

Tables 4.4 (pages 33-37) and A8a and 8b (pages 127-130) have been amended to change the maximum concentrations detected in secondary treated sewage and receiving waters of the following chemicals:

- dibromochloromethane from 0.12mg/L to 0.022mg/L
- thiophanate from 0.0012mg/L to 0.012mg/L
- amoxicillin from 5ug/L to 0.02ug/L
- chloramphenicol from 23ug/L to 0.56ug/L
- chlorotetracycline from 160ug/L to 0.28 ug/L
- ciproflaxin from 0.03ug/L to 0.41ug/L
- enrofloxacin from 2ug/L to 0.015ug/L
- monensin from 80ug/L to 0.08ug/L
- roxithromycin from 464ug/L to 0.068ug/L
- sulfamethoxazole from 94ug/L to 1.9ug/L
- sulfamethazine from 0.22ug/L to 0.68ug/L
- terramycin from 0.34ug/L to 0.66ug/L
- tylosin from 5ug/L to 1.1ug/L
- estrone from 700ng/L to 110ng/L
- mestranol from 270ng/L to 410ng/L
- fluoxetine from 0.012ug/L to 0.142ug/L
- salicylic acid from 0.14ug/L to 60ug/L
- 4-nonyl phenol from 185ng/L to 2.9ug/L
- bisphenol A from 32ng/L to 12ug/L
- phenanthrene from 3ug/L to 0.53ug/L
- phenol from 1.3ng/L to 1.3ug/L

None of these changes influence the guideline values.