

# How Much Is A Part Per Million?

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Because the chemical residues found in animal feed, food, food products, plants or soil are commonly found in very small amounts, concentrations of these chemicals are expressed in parts per million (ppm), parts per billion (ppb) or parts per trillion (ppt). How much is one in a million, billion or trillion?

Remember ppm, ppb and ppt are expressions of concentration, not absolute amounts. In other words, they indicate how much of something is in a larger amount of something else. One part per million (1 ppm) means that for every million parts of a solution or mixture, there is one part of the substance being measured. For example, a teaspoonful of instant coffee dissolved in a mug of hot water has a concentration of approximately 32,000 ppm coffee. (Put another way, the coffee represents approximately 3.2% of the total mixture:  $32,000/1,000,000 = 4/125 = 3.2\%$ ).

The following may help in visualizing ppm, ppb, and ppt concentrations:

## PARTS PER MILLION (ppm)

- 1 ppm = 1 milligram (mg) in a kilogram (kg), or
  - 1 inch in 16 miles, or
  - 1 minute in 2 years, or
  - 1 ounce in 32 tons, or
  - 1 fluid ounce in 7,812.5 gallons of an aqueous mixture
- 10,000 ppm = 1%

## PARTS PER BILLION (ppb)

- 1 ppb = 1 microgram in a kilogram, or
  - 1 inch in 16,000 miles, or
  - 1 second in 32 years, or
  - 1 drop in a 10,000 gallon tank

## PARTS PER TRILLION (ppt)

- 1 ppt = 1 microgram in 1,000 kilograms, or
  - 1 inch in 16,000,000 miles, or
  - 1 second in 320 centuries (32,000 years), or
  - 1 grain of sugar in an Olympic-size swimming pool

In order to understand expressions of ppm, ppb or ppt, it may be helpful to first understand the metric system. The metric system has long been used by scientists and is now gaining acceptance by the public. The metric system is actually much easier to work with than the standard English system--all increasing units are simply multiples of ten, and decreasing units are tenths. These units are expressed by prefixes. Using the gram (g) as an example: (See box, bottom of page).

- 1 milligram (mg) = 1,000 micrograms
- 1 gram (g) = 1,000 milligrams
- 1 kilogram (kg) = 1,000 grams

1 kg = 1,000 g = 1,000,000 mg = 1,000,000,000 micrograms

- 1 microgram = 0.001 milligram (mg)
- 1 milligram (mg) = 0.001 gram (g)
- 1 gram (g) = 0.001 kilogram (kg)

1 microgram = 0.001 mg = 0.000001 g = 0.00000001 kg

- 1 milliliter (ml) is approximately 20 drops
- 1 liter (L) = 1,000 milliliters (ml)
- 1 milliliter (ml) = 0.001 liter (L)

However, because most of us have grown up with the standard English system, the relationship of the metric system to the units we are familiar with may still be difficult to understand.

micro -	milli -	centi -	deci -	g	deca -	hecta -	kilo -
$\frac{1}{1,000,000}$ th	$\frac{1}{1,000}$ th	$\frac{1}{100}$ th	$\frac{1}{10}$ th	1	10	100	1,000

There are 28.35 grams in one ounce.

There are 454 grams in one pound.

1 g = 0.035 ounces

1 kg = 2.2 pounds

For liquid measures,

1 teaspoon = 5 milliliters (ml)

1 Tablespoon = 15 ml

1 cup = 236 ml

1 pint = 2 cups = 472 ml

1 quart = 2 pints = 946 ml

One liter (L) = 0.26 gallons = 1.06 quarts

= 2.11 pints = 4.2 cups

Table 1 shows how to convert various measures between the English and metric systems. The metric system is convenient to use with expressions of ppm, ppb, and ppt. For dry matter mixtures, such as herbicide mixed with soil, ppm is equal to the number

of micrograms of chemical present in each gram of soil mixture.

ppm = 1 microgram in a gram

= 1 milligram in a kilogram

Parts per million in an aqueous solution is equal to the number of milligrams of chemical present in each liter of solution.

ppm = mg chemical in liter of solution

= microgram of chemical in milliliter of solution.

Regardless of what is being measured and how that measurement is being expressed, ppm, ppb and ppt are always expressions of concentration--what amount of something is in a million, billion or trillion of something else.

Table 1. Approximate conversions — metric and English systems.

You can find —	If you multiply —	by—	You can find —	If you multiply —	by —
<b>Length</b>			<b>Mass</b>		
millimeters	inches	25.4	grams	ounces	28.35
centimeters	feet	30.48	kilograms	pounds	0.4536
meters	yards	0.914	megagrams	short tons	0.9072
kilometers	miles	1.609	(metric tons)		
inches	millimeters	0.03937	ounces	grams	0.0353
inches	centimeters	0.3937	pounds	kilograms	2.2046
yards	meters	1.094	short tons	megagrams	1.102
miles	kilometers	0.6214	(metric tons)		
feet	meters	3.28			
<b>Area</b>			<b>Liquid Volume</b>		
square centimeters	square inches	6.452	milliliters	ounces	29.573
square meters	square feet	0.093	liters	pints	0.473
square meters	square yards	0.836	liters	quarts	0.946
square kilometers	square miles	2.589	liters	gallons (U.S.)	3.785
square hectometers	acres	0.404			
(hectares)					
square inches	square centimeters	0.1550	ounces	milliliters	0.0338
square yards	square meters	1.196	pints	liters	2.11
square miles	square kilometers	0.347	quarts	liters	1.057
acres	square hectometers	2.471	gallons (U.S.)	liters	0.2642
	(hectares)		U.S. liquid	Imperial liquid	
			measure	measure	0.8327
			<b>Temperature</b>		
			degrees Celsius	degrees Fahrenheit	5/9 (after
			(centigrade)		subtracting 32)
			degrees Fahrenheit	degrees Celsius	9/5 (then
				(centigrade)	add 32)

(1 short ton = 2,000 pounds;  
1 metric ton = 2,204.622 pounds)

From: Wood, Anderson and Powell. 1977. Weed Science: Principles.

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