

Principal reference

WHO (2003) *Metolachlor in drinking-water. Background document for preparation of WHO Guidelines for drinking-water quality*. Geneva, World Health Organization (WHO/SDE/WSH/03.04/39).

12.86 Microcystin-LR

Among the more than 80 microcystins identified to date, only a few occur frequently and in high concentrations. Microcystin-LR is among the most frequent and most toxic microcystin congeners. Frequently occurring cyanobacterial genera that contain these toxins are *Microcystis*, *Planktothrix* and *Anabaena*. Microcystins usually occur within the cells; substantial amounts are released to the surrounding water only in situations of cell rupture (i.e., lysis).

Provisional guideline value	0.001 mg/litre (for total microcystin-LR, free plus cell-bound) The guideline value is provisional, as it covers only microcystin-LR, the database is limited and new data for the toxicity of cyanobacterial toxins are being generated.
TDI	0.04 µg/kg of body weight, based on liver pathology observed in a 13-week study in mice and applying an uncertainty factor of 1000, taking into consideration limitations in the database, in particular lack of data on chronic toxicity and carcinogenicity
Limit of detection	0.1–1 µg/litre by HPLC following extraction of cells with 75% aqueous methanol or following concentration of microcystins from liquid samples on C-18; will allow differentiation between variants where standards are available. 0.1–0.5 µg/litre by commercially available immunoassay kits (ELISA) for microcystins dissolved in water or in aqueous extracts of cells; will detect most microcystins. These are less precise in quantification than HPLC, but useful for screening. 0.5–1.5 µg/litre by protein phosphatase assay for microcystins dissolved in water or in aqueous extracts of cells; will detect all microcystins. This assay is less precise in quantification and identification than HPLC, but useful for screening.
Monitoring	The preferred approach is visual monitoring (including microscopy for potentially microcystin-containing genera) of source water for evidence of increasing cyanobacterial cell density (blooms) or bloom-forming potential, and increased vigilance where such events occur. Chemical monitoring of microcystins is not the preferred focus.
Prevention and treatment	Actions to decrease the probability of bloom occurrence include catchment and source water management, such as reducing nutrient loading or changing reservoir stratification and mixing. Treatment effective for the removal of cyanobacteria includes filtration to remove intact cells. Treatment effective against free microcystins in water (as well as most other free cyanotoxins) includes oxidation through ozone or chlorine at sufficient concentrations and contact times, as well as GAC and some PAC applications.

Guideline derivation	
• allocation to water	80% of TDI
• weight	60-kg adult
• consumption	2 litres/day
Additional comments	While guideline values are derived where sufficient data exist, they are intended to inform the interpretation of monitoring data and not to indicate that there is a requirement for routine monitoring by chemical analysis.

Toxicological review

Microcystin-LR is a potent inhibitor of eukaryotic protein serine/threonine phosphatases 1 and 2A. The primary target for microcystin toxicity is the liver, as microcystins cross cell membranes chiefly through the bile acid transporter. Guideline derivation was based on an oral 13-week study with mice, supported by an oral 44-day study with pigs. A large number of poisonings of livestock and wildlife have been recorded. Evidence of tumour promotion has been published.

History of guideline development

Cyanobacterial toxins were not evaluated in the 1958, 1963 and 1971 WHO *International Standards for Drinking-water* or in the first two editions of the *Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality*, published in 1984 and 1993. In the addendum to the second edition of the Guidelines, published in 1998, it was concluded that there were insufficient data to allow a guideline value to be derived for any cyanobacterial toxins other than microcystin-LR. A health-based guideline value for total microcystin-LR (free plus cell-bound) of 0.001 mg/litre was derived, assuming significant exposure from drinking-water. The guideline value was designated as provisional, as it covers only microcystin-LR, the database is limited and new data for the toxicity of cyanobacterial toxins are being generated.

Assessment date

The risk assessment was conducted in 2003.

Principal references

- Chorus I, Bartram J, eds. (1999) *Toxic cyanobacteria in water: A guide to their public health consequences, monitoring and management*. Published by E & FN Spon, London, on behalf of the World Health Organization, Geneva.
- WHO (2003) *Cyanobacterial toxins: Microcystin-LR in drinking-water. Background document for preparation of WHO Guidelines for drinking-water quality*. Geneva, World Health Organization (WHO/SDE/WSH/03.04/57).

12.87 Molinate

Molinate (CAS No. 2212-67-1) is a herbicide used to control broad-leaved and grassy weeds in rice. The available data suggest that groundwater pollution by molinate is