Cobalt (CAS No. 7440-48-4)

**Drinking water**
- Carcinogen Group:
- Oral Slope Factor: 
  \((\text{mg/kg/day})^{-1}\)
- Oral Reference Dose: 
  \((\text{mg/kg/day})\)
- Basis: NCEA

**Ground water**
- Carcinogen Group:
- Oral Slope Factor: 
  \((\text{mg/kg/day})^{-1}\)
- Oral Reference Dose: 
  0.02 (mg/kg/day)
- Basis: NCEA

**Surface water**
- Carcinogen Group:
- Oral Slope Factor: 
  \((\text{mg/kg/day})^{-1}\)
- Oral Reference Dose: 
  \((\text{mg/kg/day})\)
- Basis:

**Soil**
- **Oral**
  - Carcinogen Group:
  - Slope Factor: 
    \((\text{mg/kg/day})^{-1}\)
  - Reference Dose: 
    0.02 (mg/kg/day)
  - Basis: NCEA
- **Inhalation**
  - Carcinogen Group: non-carcinogen
  - Unit Risk Factor: 
    \((\text{ug/m}^3)\)
  - Reference Concentration: 
    0.005
  - Basis: Cal 97

*Reference Doses for Group C chemicals are shown with uncertainty factor of 10 for possible carcinogenicity included. These are the Reference Doses used to derive criteria for all media. In the Basis and Background documents for these criteria, these Reference Doses may or may not be shown with this uncertainty factor incorporated.*
1. The Reference Doses for the Group C chemicals incorporate an additional uncertainty factor of 10 for possible carcinogenicity.
2. Toxicity factors were developed by the NJDWQI under the A-280 process for the following chemicals, but MCLs were not adopted for unrelated reasons, such as lack of a standardized analytical method for drinking water: Ethylene glycol, formaldehyde, hexane, methyl ethyl ketone, and 2,4,6-trichlorophenol.
3. The New Jersey MCL for 1,4-Dichlorobenzene was adopted from USEPA, but New Jersey did not necessarily agree with the USEPA RfD, so it is not included on this table.

Ground Water - Footnotes

1. Carcinogen Classification - All classifications are based on IRIS unless stated otherwise.
2. 1999 Cancer Draft Guidelines:
   a. KNOWN - Known carcinogen
   b. CANTDET - Can not determine carcinogenic classification
   c. ORL - Oral exposure route
   d. INHL - Inhalation exposure route

3. 1986 Cancer Guidelines:
   a. KNOWN - Known carcinogen
   b. CANTDET - Can not determine carcinogenic classification
   c. ORL - Oral exposure route
   d. INHL - Inhalation exposure route

4. References:
   a. KNOWN - Known carcinogen
   b. CANTDET - Can not determine carcinogenic classification
   c. ORL - Oral exposure route
   d. INHL - Inhalation exposure route

Surface Water - Footnotes

1. The carcinogen group assigned to acrolein in IRIS is the descriptor, “data are inadequate for an assessment of human carcinogenic potential” which is equivalent to Group D.

2. Toxicity factors were developed by the NJDWQI under the A-280 process for the following chemicals, but MCLs were not adopted for unrelated reasons, such as lack of a standardized analytical method for drinking water: Ethylene glycol, formaldehyde, hexane, methyl ethyl ketone, and 2,4,6-trichlorophenol.
3. The New Jersey MCL for 1,4-Dichlorobenzene was adopted from USEPA, but New Jersey did not necessarily agree with the USEPA RfD, so it is not included on this table.

Soil - Footnotes

1. Carcinogen Classification - All classifications are based on IRIS unless stated otherwise.
2. Toxicity factors were developed by the NJDWQI under the A-280 process for the following chemicals, but MCLs were not adopted for unrelated reasons, such as lack of a standardized analytical method for drinking water: Ethylene glycol, formaldehyde, hexane, methyl ethyl ketone, and 2,4,6-trichlorophenol.
3. The New Jersey MCL for 1,4-Dichlorobenzene was adopted from USEPA, but New Jersey did not necessarily agree with the USEPA RfD, so it is not included on this table.