

### Action levels for selected scenarios

	Microcystins <sup>1</sup>	Anatoxin-a	Cylindro-spermopsin	Media (units)
Human recreational uses <sup>2</sup>	0.8	90	4	Water (µg/L)
Human fish consumption	10	5000	70	Fish (ng/g) ww <sup>3</sup>
Subchronic water intake, dog <sup>4</sup>	2	100	10	Water (µg/L)
Subchronic crust and mat intake, dog	0.01	0.3	0.04	Crusts and Mats (mg/kg) dw <sup>5</sup>
Acute water intake, dog <sup>6</sup>	100	100	200	Water (µg/L)
Acute crust and mat intake, dog	0.5	0.3	0.5	Crusts and Mats (mg/kg) dw <sup>5</sup>
Subchronic water intake, cattle <sup>7</sup>	0.9	40	5	Water (µg/L)
Subchronic crust and mat intake, cattle <sup>7</sup>	0.1	3	0.4	Crusts and Mats (mg/kg) dw <sup>5</sup>
Acute water intake, cattle <sup>7</sup>	50	40	60	Water (µg/L)
Acute crust and mat intake, cattle <sup>7</sup>	5	3	5	Crusts and Mats (mg/kg) dw <sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Microcystins LA, LR, RR, and YR all had the same RfD so the action levels are the same.

<sup>2</sup> The most highly exposed of all the recreational users were 7- to-10-year-old swimmers. Boaters and water-skiers are less exposed and therefore protected by these action levels. This level should not be used to judge the acceptability of drinking water concentrations.

<sup>3</sup> Wet weight or fresh weight.

<sup>4</sup> Subchronic refers to exposures over multiple days.

<sup>5</sup> Based on sample dry weight (dw).

<sup>6</sup> Acute refers to exposures in a single day.

<sup>7</sup> Based on small breed dairy cows because their potential exposure to cyanotoxins is greatest. See Section VI for action levels in beef cattle.