Descripción de la calificación de los efectos en salud

Contaminante	Carcinogénico, mutagénico o disruptor reproductivo (4)	Otros efectos crónicos (3)	Efectos agudos con secuelas (2)	Efectos agudos sin secuelas (1)
Arsénico	**ATSDR**: Confirmed human carcinogen. IARC: Carcinogenic to humans **IARC**: Group 1 Carcinogenic to humans			
Cadmio	**ATSDR**: NTP: Known to be a human carcinogen. EPA: Probable human carcinogen. IARC: Carcinogenic to humans **IARC**: Group 1 Carcinogenic to humans			
Cobre	**ATSDR: Cancer Classification:** None **IARC**: Copper 8-hydroxyquinoline: Group 3 Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans			Copper is essential for good health. However, exposure to higher doses can be harmful. Long-term exposure to copper dust can irritate your nose, mouth, and eyes, and cause headaches, dizziness, nausea, and diarrhea. If you drink water that contains higher than normal levels of copper, you may experience nausea, vomiting, stomach cramps, or diarrhea. Intentionally high intakes of copper can cause liver and kidney damage and even death. We do not know if copper can cause cancer in humans. EPA does not classify copper as a human carcinogen because there are no adequate human or animal cancer studies.

Contaminante	Carcinogénico, mutagénico o disruptor reproductivo (4)	Otros efectos crónicos (3)	Efectos agudos con secuelas (2)	Efectos agudos sin secuelas (1)
Cromo	**ATSDR: Cancer Classification:** EPA: Hexavalent chromium – inhalation – confirmed human carcinogen; oral – Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity. There is inadequate or no human and animal evidence of carcinog. IARC: Hexavalent chromium – carcinogenic to humans. NTP: Known to be a human carcinogen **IARC**: Chromium, metallic 3 Chromium (III) compounds 3 Chromium (VI) compounds 1			
Dioxinas	**ATSDR**: Cancer Classification: EPA: Likely to be carcinogenic to humans. IARC: Possibly carcinogenic to humans. NTP: Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen **IARC**: 1,4-Dioxane 2B			
Furanos	**IARC**: Furan 2B			
HAP acenaphthene, acenaphthylene, anthracene, benz[a]anthracene,	**ATSDR**: Cancer Classification: None **IARC**: Acenaphthene 3			

Contaminante	Carcinogénico, mutagénico o disruptor reproductivo (4)	Otros efectos crónicos (3)	Efectos agudos con secuelas (2)	Efectos agudos sin secuelas (1)
benzo[a]pyrene, benzo[e]pyrene, benzo[b]fluoranthene, benzo[g,h,i]perylene, benzo[j]fluoranthene, benzo[k]fluoranthene, chrysene, dibenz[a,h]anthracene, fluoranthene, fluorene, indeno[1,2,3-c,d]pyrene, phenanthrene, pyrene	Anthanthrene 3 Benz[a]anthracene 2B Benzo[a]pyrene (NB: Overall evaluation upgraded to Group 1 based on mechanistic and other relevant data) 1 Benzo[e]pyrene 3 Benzo[b]fluoranthene 2B Benzo[ghi]perylene 3 Benzo[j]fluoranthene 2B Benzo[k]fluoranthene 2B Chrysene 2B Dibenz[a,h]anthracene (NB: Overall evaluation upgraded to Group 2A with supporting evidence from other relevant data) 2A Fluoranthene 3 Fluorene 3 Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene 2B Phenanthrene 3 Pyrene 3			

Contaminante	Carcinogénico, mutagénico o disruptor reproductivo (4)	Otros efectos crónicos (3)	Efectos agudos con secuelas (2)	Efectos agudos sin secuelas (1)
Mercurio	**ATSDR: Cancer** **Classification:** EPA: Elemental mercury - Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity. There is inadequate or no human and animal evidence of carcinogenicity. Methyl mercury & mercuric chloride – Possible hum. IARC: Metallic & inorganic mercury – Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans; Methyl mercury – Possibly carcinogenic to humans. NTP: Not evaluated **IARC**: Methylmercury compounds are possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B). Metallic mercury and inorganic mercury compounds are not classifiable as ta their carcinogenicity to humans (Group 3).			

Contaminante	Carcinogénico, mutagénico o disruptor reproductivo (4)	Otros efectos crónicos (3)	Efectos agudos con secuelas (2)	Efectos agudos sin secuelas (1)
Níquel	**ATSDR:** Cancer Classification: NTP: Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen. NTP: Known to be a human carcinogen **IARC**: There is sufficient evidence in humans for the carcinogenicity of mixtures that include nickel compounds and nickel metal. These agents cause cancers of the lung and of the nasal cavity and paranasal sinuses. There is sufficient evidence in experimental animals for the carcinogenicity of nickel monoxides, nickel hydroxides, nickel sulfides (including 210 Nickel and nickel compounds nickel subsulfide), nickel acetate, and nickel metal In view of the overall findings in animals, there is sufficient evidence in experimental animals for the carcinogenicity of nickel compounds and nickel metal. Nickel compounds are carcinogenic to humans (Group 1)			

Contaminante	Carcinogénico, mutagénico o disruptor reproductivo (4)	Otros efectos crónicos (3)	Efectos agudos con secuelas (2)	Efectos agudos sin secuelas (1)
Pesticidas				
Plomo	**ATSDR:** Cancer Classification: EPA: Probable human carcinogen. IARC: Inorganic lead – probably carcinogenic to humans. NTP: Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen **IARC:** Lead 2B Lead compounds, inorganic 2A Lead compounds, organic 3 (NB: Organic lead compounds are metabolized at least in part, to ionic lead both in humans and animals. To the extent that ionic lead, generated from organic lead, is present in the body, it will be expected to exert the toxicities associated with inorganic lead.) 3			
PM10	PM2,5 cáncer de pulmón			

Contaminante	Carcinogénico, mutagénico o disruptor reproductivo (4)	Otros efectos crónicos (3)	Efectos agudos con secuelas (2)	Efectos agudos sin secuelas (1)
Zinc	**ATSDR:** Cancer Classification: EPA: Inadequate information to assess carcinogenic potential. IARC: Not evaluated. NTP: Not evaluated			**ATSDR**: Inhaling large amounts of zinc (as zinc dust or fumes from smelting or welding) can cause a specific short-term disease called metal fume fever, which is generally reversible once exposure to zinc ceases. However, very little is known about the long-term effects of breathing zinc dust or fumes. Taking too much zinc into the body through food, water, or dietary supplements can also affect health. The levels of zinc that produce adverse health effects are much higher than the Recommended Dietary Allowances (RDAs) for zinc of 11 mg/day for men and 8 mg/day for women. If large doses of zinc (10-15 times higher than the RDA) are taken by mouth even for a short time, stomach cramps, nausea, and vomiting may occur. Ingesting high levels of zinc for several months may cause anemia, damage the pancreas, and decrease levels of high-density lipoprotein (HDL) cholesterol.