4.2.c. –Drinking Water and Human Health Quality Criteria			
Metals / Metalloids	**Units**	**Criteria**	**Source**
Aluminum	µg/L	100	CAN, WHO
Antimony	µg/L	6	USA, CAN
Arsenic	µg/L	10	USA, CAN, AUS, EU, SAF, WHO
Barium	µg/L	1000	CAN, PER
Beryllium	µg/L	60	AUS
Cadmium	µg/L	5	USA, CAN, EU, SAF, CHI, PER
Chromium (Total)	µg/L	50	CAN, AUS, EU, WHO, SAF, CHI, PER
Copper	µg/L	1000	USA, CAN, AUS
Iron	µg/L	300	USA, CAN, AUS, SAF, CHI
Lead	µg/L	10	CAN, AUS, EU, SA, WHO, CHI, PER
Manganese	µg/L	50	USA, CAN, EU, SAF
Mercury	µg/L	1	CAN, AUS, EU, SAF, PER, PHI
Molybdenum	µg/L	50	AUS
Nickel	µg/L	20	AUS, EU, CHI, PHI
Radium 226/228	Bq/L	13.5	CAN, AUS
Selenium	µg/L	40	WHO, PER
Silver	µg/L	100	USA, AUS
Thallium	µg/L	2	USA
Uranium	µg/L	30	USA, WHO
Zinc	µg/L	3000	AUS, SAF, PER
Non-Metals / Ions	**Units**	**Criteria**	**Source**
Alkalinity (as CaCO3)	mg/L	-	
Ammonia	mg/L	0.5	AUS, EU, PER
Chlorine	mg/L	5	AUS, WHO
Chloride	mg/L	250	AUS, USA, CAN
Cyanide (Free or WAD)	µg/L	80	AUS
Fluoride	mg/L	1.5	CAN, AUS, EU, WHO, PER
Hydrogen Sulfide (as S^{2-})	mg/L	*	
Nitrate (as NO_3^-)	mg/L	45	CAN, USA, CHI
Nitrite (as NO_2^-)	mg/L	3.3	CAN, USA, CHI
pH (standard units)	s.u.	6.5 - 8.5	USA, CAN, AUS, CHI, PHI
Sulfate	mg/L	400	Value between CAN, PER and USA, WHO, CHI
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	500	USA, CAN

Notes: * A limit for Hydrogen Sulfide is not included because the methods available for analyses are presently well below the Method Reporting Limit (The lowest amount of an analyte in a sample that can be quantitatively determined with stated, acceptable precision and accuracy under stated analytical conditions, i.e. the lower limit of quantitation). However, if there is some reason to believe that sulfide is present, then it should be measured.

Abbreviations for Sources/ Standards: AUS = Australia; CAN = Canada; CHI = China; EU = European Union; IFC = International Finance Corporation; PER =Peru, PHI =Philippines; SAF = South Africa; USA = United States; WHO = World Health Organization of the United Nations;. (References listed at end of tables).

TABLE 4.2.d. – Agriculture - Irrigation Water Quality Criteria			
Metals / Metalloids	**Units**	**Criteria**	**Source**
Aluminum	µg/L	5000	CAN, USA, AUS-NZ, SAF, FAO, PER
Antimony	µg/L	-	
Arsenic	µg/L	100	USA, AUS-NZ, SAF, FAO, PER
Barium	µg/L	-	
Beryllium	µg/L	100	USA, CAN, AUS-NZ, SAF, FAO, PER
Boron	µg/L	750	PHI
Cadmium	µg/L	10	USA, AUS-NZ, SAF, FAO, PER
Chromium (Total)	µg/L	100	USA, AUS-NZ, FAO, SAF, PER
Cobalt	µg/L	50	USA, AUS-NZ, CCME, FAO, SAF, PER
Copper	µg/L	200	USA, AUS-NZ, CCME, FAO, SAF
Iron	µg/L	5000	USA, CAN, FAO, SAF, PER
Lead	µg/L	200	CAN, SAF
Manganese	µg/L	200	CAN, AUS-NZ, FAO, PER, PHI
Mercury	µg/L	2	AUS-NZ , PHI
Molybdenum	µg/L	10	USA, CAN, AUS-NZ, SAF, FAO
Nickel	µg/L	200	USA, CAN, AUS-NZ, SAF, FAO, PER, PHI
Radium 228	Bq/L	-	
Selenium	µg/L	20	USA, CAN, AUS-NZ, SAF, PER, PHI
Silver	µg/L	-	
Thallium	µg/L	-	
Uranium	µg/L	100	AUS-NZ
Vanadium	µg/L	100	USA, CAN, AUS-NZ, FAO
Zinc	µg/L	2000	USA, FAO, PER, PHI
Non-Metals / Anions	**Units**	**Criteria**	**Source**
Alkalinity (as CaCO3)	mg/L	-	
Chlorine	mg/L	175	CAN
Chloride	mg/L	100	CAN, SAF
Cyanide (Free or WAD)	µg/L	-	
Fluoride	mg/L	1	USA, CAN, FAO, PER
Nitrate & Nitrite	mg/L	-	
Nitrate	mg/L	-	
Nitrite	mg/L	-	
pH (standard units)	s.u.	6.5 - 8.4	USA, SAF, FAO
Sulfate	mg/L	1000	AUS-NZ, PER
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	500 – 3500*	CAN
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	-	

Notes: * 500 mg/L for berries, stone fruit, and some vegetables; 3500 mg/L for asparagus, some grains and other vegetables (see Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment for more information. http://st-ts.ccme.ca/en/index.html?lang=en&factsheet=215)

Abbreviations for Sources/ Standards: AUS-NZ = Australia and New Zealand; CAN = Canada; FAO = Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; PER =Peru, PHI =Philippines; SAF = South Africa; USA = United States. (References listed at end of tables).

TABLE 4.2.e. – Agriculture - Livestock Water Quality Criteria			
Metals / Metalloids	**Units**	**Criteria**	**Source**
Aluminum	µg/L	5000	USA, CAN, AUS-NZ, SAF, FAO, PER
Antimony	µg/L	-	
Arsenic	µg/L	200	USA, PER
Barium	µg/L	-	
Beryllium	µg/L	100	CAN, PER
Boron	µg/L	5000	CAN, AUS-NZ, PER
Cadmium	µg/L	50	USA, PER
Chromium (Total)	µg/L	1000	USA, AUS-NZ, SAF, PER
Cobalt	µg/L	1000	USA, CAN, AUS-NZ, SAF, PER
Copper	µg/L	500	USA, CAN, AUS-NZ, SAF, PER
Iron	µg/L	10000	SAF
Lead	µg/L	100	USA, CAN, AUS-NZ, SAF
Manganese	µg/L	200	AUS-NZ, PER, PHI
Mercury	µg/L	3	CAN
Molybdenum	µg/L	300	USA
Nickel	µg/L	1000	CAN, AUS-NZ, SAF, PER, PHI
Radium 228	Bq/L	-	
Selenium	µg/L	50	USA, CAN, SAF, PER
Silver	µg/L	-	
Thallium	µg/L	-	
Uranium	µg/L	200	CAN, AUS-NZ
Vanadium	µg/L	100	USA, CAN
Zinc	µg/L	24000	USA, PER
Non-Metals / Anions	**Units**	**Criteria**	**Source**
Alkalinity (as CaCO3)	mg/L	-	
Chlorine	mg/L	-	
Chloride	mg/L	-	CAN, SAF
Cyanide (Free or WAD)	µg/L	-	
Fluoride	mg/L	2	USA, CAN, AUS-NZ, PER
Nitrate & Nitrite (NO_3-N + NO_2-N)	mg/L	100	CAN, AUS-NZ
Nitrate (as NO_3-N)	mg/L	-	
Nitrite (as NO_2-N)	mg/L	10	USA, CAN, PER
pH (standard units)	s.u.	6.5 - 8.4	PER
Sulfate	mg/L	1000	AUS-NZ, PER
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	3000	CAN
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	-	

Abbreviations for Sources/ Standards: AUS-NZ = Australia and New Zealand; CAN = Canada; FAO = Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; PER =Peru, PHI =Philippines; SAF = South Africa; USA = United States. (References listed at end of tables).

TABLE 4.2.f. – Aquaculture Water Quality Criteria				
Metals / Metalloids	**Units**	**Fresh Criteria**	**Marine Criteria**	**Source**
Aluminum	µg/L	30	10	AUS, SAF
Antimony	µg/L	-	-	
Arsenic	µg/L	50	30	AUS, PER, SAF
Barium	µg/L	-	-	
Beryllium	µg/L	-	-	
Cadmium	µg/L	X *	X *	AUS, SAF
Chromium (VI)	µg/L	100	50	PER, PHI
Cobalt	µg/L	-	-	
Copper	µg/L	X *	X *	AUS
Iron	µg/L	10	10	AUS, SAF
Lead	µg/L	X *	X *	AUS
Manganese	µg/L	10	10	AUS
Mercury	µg/L	1	1	AUS, SAF
Molybdenum	µg/L	-	-	
Nickel	µg/L	100	100	AUS
Radium 226/228	Bq/L	-	-	
Selenium	µg/L	10	10	AUS, PHI
Thallium	µg/L	-	-	
Uranium	µg/L	-	-	
Zinc	µg/L	5	5	AUS
Non-Metals / Anions	**Units**	**Fresh Criteria**	**Marine Criteria**	**Source**
Alkalinity (as CaCO3)	mg/L	-	-	
Ammonia (Total)	µg/L	20	100	AUS
Chlorine	µg/L	-	-	
Chloride	mg/L	-	-	
Cyanide (Free or WAD)	µg/L	5	5	AUS, PER
Fluoride	mg/L	20	5	AUS, SAF
Hydrogen Sulfide	mg/L	**	**	
Nitrate & Nitrite	mg/L	-	-	
Nitrate (as NO_3^-)	mg/L	50	100	AUS
Nitrite (as NO_2^-)	mg/L	0.1	0.1	AUS
pH (standard units)	s.u.	6.5 - 9.0	6.0 - 9.0	AUS, WHO
Sulfate	mg/L	-	-	
Temperature	degC	<2 diff	<2 diff	AUS
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	-	-	
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	40	40	AUS, PER

Notes: * Hardness dependent. ** A limit for Hydrogen Sulfide is not included because the methods available for analyses are presently well below the Method Reporting Limit (The lowest amount of an analyte in a sample that can be quantitatively determined with stated, acceptable precision and accuracy under stated analytical conditions, i.e. the lower limit of quantitation). However, if there is some reason to believe that sulfide is present, then it should be measured.

Abbreviations for Sources/ Standards: AUS = Australia; PER = Peru; PHI =Philippines; SAF = South Africa; WHO = World Health Organization. (References listed at end of tables).

TABLE 4.2.g. – Recreational Water Quality Criteria			
Metals / Metalloids	**Units**	**Criteria**	**Source**
Aluminum	µg/L	200	AUS-NZ, PER
Antimony	µg/L	-	
Arsenic	µg/L	10	PER, PHI
Barium	µg/L	700	PER, PHI
Beryllium	µg/L	-	
Boron	µg/L	500	PER, PHI
Cadmium	µg/L	5	AUS-NZ
Chromium (Total)	µg/L	50	AUS-NZ, PER
Cobalt	µg/L	-	
Copper	µg/L	1000	AUS-NZ
Iron	µg/L	300	AUS-NZ, PER
Lead	µg/L	10	AUS-NZ
Manganese	µg/L	100	AUS-NZ, PER
Mercury	µg/L	1	AUS-NZ, PER
Molybdenum	µg/L	-	
Nickel	µg/L	40	PHI
Radium 226/228	Bq/L	-	
Selenium	µg/L	10	AUS-NZ, PER
Silver	µg/L	50	AUS-NZ
Thallium	µg/L	-	
Uranium	µg/L	-	
Vanadium	µg/L	-	
Zinc	µg/L	3000	PER
Non-Metals / Anions	**Units**	**Criteria**	**Source**
Alkalinity (as CaCO3)	mg/L	-	
Ammonia (Total)	mg/L	-	
Chlorine	mg/L	-	
Chloride	mg/L	400	AUS-NZ
Cyanide (Free or WAD)	µg/L	100	AUS-NZ
Fluoride	mg/L	-	
Hardness	mg/L	-	
Hydrogen Sulfide	mg/L	*	
Nitrate & Nitrite	mg/L	-	
Nitrate (as NO_3-N)	mg/L	10	AUS-NZ, PER
Nitrite (as NO_2-N)	mg/L	1	AUS-NZ, PER
pH (standard units)	s.u.	6.5 - 8.5	AUS-NZ, SAF, PHI
Sulfate	mg/L	400	AUS-NZ
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	-	
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	30	USA, PHI

Notes: * Hydrogen Sulfide is not included because the methods available for analyses are presently well below the Method Reporting Limit (The lowest amount of an analyte in a sample that can be quantitatively determined with stated, acceptable precision and accuracy under stated analytical conditions, i.e. the lower limit of quantitation). However, if there is some reason to believe that sulfide is present, then it should be measured.

Abbreviations for Sources/ Standards: AUS-NZ = Australia and New Zealand; PER = Peru; PHI =Philippines; SAF = South Africa; USA = United States. (References listed at end of tables).

TABLE 4.2.h. – Industrial Water Quality Criteria			
Metals / Metalloids	**Units**	**Criteria**	**Source**
Aluminum	µg/L	-	
Antimony	µg/L	-	
Arsenic	µg/L	-	
Barium	µg/L	-	
Beryllium	µg/L	-	
Cadmium	µg/L	-	
Chromium (Total)	µg/L	-	
Cobalt	µg/L	-	
Copper	µg/L	-	
Iron	µg/L	-	
Lead	µg/L	-	
Manganese	µg/L	-	
Mercury	µg/L	-	
Molybdenum	µg/L	-	
Nickel	µg/L	-	
Radium 226/228	Bq/L	-	
Selenium	µg/L	-	
Silver	µg/L	-	
Thallium	µg/L	-	
Uranium	µg/L	-	
Vanadium	µg/L	-	
Zinc	µg/L	-	
Non-Metals / Anions	**Units**	**Criteria**	**Source**
Alkalinity (as CaCO3)	mg/L	-	
Chlorine	mg/L	1	USA
Chloride	mg/L	-	
Cyanide (Free or WAD)	µg/L	-	
Fluoride	mg/L	-	
Nitrate & Nitrite	mg/L	-	
Nitrates	mg/L	-	
Nitrites	mg/L	-	
pH (standard units)	s.u.	6.0 -9.0	USA
Sulfate	mg/L	-	
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	30	USA
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	-	
Abbreviations for Sources/ Standards: USA = United States. (References listed at end of tables).			

REFERENCES FOR SOURCE MATERIALS USED IN TABLES

REFERENCES FOR TABLE 4.2.A.

AUS-NZ Australian and New Zealand Environment and Conservation Council. 2000. Australian and New Zealand Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality. Volume 1. http://www.agriculture.gov.au/SiteCollectionDocuments/water/nwqms-guidelines-4-vol1.pdf

CAN Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment. Canadian Water Quality Guidelines for the Protection of Aquatic Life. Available at: http://ceqg-rcqe.ccme.ca/en/index.html

CHI People's Republic of China. 2002. Environmental quality standard for surface water (GB 3838-2002). English version not found. Available in: Zhao et al. 2016. "Amendment of water quality standards in China: viewpoint on strategic considerations," Environmental Quality Benchmarks for Aquatic Ecosystem Protection: Derivation and Application. https://www.usask.ca/toxicology/jgiesy/pdf/publications/JA-931-temp.pdf

EU European Union. 2013. Directive 2013/39/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 August 2013 amending Directives 2000/60/EC and 2008/105/EC as regards priority substances in the field of water policy. https://publications.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/296e91b8-4610-11e3-ae03-01aa75ed71a1/language-en

IFC International Finance Corporation. 2007. Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines for Mining. https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/1f4dc28048855af4879cd76a6515bb18/Final+-+Mining.pdf?MOD=AJPERES

PER Peru Ministry of Environment (MINAM). 2015. National Environmental Quality Standards for Water (2015). http://www.ana.gob.pe/sites/default/files/normatividad/files/ds-ndeg-015-2015-minam.pdf

PHI Republic of the Philippines. 2016. Water Quality Guidelines and General Effluent Standards of 2016. http://wepa-db.net/3rd/en/topic/waterstandard/Philippines_Water%20Quality%20Guideline_2016.pdf

SAF South Africa. 1996. South African Water Quality Guidelines. Volume 7: Aquatic Ecosystems, 2nd Ed. http://www.dwa.gov.za/iwqs/wq_guide/Pol_saWQguideFRESHAquaticecosystemsvol7.pdf

USA US Environmental Protection Agency. National Recommended Water Quality Criteria - Aquatic Life Criteria Table. https://www.epa.gov/wqc/national-recommended-water-quality-criteria-aquatic-life-criteria-table

REFERENCES FOR TABLE 4.2.B. (LISTED ONLY IF DIFFERENT SOURCES THAN 4.2.A)

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None.