Guide to Pollution Prevention in Your Community Great Lakes United December 1992

Guide to Pollution Prevention in Your Community

Great Lakes United December 1992

Citizen's Guide to Pollution Prevention in Your Community created in 1992 by Great Lakes United written by Tony Luppino with Reg Gilbert illustrated by Scott D. Woodworth designed, edited and produced by Reg Gilbert

Ë

financed with a grant from the Great Lakes Protection Fund

È

thanks to INFORM for permission to reproduce its excellent pollution prevention assessment materials thanks to the Grantsmanship Center for permission to adapt its material on media skills thanks especially to the Canadian Institute for Environmental Law and Policy and the National Wildlife Federation, for their pioneering effort to define pollution prevention in the Great Lakes Basin by publishing *A Prescription for Healthy Great Lakes* in 1991 many of the principles explained in this guide are based on ideas detailed there

Ĩ

set with Image Club Tekton display type, Adobe Minion/Minion Expert and Image Club New Baskerville text type, and Microsoft Windings and Adobe Minion ornaments produced using PageMaker 4.0, WordPerfect 5.0, Microsoft Recorder and PageMaker Table Editor 2.0 on an Ares IBM-compatible 386-33 and a Hewlett-Packard LaserJet II illustrations and appendix material sized on a copier editorial proofs printed on Hammerhill Laser Plus paper a thousand copies printed at Buffalo Newspress

Ĉ,

Great Lakes United is a coalition of American, Canadian and Native environment, labor, sports and conservation organizations working to protect and restore the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River ecosystem Great Lakes United can be reached at Buffalo State College, Cassety Hall, 1300 Elmwood Avenue, Buffalo, New York 14222, 716-886-0142 and P.O. Box 548 Station A, Windsor, Ontario N9A 6M6, 519-255-7141

٢

Contents

- 1 Pollution Prevention 5
- 2 Gathering Information 14
- 3 Getting Organized, Deciding What to Do 24

What Can Be Done?

- 4 Overview and Examples 42
- 5 Sewage Treatment Plants 51
- 6 Local Government 61
- 7 Direct Citizen Action 72

Appendices

- 1 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's "Title III List of Lists" 88
- 2 Sample MSDS, Tier I, and Tier II Forms 100
- 3 Industries Covered by TRI Right-to-Know Reporting Requirements 101

- 4 Sample Form Rs 102
- 5 State TRI Information Contacts 104
- 6 Sample Freedom of Information Request 105
- 7 Unit Conversions 106
- 8 INFORM Facility Toxic Waste and Pollution Prevention Assessment 107
- 9 Sources of Information in Canada 109
- 10 Known Health Effects of TRI Chemicals 110
- 11 Sample Toxics Assessment Table 112
- 12 Holding a Meeting 114
- 13 Organizations That Can Provide Lobbying Guidance, Train Organizers 115
- 14 Using the Media to Get Your Message Out 116
- 15 Organizing Is Doorknocking 120
- 16 Priority 1 and 2 Toxic Pollutants of Concern and Their Sources 122
- 17 Hazardous Substances Policies, Erie County, New York 124
- 18 Comprehensive Pesticide Pollution Prevention, Thurston County, Washington 126

1 Pollution Prevention

The purpose of this guide is to help citizen advocates create and improve the environmental practices of industry and government in the Great Lakes Basin. The practices advocated here, known broadly as pollution prevention, are not simply ways of controlling pollution, which has been the basic approach of environmental protection for the last twenty years. Pollution *control* accepts the creation of pollutants, but attempts to control what form they are produced in, how they are handled, and where they are ultimately deposited.

pollution prevention in your community.

Pollution *prevention* attempts to avoid all the difficulties of safely transforming, moving, and storing pollutants by nipping things in the bud and avoiding the creation of pollutants to begin with. This, of course, is also a tall order, but it has the advantage of avoiding unpleasant surprises. Most pollution control techniques assume that some low level of exposure to pollutants will occur. Pollution control sets itself the task of determining how low that level should be to be statistically safe (that is, hazardous to only a few people in a million). Unfortunately, after a time these levels are frequently found to be too high. In addition, most pollution control techniques end up with some byproduct, such as ashes, that must be stored in a landfill. Few landfills are certified for safety from leakage for more than a dozen years.

To help Basin citizens bring about or improve pollution prevention in their communities, this guide has several goals.

First, we attempt to make it easy to gain access to the host of public information on pollution and the polluters who release it, since knowledge must be the basis of all activity.

Second, we hope to inspire by detailing pollution prevention techniques that have worked and the success stories that have relied on them. Proof that things can be done is a great motivator and a great persuader, too.

Finally, we hope to empower local environmental advocates by detailing the actions that citizens can take to force polluters and government to live up to their responsibilities to ensure a clean environment for ourselves and our offspring.

This chapter will try to put such efforts, be they government programs or regulations, citizen campaigns, or union negotiations with management, in the context of the "big picture" of pollution prevention and zero discharge. We will define terms and detail the policies and programs that most of the Great Lakes environmental community would like to see Great Lakes governments adopt.

Chapter 2 explains the first step in any community anti-pollution effort—getting information. We take a look at how citizens in the United States can use provisions in the Superfund law, the Clean Water Act, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), and



the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act to find out about the many toxic chemical activities that may be taking place in local communities.

For Canadian citizens, the guide offers advice on how to obtain the more limited information currently available to the public in Canada.

Chapter 3 provides "nuts and bolts" advice on how to educate a community and build strong citizen campaigns for pollution prevention. Among the topics addressed in this section are establishing goals for a pollution prevention campaign, building community leadership for the effort, organizing and publicizing meetings and events, educating the public through the media, working with unions on local environmental problems, and approaches for encouraging government and industry to work with citizens for pollution prevention.

Chapters 4 through 7 discuss a number of possible pollution prevention activities, with examples and success stories, that citizens could initiate or support. Chief among these is the creation of a comprehensive pollution prevention planning process that can be used in both the public and private sectors. Such a process assesses the use and fate of toxic chemicals, identifies pollution prevention opportunities and methods, chooses specific pollution prevention options, and develops plans for implementation of the options that are chosen.

History

In 1972 Canada and the United States signed an historic document—the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement. The treaty is the descendant of the Boundary Waters Treaty signed by Great Britain and the United States in 1909. That treaty stated that, "Boundary waters and waters flowing across the boundary shall not be polluted on either side to the injury of health or property on the other." The treaty created the International Joint Commission (IJC), whose purpose is to assist the governments in carrying out their promises under the treaty.

The Canadian and United States federal governments became concerned about pollution problems in the Great Lakes in the late 1960s and early 1970s, and the pollution language of the Boundary Waters Treaty was a good vehicle for acting on that concern. In the resultant Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement, the two governments promised to work together and commit substantial resources to clean up the Great Lakes.

The 1972 agreement focused on the Lakes' most publicized problem at the time—the release of excess phosphorus and other nutrients into the Great Lakes. A rampage of algae growth stimulated by those nutrients consumed much of the oxygen dissolved in the waters, which suffocated the fish. Smelly dead fish and seaweed washed up on the shores of the lakes. Construction of modern sewage treatment plants, reductions in phosphorus in detergents, and limiting runoff from rural and urban areas, all stimulated by the signing of 1972 agreement, have resulted in considerable progress towards controlling the problem.

pollution prevention in your community,

The agreement has been revised twice since 1972, in 1978 and 1987, in the hope of updating it to reflect increased knowledge about Great Lakes pollution. Central to the agreement now are the persistent (long-lived) toxic chemicals that are the focus of most pollution prevention efforts.

Pollution prevention

In recent years, the environmental community has come to view pollution prevention as the most viable approach to protecting the environment from toxic pollution. From "scrubbing" air pollution in energy plant smokestacks to "treating" water pollution in sewage plants, years of attempting to control pollution have resulted mostly in moving pollution from one place to another, usually from the air and water to the land (the scrubbed ash and the treated sludge are dumped into landfills). In the big picture, pollution control has failed because it creates anewproblem, often a more complicated, longerterm problem, for every problem it solves.

Pollution prevention avoids all the horsetrading of one form of pollution for another, of one community's well-being for another, by proposing a simple plan of action: stop the dangerous waste by-products from being made in the first place.

Pollution prevention is the approach of choice for environmental problems caused by toxic chemicals. It effectively targets the modern-day synthetic toxic substances that are often too dangerous to be allowed into the environment in any quantity. Many of these toxics are persistent (long-lived), and some of them are also bioaccumulative (adding up over the life of each individual animal to higher and higher concentrations in its tissue, and becoming more concentrated as it is carried up the food chain from simple and small to larger and more complex animals).

A lumber mill that dumps too much sawdust into a river causes a significant pollution problem (the bacteria breaking down the wood consume all the oxygen, killing all the fish), but sawdust alone contains no persistent or bioaccumulative toxic substances. Dumping the sawdust on land, or dumping it over a wider area of water, or just dumping less of it, some or all of these steps might stop killing the fish. However, this is not the case for the persistent, bioaccumulative, toxic substances, such as wood preservative and its byproducts, that this same hypothetical mill might emit. Persistent toxic substances cannot be dumped in some other place. Since they break down slowly or not at all, many such products will eventually show up in groundwater, drinking water, and fish. This process might take twenty years, but someone, someday, is guaranteed to be forced to either clean up the mess or live with the consequences. Of course, we have no right to put our neighbors, or our children, in that position.

Pollution provention in your community

Dumping smaller quantities of toxic substances, or dumping them over a wider area, is a commonly offered, but insufficient solution to the problem. In the first place, only rarely do we have good knowledge of the levels at which these kinds of chemicals pose a health danger. Secondly, they often build up to very high levels in fish, and thereby in the humans (as well as the birds) that eat them. Great Lakes fish are already too toxic to eat safely. We will guarantee that this condition is permanent if we do not stop polluting the lakes with persistent toxic chemicals. Pollution prevention is required to protect us against synthetic toxic substances.

Definitions

The pollution prevention concept created by environmentalists is intuitively sensible. At least in theory pollution prevention has become widely accepted as the environmental approach of choice when dealing with toxic substances. But government, business, and the environmental movement have conflicting agendas, so conflicting definitions of the same terms have emerged. In the list presented below, many of the terms reference several other terms, so the definitions must be read as a whole to make sense.

Pollution prevention is a combination of various strategies, many of them defined below, to eliminate the use of toxic chemicals and therefore the need to dispose of them by polluting or dumping. Pollution prevention is the opposite of pollution control. The ultimate aim of pollution prevention is not to emit less of a chemical, although that is useful, of course, but to eliminate its emission entirely.

For environmentalists, one of the goals of pollution prevention is **zero discharge** of persistent toxic chemicals, with the long-term goal of virtually eliminating them from the environment. We view zero discharge of a toxic chemical as meaning no discharge of that chemical. For government and industry zero discharge usually means anything from discharges that are below the level of detection to discharges below a level considered harmful. Both levels are arbitrary, since the mere application of a few research dollars could change them, and, of course, concentrations of such "zero discharge" chemicals can and will build up to levels far above detection or harm in certain places or in wildlife at the same time as government and industry are declaring that the chemicals in question are really not being emitted at all. Simply put, it is ridiculous to define zero discharge as anything other than no discharge.

Virtual elimination is a term hampered by equally divergent definitions. Environmentalists use the term to describe almost complete cleanup, in recognition of the fact that even with the best of efforts we will never totally erase decades of unfettered discharge. Government and industry use the term in two ways, sometimes to justify half-hearted cleanups (stressing the "almost" a lot more than the "complete"), and sometimes to jump categories of meaning entirely to describe a level of allowable pollution, something along the lines of "a lot less pollution."

Of course, it makes little sense to discuss virtual elimination of pollutants before the achievement of zero (no) discharge. You don't sweep the sidewalk while your father is still beating a rug over it.

Sunsetting, which is closely associated with the concept of zero discharge, is a step-by-step process for phasing out:

- 1) Production and use of targeted toxic chemicals
- 2) Processes that create toxic byproducts
- 3) End products that contain toxic materials.

Sunsetting a toxic substance or product is the surest way to prevent its entry into our environment. Society must carefully decide which types of substances pose enough of an environmental and human health threat to warrant sunsetting.

In-process recycling is the reuse of toxic chemicals or their toxic byproducts by the very processes they are generated in. In-process recycling qualifies as toxics use reduction or source reduction (see below) because chemicals move only inside a production process and never emerge as waste.

Out-of-process recycling is the reuse of toxic materials or their toxic byproducts by another manufacturing process (even within the same plant), or through an offsite recycling facility. This kind of recycling is *not* a form of toxics use reduction or source reduction (see below) because toxic wastes must be transported, creating risks for workers, the public, and the environment.

Waste reduction is the variety of measures that reduce the amount of toxic wastes that enter the environ-

ment. Many are not forms of pollution prevention. The term originated in industry to describe measures taken to reduce the amount of waste that it had to pay to dispose of. Most discharges to air and water cost only the price of a permit and so were not considered candidates for waste reduction. That has changed with tightening air and water discharge regulations, however. Waste reduction includes source and toxics use reduction (see below), but it may also include measures that are little different from traditional pollution control, such as de-watering, which is often used to reduce the volume and weight of hazardous waste destined for dumping in a landfill.

 e^{-2}

Toxics use reduction is the variety of measures that can be taken to reduce the amount of toxic chemicals that *enter* a facility. If a smaller amount of toxic chemicals enters a facility, a smaller amount will probably leave as waste, a smaller amount is likely to enter consumer products, and the risks associated with worker exposure to hazardous materials will probably be reduced. Toxics use reduction fundamentally changes the way industry thinks about toxic materials, questioning their use in the first place.

Source reduction is reduction of toxic waste at the source—the manufacturing process. It is nearly synonymous with toxics use reduction in practical effect, but different in philosophy: source reduction focuses on reducing the amount of toxic waste that *leaves* a facility, not on the toxic raw materials that enter it.

Both source and toxics use reduction include inprocess recycling and changes in product design and manufacture so that toxic raw materials are used less and the amount of toxic waste generated is reduced. Source and toxics use reduction do not include incineration, transfer of waste from one environmental medium to another, or out-of-process recycling.

Waste minimization is an extremely ambiguous term used mostly by industry. It can mean anything from waste reduction to source reduction. The Local Government Commission of California, muddying the waters hopelessly, defines it as toxics use reduction, source reduction, in-process recycling, and out-of-process recycling, basically anything but incineration.

The various pollution prevention terms can indicate how comprehensive or far-reaching a specific pollution prevention program is. While a waste reduction effort is not as effective as a toxics use reduction program, it is certainly better than land disposal of all company waste.

Comprehensive Pollution Prevention for the Great Lakes

A virtual elimination/zero discharge strategy is made up of two basic parts:

- A pollution prevention/zero discharge program to stop all future discharges of the most harmful pollutants and to substantially reduce the discharge of all other toxic chemicals; and
- Programs to clean up those contaminants already released into the Great Lakes Basin.

Freeze toxic dumping

No government in the Great Lakes Basin should issue or reissue a discharge permit allowing any increase in the release of any of the 362 chemicals on the International Joint Commission Water Quality Board's "1986 Working List of Chemicals in the Great Lakes Basin." This list of contaminants that the board says may threaten human health or wildlife, includes toxic organic chemicals such as chlorinated benzenes, dioxins and furans, toxic metals such as chromium, lead, and mercury, and pesticides such as chlordane, lindane, and alachlor.

Sunset the worst chemicals

Persistent bioaccumulative toxic chemicals should be banned from further use or manufacture anywhere in the Great Lakes Basin. Such a ban must be adopted as the formal policy of each of the Great Lakes state and provincial governments.

The Canadian and the U.S. federal governments should set up a joint sunset task force. The public should be consulted in all aspects of this task force's work. Specifically, the sunset task force should:

- Adopt criteria for listing chemicals to sunset.
- Determine how to measure chemicals using these criteria.
- ▲ List the chemicals to be sunset.

The U.S. and Canadian federal governments should use the criteria for banning chemicals developed by the sunset task force and for screening the use or production of new chemicals in the Great Lakes Basin. The two federal governments should set specific timetables for phasing out all chemicals not subject to an immediate ban.

Implement a program

Each local, state, and provincial government in the Great Lakes Basin should implement a comprehensive toxics use reduction and pollution prevention policy and program containing a number of important elements.

Emphasize toxics use reduction

Effective pollution prevention policies must require to the greatest extent possible toxics use reduction programs, as opposed to weaker waste reduction or waste minimization programs. Toxics use reduction is defined as in-plant changes in production processes or raw materials that reduce, avoid, or eliminate the use of toxic or hazardous substances per unit of product. The idea is to reduce risks to the health of workers, consumers, and the environment, without shifting risks from one to any of the others. Toxics use reduction goes directly to the use of toxic chemicals in the first place. Generic toxics use reduction methods or techniques include:

- Input substitution—replacement of a toxic substance or raw material used in a production process with a nontoxic or less toxic substance.
- Product reformulation—alteration of the end product to reduce or eliminate the amount and toxicity of toxic substances used.
- Production process redesign or modification/ transformation of production processes to reduce or eliminate the use of toxic substances and the hazardous wastes they generate.
- Production process modernization—upgrade or replacement of existing production equipment and methods with different equipment and methods based on the same production process, for the purpose of reducing or eliminating the use of toxic substances and the hazardous wastes they generate.
- Improved operation and maintenance—reduced use of toxic chemicals through improved housekeeping methods, system adjustments, and product and process inspections.
- In-process recycling—reuse or extended use of toxics within production process, including filtration and other closed-loop systems.

Excluded from the definition of toxics use reduction are

incineration, transfer from one medium of release or discharge to another, offsite waste recycling, and end-ofpipe treatment of toxic waste.

Goals and timetables

Toxics use reduction goals, and timetables for achieving those goals, must be set for each industrial facility, each organization or other nonindustrial user of toxics, each governmental agency or body, each level of society, and each sector of society. These goals and timetables should also be set for each municipality, Area of Concern, and province or state, as well as for the Great Lakes Basin as a whole. Finally, national goals and timetables for the United States and Canada as a whole should be established. Each government should set an overall goal of 50 percent reduction in the total use of toxic chemicals by 1996, and a 75 percent reduction in the total use of toxics by the year 2000.

Planning requirements

One of the most important parts of an effective pollution prevention program is planning—industry must be required to develop pollution prevention/toxics use reduction plans for each facility it operates. These plans must emphasize toxics use reduction and include:

- Current and projected toxics use.
- The use, movement, and fate of each targeted chemical in each production process, operation, or department at the facility.
- A facility-wide analysis of the use, movement, and fate of targeted chemicals.
- Economic impacts of each chemical used:
 - & Direct costs of the chemicals
 - & Pollution control costs
 - & Disposal costs
 - & Liability costs
 - Costs of complying with environmental regulations
- Assessment of opportunities, methods, technologies, and options for pollution prevention and toxic use reduction.
- Estimated net costs over time of the various pollution prevention and toxics use reduction options.
- Training, technologies, and procedures to be carried out, and anticipated cost savings.

• Schedule for carrying out the pollution prevention detailed in the plan.

10.

- Quantitative two- and five-year reduction goals expressed as a byproduct reduction index (the percent reductions in waste byproducts generated per unit of product) for each production process for each chemical, plus facility-wide reduction goals for use and byproduct generation for each chemical.
- Statements on why specific pollution prevention, and toxics use reduction options are being adopted or are not being adopted.

Nonindustrial users of toxics, including businesses not engaged in manufacturing, institutions such as schools and hospitals, and governmental bodies, must also be required to develop similar plans. These plans should include the same elements as the industrial plans, adjusted for nonindustrial users of toxics. For example, instead of assessments of the use, movement, and fate of chemicals in each production process, the nonindustrial plan would analyze the use, movement, and fate of chemicals within each of the various operations or activities in the business, such as groundskeeping. There should be a process for evaluating toxics use reduction or pollution prevention plans using specific criteria. Evaluations should be conducted by government-licensed "toxics use reduction planners" who must complete a specific training or educational program in order to be granted licenses. There should also be penalties for those who fail to comply with the planning requirements. The toxics use reduction or pollution prevention plans should be updated every two years or so.

Reporting requirements

All toxics users should be required to report annually on their progress toward implementing their plans and achieving reductions in toxics use and hazardous waste generation, both at the facility-wide and organizationwide levels and for specific production processes and operations.

Development of reports that include specific information on each production process or operation is important for reliably measuring both progress towards toxics use reduction and barriers to that progress. Process-specific information allows facility and organizational managers as well as government staffers to readily identify those departments achieving significant progress and those lagging behind. This information enables them to do something about problem areas.

Annual reports should be reviewed by toxics use

reduction planners and other environmental agency staff, and should be available to the public.

Technical assistance

Governments implementing pollution prevention programs should establish an office for providing technical assistance to toxics users. This office should be separate from the other environmental regulatory agencies and should be prohibited from giving information to those agencies except in specific circumstances. This separation will allow industry to see that the people coming to help them develop and implement toxics use reduction plans are not the same people who will initiate enforcement action against them for noncompliance with environmental regulations. Governments can also contract out technical assistance activities to not-for-profit organizations.

Technical assistance services offered to users of toxic chemicals should include:

- Onsite technical evaluation of toxics use reduction or pollution prevention opportunities
- Economic analyses to help identify relative costs and benefits of toxics use reduction or pollution prevention options.
- Conferences, workshops and trade fairs to disseminate information on use reduction.
- Staff training to recognize toxics use reduction or pollution prevention opportunities.

Pollution prevention programs should use colleges and universities for research, development, education, and training. One or several institutions of higher education in a state, province, or region can be designated "toxics use reduction institute(s)." Some of the activities carried out by these institutes should include:

- **Research in new technologies** or methods that reduce toxics use and waste generation.
- **Development of public policy** to decrease risk to the environment and public health.
- Training of toxics use reduction planners and development of curricula for that purpose.
- Scientificadvicetogovernment for advancing pollution prevention programs.

Toxics use reduction curricula should be widely established throughout the college and university system at the undergraduate, graduate, and continuing education pollution prevention in your community ::--

If funding for a pollution prevention program is large enough, technical assistance should be provided to all toxics users who ask for it. However, given the reality of limited resources, technical assistance should be targeted on chemicals, production processes, industries, or sectors that are priorities for toxics use reduction. Priorities can be set according to:

- The toxicity or environmental hazard of various chemicals
- The size or level of use
- The potential for achieving reductions in toxics use.

Technical assistance agencies must avoid becoming spread so thin that they are only able to offer shallow expertise. Facilities needing technical assistance need agency personnel with in-depth expertise in, or knowledge of, their production processes or operations.

Financial assistance

A good toxics use reduction program should be able to offer grants and lowinterest loans to help deserving firms and organizations make investments in economically viable toxics use reduction programs. Many toxics use reduction measures actually improve the profitability or economic viability of a corporation or organization over the medium and long run. However, for certain toxics users, some financial assistance is often needed if the firm is to be able to afford the required upfront capital investment.

The financial assistance program needs to be structured so that most of the help is in the form of access to money through credit insurance and low-interest loans. Some grants should be made, but these should be targeted at demonstration projects, efforts that can show a particular technology or method's usefulness to a skeptical company (or group of companies) that can make much wider use of the technology or method if convinced it will work.

Encourage worker and community involvement

A toxics use reduction/pollution prevention program must allow workers and community residents to participate in and monitor facilities' toxics use reduction efforts. Workers at a facility and residents of nearby neighbourhoods are affected by the toxics used in the operation, and should have the right to know what efforts are being undertaken to reduce their use. Both groups should also have the right to participate in the development and implementation of such efforts. Workers and community residents can strengthen the toxics use reduction activities being carried out by government agencies strapped by limited resources. Workers at a facility are in a particularly good position to offer innovative toxics use reduction ideas that may have been overlooked by management.

Several months before toxics use reduction plans are due, toxics users should notify all of their employees of the planning process, identify substances and production units or departments covered by the plan, and solicit comments or suggestions from the workers in the facility or organization.

Residents and members of the public must be allowed to obtain copies of the plan. If residents living near a facility or toxics user suspect the user's plan is inadequate, they should be able to ask the government to review the plan for adequacy. The government should then be required to report back to the residents on its findings. Citizens should have the right to inspect facilities to ensure that materials are being handled safely, and to monitor implementation of the toxics use reduction plans. A toxics use reduction program should also contain a citizen suit provision, allowing citizens to take legal action to compel enforcement of the plan. The government should provide money to help citizen groups pay for attorneys and especially to gather expert witnesses. Finally, citizens, community groups, and workers, just like the companies they deal with, can all benefit from toxics use reduction training and technical assistance. A good pollution prevention program will help provide this help, primarily through the college and university systems.

Alter regulation

Traditional pollution control or environmental enforcement efforts should be changed so that they are multimedia in nature (and include the workplace as one of the environmental media) and so they promote toxics use reduction as the preferred method used for coming into compliance with environmental regulations. Multimedia whole facility permitting programs (and inspection efforts) should be implemented, with permits for releases to air, water, and land integrated into a single document. The pollution control regulatory system should be reviewed to identify obstacles to toxics use reduction. These obstacles should then be eliminated through the formulation of new environmental laws and regulations and through changes in existing regulations.

Dedicate funding

In order to be viable, pollution prevention and toxics use reduction programs need dedicated sources of funding through fees or taxes. Without reliable and adequate funding, even the best-designed toxics use reduction program cannot be effectively implemented. The type of funding source determines how consistently long-term funding will be available for the program. Dedicated fees and taxes are the most reliable source of funding for toxics use reduction programs. The total level of funding for a government's toxics use reduction program should be commensurate with the size of the toxics problem in that government's jurisdiction.

A scaled fee system is probably the best method of funding. Under such a system, toxics users pay a fee based on the number of people they employ and the number and amounts of chemicals they use. The system could also include a ceiling on the total amount a facility can be' charged, which varies according its size, so that the fees cannot become too burdensome. This type of scaled fee system not only provides funding for implementation of the toxics use reduction program, but also acts as a direct disincentive to the use of toxics because it is based on toxics use.

Coordinate pollution prevention and economic development

The various governmental bodies engaged in pollution prevention and economic development must communicate on a regular, thorough basis with the aim of coordinating their activities. Pollution prevention must be introduced into how companies work from the beginning whenever possible. Government economic development activities must be designed to attract and promote businesses and industries that incorporate pollution prevention and toxics use reduction into their operations. Tax breaks, subsidies, infrastructural development and other benefits given to companies by governments should be conditioned in part on the effectiveness of pollution prevention efforts employed by those companies.

Measure use and release of toxic chemicals

To monitor the achievement of toxics use reduction

goals, a uniform system should be established for measuring the use and release of toxic chemicals and the generation of hazardous waste. This comprehensive toxics release and use reporting system should be established as soon as possible, and should include information about releases of toxic chemicals to air, land, water, and to offsite or onsite treatment and recycling facilities. Workers and community residents should have the legal right to information reported under this program.

Make pollution prevention "best available technology"

Governments should immediately revise their traditional *technology*-based effluent standards to incorporate what we could call "process-based" standards, that is, to ensure that they are based on toxics use reduction/ pollution prevention methods. Government environmental programs should officially view toxics use reduction methods as the "best available technology" so often called for in government regulations.

Protect workers' jobs and incomes

pollution prevention invyour community.

Wide adoption of comprehensive pollution prevention programs would probably lead to changes in the kinds of jobs available to working people. Some jobs and job categories will be eliminated, and some new jobs and job categories will be created. Comprehensive pollution prevention could lead to a net loss of jobs, a net gain, or no change in the overall number and quality of jobs. Right now there is not enough information available to give us an accurate picture of how pollution prevention programs will affect jobs and income.

One proposal supported by many in the environmental and labor movements as a way to protect workers from job and income loss caused by enforcement of environmental regulations is the creation of a "Superfund for Workers." Under this program, which is based on the post WWII GI Bill of Rights, a national fund would be established to pay for the education and retraining of laid-off workers and to them find new jobs. Some money would also be used to maintain the incomes of laid-off workers until they are able to find new jobs at comparable wages. Revenue for the Superfund would be raised through a tax on toxics users.

A Superfund for workers would be a good step toward worker protection, but its effectiveness would be seriously limited by an overall lack of good jobs to retrain workers for. As a result, it is crucial for state and federal economic programs to incorporate the importance of pollution prevention in making plans to attract new and expand existing industry.

pollution prevention in your community

Much more work must be done to deal with the problem of job and income loss connected with the adoption of pollution prevention, toxics use reduction, and zero discharge policies and programs. Labor, environmental, community, citizen action, and other organizations must work closely to win adoption of policies, programs, and mechanisms that will resolve the conflict between protecting the environment and protecting peoples' jobs and incomes.

This effort would have to begin with a thorough dialogue on the problem of job/income loss and possible solutions that brings together leaders of labor, environmental, community-based, and other organizations. A labor/environment/community summit might be a good way to move the dialogue forward and begin planning a "worker protection campaign".

Development of worker protection policy proposals would need good research, including information on specific job loss and dislocation due to pollution prevention programs. It would also require an assessment of worker protection policies that have already been proposed or adopted and their degree of integration into existing economic and community development efforts.

Great Lakes United believes that a labor/environment/community worker protection effort is one of the most important endeavors that the environmental movement can promote. We are committed to playing a key role in building such an effort. In early 1991, GLU formed a Labor/Environment Task Force with the mission of "building the alliance between the labor and environmental movements to the advantage of both." The task force plans to "look boldly at the question of jobs, what the impact of the struggle for source reduction and zero discharge will be on them, and how the environmental movement can support and contribute to the efforts of labor to fight job blackmail, job displacement, and job loss."

2 Gathering Information

Effective citizen efforts to prevent pollution require information on toxic chemicals—where they are manufactured, used, stored, and released to the environment. Knowing detail of local toxics use and abuse makes it possible for local pollution prevention advocates to:

- 1) Get an overall picture of the extent of toxic pollution in their community.
- 2) Assess the toxic threat posed by particular polluters.

With such facts in hand, activists can target the worst facilities for grassroots pollution prevention campaigns.

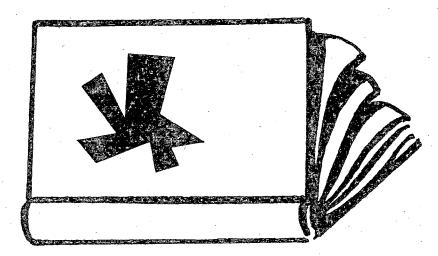
Widespread distribution of toxics information in forms that are easy to understand is essential in any grassroots effort to advocate pollution prevention programs. People affected by toxic pollution must be given clear information about the nature of the toxic threat they are faced with so that they become concerned enough to join a citizens' effort to deal withit. Unless a significant number of residents are motivated to give their time and money to a grassroots pollution prevention campaign, the campaign's prospects for success will be limited. Toxics information is an important tool to educate, mobilize, and organize a community for pollution prevention.

Information on the use and release of toxic chemicals is also needed to measure the success of pollution preven-

tion programs that are carried out in a community. Unless citizens can obtain fairly accurate and detailed toxics information, beginning before any pollution prevention programs are launched and continuing as the programs are implemented over time, it is impossible to accurately measure the pollution prevention progress being achieved. Without quantitative information, activists are left to rely on the sight, smell, and short-term health of residents near a facility. This may be enough to provide a rough idea of whether or not pollution prevention programs are making a difference in the area's environmental quality, but it is not enough to reliably measure progress and hold the decision-makers accountable for that progress.

pollution prevention in your community

Much of the information needed by pollution prevention activists to organize effective grassroots campaigns is available in the United States. In Canada, the amount of information available varies with each province. The Canadian federal government is presently developing a right-to-know program. The first industry reports under this program will be available in 1994. There are many gaps in the data available in either country, but by taking pieces of information from the various sources that are available and fitting it together citizens can develop a fairly accurate assessment of toxics use and releases.



SARA TITLe III

In the United States, the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act, also known as Title III of the 1986 Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA), gives citizens access to a broad range of toxic chemical and hazardous materials information. At the same time, there are serious limitations in the law that restrict what chemicals are covered, which facilities must report, and what information is reported. However, even with its limitations SARA Title III can be used as a powerful tool by pollution preventions activists in the United States.

pollution prevention in your community

The most important sections of the law include emergen cy planning (sections 301 to 303), which are required of local governments and of companies that have certain amounts of chemicals defined as "extremely hazardous"; emergency (accidental) releases reporting (section 304), required of companies that produce or store chemicals defined as "hazardous"; chemical inventory recordkeeping (sections 311 and 312), required of companies for certain chemicals, including their location, average daily amount present on the premises, and maximum amounts present on any given day during the preceding year; and the Toxic Release Inventory (section 313), which requires certain manufacturing companies to report annual discharges of certain chemicals to the air, water and land.

Emergency Planning

The emergency planning provisions of SARA Title III require the development of emergency response plans to deal with chemical emergencies, spills, leaks, accidents, fires, explosions, and other potential problems involving hazardous materials in local areas. These plans are to be prepared by Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs), working under the supervision and coordination of State Emergency Response Commissions (SERCs).

LEPCs are supposed to be made up of people representing a cross-section of the community, and should serve as a primary conduit for providing toxic chemical and hazardous material information to the public. They draw information directly from industry about the nature, quantity, and location of toxic chemicals stored or spilled in the community. In addition to the specific kinds of SARA Title III information described below, under section 303(d)(3) LEPCs have virtually unlimited access to information about the toxic chemicals manufactured, used, stored, or discharged by facilities in the area. Members of the public may obtain this information once it is in the hands of an LEPC. Unfortunately, however, some LEPCs are reluctant to use their authority to obtain information critical to emergency response efforts.

SARA Title III's reporting requirements and emergency notification provisions embody the key community right-to-know parts of the law. These sections require certain industries to provide information on certain chemicals they make, use, store or release. Unfortunately, all chemicals are not covered by these provisions of the law. To make matters worse, the different sections of Title III require the reporting of different kinds of information for different lists of hazardous chemicals. For example, the law requires a polluter to report if it accidentally spills certain chemicals, but does not require facilities to report on their routine releases of some of the same chemicals to the environment. The law also requires a facility to provide information on routine releases of some chemicals, but does not require disclosure of the quantities of those same substances that are being stored at the facility.

MSDS Reporting

Regulations administered by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) require many companies to prepare or have on file "Material Safety Data Sheets" on toxic chemicals that their employees work with. An MSDS contains information on each chemical's identity, the specific health effects associated with various levels of workplace exposure to the chemical, and first aid procedures to be used in case a worker is exposed to high levels of the chemical.

Section 311 of SARA Title III requires facilities that must prepare or have available MSDSs and meet or exceed certain thresholds to provide copies of their MSDSs or a list of MSDS chemicals to the LEPC, the SERC, and the local fire department.

EPA has established two thresholds for reporting:

Facilities that use, store, or have onsite less than 10,000 pounds of a *hazardous* chemical do not have to report on that chemical. Chemicals are defined as "hazardous" substances under OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard. Over 50,000 chemicals are covered by the standard, so it is safe to say that most toxic chemicals are covered by this reporting re-

quirement.

Facilities that use, store, or have onsite less than 500 pounds of an *extremely hazardous* chemical do not have to report on that chemical. Chemicals are called "extremely hazardous" if an accidental release could lead to a serious emergency situation. EPA has established a list of such chemicals under section 302 (see appendix 1 for a list of various regulated chemicals, including EPA's extremely hazardous category of chemicals).

Appendix 2 contains a sample MSDS form.

Tier I Emergency and Hazardous Chemical Inventory Form

Section 312 of SARA Title III requires many facilities to submit Tier I Emergency and Hazardous Chemical Inventory forms to the LEPC, the SERC, and the local fire department. The threshold reporting quantities (10,000 pounds for hazardous chemicals and 500 pounds for extremely hazardous chemicals) are the same as for section 311 emergency planning.

Tier I Emergency and Hazardous Chemical Inventory forms contain:

- An estimate (in ranges such as 0 to 99 pounds and 100 to 999 pounds) of the maximum amount of chemicals in each hazard category present at the facility at any time during the preceding calendar year.
- An estimate in ranges of the average daily amount of chemicals in each hazard category that are present at the facility.
- The general location of hazardous chemicals in each hazard category.

Tier I inventory reporting facilities only report aggregate amounts in each hazard category. They do not report quantities of each chemical present at the facility. The hazard categories are fire, sudden release of pressure, reactivity, acute or immediate health hazards, and chronic or delayed health hazards.

See appendix 2 for a sample Tier I form and instructions.

Tier II Emergency and Hazardous Chemical Inventory Form

Tier II reporting is not a standard requirement of federal regulations. However, if an LEPC, SERC, or local fire department requests it, a facility must submit a Tier II form. Some states do require standard Tier II reporting without local requests.

i pollution prevention in your community

Tier II reporting provides the following information for each chemical at a facility:

- The chemical name or the common name as indicated on the MSDS.
- An estimate in ranges of the maximum amount of the chemical present in the facility at any time during the preceding calendar year.
- A description of the way in which the chemical is stored.
- The specific location of the chemical at the facility.

See appendix 2 for a sample Tier II form and instructions.

Toxics Release Inventory (TRI)-Form R

Section 313 of SARA Title III requires the EPA to establish an inventory of routine toxic chemical releases from certain facilities. Facilities covered by this reporting requirement must complete the Toxic Chemical Release Form, commonly known as Form R. Form Rs must be submitted to the EPA and state officials by July 1 of each year.

Form Rs must be submitted by owners and operators of facilities with ten or more full-time employees, that are in the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes 20 to 39 (see appendix 3 for a list of industries making up these SIC codes) and that import, manufacture, process or otherwise use a listed toxic chemical in amounts that are greater than specified threshold quantities. Facilities manufacturing or processing more than 25,000 pounds of any listed chemical in a given year must submit a Form R for that substance. Facilities otherwise using more than 10,000 pounds of any listed toxic chemical in a calendar year must submit a Form R for the chemical.

The number of chemicals on the TRI list is constantly changing. EPA adds and deletes chemicals to and from the list, which currently numbers somewhat above 300 chemicals (see appendix 1 for a list of TRI and other reported chemicals), as information on them changes. During 1992 EPA conducted a broad review of chemicals that could be considered for public reporting. Of 625 chemicals reviewed, EPA found evidence to support the listing of 586 based on acute, chronic, or environmental toxicity. Accordingly, many chemicals will probably be added to the list.

Form Rs submitted under the TRI reporting requirements contain the following information:

The name, location, and type of business.

 Offsite locations to which the facility transfers toxic chemicals in waste, including sewage treatment plants and offsite disposal facilities.

pollution prevention in your community k

- Whether the chemical is manufactured or processed, or, if it is used, the general category of use.
- An estimate in ranges of the maximum amounts of the toxic chemical that are present at the facility at any time during the previous year.
- Amount of the chemical entering each environmental medium—air, land, and water—annually.
- National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) and Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) permit numbers. (These permits regulate discharges to surface waters and land disposal. The permit numbers can be used to request further information from state and federal environmental agencies.)
- Surface waters receiving TRI chemical pollutants.
- Waste treatment/disposal methods and the efficiency of these methods for each waste stream.
- Information on source reduction and recycling activities.

See appendix 4 for a sample Form R and guide to the information it requires.

Under Section 313, the EPA is responsible for making TRI information available to the public by developing a computer database. The agency has contracted to do this through the National Library of Medicine's Toxnet system, accessible twenty-four hours a day seven days a week to anyone with a computer and modem. This database is organized so that citizens can get data categorized by company, chemical, environmental medium to which the chemical was released, waste treatment and offsite transfer, chemicals released in various areas or zip codes, and more. This organization of the data allows pollution prevention activists to find out things such as how much of a specific chemical was released by a company at its facilities across the nation during the year, or how much of a certain chemical was shipped offsite during the year.

Citizens can get information about the Toxnet TRI database by contacting the TRI representative at:

Specialized Information Services National Library of Medicine 8600 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, MD 20894 800-638-8480, or 301-496-1131

A free Quick Reference Guide to the Toxic Release Inven-

tory, available from the National Library of Medicine, will also help citizens use Toxnet.

Two other key resources are:

- EPA's Toxic Release Inventory User Support Service (TRI-US), which helps citizens locate and access TRI data. The service can be reached at 202-260-1531 from 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. EST Monday through Friday.
- SARA Title III hotline, mostly geared to providing information on reporting requirements, obtaining forms, and the like. The hotline does not do database searches. It can be reached at 800-535-0202.

Directions on how to get TRI data can also be obtained from state TRI Information contacts (see appendix 5). Many libraries are now carrying TRI data.

TRI data can also be obtained through other online computer databases and information services. One of these is the RTKnet Project, a joint effort of OMB Watch and the Unison Institute. RTKnet helps environmental organizations use TRI and other electronic databases and information services dealing with the environment. For information on RTKnet contact OMB Watch at 202-659-1711. Information on other TRI databases, networks, and hotlines can be found in the resource list.

@ @ @

There are a number of serious weaknesses or loopholes in the Toxics Release Inventory. Some of the more glaring ones are:

- Only major facilities are covered. Companies that use less than 10,000 pounds of a chemical or employ less than ten people do not have to report their releases of that chemical.
- Entire industries are exempt from the TRI reporting requirement. Only industries in SIC codes 20 to 39 have to comply. Significant polluting industries not required to report range from dry cleaners to (astonishingly) hazardous waste incinerators. Federal facilities are also not required to report..
- The TRI list of more than 300 chemicals and chemical compounds does not include many dangerous pollutants including (also astonishingly), 40 of the Clean Water Act's 126 "priority" pollutants.
- TRI does not cover most government facilities. Military bases and Defense and Energy Department laboratories are completely exempt.
- Reported chemical releases are often estimates, not actual measurements.

Clean Water Act Permitting

The Clean Water Act establishes the regulatory framework for protecting bodies of water in the United States. The act requires permits and sets standards and monitoring protocols for all point source discharges into water bodies. These permits are called National Pollution Discharge Elimination System, or NPDES, permits. In states where the federal government has given the state's environmental agency responsibility for enforcing the Clean Water Act, the permits might be called SPDES, for State Pollution Discharge Elimination System, or the first word might be the name of the state itself, as in KPDES, the Kentucky Pollution Discharge Elimination System.

Discharge permits are renewed every five years. NP-DES permits, permit applications, and other related documents contain important information on the polluters being regulated. All of these documents can be obtained from the water division of a state's environmental agency by filing a Freedom of Information Act request.

Every Great Lakes state has freedom of information statutes. The laws vary in scope and most states charge a fee for copying the requested documents. There is also a federal law called the Freedom of Information Act, which is used to obtain documents for federal agencies such as EPA.

See appendix 6 for a sample freedom of information request letter.

Permit applications

Permit applications include the following information:

- The name and location of the facility.
- The nature of the business the facility is engaged in, including what it manufactures.
- The facility's manufacturing processes and maximum production levels.
- A drawing showing flow of water through the facility.
- The exact location, flow rates, flow frequencies, and chemical composition of each discharge associated with facility. The amounts of each pollutant in each discharge is indicated both in concentration and in mass.
- The wastewater treatment employed for each waste stream.

NPDES permits

NPDES permits include the following information:

• Effluent limitations for specific pollutants, expressed as the weight of the pollutant discharged per ton of raw material used or product produced, or per volume of wastewater discharged.

pollution prevention in your community -

- Details of permit compliance or noncompliance.
- The requirements imposed on the polluter to monitor discharge of each pollutant limited by the permit.

Monthly discharge monitoring reports

Monthly discharge monitoring reports are part of a permit's reporting requirements. They contain information on the levels of each regulated pollutant found in the wastewater discharged.

A priority pollutant scan

A priority pollutant scan is required by most states as part of the permit application process. A scan is a chemical analysis of a wastewater discharge that determines levels of each priority pollutant found in each chemically contaminated discharge.

@ @ @

Releases of pollutants to water reported as part of the discharge permit process can be compared to releases reported under the SARA Title III TRI. Documents required under the NPDES can also be used to figure out releases to water of pollutants that are not covered by the TRI.

Simple calculations can be used to translate the average daily amounts of each pollutant reported under the NPDES process into the annual amounts reported in the TRI. Take the average daily amount of each pollutant indicated in mass and multiply it by the number of days the facility operates during the year to get the average annual amount of the pollutant that is discharged to water. If only the average daily concentration of a pollutant is available, multiply it by the average daily volume of the discharge containing the pollutant to arrive at the average daily mass of the pollutant that is discharged.

For example, if the average daily concentration of chloroform in a discharge is 1 milligram per litre, and the average daily volume of the discharge is 1,000 litres, the average daily mass of chloroform in the discharge is 1000 milligrams. Multiply that figure by the number of days the facility operates during the year to get the average annual amount of chloroform released to water by the facility.

Unfortunately, the use of different units of measure-

Information obtained through the Clean Water Act permitting system is a useful supplement to the TRI data. Comparisons of the two types of information can be used to uncover a company's failure to accurately report its releases under TRI requirements, or a company's noncompliance with the effluent limitations in its discharge permit. This is how it was discovered in 1991 that half or more of the substantial emissions by Kodak Corporation's Rochester, New York, operations were unpermitted.

NPDES documents are another source of toxic release information for chemicals not covered by the TRI.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act is the primary federal law regulating the generation, transportation, storage, treatment, and disposal of hazardous and nonhazardous solid waste. RCRA includes:

- Standards for entities that generate, transport, treat, store, or dispose of wastes defined as hazardous by the act.
- Standards for underground storage tanks containing petroleum or hazardous substances that are not classified as hazardous wastes under the act.
- A citizens' suit provision giving any person the right to sue any corporation violating RCRA, or to sue the EPA for failing to enforce RCRA.

RCRA requires that individuals or firms handling hazardous wastes maintain a number of internal reports on facility operation at the plant. These documents can be obtained by LEPCs and therefore by citizens. Permits, groundwater monitoring reports, manifiests and other documents required under RCRA may be obtained from either the states or EPA by filing a freedom of information request. Many states do not have complete authority for implementation of RCRA; consequently, some documents must be obtained from EPA.

The following RCRA-generated information is the most useful:

- Groundwater monitoring reports, which contain evidence of the migration of toxic pollutants from a site into the nearby groundwater for many facilities not covered by TRI.
- Manifest forms, which indicate which hazardous

chemical wastes are shipped out of a facility.

- Generator annual reports, which indicate quantities of various types of waste generated by a facility.
- Waste analyses, which detail the chemical composition of wastes at a facility.
- **Operating records,** which show the locations, quantities, and names of on-site hazardous wastes.

@ @ @

RCRA information can be used to further improve the assessment of a facility's use and release of toxics. RCRA can be used to obtain additional information on the release of toxic chemicals covered by SARA Title III, as well as release or disposal information on substances not covered. RCRA also provides information on many facilities that are not required to report under SARA.

Clean Air Act

In the United States the Clean Air Act requires a permit for all air emissions. Under the National Emissions of Hazardous Air Pollutants program, a permit is specifically required for toxic air emissions. It might be worthwhile to request copies of air permits, permit applications, and related air monitoring reports for facilities of concern. These documents can be obtained by filing a freedom of information request with the air division of a state environmental agency, or with the EPA.

Freedom of Information Act

In the United States, FOIA gives citizens access to most information that is not considered confidential business information or part of a legal action being undertaken by a government agency. The eight Great Lakes states and the federal government all have freedom of information laws. The federal law allows citizens to obtain information free (actually, have the fees waived) by demonstrating that the use of the documents is in the public interest. Most state freedom of information laws do not have fee waiver provisions.

See a sample letter in appendix 6.

Information Available in Canada

The information on toxic use and pollution available to citizens in Canada is much more limited than that available in the United States. However, resourceful and persistent pollution prevention activists can gather some of the information they need in Canada.

Access to Information Laws

There are different federal and Ontario laws concerning information citizens can acquire from government files. Packets of information on these laws, including appropriate forms for filing information requests, can be obtained by contacting:

- Information Commissioner of Canada, 1-800-267-0441.
- Information and Privacy Commissioner of Ontario, at (416) 326-3330.
- Information from your Medical Officer of Health.

Each of Ontario's municipal governments has a medical health officer. Under amendments to the Occupational Safety and Health Act, the officer is required to give any citizen who requests it lists of chemicals used at each facility in an area, along with their Material Safety Data Sheets. Unfortunately, information on the quantities of each chemical that are used or released are not available.

Annual Water Discharge Reports

The Ontario Ministry of the Environment publishes an annual report on direct dischargers, "Report on Industrial Direct Discharges in Ontario," which includes industry and sewage treatment plants. However, the report is not comprehensive. It deals primarily with conventional pollutants and only some toxic chemicals.

The report can be obtained through the MOE's Water Resources Branch at (416) 323-4941.

MISA

The Municipal Industrial Strategy for Abatement, known simply as MISA, is the water discharge control program for Ontario. MOE has required all industrial sectors to conduct baseline monitoring of their effluent in order to begin developing discharge regulations. Some of the monitoring reports have been completed and these are available to the public, once again through MOE's Water Resources Branch. Also often helpful in efforts to obtain information is MOE's Communications Branch, which can be reached at (416) 323-4648.

pollution prevention in your community.

Air Emissions

There is no overall regulatory program for air emissions in Canada. The extent of the information available depends upon the local air pollution problem and the amount of attention it has received. For example, in the Windsor area there is a great deal of information on air quality and air emissions. Air emission information is stored in MOE's regional offices. Contact the MOE's Air Resources Branch at (416) 965-6343. Then contact the Air Resources Branch in the regional MOE office nearest you.

Hazardous Wastes

The Environmental Protection Act provides for a system to track hazardous wastes from their generation to their disposal, through the manifests written out when hazardous substances are moved. From compilations of manifests made by the government, citizens can obtain information on the total amount of various types of hazardous wastes that are shipped offsite by companies in an area. Unfortunately, hazardous waste information within individual companies or facilities is not available to the public. Contact the MOE's Waste Management Branch at (416) 323-5200.

Other Information Sources

Many companies do internal audits that may contain valuable information on the use and release of toxic chemicals. Often, a polite request to the facility will yield these reports.

Some industries in Canada are beginning to voluntarily develop toxic release inventories. Members of the Chemical Producers Association are now required to begin doing TRIs as a condition of membership in the association. These TRIs should be ready by early 1993.

Before launching a grassroots campaign to win adoption of a pollution prevention program by a specific user of toxics, it is important to know what, if anything, is being done already to prevent pollution at the facility. If a truly comprehensive program is already in place, an intensive citizens' campaign is not necessary. Community leaders might only need to monitor the facility to make sure the pollution prevention program is implemented and is achieving results.

One important way to obtain pollution prevention information about a facility is to conduct an interview with the facility's management. The research and education organization INFORM has developed a very good questionnaire for such an interview. See appendix 8.

pollution prevention in your comm

Touring a facility with an independent industrial hygienist can also provide a good picture of how the facility could be operated more safely.

Working closely with the union representing workers at a facility can assist local pollution prevention activists in gathering information on the facility. Union leaders may have information on quantities of chemicals used or stored beyond that provided in the MSDSs.

An important goal of Great Lakes United and other organizations is the adoption of a comprehensive community right-to-know program for Canada. When we are successful in reaching this goal, an applicable information-gathering supplement to this guide will be produced.

For a list of offices and publications that can provide information in Canada, see appendix 9.

Integrating Multisource Information

Each source of information detailed in this chapter can be tapped to provide a piece of a puzzle describing the use, storage, and release of toxic chemicals and wastes by a facility. By bringing together the information from these sources a fairly complete toxics or environmental assessment or audit can be developed for a facility. Information on health risks associated with each chemical or waste can also be added to the assessment.

Appendix 10 summarizes the health effects associated with each substance covered by the TRI reporting requirements. Other sources of information on health effects can be found in the resource list.

In order to develop a toxics assessment for a facility, organize the information obtained into a table listing quantities of each chemical or waste used, stored, or released to each environmental medium, by information source. See appendix 11 for a sample "toxics assessment table." This makes the data easier to understand and also makes it easier to compare quantities of toxic chemicals reported by different sources of data.

A comprehensive environmental assessment has many uses. Most importantly, it can be presented to area residents as part of efforts to mobilize the community in support of a pollution prevention program at the facility. Good, comprehensive information supported by community mobilization can encourage facility management to sign a "good neighbor agreement" containing a pollution prevention program. The information in the assessment provides a benchmark against which the progress achieved through implementation of the pollution prevention program at the facility can be measured.

A comprehensive environmental assessment of a facility can have very specific uses as well:

- Activists can uncover permit violations by comparing data indicating quantities of toxic chemicals released by a facility to the limits in the facility's permits. Such violations can be used to win state, provincial, or federal agency action or to get a company to sign a good neighbour agreement.
- Community support can be generated for stronger permits when they come up for renewal.

In addition to developing environmental assessments addressing routine long-term pollution as described above, toxics information available under SARA Title III can be used to assess the potential threat posed by an unplanned, sudden, and massive release of toxic substances from a facility. This can be done by preparing "plume maps" showing the areas in a community that would be at risk in the event of an emergency release of a substance. For instructions on how to develop plume maps, refer to "How to Create a Toxic Plume Map," published by the Citizens' Environmental Coalition (see the Resouces section at the end of this chapter).

@ @ @

Information is critical to any grassroots citizens pollution prevention effort. It is needed to assess the nature of the problem posed by facilities and toxics users. It is needed to educate the community on the magnitude of that threat. And it provides a means for measuring the success of pollution prevention programs that are adopted as the result of a citizens campaign. In protecting community health from the threats of toxic pollution, knowledge is the indispensable basis of any progress.

Resources 2

Canadian resources-for information specific to Canada, see appendix 9.

n prevention in your

A Citizen's Guide to Promoting Toxic Waste Reduction, Lauren Kenworthy and Eric Schaeffer, INFORM Inc., 381 Park Ave. S., New York, NY 10016, 212-689-4040. Planned to be updated, expanded and published as Preventing Industrial Toxic Hazards in spring 1993.

A Citizens' Guide to Understanding Measurements of Toxic and Radioactive Concentrations, James Chapman, Citizens Environmental Coalition, 33 Central Ave., Albany, NY 12210, 518-462-5527.

A Citizen's Toxic Waste Audit Manual, Ben Gordon and Peter Montague, Greenpeace USA, 1436 U St. NW, Washington, DC 20009, 202-462-1177.

Community Right-to-Know: A New Tool for Pollution Prevention, OMB Watch, 2001 O St. NW, Washington, DC 20036, 202-659-1711.

Community Right-to-Know Handbook: A Guide to Compliance with the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act, Neil Orloff and Susan Sakai, Environmental Practice Group of Irell & Manella, attn. the authors, 1800 Avenue of the Stars #900, Los Angeles, CA 90067, 213-277-1010.

Hazardous Materials Emergency Planning Guide, National Response Team, Hazmat Planning Guide WH-562A, 401 M St. SW, Washington, DC 20460.

"How to Create a Toxic Plume Map," Citizens' Environmental Coalition, Fact Sheet #2, 33 Central Ave., Albany, N.Y. 12210, 518-462-5527.

Layperson's Guide to Reading MSDSs, Massachusetts Department of Environmental Quality, 1 Winter St., Boston, MA 02108, 617-292-5993.

Making the Difference: Using the Right-to-Know in the Fight Against Toxics, Jeffrey Tryens and Richard Schrader, Center for Policy Alternatives, 1875 Connecticut Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20009, 202-387-6030.

New York State 1989 Toxic Release Inventory Review, New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Division of Water, 50 Wolf Rd., Albany, New York 12233-3510.

Phantom Reductions: Tracking Toxic Trends, Gerald V. Poje and Daniel M. Horowitz, National Wildlife Federation, 1400 16th St. NW, Washington, DC 20036.

Reducing the Risk of Chemical Disaster: A Citizen's Guide, Gerald Poje and Joel Szkrybalo, National Wildlife Federation, 1400 16th St. NW, Washington, DC 20036.

Solving the Hazardous Waste Problem: EPA's RCRA Program, Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Solid Waste, 401 M St. SW, Washington, DC 20460. SPDES: How You Can Affect the Process, Atlantic States Legal Foundation, 658 West Onondaga St., Syracuse, NY 13204, 315-475-1170.

pollution prevention in your commu

Technical Guidance for Hazards Analysis: Emergency Planning for Extremely Hazardous Substances, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and U.S. Department of Transportation.

The Toxic 500: The 500 Largest Releases of Toxic Chemicals in the United States, 1987, Norman L. Dean, Jerry Poje, and Randall J. Burke, National Wildlife Federation, 1400 16th St., NW, Washington, DC 20036.

The Right to Know More, Deborah A. Sheiman, Natural Resources Defense Council, 1350 New York Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20005.

The Right to Know-Making It Work: A Resource Manual, Scott Tobey and Margaret Seminario. George Meany Center for Labor Studies, AFL-CIO, 815 Sixteenth St., NW, Washington, DC 20006.

The Dynamic Duo: RCRA and SARA Title III: A Handbook, Carol Dansereau, Environmental Action Foundation, 1525 New Hampshire Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20036, 202-745-4870.

Toxic Chemical Release Inventory Questions and Answers, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Information Hotline, OS-120, 401 M St. SW, Washington, DC 20460, 800-535-0202.

Toxic Chemical Release Inventory Reporting Form R and Instructions, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Section 313 Document Distribution Center, P.O. Box 12505, Cincinnati, OH 45212, 800-535-0202.

Toxic Chemicals: Toxic Release Inventory Is Useful but Can Be Improved, June 1991, U.S. General Accounting Office, P.O. Box 6015, Gaithersburg, MD 20877.

Tracking Toxic Substances at Industrial Facilities: Engineering Mass Balance Versus Materials Accounting, Board on Environmental Studies and Toxicology, 2101 Constitution Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20418.

Tracking Toxic Wastes in Ohio: A Guide to Federal and State Information Sources on Chemical Wastes from Industrial Plants, Catherine Miller and Lawrence Naviasky, INFORM Inc., 381 Park Ave. S., New York, NY 10016, 212-689-4040.

User Manual, RTKNET, 1731 Connecticut Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20009-1146, fax: 202-234-8584.

Using Community Right to Know: A Guide to a New Federal Law, OMB Watch, 2001 O St. NW, Washington, DC 20036, 202-659-1711.

Using Your Right to Know: A Guide to the Community Right-to-Know Act. Citizens' Clearinghouse for Hazardous Wastes, P.O. Box 926, Arlington, VA 22216, 703-926-7076.

3 Getting Organized, Deciding What to Do

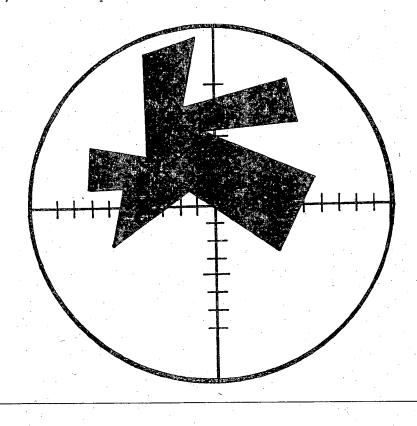
One person acting alone is not likely to succeed in persuading decisionmakers in government and industry to develop and implement effective pollution prevention/zero discharge programs. Only a strong grassroots campaign or movement bringing together significant numbers of people from all walks of life is likely to win the comprehensive programs capable of achieving zero discharge of persistent toxic chemicals and dramatic decreases in the use of other toxic substances.

A small citizens committee may be able to get governments and local polluters to take the first small steps towards zero discharge through pollution prevention, stopping short of a comprehensive program. This could set the stage for the broader effort that one day must be implemented.

Building a grassroots pollution prevention campaign bringing together enough people to really get something done involves a variety of different steps and activities. The most important include developing community leadership, educating community residents on the nature of the toxics threats and involving them in actions to deal with those threats, and carrying out a well-planned strategy for achieving specific campaign goals.

This chapter of the guide is designed to provide guidance for environmental and community leaders who want to create a local grassroots campaign to organize a community to address environmental and other problems.

Most activists will not have the time to use all of the advice offered in this chapter, and everything is not applicable to every local environmental or pollution prevention effort. Some of the organizing methods described here may not work in your community. But many of the measures detailed here will work, and one thing is certain: nothing is more sure to achieve a community aim than community organizing.



Getting Started

The key to winning comprehensive pollution prevention programs is building an effective grassroots campaign organization based in the neighbourhoods or areas most affected by the toxic threats you want to deal with. The first steps in building this organization are *research* (determining the nature and extent of the toxic hazards in order to target them for action) and *building a local organizing committee* (to carry out the grassroots campaign to reduce or eliminate that hazard).

in your community

These two steps are closely intertwined. For one or two concerned neighbours with jobs and family commitments, the task of thoroughly researching a polluting facility and its owners is going to be difficult and time consuming. If they take on this research burden alone, it could be months before they have developed a clear picture of a facility's use and release of toxic chemicals. The way around this problem is to gather just enough information to get half a dozen or a dozen other neighbours concerned enough to join together and form a local organizing committee. This committee will be able to carry out the required research much more quickly than one or two people.

The organizing committee is the core of the campaign organization, the foundation upon which a grassroots pollution prevention campaign is built. The committee plans, organizes, and carries out the entire grassroots effort. Without an organizing committee of some kind, a well-planned, systematic citizens pollution prevention campaign with the persistence needed to achieve real results cannot be built. There may be a natural outpouring of public dissatisfaction and concern in response to revelations about toxic pollution coming from a local facility. But an organizing committee mounting an organized effort is needed to channel this dissatisfaction and concern into action that will yield pollution prevention results, rather than mere rhetoric.

Regional Leadership

In areas with established environmental, labor, and community-based organizations, it makes sense for these organizations to promote, support, and help organize local grassroots pollution prevention campaigns. Incorporated and funded organizations can provide some limited resources and, more importantly, guidance to grassroots activists in their efforts to build pollution prevention campaigns.

This support and guidance can be more consistently provided by setting up a regional steering committee made up of staff and leaders from the area's environmental, labor, community, and religious organizations. The steering committee would guide and help organize the local pollution prevention campaigns. Organizations represented on the steering committee can also obtain grant money or other funding to pay for community organizers to build local or neighbourhood pollution prevention campaigns.

Once the regional steering committee is organized, it can then choose local pollution prevention campaigns to initiate or help along. Such a choice or targeting decision should be based on research that investigates:

- The overall extent of toxic pollution in various neighbourhoods or areas
- The threat posed by individual facilities
- Pollution prevention efforts already planned or being carried out by individual facilities. It makes no sense to target an industrial facility that already has a comprehensive pollution prevention program in place
- Winnability of campaigns aimed at obtaining actions at those facilities or at gaining adoption of pollution prevention programs by local government

It is very important to look at the level of concern and leadership among residents living near various polluting facilities or within various local government jurisdictions. Are there now activists in a neighbourhood or area who are working to mobilize the community around toxics problems? Are they in need of assistance? If there are grassroots leaders struggling to build a local citizens campaign with little time and money at their disposal, it makes sense for the steering committee to help them in their effort. If there is already a strong neighbourhood organization near a polluter, the steering committee should avoid "stepping on toes" by proceeding cautiously, perhaps providing support at higher levels of government.

Local Action

Regardless of whether or not there is assistance available from a regional steering committee or coalition, building an organizing committee is a critical early step in any grassroots pollution prevention campaign. There are a number of things that can be done to recruit people for the committee:

1. Talk to people you already know in the neigh-

bourhood and ask them to come to an organizing committee meeting.

26.

2. Meet with existing leaders in the neighbourhood or community such as block club leaders, progressive clergy, and small business people, and ask them to be part of the organizing committee. Use the limited information on the toxics threat already gathered to convince them to attend the first (or the next) organizing committee meeting. If they are hesitant, tell them they can decide whether or not to join the committee after the meeting. See appendix 12 for some tips on how to hold a successful meeting.

While it is a good idea to recruit some existing community leaders to the organizing committee, you may not want the committee to be dominated by them. These leaders can bring needed experience to the committee, but they may also bring their own agendas and other baggage. An organizing committee dominated by existing community leaders may not be able to further organize the community around the toxic threats facing it. Such a committee may be no more than a representation of a status quo-that, for whatever reasons, has allowed toxic contamination of the community to continue for years or decades. Besides, a vibrant grassroots campaign recruits residents who in many cases have never been part of an organization other than their church. Indeed, it might be a good idea to build a solid organizing committee of new leaders first, and then reach out to the old movers and shakers.

. Make contacts at supermarkets or shopping centers and then work to involve these contacts in the organizing committee. After getting permission from store management, go to the store or shopping center at a time when a lot of people do their weekly shopping (say, Saturday). Bring a basic flyer or fact sheet on the toxic hazard being targeted by your effort, and a legal pad and clipboard to record names, addresses, and phone numbers of interested people. Try to have short conversations with about fifteen people per hour.

Here is a sample introduction to use: "Hello (a smile always helps). Can I give you one of these? My name's Rachel Commoner, and I'm working with some people in the area to get an organization started to do something about the pollution coming from the Toxics-R-Us factory on Slough Death Drive. We're hoping that if we get enough people together we'll have the strength in numbers needed to get some action on this problem.

"I don't want to take up much of your time this

morning, but if you're interested and would like us to get in touch with you in the next week or so when we're setting up a meeting, I'll be glad to take down your name and phone number."

pollution prevention

Over a five- or six-hour period you should be able to talk to seventy-five people.

Immediately after finishing, organize the list into index cards or a computer database with the name, address, and phone number of each person who gave you that information. Include any relevant notes from your conversation with each person. Visit all of the people who signed your legal pad at their homes as soon as possible, preferably within a few days. Having spent several hours talking to people at the shopping area puts you in the position to tell each person you visit that you have already talked to however many people interested in starting an organization to deal with the local toxics threat. Be positive and use whatever good information you obtained in conversations with others to build momentum. It's probably useful to talk about people either locally or in other areas of the country who have successfully organized to deal with a toxic hazard in their community. Invite each person you visit to the next organizing committee meeting. If they don't want to be part of the organizing committee, ask them to do something that takes less time, such as making phone calls or distributing flyers.

By talking to seventy-five people at the shopping center, you will be doing well if you get forty names. Out offorty follow-up visits you may get twenty-five people who commit to attend the next organizing committee meeting. Out of those twenty-five, expect about eight to actually show up at the meeting.

4. Do some doorknocking. Develop a simple petition on the toxic hazard facing the area and knock on doors asking people to sign it. When you meet people who are particularly concerned, talk to them about the neighbourhood getting organized and invite them to an organizing committee meeting.

5. "Pyramid" your contacts. When talking to people, ask them to give you the names of anyone else they know who might be interested in joining the effort. At that point it may even be appropriate to ask them if they have the time to contact those people themselves.

Once again, when people you ask to join the organizing committee say "no," ask them to help the campaign by doing something that requires less commitment. Try to build an organizing committee made up of people living throughout the neighbourhood or area being organized. Such a committee will be more representative of the community than one filled with people from just two or three blocks.

pollution prevention in your community.

Invite people to the first meeting in person and in writing (flyer or note) and with a reminder phone call. Also do this when inviting new people to subsequent meetings. Remember, if one person out of every three of those invited actually shows up at the organizing committee meeting you are doing very well. There are many things in our society and in people's lives that discourage involvement in grassroots citizen action campaigns. So don't be disappointed if turnout is low at first.

The First Meeting

The first organizing committee meeting is important because it can set the tone for the entire campaign. While the meeting must include a discussion of the toxics problems facing the area, the chair of the meeting cannot allow the discussion to degenerate into depression and fatalism. The overall tone of the meeting must be upbeat and positive, building peoples' confidence in their ability to mobilize the community and win results. An upbeat meeting will be the first step in empowering the community and building the momentum needed for the campaign ahead.

An agenda for the first organizing committee meeting should have three components:

- Presentation and discussion of information on the toxics threat(s) facing the community
- Development of the first campaign strategy
- Division of the work that must be done.

All of these are important, but the development of campaign strategy merits special attention because the life experiences of most people do not prepare them to do this in a systematic way.

Grassroots Campaign Strategy

Just as professional football teams go into a game with a game plan or strategy and candidates for political office develop strategies to guide their campaigns, so pollution prevention organizers should systematically develop strategies for their grassroots efforts. Community organizing efforts do not have to be unplanned and unsophisticated. Considering the corporations or other powerful institutions often lined up against citizen campaigns, it is foolhardy to attempt them without going through a thorough planning process.

About an hour of the first organizing committee meeting should be devoted to campaign strategy. The strategy that comes out of the first meeting will be only an initial one. It will need to be revised frequently by the campaign's leadership as the campaign unfolds and new situations emerge.

A Step-by-Step Approach

The process described below is adapted from an approach developed by the Midwest Academy, an organization that specializes in training community organizers and leaders. It can be applied to planning a grassroots effort around almost any issue or problem in almost any community.

In summary, the step-by-step approach is this:

- 1. Define long-range goals.
- 2. Set specific goals and objectives.
- 3. Determine campaign targets.
- 4. Identify nontarget opponents.
- 5. Identify potential campaign allies.
- 6. Develop an overall campaign strategy.
- 7. Determine campaign tactics and tasks.
- 8. Plan campaign outreach efforts.
- 9. Plan campaign organizing drive.
- 10. Recruit volunteers and develop leadership.
- 11. Get resources.
- 12. Develop a campaign timetable.
- 13. Develop a campaign work structure.

Step One: Define Long-Range Goals

Generally speaking, what is the overall purpose of organizing a grassroots campaign around toxic pollution? Answers to this question will be things like: ending toxic pollution of our community while preserving goodpaying jobs, or, protecting our children's health from the threat of toxic contamination. The answer to a particular community situation may seem obvious at first, but potential differences in concern or emphasis among community members can emerge unexpectedly during an open discussion about community environmental problems. It is important that these differences, if they exist, be raised and resolved early on, before campaign organizing swings into high gear.

.28 - 4

Step Two: Set Specific Goals and Objectives

What specific changes, policies, programs, or measures do people want to see adopted? These questions will help the organizing committee to set specific goals. These goals will change (and in many cases become more specific) as the campaign unfolds and new information comes to light. For example, at first the campaign may press for a toxics use reduction program at a facility. Then, after touring the plant and interviewing management, the organizing committee may be able to call on the company to implement very specific toxics use reduction measures at the facility.

Goals must be clear and specific during each phase of the campaign. Know what you want and know how to measure material victories. Always press for written and binding agreements, for timetables and due dates; these are "power" clauses.

Step Three: Determine Campaign Targets

Who has the power to adopt the changes, policies, programs, or measures desired? There are usually many answers to this question and they are often more complicated than one would expect. That is because most private and public organizations or institutions are governed by multiple, and sometimes overlapping, levels of decision-making power. The organizing committee must break through this web of power and narrow the campaign's targets down to specific people. Where possible identify the names of the decision-makers the campaign is targeting.

For private corporations first identify the name of the lowest level person you think has the power to implement your goals or demands. Then figure out who that person is responsible to, and so on, until a picture of the entire formal chain of command has been developed.

Now look at who owns the corporation. Is it a subsidiary of another company? Who owns that company? What other corporations or institutions is the polluter interconnected with? Next find out who sits on the corporation's board of directors and what other companies, organizations, or institutions those board members are involved with (as, say, stockholders, board members, officers, or managers). Now look at the company's operations. What are its subsidiaries and where do they operate? What products do the company and its subsidiaries make, or what services do they provide? Which banks or financial institutions have loaned money to the company and its subsidiaries? Now answer the same questions for other corporations that the company is interconnected with through ownership or through common directors or CEOs.

llution prevention in your communit

For government executive branch agencies in the United States or ministries in Canada, it is also possible to identify a formal chain of command right to the top of the agency (for example EPA Administrator Carol Browning or Ontario Minister of the Environment Ruth Grier). From there, look at the elected officials the agency or ministry is accountable to. It also useful to get information on the careers of high level agency bureaucrats. Have current or past agency officials spent part of their careers working in the industries their agency regulates?

Assessing decisionmaking power in legislative bodies is often more complex. Clearly, the legislator representing your neighbourhood, district, or riding in the legislative body should be a key target of any campaign seeking changes in government policies or programs. But in most legislative bodies there are other powerful lawmakers in key positions who also need to be targeted. Chairs of powerful committees, majority leaders, or lawmakers who have been in office a long time fit in this category.

The best way to figure out the power relationships within a particular legislative body is to ask someone who knows like a public interest lobbyist. Some organizations that primarily focus on lobbying offer training workshops for grassroots leaders and groups. These workshops offer critical preparation for pollution prevention activists who want to carry their fight to the legislative arena. See appendix 13 for a listing of organizations in the Great Lakes Basin that offer guidance on lobbying.

During the campaign planning part of the first organizing committee meeting, the committee will only be able to take a first shot at determining the campaign's targets. Power structure research and analysis will be needed to "nail down" or zero in on specific targets. Once power structure research and analysis provides a list of various potential campaign targets, the organizing committee can decide specifically which individuals to target during different parts of the campaign. For example, at one point the campaign may pressure a lawmaker to push an environmental agency to investigate illegal releases of toxic chemicals from a facility the campaign is pressing to adopt a toxics use reduction program. At another point, the campaign may focus directly on facility managers with a strategy combining delegation meetings, letterwriting, large community meetings, and picketing.

pollution prevention in your community 🗠

At any rate, power structure research and analysis will give the committee a complete picture of power relationships within the corporations, or governmental bodies being targeted so that decisions about specific targets will be informed decisions.

One other important point needs to be raised about campaign targets. Targets are not always opponents. They are not always opposed to the goals of the campaign. Sometimes the decision-makers with the power to make some of the changes sought by the campaign actually support those changes from the beginning. If that is the case, accept the good fortune and move on to other campaign goals. Also, be sure to give positive public recognition to the enlightened target.

Step Four: Identify Nontarget Opponents

Which individuals, corporations, organizations, or institutions, besides the targets, have reasons to oppose the campaign? As grassroots campaigns against toxic hazards unfold, individuals, corporations, and organizations, other than the campaign's targets, will often emerge as opponents of the grassroots effort. They cannot be dealt with as targets because they lack the decisionmaking power to implement the goals of the campaign. Nonetheless, they devote time, money or other resources to prevent the campaign from achieving its goals. Campaign opponents can work privately as well as publicly.

During a grassroots campaign to enact government policies sunsetting persistent toxic substances in the Great Lakes Basin, for example, the Chemical Manufacturers Association or the Council of Great Lakes Industries might emerge as strong opponents. These organizations do not have the power to enact or turn down sunset program proposals. Only decision-makers in the Great Lakes governments have that power. But as opponents with significant resources, the two organizations can very much influence the outcome of the campaign. Like targets, campaign opponents can be identified through power structure research.

Step Five: Identify Potential Campaign Allies

Which groups, organizations, associations, businesses, etc. have reasons to support the campaign? What kinds

of support and/or resources can each one of them bring to the campaign? What weaknesses or liabilities can each one bring to the campaign? What steps must be taken to make them part of a campaign coalition?

When working on this aspect of the campaign plan, start by talking generally about the constituencies or types of organizations that can be recruited into the effort. Then get as specific as possible, developing a list of specific organizations including (where possible) names of the leaders of each one. It should be easy to develop a fairly good list during the first organizing committee meeting, and then expand and refine it by gathering additional information after the meeting. This information can be obtained through the community research described in the last section of this chapter.

Workers and labor unions can be approached as potential allies by grassroots pollution prevention campaigns. Campaigns targeting specific facilities should reach out and establish contact with the union at the facility, or if there is no union, with workers themselves. For campaigns targeting governmental entities, the unions operating within the particular jurisdiction could be approached.

Unions and workers should be included in grassroots environmental campaigns, and their concerns—workplace health and safety and the threat of job loss—incorporated into campaign plans. The best way to incorporate worker concerns is to meet with the workers or union members early in the campaign so that these concerns can be identified and common ground between workers and the community can be established.

Other potential campaign allies include: block clubs, community-based organizations, PTAs, churches, small business associations, civic organizations, among others. Steps that could be taken to bring organizations into the campaign coalition as allies include:

- Meet with the leaders or members of organizations whose support would be most helpful to the campaign to describe the campaign and ask for support. During your presentation at this meeting, describe the specific ways the organization can help out the campaign.
- Send a letter to less-influential organizations describing the campaign and the ways in which they can support the effort. Include fact sheets, and a form the organization can use to join the coalition.
- Follow up the letters with phone calls to ask if the organization has made a decision on its participation in the campaign and the kinds of support it can provide. If they want a personal meeting or presented of the second second

tation with a campaign leader, schedule it.

Maintain regular communication even with little involved or uninvolved organizations, keeping them aware of reasons to become engaged with the campaign and of the many tasks and events their support would be useful for.

An organization can give many different types of support to a campaign including:

- Signing on to the campaign by adding its name to the list of organizations in the campaign coalition.
- **Publicizing campaign activities** in the organization newsletter.
- Providing the campaign with its membership lists and allowing direct outreach to get the members involved in the effort.
- Directly involving members in the campaign through direct appeals in the organization newsletter and mailings, and by phone calls.
- Providing the campaign with money, office supplies and equipment, and other resources.
- **Participating in the campaign organizing** activities and organizing committee.

When reaching out to potential allies it is important to be clear about the various types and levels of support they can offer the campaign. Before contacting them the organizing committee should have a good idea of what they are capable of bringing to the campaign. Many organizations will provide only low-key support. They do not have to be included in the organizing committee or the campaign's decision-making process. But all organizations that contribute significant resources or involvement to a campaign should be encouraged to participate in campaign planning and decision-making.

Step Six:

Develop an Overall Campaign Strategy

What is the overall plan of attack the campaign should employ? The development of an overall strategy should be guided by:

- The results of the campaign planning process up to this point, including the power structure and community research done as part of the process
- Assessment of how much pressure it will take to get the targets to make the desired changes. If the campaign's leadership thinks a polluting company is

community-minded and will therefore be cooperative, the strategy adopted would be relatively nonconfrontational. But if a company has historically been a "bad actor," a more confrontational strategy would be planned for.

* pollution prevention in your community

- Assessment of the "pressure points," or where and to what kind of strategy the campaign's targets are likely to be most vulnerable
- Assessment of what kind of strategy would draw the most community support.

No strategy should be set in stone. The strategy arrived at during the first campaign planning exercise at the first organizing committee meeting will be a tentative one in most cases. Over the course of subsequent meetings, the strategy will be adjusted or changed. Flexibility, or being able to change with changing situations as the campaign unfolds, is very important. One type of strategy and set of tactics might be called for early in a campaign, while a completely different strategy might be needed late in a campaign, to finalize an agreement with a target, for example.

The type of strategy employed by the campaign will also depend very much on the behavior or reaction of the campaign's targets. If a company adopts a comprehensive toxics use reduction program after the first small group meeting with management, there will be no need for an escalating, confrontational strategy. But if a company refuses to even meet with campaign leaders, a strategy of confrontation that will turn up the heat on company officials is called for.

In general, strategies developed by the organizing committee should be escalating, beginning with low-key activities such as letterwriting and small group meetings with targets, leading to confrontational actions such as rallies and pickets only if no results are achieved. Every campaign strategy should include small group meetings with targets early in the campaign, aimed at convincing them to adopt the changes desired without resorting to more confrontational tactics. During campaign planning sessions, it is a good idea for the organizing committee to look at various campaign scenarios so that the leadership is prepared to respond to the target's level of cooperation.

Here are some community action strategies that grassroots campaigns can employ:

Seek a good neighbor agreement with a polluting facility. The campaign presents a company with an agreement to reduce the use of toxic chemicals or take other action to protect and clean up the community. This strategy attempts to put citizens at the bargaining table with corporations to negotiate pollution prevention or toxics use reductions and encourage "neighbourly" decisions by companies.

stpollution prevention in your community

- Release a report to kick-off a pollution prevention campaign. Using the sources of information described in chapter 2 of this guide, prepare a report on a specific targeted facility or on the extent of toxic pollution in the community. Include recommendations for actions to deal with the toxic hazards revealed. These recommendations could become the demands or goals of the campaign.
- Prepare "plume maps" and release them to kickoff an accident/pollution prevention campaign. SARA Title III information can be used to develop plume maps showing vulnerable areas where routine emissions threaten people's health, and where a massive accidental release of toxic chemicals would kill or maim people. These maps could then be publicly released at a media event along with accident prevention and pollution prevention recommendations that would become the demands or goals of the campaign.
- **Conduct petition** and letterwriting drives.
- Deploy an "arsenal of agencies" against a polluter. Pressure government agencies at the local, state/provincial, and federal levels to scrutinize or investigate company behavior, and to penalize wrongdoing such as permit violations. Environmental agencies are not the only agencies that can be employed. For example, local zoning agencies can enforce zoning requirements related to the use of hazardous materials, or state labor departments can be asked to investigate unfair labor practices.
- Mount a corporate campaign. Target chief executive officers, facility management, major shareholders, etc. for scrutiny or action.
- Develop joint strategies with workers at targeted facilities. Before launching the campaign, meet with workers or union representatives to discuss commonalities, and if possible, map out a joint strategy. Joint strategies can include community support for worker actions to deal with toxic health and safety hazards inside the facility, or incorporation of pollution prevention provisions in negotiated contracts by the union.
- Challenge local government economic assistance for corporate polluters such as government contracts, funding from tax-exempt municipal bonds,

or tax breaks.

Run your own candidates for elected offices.

- Mount escalating, media-generating, large turnout actions such as rallies, motorcades, or mock funerals.
- **Boycott.** This tactic can be effective but it is very tricky. First, do not conduct a boycott in the face of opposition by a plant's workers. Whether or not it is unionized, a plant's workforce has as much at stake in the fight for a cleaner facility as any community group, and no strategy potentially harmful to worker interests should be conducted without worker participation.

Secondly, what are the practical difficulties in conducting a boycott? Where are most of the products produced at the plant sold? In many cases it is impossible for a local coalition to mount an effective boycott effort without help from national organizations and networks.

If a boycott makes sense given these two caveats, it should be thorough-going. Boycott as many company-related things as possible, including company lenders (banks), company executives, company-sponsored events, and company public appearances in addition to company products and non-company products that have company products as major components.

- Pursue a "three rights" strategy. This approach seeks to win three rights for citizens living near toxic polluters:
 - The right to know the types, amounts, and effects of all the toxic materials handled by a firm and just how the operation is run. There is no right to know in Canada. In the United States, citizens can work for the right to know more than what is available under SARA Title III.
 - The right to inspect. Any factory or facility that is chemically trespassing into our lives must be made to open their records and gates to allow our campaign organizations, along with independent experts of our choosing, to inspect each operation and to interview management to find out what toxic chemicals are used, stored, manufactured, and released to the environment, by the facility.
 - The right to negotiate to gain measures that will remedy the problems identified during inspections of the facility and its records, and during the interviews with managers. These measures could

32-1, 19-1, 1

Citizen suits. In the United States, citizens have the right to file lawsuits against corporations that fail to meet their reporting obligations under the SARA Title III Community Right To Know law, and against companies in violation of their RCRA, Clean Water Act, or Clean Air Act permits. A citizens' suit strategy can be very effective as long as it is used as part of a larger grassroots effort. Citizen suits can be used to negotiate pollution prevention good neighbor agreements. And the threat of a citizens' suit can be as effective as the suit itself. A grassroots campaign can use the threat of a citizens suit to get a corporation to negotiate a good neighbor agreement.

Step Seven: Determine Campaign Tactics and Tasks

What tactics should be employed and what tasks must be completed to carry out our strategy and achieve the goals of the campaign? Tactics are to strategy as the waves of the ocean are to the tides. Tactics are the steps through which the strategy is implemented.

Deciding on effective tactics for a particular campaign situation requires imagination. Tactics for a grassroots citizens campaign flow from the principle that the campaign's main strengths are its numbers. Some general rules to guide a campaign organization's tactical decisions have been developed by the Midwest Academy:

- Never use a tactic that people involved in the campaign do not understand, are hostile to, or are afraid of. Keep tactics within the life experiences of most people in the campaign, otherwise you build fear and confusion into the movement.
- Tactics should be reasonably enjoyable to the people involved in the campaign.
- Tactics should be dramatic, clever, and headlinecatching whenever possible.
- **Power is perceived**—it is both what you have and what the campaign's targets and opponents think you have. Use the news media to inflate the latter.
- The threat of using a tactic is sometimes more persuasive to a target than the tactic itself.
- Go outside the experience of the targets and opponents whenever possible. Try to catch them off guard. Vary tactics. Do the unexpected, or even the opposite of what is expected. Apply pressure where

it is least expected. If a target is used to dealing with pickets, try something else. If a target is not used to pickets, picket.

in your community.

• Ridicule (and flattery) are important tools. Label the targets and opponents.

pollution prevention

- A tactic used too often, for too long, becomes stale and therefore ineffective.
- Use tactics to keep pressure on in a campaign. There should be a new action every week. Pick new fights; keep on top of the issues. The risk of cooptation grows more from losing the initiative than it does from overtly compromising your values.
- Tactics should get opponents to react—and the campaign should be ready to react to that reaction.
- Have a constructive alternative to offer. Know what you want and know how to measure material victories. Always press for written and binding agreements, for timetables and due dates. These are "power" clauses.
- Identify targets clearly. Do not let them diffuse responsibility.
- Know the interests of your targets and opponents. Play them off against each other. Play on their competition for power.
- Make sure your tactics are appropriate to your current aims and the current stage of your campaign. Campaigns pass through stages, and different tactics are appropriate for different stages and different levels of escalation in the campaign. Early in a campaign, a low-key public education tactic such as literature distribution might be needed. Faced with an intransigent target as time passes, the campaign may later appropriately adopt mass picketing as a tactic.
- A campaign should employ a mix of tactics. A strong grassroots campaign organization ought to be able to focus on small group meetings with policymakers one month, and then switch to direct action the next.
- Choose tactics that increase the number of people involved in the campaign.

@ @ @

Some questions the organizing committee should discuss when deciding on tactics, actions, and overall strategies are:

1. Is the timetable for the tactic or strategy internal or

external? The timetable for organizing a big turnout at a public hearing is external. It is set by the agency holding the hearing, not by your campaign organization. The timetable for a boycott is internal. The campaign can start it or stop it any time it wants to.

n pollopion provon vionan voor scommunity

- What are the legal constraints on a tactic or strategy? For example, pickets must be carried out within certain legal bounds. Large rallies often require permits. The organizing committee needs to explore potential legal constraints before deciding to do anything. Nonviolent civil disobedience, which is by definition illegal (benignly), may be chosen under certain circumstances, but the consequences of this type of action must be thoroughly explored.
- 3. What relationship does the tactic or strategy establish between the campaign's leadership and its supporters or base of support? Between the organization and the campaign's targets and opponents? A law suit directly involves attorneys, expert witnesses and a few of the campaign's leaders. A strategy of direct actions such as pickets, rallies and other highprofile actions directly and fully involves large numbers of campaign supporters.

The direct action strategy is better for empowering people and building both broad participation and democratic decision-making into the campaign. In the long run, such a strategy will also ensure greater respect for the campaign by targets and opponents, increasing the likelihood that concessions will eventually be made.

4. Will the tactic or strategy affect the interest and level of support of various campaign allies? Will it bring in more organizations into the campaign?

5. What is the inherent power of the tactic or strategy? What kind of power does it gather together and exert on the campaign targets? A media-generating picket only exerts the power of public embarrassment, while an effective consumer boycott or a strike of vital employees exerts enormous direct economic power on the target.

- 6. What resources does the tactic or strategy require that the campaign have?
- 7. What reaction does tactic or strategy elicit from the campaign's targets or opponents? What forces are put in motion by the use of the tactic or strategy?

@ @ @

Some examples of tactics used in grassroots toxics campaigns are:

- **& Rallies,** demonstrations, and pickets.
- Large community meetings. These can be organized around one toxic polluter, or, to increase turnout and build citizen unity, around several toxic threats.
- A mock wedding to show that corporate or polluter interests are married to government agencies or officials in your community.
- Creative actions at local government meetings such as presenting the mayor or common council with play money to symbolize selling out to corporate polluters.
- A candlelight vigil outside City Hall, the polluting facility, or even the home of a campaign target. The group could sing songs and pray for the target to "see the light."
- "Walk of Concern" or other kind of thematic march.
- Toxic motorcade. In this imaginative tactic, each car in the motorcade has a sign that says something like "I am not a Ford Escort, I am 1600 pounds of vinyl chloride emissions coming from the Chemkill Plant and I cause cancer." This tactic is designed to help people understand technical information by showing how much toxic chemicals are being released from a facility in terms that are easily visualized. By moving slowly through the community with signs like this, a motorcade will graphically demonstrate the amount of toxic emissions being sent into the community by the local polluter.
- Symbolic report cards grading a facility's toxics use reduction and emergency preparedness efforts. You can also throw in other aspects of company behavior such as the firm's treatment of its workers and its efforts to influence elected officials through campaign contributions.

All grassroots campaigns require a large number of fairly low-key mundane activities and tasks. When developing the campaign plan, list these activities and tasks in as detailed a manner as possible. By doing this the organizing committee will have a very specific list of tasks that need to be performed by (and assigned to) someone in order for the campaign to be successful. Have this "to-do list" handy while recruiting new people to the campaign so that you can tell them exactly what needs to be done at any given time. Then they can choose precisely the ways in which they want to help out the campaign. This is important because it is easier to recruit and keep new volunteers or activists if there are specific things for them to do.

Step Eight: Plan Campaign Outreach Efforts

What things should we do to get people involved in the campaign? If a grassroots pollution prevention campaign does not succeed in moving a significant number of people into action or support, it is probably doomed to failure (or only very limited success). An intensive, wellplanned community education, outreach, and mobilization effort is needed to involve as many citizens as possible in the campaign. Without such an effort, the campaign's message will only reach the already converted.

The following types of activities can be used to educate people about the toxics problem(s) and involve them in the campaign:

Generate as much free media coverage for the campaign as possible. The organizing committee should develop a media plan as part of the overall campaign planning process. This media plan needs to be integrated with the campaign's choices of strategy and tactics, and, of course, media events need to be designed so that they are "newsworthy." The media do not cover events to help organizations publicize themselves. Turnout at a key campaign event can be increased through free news media coverage created by smaller media events held a day or two before the campaign event.

Appendix 14 contains some "how to" materials to guide you in your efforts to successfully get the campaign's message out through the media.

- Direct mail efforts to publicize the purpose of the campaign and campaign events.
- **Letters** to the editor.
- Public service announcements.
- Outreach through allies.
- Door-to-door flyering or literature drops.
- Go doorknocking to talk to people in person at their homes. This is by far the most effective way to personally contact people in the community. There is no substitute for personal contact in convincing people to become active in a campaign, and doorknocking does it best. Hitting the doors is the crucial element of any grassroots community organizing drive that wants to identify and develop new leadership made up of people who have never been active before by going deeper than the easy-to-attract level of activists and joiners. See appendix 15 for more

details on how to conduct effective doorknocking. Knocking on doors is unfortunately one of the more difficult things to get volunteers to do. Most people don't like the idea, but once they actually spend an hour or so hitting the doors they realize that most of their fears were unfounded. Many find the face-toface contact with other people invigorating, others simply nerve-wracking—but it is rare that anyone really knows how they will feel until they try doorknocking. The trick is to get them to try. A few ways to help volunteers start doorknocking include:

A pollution prevention insyour community

- Ask people to doorknock in their own immediate neighborhoods.
- Organize group doorknocking days, where a large number of people doorknock the same area.
- Have experienced doorknockers go out with volunteers their first couple of times.
- Contact people by phone using Polk's City Directory or other directories listing people by address instead of alphabetically.
- **Poster neighborhoods** (nondestructively—no wheat paste or other nonremovable glues) to publicize campaign meetings or events. Get supportive businesses to display the posters.
- Hand out flyers at shopping centers and other places where many people go, such as bingo games, concerts, events, and church services.
- Conduct tabling. There are two kinds of tabling—low-key tabling that most of us think of, and a more proactive variety called "assertive" tabling, in which two or three volunteers position themselves in the crowd and actively urge people to go to the table, which is usually off to the side out of the main flow of people traffic. A brief one- or two-line "mini-rap" can get people to the table, such as, "Join the fight to stop pollution from the Toxics-R-Us plant... sign the petition at the table over there." You can also work the crowd with petitions on clipboards to get signatures directly.
- Generate church announcements, either from the pulpit during services, or in the church bulletin.
- Conduct volunteer recruitment and fundraising. During each personal contact with someone ask him or her to volunteer for a campaign task or activity, help out the campaign with a donation of money or other resources, or both. Volunteer sign-up forms should be passed out at all campaign actions, meetings, or events to recruit new volunteers.

• Use sound trucks to get out a message.

An ongoing, fairly low-key "toxics education program," perhaps consisting of fact sheet distribution or letters to the editor, will help build community concern about local toxic hazards. But the bulk of the grassroots education, outreach, and mobilization efforts should be aimed at involving people in the campaign's meetings, actions, and other events. This type of action-oriented approach will succeed in educating many more citizens than a low key approach. And people educated in this way will be much more likely to turn their newly found awareness into involvement in an organized effort to deal with local toxic pollution.

Pollution prevention in your community

An outreach, organizing, or mobilization drive should be carried out before any campaign event that requires a large turnout for success. Just as in an election campaign, the intensity of this drive should be escalated until it reaches a fever pitch during the last 48 hours before the event. Each drive should try to get the campaign's message through to every citizen in the target area several times through a combination of the contact or outreach activities described above. As many direct individual personal contacts (doorknocking and phoning) as possible should be included in each drive. Record the level of support of everyone the campaign contacts in person and be sure to contact people who are supportive again as part of a massive final outreach effort during the last two or three days before the event.

During that couple days leading up to a key campaign "happening," a massive final outreach effort needs to be mounted. The goal of this effort should be to get the message out to the entire community one more time. Personal contacts with all of the people identified as campaign supporters earlier in the drive should be included as part of this final effort.

Step Nine: Plan Campaign Organizing Drive

In addition to an outreach drive building up to each major campaign event, one effective way to launch grassroots pollution prevention campaigns is with an intensive "organizing drive" culminating in a big community-wide meeting. If successful, this initial organizing drive will build a solid base of community support for the campaign, and will launch the effort with the momentum it needs for the tough battles ahead. If the area to be organized is too large for one drive, it could be divided into sections, and an organizing drive can be carried out in one section at a time. We have already detailed the first steps in the organizing drive: researching the toxics problems, building the organizing committee, and developing the campaign plan. The rest of the organizing drive is made up of these steps:

1. Set the size and geographic boundaries of the drive. In general, the organizing committee should target an area containing the number of households that can be doorknocked in about a four to eight week period. Eight weeks is the absolute maximum. If the drive takes too long momentum will be lost. Calculate the number of households by assuming that one person can hit about 10 doors in an hour. So if six organizing committee members can doorknock an average of six hours per week:

> 6 members x 6 hrs/wk x 10 doors/hr. x 6 weeks = 2,160 doors in 6 weeks

- 2. Set date, time and place of the big community meeting.
- 3. Hold organizing committee meetings about every ten days during the drive and continue to build the organizing committee.
- 4. Send a letter or flyer to every household in the targeted area shortly after the first organizing committee. If the organizing committee can raise the postage money (use an existing organization's bulk permit where possible—it's bulk mail rate is the lowest available), then sending them through the mail is the best way to go. If not, they can be distributed by volunteers door to door, but be sure to address the flyers. That personalization goes a very long way in getting people involved. Use the Polk's City Directory or another directory that lists people by address to get the names and addresses. You can send a flyer, a letter signed by the organizing committee, or a double-sided combination flyer/ letter.
- 5. **Doorknock every household** in the target area over a four-to-eight-week period after the letter or flyer reaches residents. Record the level of interest of each person you talk to.
- 6. Hold house meetings on blocks where interest is very high to further explain the toxic pollution problems and the grassroots campaign. Recruit people to the organizing committee.
- 7. Put up posters publicizing the big meeting.
- 8. Send out requests for the media to make public service announcements on the big meeting; then make follow-up calls to get them printed or aired.
- 9. Start to recruit organizations into the campaign coalition.

10. Flyer the entire target area door-to-door within one week of the big meeting.

-36

- 11. Get churches/synagogues to announce big meeting during services or print meeting announcement in their bulletins. This will require phoning, and in some cases meeting with, clergy before hand. So start reaching out to clergy one or two weeks before you want announcements to be made.
- 12: **Phone every household** doorknocked during the seventy-two hours leading up to the big meeting.
- 13. Hold a news conference or media event the day before or the day of the big meeting to generate additional free media publicity. One possibility is to release a key piece of information. If you hold a media event at 10:30 a.m. or 1:30 p.m. during the day of an evening meeting, you might be able to get the time and place of the meeting broadcast on local television and radio news programs during the several hours before meeting time. This kind of publicity can be equal to a few thousand flyers.
- 14. Flyer shopping centers, churches, and other places during the forty-eight hours leading up to the meeting time.
- 15. Organize sound trucks to broadcast the time and place of the meeting throughout the area during the twenty-four hours leading up to meeting time.
- 16. **Provide rides** to the meeting for people without cars or friends with cars. Unfortunately public transportation is unreliable after 6 p.m. in many communities. Provide rides for people who need them. You want to make it as easy as possible for people to attend the meeting.
- 17. Carefully plan and organize the big meeting. Be sure all leaders taking on the various meeting roles are well-prepared. Generally speaking, the meeting should consist of:
 - An information component describing the toxic hazards being targeted by the campaign
 - A citizen speak-out component to give residents the chance to speak their hearts and minds about the pollution problems of concern to them
 - An action and organizing component, where specific actions are presented to people and voted on, and people are recruited for various tasks.

You can also invite public officials to speak as a way to draw more people. But make sure they do not take over the meeting.

Step Ten:

Recruit Volunteers and Develop Leadership

pollution prevention in your community

How can people be encouraged to become new volunteers or leaders of the campaign? How can we help new volunteers/leaders and existing leaders to develop the skills they need to be effective as grassroots leaders? What can we do to help campaign leaders prepare for important meetings, actions, and events?

A campaign's existing leaders and volunteers must constantly work to recruit new volunteers and leaders. Every time the campaign reaches out to people it must ask them to help out by volunteering or by contributing money or other resources. Volunteer recruitment must be part of every outreach activity, and every campaign meeting, action, or other event. At every event, volunteer sign-up forms should be passed out describing specific activities that people can check off. Volunteers are part of the lifeblood of the campaign, and new blood must be constantly brought in.

Leadership recruitment and development is often overlooked by grassroots campaigns. As a result, many campaigns rely too heavily on one leader, or a small handful of leaders. These leaders actually become too important to the campaign. Most of the work and emotional stress that goes with leadership falls on their shoulders, frequently leading to burnout. And if an irreplaceable leader becomes ill, moves, gets a more demanding job, or burns out, the campaign could be dealt a severe blow. The greater the depth and skill level of a campaign's leadership, the stronger the campaign.

While it is a difficult thing to accomplish in the heat of an intense grassroots campaign, the organizing committee should carry out a planned, ongoing leadership recruitment and development effort. In cases where the campaign is blessed with a paid professional community organizer, leadership development work should be a central part the organizer's job. But because there is usually a serious lack of resources for community organizing, most grassroots campaigns will not have an organizer with enough time to give leadership development the attention it needs. So for most campaigns, someone on the organizing committee should be chosen as a leadership development coordinator.

This process can be helped with the writing of a leadership development scale, basically a list of increasingly time-consuming and/or skill-requiring tasks carried out at one time or another by the campaign.

Every citizen who is recruited by the campaign's education, outreach, and mobilization efforts to do anything to support the campaign can be evaluated for skills, interest, and energy level, and then placed somewhere on the scale. The organizing committee or leadership development coordinator can then identify tasks that are at higher levels of difficulty.

spollution prevention in your community

Leadership development efforts work consciously to move each individual involved in the campaign to higher levels on the involvement/leadership development scale, recognizing that each person is different, and will advance in different ways. Some people, most comfortable with one-on-one communication, may move from flyering their street to doorknocking to becoming an area coordinator, but will never take on a speaking role at a large event. Others may be more inclined to speak before large groups than to talk to people at their homes, and will become leaders at meetings, but remain reluctant to go door-to-door.

To encourage campaign participants to move higher on the leadership/development scale by taking on increasingly challenging tasks, the coordinator and the Organizing Committee will have to provide leadership training and preparation. Campaign volunteers/leaders must be prepared for each new task they undertake or each new role they fill. For tasks that are done by large numbers of people such as petitioning, doorknocking, or phoning, group training sessions make the most sense. For key leadership roles at major actions, meetings, or other events, each individual must be prepared. After the individualized preparation, all of the key leaders for the event could be brought together for a run through or "dress rehearsal" so that they get a good feel for how each of their roles fit together.

It is also a good idea to conduct leadership training activities that are not connected to specific campaign events or activities. Periodic training workshops can be held to help community residents develop skills in a range of areas including researching an issue, doing community outreach activities, planning and running a meeting, working with the news media, and so on.

If at all possible, the leadership development coordinator should get outside training for campaign leaders. One or two leaders can be sent away for a training conference, or a trainer can be brought in for a day-long workshop. Either way, it will be well worth the time and money. In most cases, it will be more valuable to the campaign than legal representation. Appendix 13 lists organizations that offer training for community leaders.

Step Eleven: Get Resources

What funding and other resources are needed to effectively carry out the campaign? What things can be done to raise the necessary resources? Do we have the ability to do the things necessary to obtain these resources? If we are unable to get the resources needed to fully carry out. this campaign plan, which elements of the plan are least important and can be cut without weakening the campaign too much?

It is important for the organizing committee to do a resource check by specifically answering these questions during the campaign planning process. Remember that money is only one kind of resource. Office space, office supplies and equipment, donated services such as printing, and volunteer time are all equally valuable, sometimes more valuable in the long term. The organizing committee should try hard to identify ways to obtain the needed resources and avoid cutting parts of the campaign. A plan for raising the resources can be developed and incorporated into the overall campaign plan.

Fundraising is of course a crucial part of the resource development plan. Since it takes a long and involved process for grassroots groups to secure foundation support, it is probably a good idea for the campaign to concentrate on community fundraising, at least at first. Two excellent guides to grassroots fundraising are *The Grassroots Fundraising Book* by Joan Flanagan, available from the Youth Project, 1555 Connecticut Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20036, and *Fundraising for Social Change*, by Kim Klein. Another source of helpful advice is Klein's periodical, the *Grassroots Fundraising Journal*. But in case the campaign leaders do not have the time to read these publications, here are a few basic pointers:

- Fully incorporate fundraising into all campaign activities and events. When petitioning or doorknocking, ask people for a few dollars. Include a fundraising component in every major large turnout event (such as a raffle, 50/50 split, or just passing the hat). People need to know that without some money the campaign will not succeed.
- Start small with simple activities that do not require the investment of much money up front (such as raffles). Then invest some of the funds raised through these low-risk efforts into larger, riskier, and more profitable events (such as dinners, dances, Las Vegas nights and bingos).
- Institute a campaign membership dues system.
- Choose a fundraising coordinator to organize the fundraising activities. Find someone who has organized fundraising activities before as a volunteer in a community organization or social club. There are people with this kind of informal fundraising experience in most neighbourhoods.

If the campaign organization eventually incorporates

as a formal not-for-profit corporation, it can submit grant proposals to foundations. Incorporation takes six months to a year. The campaign can also secure foundation support through an (incorporated) organization that is a member of the campaign coalition. There are two ways this can be done. The organization can submit a grant proposal to specifically fund campaign staff and activities. The campaign can also submit a proposal with the organization acting as its fiscal agent, that is, the organizational vehicle through which the grant money flows to the campaign.

, 38

Step Twelve: Develop a Campaign Timetable

When is the best time for us to carry out different parts of the campaign?

The timetable for the campaign should be as detailed as possible. A good approach is to write a weekly timetable for the upcoming two months, and a monthly one for planning farther into the future. List the specific meetings, actions, and tasks that will be carried during each week or month in the timetable. Once again, remember that the timetable is not set in stone. It will need to be adjusted frequently, and the organizing committee should review it at each meeting.

Step Thirteen: Develop a Campaign Work Structure

How should campaign work be divided up? What parts of the campaign, if any, need committees for their effective implementation? What campaign tasks or activities can be assigned by coordinators without full committees? Some grassroots campaigns fall into the trap of form-

ing committees for everything. A cumbersome committee structure could become a virtual "grassroots bureaucracy," taking up so much time, energy, flexibility, and efficiency that it actually weakens the campaign, making it less organized instead of better organized. Set up committees only for those parts of the campaign that cannot be fully planned and coordinated during the full organizing committee meetings or by one or two coordinators between meetings. Committees that are set up should be disbanded once they have completed their work and outlived their usefulness. Consciously work to combine flexibility and efficiency with democratic decision-making in deciding whether various kinds of campaign work should be done by a committee or by individual coordinators.

To take a few examples, power structure research and analysis is probably best done by a committee. It is difficult to plan a research effort like this during the organizing committee meeting. On the other hand, the task of making follow-up phone calls to people interested in volunteering can probably be done by a few coordinators who divide up lists of volunteer.

pollution prevention in your commun

One effective way to organize a campaign's outreach efforts is geographically, through a system of block leaders and area coordinators. The area coordinators organize outreach activities in a neighbourhood, say, fifteen square blocks. They coordinate the efforts of the block leaders, who are responsible for anywhere from one to three blocks. The area coordinators train them and provide them with the flyers, phone lists and other materials they need). Area coordinators also do the outreach work themselves on blocks without leaders. There could also be two block leaders for the same block, with one doing outside outreach and the other doing phone work. This approach accommodates people who do not want to do a lot of outside work going door-todoor.

Campaign Research

Power Structure

Grassroots campaigns can tap several sources of information to research the power structure that controls the decisions that shape the life of the community These information sources can be used to break through the web of decision-making power that governs the polluting facilities or governmental bodies being specifically targeted by the campaign, as well as the community in general.

- Records in the local recorder of deeds or assessor's office will give you information on who owns the deed to the land upon which a polluting facility is built.
- Securities and Exchange Commission 10-K reports. Corporations that sell stock publicly are required to file these and other SEC reports, which are available to the public and contain information such as a company's revenue, expenditures and profits, major holdings and connections to other companies, either through their financial dealings or their board of directors and chief executives officers; the major shareholders of the company, and whether or not the company is a subsidiary of another company. These reports can often be obtained by writing the company itself. If not, contact the SEC at ??—to come.
- Standard and Poor's Directory of Corporations, Directors, and Executives. This multivolume reference can be found in most good libraries. One volume lists major corporations, their boards of directors and chief executive officers. The other volumes alphabetically list the (75,000) directors and executives of these corporations, and indicates the other corporations, banks, financial institutions, foundations, hospitals, and organizations that each one serves as a director or executive. This information makes it possible to map out the connections among various corporations and other powerful institutions.
- Moody's manuals contain information on the operations of major corporations, including their directors, executives and subsidiaries. Moody's manuals can be found in the reference section of most central libraries.
- Who Owns Whom? details corporate ownership

trees from two directions. It lists corporate subsidiaries and indicates which corporations own them, and also lists major corporations and their subsidiaries. This reference book can be found in most libraries.

- Martindale-Hubble Directory of Law lists the major law firms in the United States and their large corporate clients. This reference book can be found in most law libraries, and in some other libraries.
- Who's Who in America? provides information on many key decision-makers in corporations and government. This reference book can be found in most libraries.
- National Cyclopedia of American Biography. This reference book contains information about the lives of many powerful Americans.
- Corporate annual reports. These contain a fair amount of information. You can obtain them by writing to a company and indicating that you are considering a purchase of company stock.

Demographic Information

Most of the following can be answered by reviewing census data:

- How many people live in the area?
- What is the income breakdown for area families?
- What is the ratio of homeowners to renters?
- What is the racial breakdown of the area?
- What is the ethnic breakdown?
- What is the age breakdown of your area?
- What are the occupations of residents in the area?
- What is the average family size? How many singleperson households are there?
- What is the area's religious breakdown?
- How long have people resided in the area? What is the average length of residency?
- What have been the area's immigration patterns? Who came first and what occupations did they assume? For this kind of information, look in local history sections of area libraries, or interview local historians.
- What percentage of the area speaks a language other than English? Which languages?

- Where in the community do various racial and ethnic groups live?
- What types of housing exist in the area—what percentage are single-, double- or multiple-family dwellings, what percentage are apartment buildings, and so on.

Political Information

4*0* x

Much of the following information can be obtained from your county elections board.

- How many registered voters live in the area? What percentage are registered with which parties?
- How many people vote in the primaries and in the general elections?
- What were the results in the last two local elections? Who won? Who lost? What were the totals? Did these results show any trend towards or away from either party? What leading individuals and institutions supported which candidates?
- Are there any elected officials currently residing in the area?
- Are there any appointed public officials currently residing in the area?
- Who are the party committee members residing in the area?

Social Information

- What are the major institutions in the area?
- S Churches and church organizations
- & Civic organizations
- Sector Fraternal organizations
- & Senior citizen organizations
- & Unions
- & Professional organizations
- & Social service agencies
- & Block clubs
- & Influential families
- What are the major interests of these groups?
- In what geographic sections of the community are these organizations strong?
- Which political leaders do these organizations pro-

vide a base of support for?

School Information

- What schools are in your area?
- How many students attend these schools?
- Who are the principals of these schools?
- Are there parent groups? How active are they and what issues do they work on?
- Who sits on the Board of Education?
- What unions represent teachers and school staff?

Economic Information

- What are the occupations of people in the area?
- Where are their places of work?
- What toxic chemicals do these workplaces use and release into the environment?
- Are these workers organized into unions or not? Which ones?
- Which banks lend in the neighbourhood?
- Who are the major realtors in the neighborhood?

1.5

Resources 3

Dynamics of Organizing, Shel Trapp, New England Training for Community Organizers, 1985, 235 Promenade St, Providence, RI 02908.

Fundraising for Social Change, Kim Klein, Chardon Press, P.O. Box 101, Inverness, CA 94937.

The Grassroots Fundraising Journal, P.O. Box 11607, Berkeley, CA 94701.

The Grassroots Fundraising Book, Joan Flanagan, Contemporary Books Inc., 180 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60601.

How to Deal with a Proposed Facility; Leadership Handbook on Hazardous Waste, Citizen's Clearinghouse For Hazardous Wastes, P.O. Box 926, Arlington, VA 22216, 703-926-7076.

Organizer's Manual, Midwest Academy, 225 Ohio St. #250, Chicago. IL 60610, 312-645-6010.

Organizing: A Guidebook for Grassroots Leaders, Si Kahn, 1982, McGraw-Hill.

Roots to Power: A Manual for Grassroots Organizing, Lee Staples, Praeger.

Toxics, Jobs, and the Environment: A Workbook on California's Toxic Economy, Toxics Coordinating Project, 942 Market St. #502, San Francisco, CA.

WHAT CAN BE DONE?

4 Overview and Examples

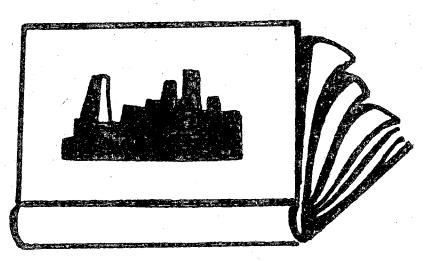
Planning

As a strategy for dealing with North America's environmental problems, pollution prevention remains in its infancy. Entire industrial sectors and types of toxics users lack pollution prevention models. Where models do exist, in only a few cases is it possible to take those developed for a particular industrial facility and apply them to other plants in the same industry without adjustments. Therefore one of the most important things industrial facilities and other users of toxic chemicals can do to move towards reducing their use of toxic chemicals is to embark on a comprehensive pollution prevention planning process. Such a plan would contain:

- ♦ An analysis of each production process in which any targeted chemical is manufactured or used. This analysis would describe the specific use, movement and fate of each chemical within each production process.
- A facility-wide analysis of the use, movement, and fate of targeted chemicals.
- Current and projected toxics use in the facility.

- Economic impacts of each chemical used, including purchase, pollution control, regulatory compliance, disposal and liability costs.
- An assessment of toxics use reduction technologies and their projected net costs, including training.
- A plan or program for implementing a toxics use reduction effort, with a very specific timetable.
- Quantitative two- and five-year reduction goals expressed as a byproduct reduction index (percent reduction in waste byproducts per unit of product) for each chemical, each production process, and the facility as a whole.
- Statements of why particular toxics use reduction options were or were not implemented.

Nonindustrial users of toxic chemicals, including businesses not engaged in manufacturing, governmental bodies, and institutional organizations such as schools and hospitals can develop similar plans with certain modifications. For example, the unit of activity in the factory, the production process, in a school would become the various school departments or operations, such as heating, maintenance, and groundskeeping.



Examples by Type

Input Substitution

Input substitution is the replacement of a toxic substance or raw material used in a production process with a nontoxic or less toxic substance.

pollution prevention in your community

Cleo Wrap, a manufacturer of wrapping paper, substituted water-based inks for organic-solvent-based inks in its printing process. This measure:

- Eliminated the need for solvent storage and its associated fire hazard. The firm was able to dig up its underground solvent storage tanks and is no longer subject to government regulations concerning them.
- Reduced volatile organic solvent emissions that exceeded pollution standards by virtual elimination of hazardous waste.
- Saved the company \$35,000 annually.

Production Process Redesign

Production process redesign is the development of different production processes to reduce or eliminate the use of toxic substances and thereby the generation and release of hazardous wastes.

Vulcan Automotive Equipment in Vancouver, British Columbia, replaced a caustic soda cleaning process with an abrasive aluminum shot system for cleaning metal parts. The new process involves baking the metal parts to remove volatile oils and greases and then spraying the parts with a high-velocity stream of aluminum shot to thoroughly cleanse them of grime and rust. The aluminum dust byproduct from the process is recycled. Although there may be lead content problems in the baking process, the new method has:

- Dramatically increased productivity
- Eliminated the need for water
- Eliminated the need for hazardous waste disposal
- Improved product quality
- Decreased operation and labour costs

Production Process Modernization

Production process modernization is the replacement (or upgrading) of existing production equipment or methods with less-polluting or nonpolluting equipment or methods, but using essentially the same production process.

Modern Plating of Los Angeles, California, plates steel automotive rims and other auto parts. When the company installed a nickel-chromium rack line, it also instituted a water and materials recovery program that has resulted in the saving of plating chemicals and obviating the need to use some 400,000 gallons of rinsewater per month.

Somerville Metalcraft of Crawfordsville, Indiana, used to consume 150 to 200 pounds of chromium each *shift* in its custom plating operation. After installing a closedloop evaporator to allow the recovery of chromium from its rinse tanks, the company uses less than 200 pounds of the metal each *month*. The company uses about 8,000 pounds less chromium per month, saving over \$100,000 per year.

Improved Operation and Maintenance

One way to reduce toxic emissions is to improve the methods used to operate and maintain production equipment. This can drastically reduce the amount of toxic chemicals needed by a production process. One paint manufacturing company studied by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (its name was not disclosed) reduced its waste generation from 0.34 pounds of waste per gallon of paint produced in 1982 all the way down to zero in 1985. The company accomplished this by implementing a comprehensive pollution prevention program:

- Dedication of "let-down" tanks for white paint alone, which eliminates intermediate washing of these tanks. The deposits are allowed to build up and are then scraped off manually, resulting in a 5 to 10 percent reduction in the volume of cleanup waste.
- **Proper scheduling** of batches of paint so they are produced in order of light to dark paint, eliminating the need for intermediate cleanups.
- Preventing obsolescence of raw materials to avoid their degradation. Raw material are accepted from the supplier only when it meets stringent quality control standards. When a raw material becomes obsolete it is returned to the supplier.
- Preventing obsolescence of finished stock by using good production planning and inventory control. A computerized inventory system provides more accurate, more detailed information on obso-

Reducing off-specification production through the use of raw material quality control, ongoing worker training programs, employment of new, wellfunctioning machine tools, and effective cleanup procedures.

In-Process Recycling/ Extended Use of Toxic Chemicals

In-process recycling and reuse or extended use of toxic chemicals involves using add-on equipment such as filtration and other closed loop systems that become an integral part of the production process.

Thru Blu, a leather-making facility in St. Paul, Minnesota, instituted a very successful chromium recycling process. Like 90 percent of the industry Thru Blu uses a chrome sulphate solution to preserve its leather. The batch chromium solutions are 60 to 70 percent absorbed by the leather, leaving 30 to 40 percent in a process water waste effluent. Under its old production system, Thru Blu drained as much as \$1,200 worth of chrome tanning solution into the sewer daily.

Then Thru Blu invested \$1.2 million in an installation to recover the chrome from the effluent. Annual savings came out to \$510,000, paying back the investment in only two years, and generated wastes were reduced by 99 percent. There was no change in productivity or product quality.

Product Reformulation

Product reformulation is the alteration of an end product to eliminate the toxic substances used to make it, or to at least reduce their amount and toxicity. A good example of product reformulation would be the use of unbleached, recycled paper to issue a report or publish a book, rather than the typical bleached paper made from trees. Such a product reformulation allows pulp and paper companies to reduce their use of chlorine compounds in their bleaching processes as well as the number of trees they must cut down to make the paper in the first place.

Examples by Industry

Automobiles

The following alternative technologies and solvents are described in "Chlorinated Solvents and the Great Lakes Auto Industry," produced by Greenpeace.

- ♦ Terpene solvents, made of natural terpene and other biodegradable ingredients, are effective replacements for chlorinated solvents used in cleaning and degreasing auto parts. Terpenes can be used with little or no modification of existing equipment or industrial processes, can actually be more effective cleaners than chlorinated solvents, and are cost competitive. For more information, contact Envirosolv Inc., 1840 Southside Blvd., Jacksonville, FL 32216, 904-724-1990, fax 904-724-2508.
- Water-based alkaline cleaners are another replacement for chlorinated solvents in the auto and metalworking industries. For information contact JoAnn A. Quitmeyer, W.R. Grace and Co., Connecticut, Dewey and Almy Chemical Division, 55 Hayden Avenue, Lexington, MA 02173.
- Cleaning steel machine components without using chlorinated solvents and other environmentally unacceptable chemicals. A process developed by a Swedish company relies on a mixture of water and a small quantity of detergent used at a temperature of 120 to 140 degrees Centigrade. For more information contact SKF Norden, Machines and Equipment, S-415-50 Gothenburg, Sweden, 031-37-1000.
- An automatic parts washer that, using heat, power sprays, and biodegradable detergent, cleans (and applies a phosphoric paint pretreatment to) large fabricated metal structures up to 6 cubic feet in size and weighing 6,000 pounds, all automatically. Contact Steven M. Nourie, Product Manager, American Metal Wash Inc., P.O. Box 265-N, Canonsburg, PA 15317, 412-746-4203.

Some auto plants are starting to adopt pollution prevention measures. General Motors, Chrysler, and Ford plants in Windsor, Ontario, are replacing chlorinated solvents used for degreasing processes with biodegradable, phosphate-free cleaners containing high-grade penetrants (orange peel) activated by water. Waterbased auto paints produced at a BASF facility in Windsor are now also being used at the General Motors plant in Windsor.

Pulp and Paper

If the zero discharge effort is ever to make serious inroads in the Great Lakes Basin, it will probably start in the region's pulp and paper mills. Papermaking is the largest source of persistent toxic chemicals directly discharged to the Great Lakes. These chemicals are almost entirely organochlorines, which are created by the use of chlorine compounds to bleach processed wood to make paper.

There has been no progress in getting Basin mills to move toward zero discharge (by replacing chlorine with other bleaching agents and processes), but there has been progress in lowering levels of discharges. Great Lakes mills have reduced their collective release of persistent toxic substances by almost half from an estimated high of 600 million pounds a year in 1986. However, this progress can obscure the crucial issue in pulp and paper toxic pollution: there is no need for any organochlorine discharges because there is no economic or technical need for chlorine in bleaching.

Much of the improvement in the industry's discharge levels is due to investment in oxygen and other "prebleaching" technology. This investment will be useful for eventual zero-discharge production. But the industry is also making large investments in end-of-pipe technologies such as "aerated lagoons." The lagoons substantially improve the quality of effluent for a number of elements of pulp and papermaking discharge, but estimates of total effectiveness range from a mere 20 percent to a still-insufficient 50 percent. In any case, only one third of that reduction is truly elimination of toxic pollution, in the form of conversion to relatively neutral salts. The other two-thirds is merely transferred to air, via evaporation, and to land, via absorption into lagoon sludge, which is eventually landfilled, land "spread" or incinerated. The investment in lagoons is wasteful in the long term because lagoons can play no role in any future zero discharge effort.

Greenpeace hired an economist to analyze the economic impacts of implementing chlorine-free processes in Great Lakes pulp and paper mills. The study, completed in late 1991, concludes that there would be no net economic harm to the industry. Some mills would be shut, but this would be the result of ongoing concentration in the industry, the trend toward integrated mills, and the current marginal status of many mills. On the plus side, the industry would be in a good position to compete in the rapidly growing European market for chlorine-free paper products.

The total discharge of organochlorines into the Great Lakes from pulp and paper plants is estimated by Greenpeace researchers at about 350 million pounds per year as of late 1990. No official figures are available because only Canada has ever compiled statistics on pulp and paper discharges of organochlorines as a whole. In the United States paper makers need only report the discharge of the more notorious organochlorines, such as dioxin.

In the pulping process chlorine combines with unwanted organic material in pulp to form more than a thousand compounds, most of them foreign to nature. Only 300 of these chemicals have been studied; several hundred components of papermaking effluent therefore remain of unknown composition and effects. This is particularly disturbing because many of the compounds studied so far have turned out to be both persistent in the environment and toxic in extremely small quantities. Dioxin is only one of many papermaking byproducts of this type. Most of the persistent toxic chemicals banned in the lastfew years are organochlorines, including DDT, PCBs, chlordane, and toxaphene.

It should not be forgotten that many if not most of the elements of papermaking effluent can be found in very small quantities in paper endproducts. When paper is used to contain food, as milk cartons are, this fact becomes a human health concern.

Nonchlorine Bleaching

Chlorine whitens pulp by removing or altering a substance called lignin and a few other things found in wood. Lignin has two negative qualities for papermakers: it makes paper yellow, and it gets darker when exposed to light. Chlorine and its compounds make paper white by attacking the lignin and other substances, and they do so while leaving untouched the cellulose fibres that make up paper. Unfortunately, all nonchlorine bleaching chemicals—generally oxygen, ozone, or hydrogen peroxide—attack the fibre as well as the lignin, weakening the pulp in the process of brightening it.

Nonchlorine pulp manufacturers thus must choose to use a lot of substitute chemicals, producing weaker, fully bright pulps, or less substitute chemicals, producing darker, full-strength pulps. Fortunately, the degree of tradeoff will likely lessen as nonchlorine bleaching technology is advanced and technical managers develop better methods to control the bleaching process. There are also advanced ways of brightening paper through the use of fillers mixed with the pulp and coatings applied after it is made into paper. These technologies are currently in a state of rapid development. Coatings and fillers already make up a third (by weight) of some papers, like magazine stock, and this percentage is expected to grow substantially in coming years. All nonchlorine chemicals reduce the strength of pulp, which can only be weakened to a limited degree if it is to be used in operations like high-speed magazine printing, which requires tremendous strength. Designers of nonchlorine kraft bleaching processes therefore focus their efforts in three areas:

- Cooking the pulp so that it requires less bleaching. An advance called "extended cooking," for example, has recently been improved on with a method called "modified continuous cooking."
- Using less bleach during the bleaching stages (principally by improving "extraction," the method of removal of free-floating lignin and other waste between bleaching stages).
- Modifying methods of using nonchlorine chemicals, for example, manipulating the pressure and concentration of the chemicals in the pulping mixture, so that they do less damage to the cellulose.

Industry Response

The papermaking industry claims that chlorine is essential to the pulp-making process, and that in any case there is no need to stop using chlorine because its toxic byproducts can be limited to "acceptable" levels in effluent. To sugarcoat the idea of acceptable levels of persistent toxic substances, the industry commonly refers to it as "virtual elimination in effluent."

The European example belies this claim. The major European magazine publishers have committed to using paper bleached without chlorine as soon as industry can retool, and there is already a booming market in such paper in Europe. In the long term, Europe will use chlorine for only the most specialized of papers, those for which chlorine-free methods have yet to be developed.

The idea of acceptable levels of discharge can be dismissed almost as easily. The concept is the underpinning of objections to discharge regulation by all industry, but it has no application in the context of pulp- and papermaking: bleaching effluent contains a very large number of compounds that are 1) harmful in quantities almost below measuring and 2) likely to remain in the environment for decades.

Furthermore, two-thirds of the organochlorine compounds in bleaching effluent not yet studied—it is only reasonable to expect that eventually many of them will also prove to be very dangerous. Applied to bleaching effluent, "acceptable levels of discharge" is just another way of saying "no news is good news."

In any case, environmental history has generally been one of finding out that chemicals are substantially more dangerous than originally thought after they have already been permitted into the environment in large quantities. Lead is a good example—its level of generally recognized toxicity in the environment has been reduced to less than a thousandth of that considered problematic only fifteen years ago.

To base regulation on proving which organochlorines are toxic and at what levels is really to argue against a comprehensive effort to protect human or wildlife health from these chemicals. Organochlorines are already well-known to be very dangerous.

Zero Discharge

Zero discharge is the only comprehensive way to protect the ecosystem on which Great Lakes humanity depends. The most important pollution prevention techniques pertinent to papermaking are:

- Chemical substitution, which replaces persistent toxic chemicals in production processes with chemicals that are nonpersistent and nontoxic.
- Process change, which alters production processes to eliminate the need for persistent toxic chemicals.
- Product reformulation, which redesigns products to eliminate the need for persistent toxic chemicals.

Zero-discharge-oriented pulping uses all these techniques. Oxygen, ozone, and hydrogen peroxide (and someday, perhaps, such substances as nitrogen oxide and sodium hydrosulphite) are used as chemical substitutes for chlorine. Cooking and extraction modifications, as well as advances in the use of fillers and coatings, are process changes that make the use of those substitute chemicals practical. And market segmentation (increased demand forvery specific kinds of paper) and mill integration (unification of the previously separate process of pulp and paper making) are forcing product reformulation: pulp strength and brightness is increasingly being tailored to the needs of the paper it will be made into; often this paper does not require the use of chlorine.

It is important to note that pollution prevention changes can result in cost savings that repay pollution prevention investment within a couple of years, sometimes more quickly. Expensive chemicals can be recycled, or eliminated in favour of cheaper chemicals, and the costs of waste disposal can be reduced or eliminated entirely. Just as important, goods produced without the use of toxic chemicals can often be marketed at higher prices. on that basis. This is particularly true in the paper industry. Even as pulp prices are falling worldwide, chlorine-free pulps are commanding a premium of between \$50 and \$80 per tonne.

Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries

The commercial printing industry's primary raw materials are paper and ink. Paper is the industry's largest, most expensive supply item. It is frequently the waste generated in greatest volume and this waste is usually nonhazardous.

The amount of waste paper a printer generates usually indicates the amount of waste ink it generates. Printers use many different inks, which may contain flammable and toxic solvents and toxic heavy metals. Ink generally consists of a pigment, a binder and a vehicle. The pigment (the color) frequently comprises heavy metals that would cause the inks to be considered toxic. The binder holds the pigment to the paper or other stock and is normally nontoxic. The vehicle has traditionally been a flammable or toxic solvent that allows the pigment and binder to be applied to the stock. Significant quantities of solvent are also consumed in the cleaning of printing machinery.

Three waste streams, trash, wastewater, and equipment cleaning waste, are generated and disposed of in the production of print. Reduced use of inks and solvents and the associated costs of disposal can lower operating costs. This can be achieved by:

Production planning and sequencing

Process/equipment adjustment or modification

Good operating practices and quality control

Loss prevention and housekeeping

Input substitutions

Product substitutions

- Waste segregation and separation
- Recovery and reuse of chemicals
- Recycling

Checklist of Waste Minimization Alternatives for Printers

Trash

- Recycle empty containers or return them to supplier for refilling.
- ³⁴ Use proper storage procedures for photosensitive materials.

- A Recycle spoiled photographic film and paper.
- Monitor press performance carefully.
- A Install web break detectors.
- ✤ Use electronic imaging and laser platemaking.

Wastewater

- ^𝔄 Use silver-free films.
- A Use water-developed lithographic plates.
- A Recycle spent solutions.
- A Recover silver from spent solutions.
- & Employ countercurrent washing.
- Use squeegees to wipe off excess liquid in nonautomated processing systems.
- Substitute iron-EDTA for ferracyanide bleaches.
- Implement better operating practices
- A Remove heavy metals from wastewater.
- & Use electronic imaging and laser platemaking.
- Use washless processing systems.

Equipment-cleaning wastes

- & Substitute less toxic/nonhazardous solvents.
- Schedule jobs to reduce number of cleanups.
- A Recycle waste ink and cleanup solvent.
- & Use automatic cleaning equipment.
- Use automatic ink leveler to reduce ink waste and spillage.

@ @ @

Although much of the printing industry is subject to Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) requirements, not all printing and allied industry operations produce hazardous waste. A good overview of the possible chemical compositions of specific hazardous wastes generated by the printing and allied industries is provided in the EPA booklet, "Printing and Allied Industries," EPA/530-SW-90-027g.

Cleaning solvents and heavy metals and solvents present in inks are good targets for toxic use reduction. And due to consumer demand, substitutes for metaland solvent-containing inks are available and growing in popularity.

The cost of ink-contaminated solvent disposal can be reduced by using distillation to recover the solvent and produce a far smaller volume of sludge for disposal. Complete distillation process units are readily available in a variety of sizes. The cost of such a unit, already proven cost-effective, provides the following benefits:

- Less waste (therefore lower disposal costs)
- Reduced liability (due to reduced disposal)
- Lower cost of reclaimed solvent (available for the

cost of running the equipment, compared to new solvent)

• Owner control of reclaimed solvent purity

48

 Reduction in reporting (filling our federally and sometimes state- mandated manifests)

Water- and vegetable-oil-based inks can be used, eliminating the need for cleaning solvents. Soy ink is the most common vegetable-oil-based ink and it provides superior print quality. Using squeegees whenever possible to remove ink from trays makes ink go farther and reduces the need for solvent. Machines can be dedicated to individual colors or colors can be sequenced from light to dark to reduce cleaning. Waste ink can be saved and blended into black for reuse.

A number of devices automate press adjustments. Most are promoted by manufacturers as speeding up the "makeready" step (in which the first copies are run and ink flow and press speed are adjusted), thus saving paper and ink, but the direct benefit of the devices is to improve quality control. Available devices include: automated plate benders, automated plate scanners, automatic ink key setting systems, computerized registration adjustors, and ink/water ratio sensors. The cost effectiveness of the devices cannot be asserted sweepingly. Each printer must weigh the cost of the devices against the increases in quality and reduction in paper and ink waste that will result.

Photoprocessing is common in the printing industry and produces wastewater containing significant quantities of silver. Various methods of recovering silver from wastewater using metallic replacement, chemical precipitation, and electrolytic recovery are available. The trend in photographic materials towards reduced or eliminated silver content and materials substitutions has helped reduce the problem of silver-bearing wastewater.

A comprehensive overview of the pollution prevention process in the commercial printing industry is available from the U.S. EPA. See "Guides to Pollution Prevention: The Commercial Printing Industry." U.S. EPA, Office of Research and Development, August 1990 (EPA/625/7-90/008).

Also of interest might be: "Pollution Prevention in Printing," draft, by L. Epstein, November 1991, available from the Environmental Defense Fund, 202-387-3500; *Pollution Solutions for Printing and Photography*, newsletter, #2, summer/fall 1991, available from the Erie County Department of Environment and Planning, Environmental Compliance Services, Erie County, New York; and "Hazardous Waste Management for Printers" (supplement to "Are You a Small Quantity Generator," draft). New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Division of Hazardous Substance Regulation, Bureau of Pollution Prevention, September 1991. See also *Hazardous Waste Minimization*, Freeman, H. M., McGraw Hill, 1990.

pollution prevention in your community

Specific technical information can also be obtained from product manufacturers and from the Graphic Arts Technical Foundation in Pittsburgh, 4615 Forbes Ave., Pittsburgh, PA 15213, 412-621-6941.

Agriculture

Postwar U.S. and Canadian agriculture has become dominated by the development of large, mechanized farms that use chemical fertilizers and pesticides to grow huge amounts of single crops with a minimum of labor. Only a small percentage of the millions of pounds of pesticides applied to crops each year actually reaches pests. The rest remains in the soil, air, and groundwater, eventually migrating to streams, rivers, and lakes. As a result, these chemicals pollute drinking water, particularly the untreated water drawn from private wells, but also both rural and urban public water supplies. In addition, mechanized agriculture causes increased soil erosion. Sediment from this erosion combines with chemical fertilizers and pesticides in agricultural runoff to produce a double pollution problem.

The most effective pollution prevention approach for the agricultural sector is to shift from the current farming system to one that employs "sustainable" farming practices—practices that enrich the soil and minimize pests without needing regular replenishments of fertilizer and pesticides from outside the farming ecosystem. These practices include:

• Organic farming or integrated pest management (IPM). An increasing number of farmers are moving away from chemical pesticides. Some are able to control pests without any chemicals through an organic approach that includes diversity of crops and animals, healthy soil, careful water management, and a variety of methods that break up weed, disease and insect cycles.

Integrated pest management is one approach being used by farmers to reduce use of synthetic chemical pesticides. IPM encourages naturally occurring pest controls such as predators and parasites, disease agents, and diversified farming practices. Synthetic chemicals are only used as a last resort, after careful study of the entire ecological and economic situation at a particular farm. Field scouting is done to schedule pesticide applications only when they are necessary. IPM requires an understanding of the interaction of soil, climate, plants, animals, insects, and microorganisms in the area where it is applied. Monitoring of pests and their natural enemies determines what strategy will be used.

- Crop rotation. This time-tested technique involves rotating crops that deplete the soil of nutrients, such as corn and soybeans, with crops which nourish the soil, such as clover, as well as with grasses that hold the soil together and provide humus when plowed under. Rotation helps reduce the proliferation of weeds and insects, reducing the need for chemical pesticides.
- **Contour plowing.** This technique dramatically reduces soil erosion by plowing in patterns that follow the natural contours of the land.
- Plant structures. Planting windbreaks, "shelterbelts," and buffer zones helps hold the soil, reduce wind erosion, promote moisture retention in the soil, and protect crops.

Dramatic reductions in the use of pesticides in agriculture are achievable. A recent study by Cornell University found that food prices would rise by less than 1 percent if alternative pest control practices replaced half of the chemical pesticides used in U.S. agriculture. The economic and environmental analysis combined data on crop yields and pesticide use from hundreds of researchers at university laboratories and government agencies. Covering forty crops, from vegetables and citrus fruits to cotton, wheat, and tobacco, the study is probably the most comprehensive ever done to examine the feasibility of using alternatives to widely used chemical pesticides. In the case of tomatoes, the study found that they would thrive on a biological approach to pest control; synthetic pesticide use could be reduced by 80 percent through the use of Bacillus thuringiensis or Bt, an insect-killing bacterium, by releasing parasitic wasps that prey on aphids, and by scouting before applying pesticides.

Resources 4

Bulletin of Pollution Prevention, Great Lakes United, Summer 1991.

A Citizen's Guide to Promoting Toxic Waste Reduction, Lauren Kenworthy and Eric Schaeffer, INFORM Inc., 381 Park Ave. S., New York, NY 10016, 212-689-4040. The guide will be updated, expanded and published under the title Preventing Industrial Toxic Hazards in spring 1993.

Cutting Chemical Wastes: What 29 Organic Chemical Plants Are Doing to Reduce Hazardous Wastes, INFORM, Inc., 381 Park Ave. S., New York, NY 10016, 212-689-4040.

"Environmental and Economic Impacts of Reducing U.S. Agricultural Pesticide Use" (Cornell University study), found in *Handbook On Pest Management in Agriculture*, CFR Press Inc., Boca Raton, Florida.

Farmland: A Community Issue, Concern Inc., 1794 Columbia Rd. NW, Washington, DC 20009, 202-328-8160.

Hazardous Waste Minimization, Harry Freeman, available from McGraw Hill, Inc. at 800-262-4729.

Industrial Waste Audit and Reduction Manual, Waste Reduction Program, Ontario Waste Management Corporation, 2 Bloor St. W., 11th Floor, Toronto, Ontario M4W 3E2, 416-923-2918.

New York State Waste Reduction Guidance Manual, New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Division of Hazardous Substances Regulation, Bureau of Pollution Prevention, 50 Wolf Road, Albany, NY 12233-7253.

Pesticides: A Community Action Guide, Concern Inc., 1794 Columbia Rd. NW, Washington, DC 20009, 202-328-8160.

Pollution Prevention 1991: Progress on Reducing Industrial Pollutants, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Pollution Prevention, 401 M St. SW, Washington, DC 20460.

"Pollution Prevention as Corporate Policy: A Look at the 3M Experience," David Benforado, in *The Environmental Professional*, vol. 11, 1989, pp. 117-26. Available from Benforado at 3M, Environmental Engineering and Pollution Control, Building 21-2W-06, 900 Bush St., St. Paul, MN 55106, 612-778-4791.

Pollution Source Reduction: A Training Manual, T.R. Lakshmanan, Lee Dane, and Rick Reibstein, Massachusetts Office of Technical Assistance.

The Product Is the Poison—Part I: The Case for a Chlorine Phase-out, Joe Thornton, Greenpeace Great Lakes Project, 1017 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, IL 60607,

312-666-3305.

The Product Is the Poison—Part II: Chlorinated Solvents and the Great Lakes Auto Industry, Robert Ginsburg, Ph.D., Greenpeace Great Lakes Project, 1017 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, IL 60607, 312-666-3305. · pollution prevention in your com

Profit from Pollution Prevention: A Guide to Waste Reduction and Recycling in Canada, Pollution Probe Foundation, 12 Madison Ave., Toronto, Ontario M5R 2S1, 416-926-1907.

Profiting from Waste Reduction in Your Small Business: A Guide to Help You Identify, Implement and Evaluate an Industrial Waste Reduction Program, David Wigglesworth, Alaska Health Project, 431 W. 7th Avenue #101, Anchorage, Alaska 99501, 907-276-2864.

Proven Profits from Pollution Prevention: Case Studies, Institute for Local Self-Reliance, 2425 18th St. NW, Washington, DC 20009, 202-232-4108.

Still Going to B.A.T. for Water Quality?: A Four Year Review of the Ontario Ministry of Environment's Municipal/Industrial Strategy for Abatement (MISA), by the Canadian Institute for Environmental Law and Policy, Pollution Probe Foundation, and Great Lakes United, available from CIELAP at 517 College St. #400, Toronto, Ontario M6G 4A2, 416-923-3529, and Pollution Probe at 12 Madison Avenue, Toronto, Ontario M5R 2S1, 416-926-1907.

The Success Stories Bank Holdings, State of the Environment Reporting, Environment Canada, Hull, Quebec K1A 0H3, 819-953-1440.

Trust Us, Don't Track Us: An Investigation of the Chemical Industry's "Responsible Care" Program, Carolyn Hartmann, staff attorney, U.S. Public Interest Research Group, 215 Pennsylvania Ave. SE, Washington, DC 20003.

© © ©

The U.S. EPA's Pollution Prevention Information Clearinghouse has a library of over 400 case studies of pollution prevention programs implemented in various industries, plus descriptions of more than 600 federal, state, and local government programs. The clearinghouse can be reached by phoning the RCRA Superfund Hotline at 800-424-9346 or the Small Business Ombudsman Hotline at 800-368-5888 or 703-821-4800. pollution prevention in your community

WHAT CAN BE DONE?

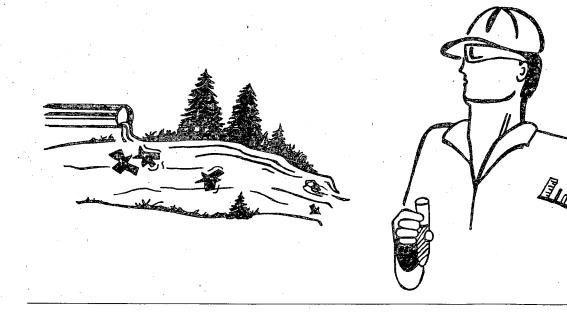
5 Sewage Treatment Plants

Publicly owned sewage treatment plants are in an excellent position to promote pollution prevention in industrial facilities. Compared with other government agencies engaged in environmental protection activities, STP operators have the most contact with the industries they regulate. Their offices, staff, and other resources are based in the same municipality or local area as the regulated industries. STP staff and field inspectors, as a group, have a fairly extensive understanding of industrial process operations, knowledge that is important in identifying pollution prevention opportunities available to specific industrial facilities. This existing level of expertise reduces the amount of staff training needed to implement an STP pollution prevention program. Indeed, thorough wastewater pretreatment inspections involve examination of the same industrial processes and procedures that need to be evaluated in order to identify pollution prevention opportunities.

There are several reasons why STPs should adopt policies and programs that promote pollution prevention. First, pollution prevention programs are essential if an STP is to effectively protect the environment from toxic pollutants. Sewage treatment facilities are designed to treat typical domestic wastes and biodegradable commercial and industrial wastes. When toxic industrial pollutants are discharged into the sewer system, a significant portion of them work their way into the environment by concentrating in STP wastewater sludge, volatilizing into the air, or passing through the treatment system into the receiving waters with the facility's effluent. As a result, sewage treatment facilities have become major sources of toxic contamination in the Great Lakes Basin. By implementing policies and programs aimed at encouraging industrial sewer users to prevent toxic pollution by reducing their use of toxic materials and their generation of hazardous waste byproducts, STPs can reduce their toxic contribution to the ecosystem.

Second, pollution prevention programs are one of the most effective ways to protect the STP operation itself from toxic pollutants. Toxic contaminants discharged into the sewer system can interfere with the normal cleansing operation of the sewage treatment facility. Highly acidic or caustic industrial wastes can corrode piping and equipment. The most proactive way to protect the STP from toxic pollutants is to prevent their discharge with wastewater from industrial sewer users by encouraging industries to reduce their use of toxic chemicals and their generation of toxic waste byproducts.

Third, pollution prevention programs are an effective way to protect STP workers from the hazards posed



by toxic substances. The discharge of toxic industrial wastes into the sewers can result in the release of poisonous gases that pose a hazard to treatment plant workers and the STP collection system. The most effective way to address these hazards is to prevent their creation in the first place through programs designed to encourage industrial sewer users to adopt pollution prevention measures at their facilities.

Fourth, STPs can use pollution prevention programs to avoid getting caught in a "regulatory squeeze play." As discharge limits imposed on direct dischargers, including STPs, become increasingly stringent, more and more industrial facilities may become indirect dischargers, sending their wastewater effluent into sewer systems. As a result, STPs may be saddled with increasing toxic loadings from industrial sewer users just as they are expected to meet lower and lower discharge limits-despite the fact that their treatment systems are not designed to remove synthetic toxic pollutants. The best way for an STP to avoid such a dilemma is through the adoption of a comprehensive pollution prevention programme designed to help industrial users avoid generating hazardous byproducts and releasing them into the sewers with their wastewater.

Sewage treatment systems can help industrial sewer users reduce their use of toxic raw materials, their generation of toxic waste byproducts, and their discharge of toxic substances to the sewer system—all without transferring those same pollutants to other environmental media—by developing and implementing:

- Educational programs that provide pollution prevention information to companies.
- Technical assistance programs that help companies identify and evaluate site-specific opportunities for toxics use reduction, source reduction, and other pollution prevention measures.
- Regulatory programs that establish indirect inducements or direct requirements designed to promote pollution prevention.

STP Education and Outreach Programs

Education and outreach efforts encourage industrial and commercial sewer users to voluntarily reduce toxic pollutant loads to the sewer system by implementing pollution prevention practices and technologies at their facilities. Effective educational programs offer users access to technical and financial information, as well as information on how to plan comprehensively for pollution prevention. Educational programs are the lowestcost pollution prevention effort that can be adopted by a sewage treatment plant.

STP operators have numerous contacts with their industrial sewer users, through on-site inspections and the like. All of these contacts are good opportunities for disseminating pollution prevention information and promoting pollution prevention concepts.

Four key considerations can be helpful to treatment plant staff in designing a pollution prevention educational program that is both inexpensive and successful:

- Clear priorities should be established for channelling limited resources and targeting the most significant polluters with the most effective methods of education. Once an STP makes a decision to implement pollution prevention education, a lot of time and effort should be spent planning before any actions are taken.
- Outside entities, particularly business organizations, should be encouraged to sponsor as many of the education activities as possible, for example, having the Chamber of Commerce host workshops.
- Education activities should be planned in such a way that they can be incorporated into the STP's normal, day-to-day routines, for example, made a standard component of post-inspection reviews. These activities need to encourage users to:
 - & Create a formal company policy establishing a pollution prevention program.
 - Conduct a pollution prevention assessment to identify pollution prevention opportunities.
 - Implement the results of the pollution prevention assessment and measure progress.
 - Revise accounting methods to include the costs of both the generation and management of hazardous wastes in each department.
 - Motivate, train, and involve employees in pollu-

Integrate pollution prevention into long-term business planning.

community

California's Local Government Commission has developed twenty-eight low-cost activities that can be used by STPs and local governments to promote pollution prevention and hazardous waste minimization through education and outreach. Many of these activities are described in the local government section of this guide.

Technical Assistance Programs

STPs can provide technical assistance to help industrial sewer users identify and analyze pollution prevention opportunities at their facilities. Such programs differ from educational efforts in that they are more machinery-, process-, and facility-specific.

Site-specific pollution prevention technical assistance seeks to reduce each industrial sewer user's use of toxic materials, generation of hazardous waste byproducts, and discharge of hazardous pollutants to the sewers *without* transferring pollutants to other environmental media through increased air emissions, creation of hazardous sludge, or generation of liquid hazardous wastes for off-site disposal.

An STP can design an on-site pollution prevention technical assistance program by:

Incorporating technical assistance into routine industrial pretreatment inspections. In this approach, wastewater inspectors would over time consciously gain expertise in the industrial processes they oversee. At first they might offer general pollution prevention advice after they had completed routine inspection or monitoring activities. This would probably involve basics about practices and technologies.

A higher level of advice could be provided as inspectors became more experienced in formulating pollution prevention techniques for specific process combinations in specific industrial facilities.

Training one or more staff as pollution prevention specialists. These people would provide the onsite technical assistance in sessions conducted separately from compliance or monitoring inspections. Such sessions would be much more in-depth, and could include a comprehensive pollution prevention/waste minimization assessment—a systematic review of a facility's processes, technologies, and procedures to determine what can be done to reduce toxic materials use and waste output.

An STP's program can provide pollution prevention technical assistance in a small workshop setting with several similar companies in attendance; as part of other meetings or conferences normally held with company management in connection with the STP's efforts to regulate a facility's discharges to the sewer system; or onsite at the company's facility, plant, or shop.

An STP pollution prevention technical assistance program is more costly than an educational effort be541 pollution prevention in your community

cause staff time and training requirements are substantially greater. These costs should be viewed as investments made to achieve reductions in the hazardous waste byproducts discharged into the sewer system, and into the environment. Over time, expenditures for pollution prevention staff time and training are likely to pay for themselves by helping STPs control the costs of fulfilling their environmental protection mission.

STP Pollution Prevention Regulatory Programs

STPs can promote pollution prevention efforts among commercial and industrial sewer users either indirectly, by better use of pollution *control* measures (promulgating stringent discharge limits and strongly enforcing them), or directly, by requiring measures oriented toward pollution *prevention*.

Stronger Pollution Control

Stronger pollution control regulations can lead to pollution prevention because they make pollution prevention cost-effective. Discharge limits have traditionally been based on the *concentration* of pollutants in the wastewater, the amount of a pollutant that present in a specified volume of wastewater. This system makes mere dilution of emissions an attractive way to meet pollution regulations—without, of course, reducing at all the amount of pollutants released into the environment.

A way to prevent this skirting of the law is to abandon concentration guidelines in favor of *mass discharge rates*—the total quantities of given pollutants that may be released to the sewer system over a specified period of time. Mass discharge rates provide no incentive for firms to dilute their emissions; a ton of waste in a thousand gallons of water is the same as a ton of waste in ten thousand gallons of water. Mass-based limits redefine how industrial sewer users view compliance, by focusing their attention on the total quantities of hazardous waste byproducts they are generating.

Aggressive STP monitoring and enforcement of discharge limits is necessary for pollution prevention efforts to make economic sense for sewer users—pollution prevention measures are financially attractive only for those firms complying with pollution control measures in the first place. Noncompliance or illegal hazardous waste disposal, if undetected, is unfortunately the most costeffective way a company can appear to comply with environmental regulations. Coordination with other government agencies that regulate industries online to the STP is a good way to improve current enforcement.

Direct Inducements

Pollution Prevention Plans

No company can start a pollution prevention effort without an overall plan. The first step in requiring pollution prevention efforts is to require a plan. A written pollution prevention/hazardous waste minimization plan identifies the technically feasible and economically practical toxics use reduction, source reduction, and recycling measures that a sewer user can implement, along with a timetable for implementation. The plan is based on a comprehensive pollution prevention assessment, that is, a systematic review of the company's processes, operations, and procedures.

pollution prevention in your co

Specifically, pollution prevention plans should include:

- An analysis of each production process in which any targeted chemical is manufactured or used. This analysis would describe the specific use, movement and fate of each chemical within each production process.
- A facility-wide analysis of the use, movement, and fate of targeted chemicals.
- Current and projected toxics use in the facility.
- Economic impacts of each chemical used, including purchase, pollution control, regulatory compliance, disposal and liability costs.
- An assessment of toxics use reduction technologies and methods, and their projected net costs, including training.
- A plan or program for implementing a toxics use reduction effort, with a very specific timetable.
- Quantitative two- and five-year reduction goals expressed as a byproduct reduction index (percent reduction in waste byproducts per unit of product) for each chemical, each production process, and for the facility as a whole.
- Statements of why particular toxics use reduction options were or were not implemented.

Incorporate Pollution Prevention into Existing Plans

Pollution prevention programs should be incorporated into existing pollution-fighting plans such as the Best Management Practices plans to be required under Ontario's MISA Sewer Use Control Program.

Deferred Regulatory Requirements

Companies are often more comfortable meeting increasingly stringent discharge limits by employing familiar end-of-the-pipe pollution control technology. When faced with rigid compliance deadlines, management may be reluctant to "experiment" with pollution prevention measures, even if they are likely to ultimately be more effective, or even outright cost-saving, compared to the traditional end-of-the-pipe approach.

In order to overcome this barrier to pollution prevention, an STP can do things like extend compliance deadlines in exchange for implementation of a facility pollution prevention plan.

Pollution Prevention in Permits

There are some standard pollution prevention and waste reduction technologies and practices that are widely accepted in particular industrial sectors. These appropriate, time-tested measures can be identified and written into wastewater discharge permits on a case-by-case basis.

Discharge Prohibition

This prohibition can be written into sewer use bylaws and could be applied to persistent toxic substances and any other waste byproducts that could be eliminated through toxics use reduction, source reduction, and recycling practices. Discharge of flammable, corrosive, high-temperature pollutants, or pollutants liable to obstruct the sewer system can also be prohibited, as is already being proposed under Ontario's MISA sewer use program. 56 pollution prevention in your community

Starting an STP Pollution Prevention Program

A comprehensive STP pollution prevention program would combine features from all of the types of programs described above. However, faced with limited resources for new initiatives, an STP may choose to begin with a pilot educational program, or another low-key, low-cost effort, and gradually expand into a comprehensive program.

Even if an STP starts small with a low-key effort and the intention to expand it into a comprehensive pollution prevention program, the chances of success will be enhanced if there is formal policy support for the pollution prevention program from the decision-making body that governs the STP, as well as technical support from the STP's staff. A local STP pollution prevention bylaw can be the first step in achieving this.

Examples of STP Pollution Prevention Programs

Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewer District System

The Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewer District (MMSD) is responsible for maintaining a sewer system that serves almost 1 million people in a 420-square-mile area. It also operates two wastewater treatment plants that treat and discharge to Lake Michigan more than 200 million gallons of wastewater each day.

The Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewer District (MMSD) sponsored an independent advisory body called the Greater Milwaukee Toxics Minimization Task Force (TMTF) to develop a toxics reduction strategy for the greater Milwaukee area. TMTF's formation was part of the MMSD's Comprehensive Toxics Management Strategy, which seeks to "minimize toxic waste discharged to the MMSD system and to the environment with consideration of financial, social, and public health impacts." This toxics management strategy consists of seven elements:

- Participation in local and nationwide research to determine the impacts of toxic substances on the environment and public health, with a primary focus on risk assessment.
- Development of an inventory of toxic substances found in Milwaukee-area rivers and Lake Michigan.
- Monitoring and analysis of discharges from industry, wastewater treatment plants, combined sewer overflows, and nonpoint sources.
- Application of control measures to reduce toxic substances to acceptable levels. It is more economical to remove a concentrated pollutant from a small volume of wastewater.
- Reduction or minimization of the amount of toxic chemicals generated in the first place. This may require changes in the way goods are manufactured. Industry must consider the type and quantity of waste generated as an important factor in their decision process.
- Cooperative efforts among industry, government, and educational institutions to achieve compliance with state and federal toxic control regulations.

Information and education for homeowners, com-

pollution prevention in your community

MMSD is already actively engaged in the first four elements of the toxics management strategy: research, inventory, monitoring, and control measures. The toxics reduction strategy developed by the TMTF addresses the last three elements.

In order to help focus its work, the task force developed three lists of Toxic Pollutants of Concern (TPOC):

Priority 1

Toxic pollutants of immediate concern—those for which MMSD is subject to state or federal regulations, or for which regulations are proposed. These regulations include water-quality-based effluent limits in the Wisconsin Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (WPDES) permits issued to MMSD's wastewater treatment plants, the state hazardous air pollution regulations, or the proposed federal sludge regulation.

Priority 2

Toxic pollutants of potential concern in the near future --those for which effluent limits are included in the WPDES permits for the MMSD's treatment plants.

Priority 3

Generic lists of pollutants of future concern—those generally considered of concern in the environment but not yet identified as being of specific concern in the MMSD system or the Milwaukee area.

Appendix 16 lists the Priority 1 and 2 TPOC.

@ @ @

The toxics reduction strategy developed by the task force contains the following elements:

Goal 1

Improve the MMSD toxic chemicals database in order to maximize the effectiveness of an ongoing toxics reduction program and to measure progress in achieving toxics reduction goals.

- Contact other sewerage districts, conduct literature reviews and evaluate ongoing research and programs relating to:
 - A Toxic Pollutants of Concern
 - a Toxic chemicals in stormwater inflow
 - & Toxic chemicals from residential sources

& Toxic chemicals from commercial sources

- Develop and implement a comprehensive monitoring strategy for Priority 1 and Priority 2 TPOCs for all significant sources of pollution to and from the MMSD system.
- Develop an integrated, comprehensive database management system to support the toxics reduction program.

Goal 2

Evaluate and achieve reductions from sources of toxic chemicals to the MMSD system that are not currently regulated.

- ۵ Develop a technical assistance unit that will help industry and commercial businesses reduce the generation of problem wastes. The unit will include specialized teams for problem wastes or particular industries. The teams would be made up of task force members, outside education and consulting groups, and retired engineers. The teams will compile and distribute detailed information on technical topics for specific businesses and types of pollutants. This specialized information will be shared with individual businesses and industries through facility evaluations, waste audits, and technology transfer tailored to meet the specific needs of each business. Pollution prevention information will be provided by technical specialists who are not regulatory, adversarial or competitors.
- Work with chemical suppliers, trade associations, academic institutions, and other groups to identify and promote wasterminimization techniques and alternative (nontoxic or less toxic) chemicals to industrial and commercial users of the MMSD system.
- Develop and/or change permits, as needed, to control significant sources of Priority 1 and Priority 2 toxic pollutants of concern.
- Collect and distribute information on toxic chemicals and waste minimization to all formal and informal education audiences. This idea is to reach beyond major industrial users to commercial, residential, and other small sewer users. The following types of information should be distributed:
 - General information to build an awareness of what hazardous waste is.
 - Waste reduction techniques such as using alterna-

tive products and methods (say, for house cleaning), and proper use, storage, and application of hazardous materials.

The proper methods of disposal for the different kinds of hazardous waste.

Components of this effort will include a systematic public information/public education campaign around the theme "Every Home a Pollution-Free Zone," a formal curriculum for the Milwaukee schools, and personal contact with communitybased organizations such as neighborhood block clubs.

- Improve Clean Sweep, MMSD's household hazardous waste management program (called Clean Sweep) by:
 - Making the program regional in scope
 - © Creating permanent drop-off sites
 - Educating citizens on alternatives
 - Improving coordination with recycling programs
- Advocate product labeling for proper disposal of household wastes. The task force plans to lobby the Wisconsin legislature to use petitions, resolutions, and letters to encourage the state's congressional delegation to undertake an effort to require the necessary labeling.
- Create a package of disincentives so that consumers will not buy and companies will not make products that should not be disposed of in the sewers (or elsewhere) due to toxic concerns. If these disincentives fail to curtail disposal of these toxic products in the sewers, then institute a ban on their sale. The disincentives may include certain forms of product taxation.
- Investigate the contribution of toxic pollutants from construction operations and materials. Develop a reduction program aimed at minimizing leaching and runoff of contaminants.
- Provide waste minimization and source reduction educational activities for significant dischargers of toxic pollutants of concern.

Goal 3

Achieve further reductions, as necessary, of regulated sources of toxic chemicals to the MMSD system.

Provide workshops on pollution prevention for specific types of dischargers, a major technical con-

ference each year, a "Mayor's Award for Outstanding Achievement in Pollution Prevention," a newsletter, and an information clearinghouse.

- Require waste minimization assessment and planning for all significant dischargers to the MMSD system. Create an ad hoc committee to develop waste minimization assessment and planning requirements to be incorporated into permits.
- Set effluent limits and change permits based on monitoring and waste minimization audits.
- Work to improve the transfer of toxics-related information between MMSD and industrial dischargers to the MMSD system.
- Continue to evaluate the economic viability of a regional waste facility and/or a regional facility that recovers salable products from wastes containing heavy metals.
- Develop and formally adopt a MMSD toxics reduction policy.

Since the task force released its toxics reduction strategy, concrete steps have been taken to carry out two of the recommendations. The MMSD has obtained a grant to survey other sewerage districts, the first recommendation of goal 1. MMSD has also given a grant to the Lake Michigan Federation, a coalition of citizens and citizen organizations in four states around Lake Michigan, to carry out the recommendation under goal 2 to collect and distribute information on toxics and waste minimization to "all formal and nonformal education audiences."

MMSD's board of commissioners has approved the rest of the task force recommendations in principle, but has asked staff to prepare detailed plans for implementing them before it gives final approval.

The toxics use reduction strategy developed for MMSD by the task force is comprehensive. It includes all three types of pollution prevention programs that can be adopted by sewer systems and other local governmental entities: educational, technical assistance, and regulatory. If it is implemented, this strategy will be a model for other sewer systems in the Great Lakes Basin. Citizens in Great Lakes communities should accept nothing less from their sewer districts and local governments.

Seattle Water Treatment Department

A fairly comprehensive pollution prevention effort has been implemented in the Seattle metropolitan area for nearly twenty years. The program started in the early 1970s with an industrial waste minimization program targeted primarily on industrial users of the sewer system. Beginning in the late 1980s, a program targeting small quantity hazardous waste generators and residential households was developed and launched.

pollution prevention, in yo

The industrial pollution prevention program centered around a team of investigators who worked with management of industrial facilities to help them move towards waste minimization as the best approach for achieving compliance with discharge limits. These investigator/consultants work with managers to identify pollution prevention opportunities and then to develop and implement pollution prevention plans. A staff industrial process engineer assists in the pollution prevention planning.

Industries were targeted for the pollution prevention program through a process of identifying specific problem chemicals in sewage treatment plant sludge and effluents, tracing those contaminants to specific waste streams, and then tracing the waste streams to their specific industrial sources.

As a result of this ambitious pollution prevention effort, industrial discharges to the Metropolitan Seattle sewer system have been reduced by approximately 80 percent. In addition, heavy metals and other contaminants have been completely removed from treatment plant sludge, making the sludge suitable for use as organic fertilizer and for the composting of organic solid waste.

Metro Seattle's small-user plan consists of two major components:

- Technical assistance and education efforts to promote practices that reduce or avoid generation of hazardous wastes. These include a household hazardous waste telephone information line, onsite consulting services, a resource library, and general public information and outreach, including school system education programs.
- Development and promotion of convenient and accessible collection options for wastes that cannot be reduced. These include permanent and mobile household hazardous waste collection facilities, including pickup service for the homebound.

Metro Seattle's program is funded to the tune of \$6 million to \$7 million a year. The money comes from sewer use fees and commercial and residential solid waste collection charges. Program implementation has been going pretty much according to plan. The primary obstacle so far has been the difficulty in getting people to change the consumer products they buy to reduce the amount of household hazardous waste they generate.

Other STP Waste Reduction Efforts

Several other local municipalities are also undertaking waste reduction schemes:

- In Boston, Ray Crystal (617-242-7310) is piloting a study to determine the relative sources of heavy metals and organic compounds.
- In San Francisco, Dan Rourke (415-550-2750) is attempting to identify nonindustrial sources of hazardous wastes by mass-balancing.
- In Oakland, at the East Bay Municipal Utility District, Joe Damas (415-465-3700) is implementing a source control program.
- At the Orange County (near Los Angeles) Sanitation District, Jim Wybenga (714-962-6957 x3813) is implementing a source control program for waste water from small businesses.

Changing Wastewater Treatment to Prevent Pollution

The standard STP wastewater treatment processes results in the generation of toxic byproducts discharged into receiving waters with STP effluent. Specifically, when chlorine is added to wastewater to destroy bacteria and other pathogenic organisms, trihalomethanes, a family of chlorinated compounds including many toxic chemicals, are formed.

In Canada, new clean technologies developed by the National Water Research Institute (NWRI) and Trojan Technologies provide a way around this problem. NWRI scientists found that ultraviolet light of the appropriate wavelength and intensity kills bacteria in sewage effluent as effectively as traditional methods and inactivates some viruses more effectively, without changing water chemistry.

Trojan Technologies has undertaken development of commercial products that range from municipal systems that can treat 212 million gallons/day (a new facility in Quebec City) to household systems that sterilize only tens of gallons of drinking water each day. The use of this technology at Quebec City will eliminate the use of over 700 tons of chlorine per year from effluent being discharged into the St. Lawrence River.

The benefits of this new technology have been:

- A reduction in the loading to receiving waters of persistent chlorinated compounds
- A reduction in the release of chemicals that may contribute to the destruction of the ozone layer
- A reduction of the threat of chlorine spills
- Costs comparable to those of traditional methods
- Reduced worker exposure to chlorine gas.

Resources 5

vollution preventions

Citizens Guide to Combined Sewer Overflows in the City of Detroit, Great Lakes United, December 1990.

Control at Source: Regulating Industrial Sewer Use in Ontario, Canadian Institute for Environmental Law and Policy, 517 College St. #400, Toronto, Ontario M6G 4A2, 416-923-3529.

Controlling Toxic Pollution in Urban Stormwater Runoff: Options for Local Governments, Local Government Commission, 909 12th St. #205, Sacramento, CA 95814, 916-448-1198.

Household Hazardous Wastes in Municipal Wastewaters and Storm Drains, Dave Galvin, Municipality of Metropolitan Seattle, Office of Water Quality, 821 Second Ave., Seattle WA 98104.

Local Hazardous Waste Management Plan for Seattle-King County, Dave Galvin, Municipality of Metropolitan Seattle, Office of Water Quality, 821 Second Ave., Seattle WA 98104.

Low Cost Ways to Promote Hazardous Waste Minimization: A Resource Guide for Local Governments, Local Government Commission, 909 12th St. #205, Sacramento, CA 95814, 916-448-1198.

MISA: Controlling Industrial Discharges to the Sewers, Ontario Ministry of the Environment, September 1988.

The National Waste Reduction Handbook: An Introduction to Source Reduction and Recycling for Municipal Decision-Makers, National Round Table on the Environment and the Economy.

Reducing Industrial Toxic Wastes and Discharges: The Role of POTWs, Local Government Commission, 909 12th St. #205, Sacramento, CA 95814, 916-448-1198.

Still Going to B.A.T. for Water Quality?: A Four-Year Review of the Ontario Ministry of Environment's Municipal/Industrial Strategy for Abatement (MISA), Canadian Institute for Environmental Law and Policy, Pollution Probe Foundation, and Great Lakes United, available from CIELAP at 517 College St. #400, Toronto, Ontario M6G 4A2, 416-923-3529, and Pollution Probe at 12 Madison Ave., Toronto, Ontario M5R 2S1, 416-926-1907.

@ @ @

The U.S. EPA's Pollution Prevention Information Clearinghouse has a library of over 400 case studies of pollution prevention programs implemented in various industries, plus descriptions of more than 600 federal, state, and local government programs. The clearinghouse can be reached by phoning the RCRA Superfund Hotline at 800-424-9346 or the Small Business Ombudsman Hotline at 800-368-5888 or 703-821-4800. WHAT CAN BE DONE?

6 Local Government

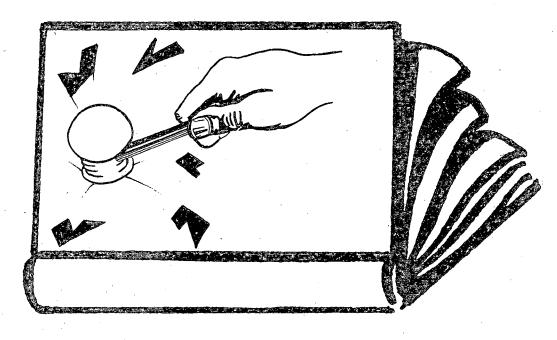
Local government authority to adopt and enforce environmental protection and pollution prevention programs is different in the United States and Canada. It also varies according to state and province. Before launching any effort to win adoption of a local government pollution prevention program, activists should meet with sympathetic legal experts to find out precisely what kind of environmental protection authority is enjoyed by the local government being targeted.

Here are some of the key questions that need to be answered:

- What environmental protection authority has the local government traditionally exercised?
- Does local government have any additional author-

ity it can employ if it so chooses?

- Does local government have the power to implement desired pollution prevention policies and programs?
- Do county, state, or provincial levels of government have the power to enact policies that supersede those of local government?
- Does local government have the power to adopt and enforce mechanisms to raise revenues to fund pollution prevention programs?
- If higher levels of government impose such revenueraising mechanisms, would this prevent the local government from doing so?



Improving Coordination

Effective implementation of local government pollution prevention efforts is helped by better coordination among the various governmental agencies responsible for chemicals-related programs. These usually include at least the pollution control, hazardous materials, emergency response, and sewer discharge units of government. Sometimes fire, parks, and health units of government have chemicals-related responsibilities as well. And any of these units may belong to different levels of government. Pollution control agencies often exist simultaneously at more than one level of local government, for example, at both the county and municipal levels in the United States.

However extensive the diversity of government involvement in regulating chemicals, efforts within a region should be coordinated if at all possible. For all issues or efforts that cross jurisdictional boundaries, coordinating committees should be established to maximize regulatory effectiveness and rationalize any effects on business.

Such committees also make sense within jurisdictions. They should be made up of representatives from all the departments involved in environmental or hazardous materials programs, regulations, or emergency response efforts. Representatives from major users of hazardous materials, such as the parks department (pest control) or highway department (vegetation management) should also be included. Finally, representatives from local environmental organizations could be added to provide a larger and external perspective.

The effectiveness of an internal coordinating committee will be enhanced if it is chaired by a high-level policymaker such as the chief administrative officer or a prominent legislator.

Both interjurisdictional and internal coordinating committees can improve the effectiveness of pollution prevention efforts by providing a mechanism through which various government departments and jurisdictions can share critical information. For example, comprehensive pollution prevention programs need information from local emergency response committees in order to assess area toxics use and waste generation. A coordinating committee can prevent turf battles, resources questions such as the cost of staff time, and personality disputes from inhibiting this flow of information.

Interjurisdictional coordinating committees can help avoid duplication of efforts by two or more pollution prevention programs operating in the same area.

Help Efforts

-pollutionsprevention in your

The kinds of programs local governments can employ to help users of toxic chemicals in their areas move towards pollution prevention are very similar to the program options available to sewage treatment plants described elsewhere in this guide. This approach includes enactment of a pollution prevention bylaw, initial program planning (including assessment of how the three types of pollution prevention programs—educational, technical, and regulatory—could be applied locally), and the collection of data on toxics use and waste generation and release.

Local governments should start small, with low-cost educational efforts, then gradually expand to the more resource-intensive technical assistance and regulatory programs. Throughout this process, staff implementing the program can learn from the experience and use the success of low-cost activities to generate the political support needed to secure the resources required by more sophisticated efforts.

Low-Cost Efforts

The Local Government Commission of California has developed a number of low-cost pollution prevention activities and programs that can be implemented by local government entities. These include:

Encourage local business leaders to set up educational and technical assistance programs for area businesses. Through their companies, business leaders could easily implement most of the low-cost options discussed below. One approach would be for staff to ask area business leaders to look at this list of options and sign up for what they think they can take on. Business leaders could also be asked to use their influence to develop more resource-intensive technical and financial assistance programs. Large companies with engineering staff may very well have the ability to offer pollution prevention technical advice to smaller firms that lack such resources.

When approaching the leaders of local business, civic, or trade organizations, or large area corporations, it is a good idea for the local government to have:

- A clear statement of its pollution prevention program objectives.
- A description of cost savings businesses can achieve through pollution prevention.
- A good sense of the role business leaders can play

in the government's pollution prevention program.

One way to build commitment from the business community is to suggest that business leaders form pollution prevention committees within their organizations.

- Encourage other outside organizations to participate. In addition to a community's business leadership, other institutions and organizations can be encouraged to sponsor pollution prevention program activities for area companies. Universities, local economic and community development entities, community colleges, civic organizations, and environmental organizations often have the resources to implement educational as well as more technical pollution prevention programs. A local economic revitalization program could help small businesses obtain loans to finance pollution prevention improvements and equipment. A university engineering department could set up a program to provide student interns for small businesses to help them conduct pollution prevention assessments.
- Make specific, written requests of individual companies. Local governments can directly ask individual companies to institute one or more of the significant pollution prevention actions described in this guide. Requests can be made in the form of letters, and, as part of the request, industries can be encouraged to sign avoluntary "participation" form acknowledging the types of actions the company intends to take.
- Recruit volunteers to staff the pollution prevention educational program. Volunteers can be recruited from local universities, civic groups, environmental organizations, local industries, or from among retired professionals in the area. Most of the tasks connected with low-cost pollution prevention education do not require people with scientific or technical backgrounds. Responsibility, dedication, and sometimes public relations and communications abilities are qualities needed.

Compile and promote industry pollution prevention success stories. Short descriptions of how specific companies or industries have developed and implemented pollution prevention programs, and details of the changes made and how much money was saved can be invaluable aids in encouraging local industries to adopt pollution prevention programs. There are numerous sources of success story information. Some success stories are included in this guide, and more can be found in the publications mentioned in end-of-chapter resource lists. Local case studies, if any are available, will have a greater impact on local firms than examples from other areas. Finding such examples would be an excellent project for a local government to take on. Small- and medium-sized businesses might be more inclined to voluntarily implement pollution prevention efforts of their own if their business colleagues were seen as pollution prevention leaders. Highlighting local pollution prevention progress can also help a local government agency generate the political support needed to secure resources for a more comprehensive pollution prevention program.

- Publicly recognize pollution prevention achievements. Local government entities implementing a pollution prevention educational effort can publicly recognize companies that have adopted successful pollution prevention efforts at their facilities. "Pollution Prevention Achievement Awards" can be presented to successful firms at meetings of the local government legislative body, at news conferences, or at special awards luncheons or dinners. However such awards are granted, it is important to generate news media coverage publicizing the company's achievement.
- Work with engineering firms. Many engineering Ô companies have the technical expertise needed to conduct pollution prevention assessments for area firms that use toxic chemicals and generate hazardous waste byproducts. Local governments can approach these engineering firms and ask them to donate some of their technical expertise by conducting a technical pollution prevention workshop for an area industry. The engineering firm can benefit by advertising its pollution prevention assessment services, and some workshop participants may actually decide to hire the company to conduct an assessment at their facility. Another approach is to ask the engineering firm to conduct pro bono assessments for a few local companies. The local government could then advertise the results of the assessments, as well as the money saved by the companies through implementation of pollution prevention measures identified by the assessments. This could attract new clients to the firm.
- Organize an in-plant tour of a facility that has successfully reduced its wastes through a pollution prevention effort. The tour can be conducted by local industry, elected officials, community leaders, and environmental organizations. Newspaper, tele-

vision, and radio reporters can be invited to take the tour.

Work with the local media. Local governments should make sure that their educational and outreach programs receive appropriate media coverage. This coverage should be seen as extensions of the programs themselves—good coverage will generate information requests and wider understanding of program purposes. It is a good idea to develop ongoing relationships with the media, periodically letting them know what programs are planned, sending them educational materials, and inviting them to meetings and events. Items of particular interest to the media might be pollution prevention achievement awards, industry workshops, in-plant tours, pollution prevention exhibits, and meetings with key business leaders on pollution prevention.

Particular media aims might include getting on local radio and television talk shows about pollution prevention and securing local newspaper editorials or opinion pieces promoting pollution prevention efforts. Opinion pieces will be most effective if written by elected officials or business leaders (even if the actual writing is done by pollution prevention staff). Talk shows will be most effective if they feature local elected officials, business leaders, or a representative of a company that has implemented a successful pollution prevention program.

Public service announcements can also be used to promote a pollution prevention educational program. However, since many PSAs are normally aired later at night, it could be useful to organize a meeting between station managers and elected and business leaders in an attempt to encourage the media to air the PSAs at times when audiences are larger.

Formally declare a pollution prevention week. This device can be used to focus a great deal of public attention on pollution prevention. Many of the lowcost educational and outreach activities described here can be brought together into a series of events carried out in one specially publicized week. Creative slogans or themes can be used to promote the week, such as "An Ounce of Pollution Prevention ..."

Organize a pollution prevention exhibition fair. The fair would be a full- or half-day-long event offering various types of useful pollution prevention information. Vendors can display their pollution prevention technologies and services. Pollution prevention workshops for various industries can be held. Brochures and educational materials from the sewage treatment plant or local government pollution prevention program can be made available.

prevention in your community

- Establish a blue-ribbon task force on pollution prevention charged with developing pollution prevention or waste minimization strategies for both the public and private sectors. The task force could consist of eight to twenty members, including business leaders, industrial technical staff, university representatives, public members, representatives from environmental organizations, and other people deemed appropriate for the local area. Some amount of government-provided staffing would be needed to allow the task force to operate effectively.
- Provide public education on consumer waste reduction. The use and disposal of consumer products containing hazardous materials are important sources of contamination problems for sewage treatment plants and solid waste landfills. Consumer use and abuse of these products can also lead to exposure to toxic substances in peoples' own homes.

STPs and local governments can educate consumers to reduce environmental and health risks by using less toxic or nontoxic products, recycling household wastes where possible, taking proper precautions when using toxic products, and safely disposing of product waste containing hazardous materials. This kind of pollution prevention message can be communicated to citizens through television, radio and newspaper stories, utility bill inserts, materials regularly mailed to residents and public posters.

Consumer waste reduction and pollution prevention education can also be incorporated into household hazardous waste drop-off days or collection programs. These programs could provide educational materials on safer alternatives to household toxic product use.

- Develop a pollution prevention library that brings together the best resources on pollution prevention. Such a library would provide a service for industry, build the pollution prevention expertise of sewage treatment plant or local government staff, and provide ready-made references for the various low-cost pollution prevention educational activities being organized as part of the program. Some types of materials that can be carried by a local pollution prevention library include:
 - & General pollution prevention educational materials.
 - Technical information providing data on specific pollution prevention technologies and methods,

organized by industrial categories, industrial waste streams, and industrial processes. Included would be resource lists of technical consultants, engineering firms, and pollution prevention vendors.

pollution prevention in yo

- Financial information describing opportunities for obtaining low-interest loans and grants to finance initial implementation of industrial pollution prevention measures.
- When developing a pollution prevention library it is probably wise to first collect the types of informational resources that are most useful for the targeted industries in the local area, and then gradually expand as staff time and space allows.
- **Conduct pollution prevention workshops.** These should be designed to offer three types of information:
 - Introductory information and case studies
 - More technical, applied information
 - ✤ Financial assistance information

All three topics can be fit into one day-long workshop, or separate workshops can be organized for each type of information. It would be helpful to bring in workshop presenters from local companies that are practicing pollution prevention. Workshops can be cosponsored with local organizations or companies or delegated entirely to nongovernmental organizations such as university or trade association.

Technical workshops providing detailed information on pollution prevention practices and technologies are best organized by specific industrial categories, industrial waste streams, or industrial processes. Focusing the topic of technical workshops in this manner allows immediately applicable information to be given to the industries that need it the most, and gives similar industries an opportunity to become part of an identifiable pollution prevention network.

One approach that can be employed is to design a year-long workshop program consisting of one workshop for each industrial category.

Compile and distribute pollution prevention information packets. Once companies are introduced to the general concept of pollution prevention, the information should be as industry-specific as possible. Some of the useful items that can be included in an initial packet are: a pollution prevention audit checklist, a list of pollution prevention assessment consultants, a technical bibliography, a sample cor-

porate policy statement, and some success stories.

- Organize a speakers bureau. Establish a network of volunteers, students, elected officials, and staff who would occasionally be available to speak to business groups, trade associations, companies, labour unions, civic organizations, environmental groups, and government agencies about pollution prevention. Once the network of pollution prevention speakers is created, the sewage treatment plant or local government can draw up a list of groups that would benefit from a pollution prevention presentation, and contact them to host a speaker at one of their regularly scheduled meetings.
- Publish pollution prevention newsletter. Each issue could focus on specific industrial categories but have items of general interest as well. If a sewage treatment plant or local government does not have the resources to produce a newsletter devoted entirely to pollution prevention, it can 1) include pollution prevention articles in an existing newsletter; 2) dedicate one or more issues of an existing newsletter to pollution prevention; or 3) place pollution prevention articles in the newsletters of other governmental bodies or nongovernmental organizations, such as the Chamber of Commerce, or trade associations.
- Develop a local slide show or video with pollution prevention success stories drawn from area companies. The slide show or video can be used for many of the activities undertaken as part of the sewage treatment plant or local government's pollution prevention educational program.
- Encourage financial assistance for pollution prevention. Raising the front-end capital needed to develop and implement pollution prevention programs is a serious obstacle for many corporations. A typical pollution prevention or waste minimization assessment costs between \$5,000 and \$10,000. Implementing the prevention methods identified by the assessment is, of course, almost always vastly more expensive. While pollution prevention practices frequently save companies considerable amounts of money over the long run, many companies, especially small and medium-sized firms, do not have the financial resources to make the initial investment. Many companies need low-interest, long-term loans to be able to invest in pollution prevention.

A sewage treatment plant or local government educational effort can help address this problem by:

Providing information to toxics users and hazard-

Acting as a catalyst by organizing meetings among local government representatives, business leaders, local banks, economic development corporations, larger corporations, and other financial institutions to explore ways of providing lowinterest, long-term loans for pollution prevention. During these meetings, pollution prevention should be presented as a strategy for making local industries more viable. The goal should be to develop a specific plan for improving the availability of pollution prevention financing.

• Create economic incentives to encourage pollution prevention. This strategy would include reducing local permit fees, certain taxes, enforcement (penalty) fees, or regulatory requirements in exchange for concrete pollution prevention actions. Since an ir centive strategy of this kind may result in disruptions in existing programs (the amount of revenues collected by governments will almost certainly be affected), it needs to be fully examined and carefully planned before it is implemented.

• Stimulate development of cooperative pollution prevention ventures among area businesses. Meetings could be organized by industrial categories or waste streams, and should be held in cooperation with trade associations.

Include pollution prevention education as part of local inspections. Local governmental entities such as sewage treatment agencies, fire departments and environmental health departments regularly conduct inspections of businesses. Introductory pollution prevention educational work can be incorporated into these inspections by distributing written pollution prevention information and holding brief in-person meetings with the owners or managers to introduce the concept of pollution prevention and its potential economic advantages.

Technical Assistance Programs

Pollution prevention technical assistance programs that can be instituted by local governments are the same in content as those discussed in the sewage treatment plant section. However, the opportunities and mechanisms for delivering assistance to toxics users are different for local governments, and vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction, depending in part on already existing government activities. The same monitoring and enforcement inspections carried out by STPs are not traditionally the function of other local governmental entities. However, many governments conduct other hazardous materials control inspections that could be used in the early stages of a pollution prevention assistance program. As resources are made available for a staffed pollution prevention program, program staff would work with departments that have ongoing contacts with toxics users through enforcement of existing city bylaws.

Regulatory Approaches

The starting point for regulatory approaches by local government to bring about pollution prevention should probably be local bylaws or ordinances requiring new businesses locating within a jurisdiction to develop pollution prevention plans as part of the permit or license application process. Over time this pollution prevention planning requirement could be applied to existing businesses seeking permit renewals. Eventually, actual implementation of a pollution prevention plan, rather than its mere writing, could be required as a precondition of permit renewals.

pollution prevention in your community s 🖓

A municipal government can use its control over the delivery of essential infrastructure services such as water and sewer use to encourage development and implementation of pollution prevention plans by businesses. If a business does not formulate and implement a plan in a timely fashion, a local government can discontinue water or sewer use services. It would be especially appropriate to use this type of lever in cases where a business is violating other environmental or hazardous material bylaws.

It is important to remember that regulatory mechanisms are one component of a comprehensive pollution prevention program, and should be used in conjunction with technical assistance and educational efforts. Indeed, the adoption of a regulatory pollution prevention approach without corresponding educational and technical assistance efforts could threaten the very survival of many small and medium-sized toxics users. This can be as injurious to community health (as well as harmful to the public's support for environmental protection) as the lack of any pollution prevention program at all.

Fee System

While EPA and other grants are a good way to fund the start-up of local pollution prevention programs, these grants will not last forever. Eventually a permanent source of funding will have to be found. One source of funding that can be used by local government pollution prevention programs is a toxics use or hazardous waste fee system. This approach would charge users of toxic chemicals or waste generators a fee based either on the quantities of toxic chemicals they use, the amounts of hazardous wastes they generate, or the amounts of toxic chemicals released to the environment. Revenues raised through the fee system would be dedicated to funding the pollution prevention program. Naturally the fee system itself encourages reductions in the use of toxic materials or in the generation of hazardous waste byproducts. The less toxic materials used or waste generated by a facility, the lower the fees it must pay.

Land Use Planning

Prevention of toxic pollution has not traditionally been part of local government land-use planning processes, but certain land use planning mechanisms, such as zoning bylaws and changing the official land use plan, are important tools available to local governments to promote pollution prevention.

Updating the Official Plan

A municipality's official plan contains its overall land use policies. In order to address toxic chemicals as a land use issue, it is necessary to ensure that proper authority is written into the official plan. Existing elements of the official plan, such as safety and transportation elements, can be changed to address hazardous waste management and even pollution prevention planning. Language incorporated into the official plan needs to be broad enough to support the various kinds of possible future efforts to control, manage, and regulate toxic substances and hazardous wastes within the jurisdiction. The following statements would accomplish this end:

- "It is the goal of the jurisdiction to prevent toxic contamination of the air, water and land and to reduce human exposure to these materials."
- "It is the intent of the jurisdiction to develop and implement a comprehensive hazardous materials management program that will expand, strengthen, and fill the gaps in current environmental laws and regulations."

Another way to update the official plan is to add a separate hazardous materials section to the plan.

Zoning Bylaws

Policies established in the official plan are enforced through local zoning bylaws, which generally divide the jurisdiction into districts and detail activities that are prohibited, permitted, or permitted only with special conditions. Zoning bylaws can be used to restrict the location of chemical-handling industries to areas of the community where human and environmental risks are minimized.

Some communities have revised their zoning bylaws to protect groundwater by restricting the use and storage

of hazardous materials in areas with critical groundwater vulnerabilities. Other communities have enacted revisions designed to protect residential areas by restricting the types and/or densities of chemical industrial development to protect population centres or other sensitive uses. A few jurisdictions have passed zoning bylaw revisions establishing buffer zones between residential neighbourhoods and the sites of facilities using hazardous materials.

Even in areas zoned for industrial uses, local jurisdictions can permit the use of hazardous materials only if companies institute practices and technologies—such as pollution prevention—that maximize community protection. For example, local governments can reserve the right to require new facilities, existing facilities that are expanding, or existing facilities handling some minimum quantity of hazardous materials to develop toxic use reduction and waste reduction strategies.

Urban Stormwater Runoff

Evidence accumulated in recent years indicates that in most urban areas stormwater runoff is one of the most significant sources of pollution. Pollution carried by urban stormwater runoff includes oil and grease, diesel emissions and leakage, car exhaust, pesticides and fertilizers, bird and pet waste, street litter accumulation, vehicle tire and brake pad wear, sedimentation from construction, and toxic wastes released through illegal disposal by businesses, industry, households, and individuals.

Efforts to control pollution in stormwater runoff include intervention at the point of pollution generation and intervention at the point of pollution transport.

Intervention at the Point of Pollution Generation

Intervention at the point of pollution generation attempts to stop the introduction of pollutants into the storm drain system. All of the pollution prevention and waste minimization programs that local governments and STPs can implement are methods to stop the introduction of pollutants into the stormwater drainage system.

Intervention at the Point of Pollution Transport

Intervention at the point of transport attempts to preemptively contain or minimize runoff effluent after it has been introduced into the environment. This kind of intervention includes several methods that, employed in combination, comprise a comprehensive program and can significantly reduce the amount of treatment required of stormwater runoff. Some of these methods are similar to measures that can be taken to deal with the impacts of combined sewer overflows.

- Regular street sweeping to pick up dust and dirt particles that are otherwise carried into receiving waters by runoff.
- Oil-water separaters=boxes or tanks that collect runoff, reduce the turbulence it, and allow the lighter oil in the runoff to rise to the surface. Then it can easily be skimmed off. Since runoff from commercial properties and parking lots contains much more oil and grease than runoff from residential areas, it makes sense to locate the separators near the lots and commercial sites.

• Catch basins in storm drain openings—these catch solids and allow liquids to flow over the edge. Catch basins could act as the first point of sediment settling for urban runoff. However, they are effective only if cleaned on a regular basis.

Grassy swales. Vegetation along the sides of storm drain channels significantly reduces the pollutants in stormwater by slowing the water's velocity and allowing sedimentation. Accumulated sediments must be removed periodically to prevent the release of contaminants into the runoff during storms.

Gravel and small stones in storm drains tend to attract some chlorinated hydrocarbons and heavy metals suspended in the flow. For this to work, however, channels must be regularly cleaned of contaminants.

Natural and artificial wetlands improve the quality of urban runoff by forcing sedimentation. Heavy metals are absorbed by peat and suspended in the wetlands. Hydrocarbons are digested by bacteria. Unfortunately, the long-term effects of the concentration of contaminants in and on wetland vegetation and in wetland wildlife are not known.

Pollution Prevention in Local Government Itself

Local governments can directly contribute to reductions in the use of toxic materials and generation of hazardous wastes in their jurisdiction by developing pollution prevention programs for incorporation into government operations. Indeed, if a local government expects other users of toxic chemicals to prevent pollution, it is reasonable to expect it to serve as a role model by preventing pollution from being created by its own activities.

To start the process of developing its own pollution prevention program, a local government should direct each of its departments to conduct a pollution prevention assessment to identify opportunities for reducing toxics use and waste generation. See appendix 17 for a reprint of one county's pesticides procurement and hazardous waste management policies. The results of these departmental assessments could then be woven together into a comprehensive pollution prevention plan. The next and more difficult step, of course, is implementation of the plan.

One type of pollution prevention effort that can be adopted by local government is the reduced use of pesticides and fertilizers through integrated pest management programs applied to public parks, streets, and facilities. See appendix 18 for the story of one county's effort to eliminate its use of pesticides.

Also useful are educational activities targeted at the individual citizen. These programs can inform residents of the availability and effectiveness of less toxic or nontoxic alternatives to pesticides and chemical fertilizers.

Examples

Erie County, New York

Erie County includes the Buffalo metropolitan area. It is carrying out a three-year, \$1 million demonstration effort to help small- and medium-sized businesses reduce the amount and toxicity of the wastes they generate. The program is being implemented with EPA grant money by the Office of Pollution Prevention, which operates out of the Division of Environmental Compliance in the county's Department of Environment and Planning.

Consisting of both educational and technical assistance activities, the county's program is targeting several industries including printing, photography, metal manufacturing, electroplating, dry cleaning, and auto body repair. Specific elements of the Erie County effortincludes

- S A project advisory group with representation from industry, labor, academia, environmental organizations, and area economic development agencies.
- S Workshops on pollution prevention approaches for particular industries.
- S A newsletter, each issue focusing on pollution prevention methods for a particular industry.
- S Onsite environmental audits performed for companies to help managers identify specific pollution prevention opportunities and methods that are applicable to their particular businesses.

Toronto, Ontario

Toronto's Environmental Protection Office is just beginning a program to help the city's waste-generating establishments reduce or recycle their hazardous wastes. The goal is for 80 percent of Toronto's hazardous waste producers to be involved in the program within three years.

Key elements of the Toronto program include:

- Initial development of a profile of the city's hazardous waste producers that will list them according to types and quantities of waste created or hauled offsite. The waste-minimization potential for each establishment will also be assessed where possible.
- **Targeting waste producers** with the greatest pollution prevention potential.
- Providing onsite consultation to help businesses

with site-specific pollution prevention programs.

- Researching waste minimization approaches for various types of waste.
- Establishing a pollution prevention information clearinghouse to offer companies general introductory pollution prevention information, technical information on specific hazardous waste minimization techniques, and financial information such as how to obtain low-interest and long-term loans and grants to finance pollution prevention programs.

Hamilton, Ontario

Cave and Associates, an environmental consulting firm, is working with the area's sewage treatment system to encourage and assist small-quantity waste generators to adopt pollution prevention programs. This effort, which began during the spring of 1992, will:

- Survey targeted businesses to identify the types and quantities of wastes being generated, as well as pollution prevention approaches that can be applied to those wastes.
- Inaugurate educational efforts to encourage businesses to adopt appropriate pollution prevention measures.
- **Connect small businesses** with Hamilton's household hazardous waste management program.

Hayward, California

The Hayward City Council initiated the city's waste minimization program in 1988 by establishing a fivemember task force made up of representatives from the City Council, Chamber of Commerce, the League of Women Voters, large area companies, and a homeowners' association. A three-phase program of education, technical assistance, and regulation is being carried out. Specific elements of this program include:

- Introductory presentations on pollution prevention to local industry associations.
- General workshops on pollution prevention.
- **Pollution prevention workshops** for specific industries.
- Brochures on pollution prevention methods for specific industries.
- A local law requiring companies to develop waste minimization plans.

The Los Angeles pollution prevention program began with the 1987 formation of the Mayor's Advisory Committee on Hazardous Waste Reduction. Elements of the city's program include:

pollution prevention in your community

- Establishment of the Hazardous and Toxic Materials Project in the Office of the Board of Public Works
 to coordinate hazardous waste management activities among city departments generating hazardous
 wastes and to promote pollution prevention policies
 and practices by local industries.
- **Development** of waste management and minimization programs for city departments.
- Technical assistance to industries through education and outreach.
- Inspections and audits of every city facility to assess waste generation and identify pollution prevention options.
- Use of water pollution control inspectors to encourage industries to adopt pollution prevention programs.

Ventura County, California

Ventura County's Environmental Health Department is carrying out a pollution prevention program that provides various kinds of support for local industry:

- Free evaluation of waste minimization opportunities.
- Reviews of waste minimization plans to ensure that changes in waste management practices do not violate state laws.
- Workshops and seminars to provide forums for government and industry to share information and ideas.
- In-depth waste audits that include recommendations on pollution prevention methods.

Resources 6

Controlling Toxic Pollution in Urban Stormwater Runoff: Options For Local Governments, Local Government Commission, 909 12th St. #205, Sacramento, CA 95814, 916-448-1198.

Environmental Choice Program, 107 Sparks St., 2nd Floor, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H3. Information on environmentally friendly products.

Household Hazardous Wastes in Municipal Wastewaters and Storm Drains, Dave Galvin, Municipality of Metropolitan Seattle, Office of Water Quality, 821 2nd Ave., Seattle WA 98104.

Household Hazardous Waste Management News, 16 Haverhill St., Andover, MA 01810, 508-470-3044.

Land Use Planning for Prevention: Getting Started, Local Government Commission, 909 12th St. #205, Sacramento, CA 95814, 916-448-1198.

Local Hazardous Waste Management Plan for Seattle-King County, Dave Galvin, Municipality of Metropolitan Seattle, Office of Water Quality, 821 Second Ave., Seattle WA 98104.

Low-Cost Ways to Promote Hazardous Waste Minimization: A Resource Guide For Local Governments, Local Government Commission, 909 12th St. #205, Sacramento, CA 95814, 916-448-1198.

The National Waste Reduction Handbook: An Introduction to Source Reduction and Recycling for Municipal Decision-Makers, National Round Table on the Environment and the Economy.

Pesticides: A Community Action Guide, Concern Inc., 1794 Columbia Rd. NW, Washington, DC 20009, 202-328-8160.

Regulating the Urban Cosmetic Use of Synthetic Pesticides: An Action Plan for the Province of Ontario, Urban Pesticide Caucus, Toronto Environmental Alliance, 401 Richmond St. W. #104, Toronto, Ontario M5V 3A8, 416-348-0660.

Ten Model Local Government Programs for Reducing Hazardous Waste, Local Government Commission, 909 12th St. #205, Sacramento, CA 95814, 916-448-1198.

© © ©

The U.S. EPA's Pollution Prevention Information Clearinghouse has a library of over 400 case studies of pollution prevention programs implemented in various industries, plus descriptions of more than 600 federal, state, and local government programs. The clearinghouse can be reached by phoning the RCRA Superfund Hotline at 800-424-9346 or the Small Business Ombudsman Hotline at 800-368-5888 or 703-821-4800. WHAT CAN BE DONE?

7 Direct Citizen Action

Good Neighbour Campaigns

Releasing toxic pollutants into the neighbourhood environment is not a very neighbourly thing to do. Ordinary citizens are beginning to organize local campaigns aimed at turning polluters into good neighbours through negotiating and signing "good neighbour agreements." In this new approach to addressing toxic hazards, citizens living in the neighbourhood of a polluting facility, sometimes guided by staff or leaders from environmental organizations, work to negotiate an agreement with the polluter in which the facility agrees to implement specific changes designed to remedy the toxic hazards it poses to the neighbourhood. If the workers at the facility are represented by a union, neighbourhood residents can join forces with it to win changes at the plant that prevent both pollution and worker exposure to toxic substances.

The "good neighbour" approach is needed because an exclusive reliance on the bureaucratic regulatory approach to environmental protection has failed to truly clean up the environment. This failure has been clearly underscored by the Toxic Release Inventory data that has been released to the public under SARA Title III since the mid-1980s. Billions of pounds of toxic pollutants are released into the environment in the United States every year.

With limited staff and resources and many polluting facilities within their jurisdictions, it is almost impossible for government environmental agencies to deal effectively with all of the toxic pollution entering the ecosystems they are charged with protecting. An active citizenry organizing local efforts to sign good neighbour agreements with polluting facilities can supplement the environmental protection efforts being undertaken by government. Local neighbourhood organizations have a strong self-interest in working for pollution prevention programs at nearby industrial facilities that will protect both the neighbourhood environment and jobs.

Agency personnel, working out of distant offices, cannot know everything that happens at a facility. A local neighbourhood organization, however, is in a good position to monitor the facility continuously, and if the organization is working with the union representing the facility's workers, this monitoring could be done from both inside and outside the plant.

Good neighbour agreements can be negotiated over a number of issues and can include provisions to:

- Study and reduce toxic chemical use and waste generation, and work toward a goal of zero discharge of toxic pollutants.
- Provide funds for residents to hire their own technical experts to review the firm's activities.
- Establish a comprehensive chemical accident prevention program using advanced techniques identified by citizens' own technical experts.
- Allow residents the right to periodically inspect the facility.
- Grant citizens and plant workers the right to have ongoing participation in a company health and safety committee.

Examples

Good neighbour campaign efforts include instances where the polluting company readily enters into negotiations with local neighbourhood groups as well as cases where neighbourhood organization had to wage intensive grassroots pressure campaigns to coax companies to the negotiating table.

Floor City Architectural Metals Minneapolis, Minnesota

Based on TRI information, Citizens' for a Better Environment (CBE) began working in 1990 with the Seward Neighborhood Group (SNG) to negotiate a good neighbour agreement with the Floor City Architectural Metals company. The facility reported releasing more than 100,000 pounds of toxic chemicals into the sir during 1989. Neighbors had been complaining about the pollution for twenty years but had little basis for taking action because the facility was not breaking existing environmental laws. After a public hearing held by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency on a Floor City air quality permit failed to get results, CBE suggested that SNG use a good neighbour approach.

Under the 1990 Minnesota Toxic Pollution Prevention Act (TPPA), any facility required to report releases under the TRI must develop a "Toxic Pollution Prevention Plan." While such plans are confidential, annual progress reports based on information in the plans are available for public review.

The grassroots good neighbour effort at Flour City, currently in progress, is being organized to complement the TPPA planning process. Floor City officials agreed to participate in a dialogue with SNG and CBE to discuss the chemicals used at the plant and how they could be reduced. SNG's goal is an agreement with clear pollution reduction goals that community leaders can track annually with the facility's progress reports.

Smith Foundry, Phillips, Minnesota

The Smith Foundry is another company that is polluting the surrounding area even though it is in compliance with environmental regulations. While the Foundry is complying with Minnesota Pollution Control Agency standards, neighbourhood residents complain about odors coming from the facility. White dust and black soot frequently blow from the operation. In 1988, the foundry was cited by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration for several violations of employee safety standards, including the exposure of five employees to respirable (breathable) silica in excess of allowed exposure limits. Citizens for a Better Environment is helping the People of Phillips organization (POP) organize a good neighbour effort. First the group worked to organize and mobilize the community so that it would be able to negotiate from a position of strength. Negotiations with Smith began in July 1991, and have been going on since then in a cooperative, nonconfrontational manner.

POP and CBE have also prepared a workplan to guide the development of the good neighbour agreement. The plan includes:

- Development of an upper management support policy and confidentiality statement.
- Assessment of areas around the plant in terms of release of pollutants.
- Understanding issues of concern to the people of Phillips (these included employment policy, buffer zone between foundry and neighbourhood, and a neighbourhood revitalization program).
- **Evaluation of the effectiveness** of current and past practices to eliminate pollution.
- Assessment of options available to eliminate or reduce pollution.
- Determining goals and schedules for achieving various options.
- Describing the rationale for choosing options.
- Listing options not considered due to economic, technical, or practical reasons.

Lewcott Company Worcester, Massachusetts

The Quinsigamond Village Health Awareness Group in Worcester, Massachusetts, waged an extensive grassroots campaign to clean up the Lewcott Company. The firm had generated terrible odors, and posed substantial fire hazards due to the storage of large quantities of flammable chemicals in close proximity to people's homes. After pickets, bad publicity, and challenges to company licenses, the company agreed to negotiate. The result was an historic agreement in which the company agreed to move its dangerous operations to its other facility, a few miles away, by a specific date. The agreement also granted the community group, in the interim, the right to inspect the facility and to assess penalties for odors. In return, the group agreed to remove the anti-Lewcott signs that had been posted on the front lawns of citizens living along the busy street where Lewcott was located. The agreement was enforceable through binding arbitration, and was ratified by residents of the community in a neighbourhood-wide meeting.

Dynasil company Berlin, New Jersey

pollution prevention in your commun

A group of citizens near Berlin, New Jersey, was concerned about possible pollution from the Dynasil Company, a high-technology glass maker. In May 1988, with the company's permission, the Coalition Against Toxics conducted a detailed inspection with an independent inspector provided by the National Toxics Campaign Fund, anational environmental organization. The group identified several ways to improve Dynasil's environmental safety. The coalition assumed they would have to prod Dynasil to adopt their proposals. Dynasil, however, found the coalition's ideas both sensible and cost-effective. The company implemented all of the recommendations within a month of receiving them.

Exxon Chemicals Baytown, Texas

Baytown Citizens Against Pollution and Texans United have been attempting to negotiate with Exxon Chemicals to end the massive air and water pollution generated by the company's Baytown plant. While the company has been largely uncooperative, the two groups have been making progress getting state agencies to require the company to pay the immense cost of cleaning up contaminated soils. The citizens' groups believe that continued and escalating citizen activism of this kind may ultimately bring the company around to bargaining directly with them.

Sheldahl Corporation Northfield, Minnesota

In 1989 methylene chloride pollution emitted by a Sheldahl Corporation plant in Northfield, Minnesota, sparked a grassroots effort to close the facility. But in time citizens concerned about toxic releases to the community joined with workers exposed to toxic chemicals inside the plant. Together they shifted the campaign goal from pollution control to toxics use reduction. The result was that the plant today is both less polluting and still providing good jobs in the community.

Sheldahl employs about 700 people at its Northfield

facility, which manufactures flexible circuitry, including that used behind the dashboard of almost every automobile. U.S. Toxics Release Inventory data published in June 1989 showed that Sheldahl was releasing over 400 tons of methylene chloride, a probable human carcinogen, into the air each year. This revelation shocked the community and led to a grassroots campaign to force the company and the government to deal with problem.

pollutionspreventionsin your community

Shortly after the TRI data was made public, a community information meeting was held featuring heated exchanges and a proposed company plan. Realizing that the newly established TRI would soon let people know about their methylene chloride releases, Sheldahl planners had for months been trying to develop a means of dealing with the emissions. The resulting plan of action was released at the information meeting.

The plan called for five-year reduction of the plant's methylene chloride emissions, eventually reaching 40 tons per year, 10 percent of the existing level. The basis for the emission reductions was a corresponding schedule of methylene chloride use reductions. Thus, at the very first community meeting, the company proposed a toxics use reduction plan.

Citizens attending the meeting wanted much faster reductions, and before long they formed a group called Clean Air in Northfield, "CAN" for short. Sheldahl was in the process of applying for the renewal of its air pollution permit with the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA), and CAN's strategy was to use the renewal process to push for installation of pollution control technology capable of reducing the methylene chloride emissions more quickly than the company's use reduction plan. Although approaches such as closedloop recycling of the methylene chloride were considered, CAN's original plan for dealing with the pollution was pollution control.

The TRI information that triggered community concern dealt only with releases to the environment outside of the plant, and the exposure of citizens outside of the plant. Section 313 of SARA Title III, which created the TRI, is enforced by the Environmental Protection Agency, whose jurisdiction is limited to areas outside plant boundaries. MPCA, the state agency charged with protecting the community from plant emissions, has absolutely no jurisdiction over worker health and safety inside the plant. So the initial community discussion and CAN's organizing focused on one part of Sheldahl's methylene chloride problem, emissions to the surrounding community. Worker exposure was not on the agenda.

For Sheldahl's workers and their union, methylene chloride was a concern, but the most important issue was job security. They were frightened by the recent relocation of a small part of the Northfield operation to a South Dakota facility. The fear that an overly zealous citizens group fighting pollution might cost them their jobs was very real.

CAN did not include amongits members any Sheldahl employees. The organization's founders were, for the most part, well-educated and affluent, while Sheldahl workers tended to be less well-educated and less well-off economically. Even in a small town like Northfield, there had been little previous social contact between CAN activists and Sheldahl workers.

These differences surfaced dramatically during a meeting between CAN leaders and the Amalgamated Clothing & Textile Workers Union (ACTWU), held to discuss working together. One CAN activist accused the union of knowing for a long time that Sheldahl was sending a carcinogenic chemical out of its stacks, and demanded to know why workers failed to alert the community. ACTWU leaders said they had heard that some people in the community wanted to shut down the plant. The meeting broke up with little accomplished.

Nonetheless, a number of CAN and union leaders remained committed to working together. A series of meetings between CAN, ACTWU, and the Air Toxics Study Group, based at a local college, were held. The most important of these meetings featured a presentation by Eric Frumin, the national director of ACTWU's Department of Occupational Safety & Health. Frumin's presentation effectively shifted the policy debate towards toxics use reduction.

ACTWU and its Sheldahl members had been concerned about worker exposure to methylene chloride for quite some time. In the collective bargaining agreement signed with Sheldahl in 1987, the union won inclusion of a clause requiring monitoring to determine how much each worker was exposed to toxic chemicals. This agreement was coming to an end just as the Northfield methylene chloride controversy began. With an October 31 deadline for a new contract approaching, Frumin and the leaders of ACTWU Local 1481 saw the community's concern as an opportunity to go beyond monitoring to actually reducing the toxic exposure risks imposed on workers. They saw the community activists as potential allies in their struggle.

During the meeting with community leaders, Frumin criticized the traditional pollution control response of companies faced with community concern about toxic emissions. He proposed toxics use reduction programs aimed at phasing out the use of methylene chloride. This would be the solution to both worker exposure inside the plant and community exposure outside the plant. CAN eventually agreed. Emboldened by public attention, CAN's attitude, and Sheldahl's earlier toxics use reduction proposal, the workers of ACTWU Local 1481 did an unusual thing. They decided to go beyond job security issues to include employee health protection as an essential demand in their negotiations with the company. They decided to use collective bargaining to turn Sheldahl's proposed plan into a genuine commitment. Establishing a firm timetable for methylene chloride use reductions became a centerpiece of the union's demands.

After a period of tense negotiations held in a context of support from the grassroots campaign, an agreement containing a toxics use reduction clause was signed.

The greatest threat to environmental commitment by the public, a commitment that is crucial to serious progress on the state of the environment, is the charge that there is a conflict between environmental protection and economic well-being. As demonstrated by the Sheldahl experience, citizen-worker alliances both vitiate the power of that charge and move the traditional response to pollution problems away from pollution control and toward pollution prevention.

Johnson Controls Whitmore Lake, Michigan

Another way to clean up pollution problems in a community is to check up on likely polluters.

Johnson Controls, Inc., operates a foam cushion manufacturing plant in Whitmore Lake, Michigan. Nobody knew it, but for years the facility released between a *million and a million and a half pounds* of methylene chloride pollution to the air each year. The tremendous emissions were the sixteenth highest in the nation for that common solvent, but nobody knew about the pollution because Johnson Controls illegally failed to report it to the government. The company simply ignored the federal law known as SARA Title III, the Toxic Release Inventory, which went into effect in 1987.

The government was unaware that the company was breaking the law, but the violations were turned up after a 1991 investigation by the Ecology Center, an Ann Arbor environmental group. In September 1991, using the "citizen suit" provisions of SARA Title III, the Ecology Center filed a complaint in federal court alleging the company's pollution reporting violations.

The Ecology Center together with the union representing the plant's workers (United Auto Workers Local 408) and Clean Land, Air, and Water, a grassroots citizens' organization, mounted a cooperative effort to fix the Whitmore Lake plant's pollution problems. By combining the legal leverage of the TRI citizen suit with mobilization of the community and active union pressure, the three organizations are hoping to convince Johnson Controls to sign an agreement reducing its use and release of toxic chemicals and improving worker safety.

5 pollution preven

Negotiations for an overall pollution prevention and plant safety agreement continue as of the end of 1992, but Johnson Controls announced in May 1992 that it would eliminate its use of methylene chloride at the Whitmore Lake facility. The use of methylene chloride was completely phased out within one month, replaced by a water-based solvent.

A Hypothetical Campaign— Battling "Toxics R Us"

pollution prevention in your community

Toxics RUs Inc. is a multinational corporation primarily involved in the production of industrial chemical products. Their Garden City facility has operated in the York County municipality since 1942, when it began operations as a munitions manufacturer during WWII. The sprawling chemical complex sits on a 150-acre site in Garden City, straddling a working class and lower-middleincome area of about 50,000 people that is 50 percent white (mostly Polish-American), 40 percent African-American, and 10 percent Hispanic. The complex operates twenty-four hours a day.

Toxics R Us employs 2,100 workers. Sixty percent of its workforce is female, 65 percent is white, 30 percent is African-American, and 5 percent is Hispanic. Fifty percent of the total Toxics R Us workforce lives within four miles of the chemical complex, but most of those are the company's African-American and Hispanic workers. Less than a quarter of the white employees live within four miles of the facility.

Since 1957, the workers at Toxics R Us have been represented by an international chemical workers union. Relations between the union and the company had been good until the current contract negotiations. Toxics R Us hired a union-busting consultant to conduct the negotiations, and the company's last, best, and final offer included 25 percent wage cuts, reductions in benefits, and elimination of the profit-sharing plan established in 1977. The company claims that, due to intensifying competition and increasingly stringent environmental regulations facing the chemical industry, it will be forced to reduce its workforce by 1,800 workers over the next five years if the union does not agree to its offer.

Toxics R Us was recently cited by the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration for failing to provide its workers with the protective equipment and training needed to effectively deal with the job's toxic hazards. Toxics R Us has disposed of or released hazardous waste byproducts to the land, water, and air of the surrounding area on a regular basis since WWII. There are twenty-three inactive hazardous waste sites on the 150-acre complex, with chemically contaminated leachate migrating from seventeen. Under a 1989 legal agreement with the government, Toxics R Us is conducting a study to develop cleanup options for the inactive sites.

In 1990, Toxics R Us released the twelfth highest amount of TRI-reported chemicals among all of the reporting facilities in the nation. Five area residents formed a group that worked to get the site cleanup agreement and they are still monitoring the investigation/remediation process as it unfolds. The group recently became concerned about the company's ongoing releases to the air, and to the nearby Crystal River. Because the cleanup agreement was reached through the court system, the group never involved large numbers of area residents in its activities.

In December 1990 a study by a research team at Ivory Tower State University was released showing cancer rates in York County five to fifteen times the national average. Many of the chemicals used at Toxics R Us are known carcinogens. The study alarmed the leaders who had been working on pollution problems caused by the company, and they asked for a meeting with company officials.

During the January 14, 1991, meeting, company officials minimized the risk posed by the Toxics R Us complex, and claimed to be operating entirely within the regulations. While the meeting was cordial in tone, the company was unwilling to allow citizen leaders to tour the facility with their own technical experts, and was not inclined to work out any agreement with the community for pollution prevention. The meeting convinced the neighbourhood leaders that it was time to involve more people—time to organize and mobilize the community.

The leaders obtained several books and manuals on community organizing to guide their efforts. They also phoned various organizations involved in organizing communities around a wide range of issues. One of the leaders used some of her vacation time to attend a fiveday training session in community organizing techniques held by the Midwest Academy, a school for community leaders and organizers.

By the time their effort to organize their community began in March 1991, the group had already researched Toxics R Us fairly thoroughly, and they concentrated on building a campaign organizing committee (OC). The leadership group met with key clergy members, and leaders of various civic and community-based organizations. Through these meetings they were able to recruit three organizing committee members, making a total of eight on the OC. Through the shopping center outreach approach described in the community organizing section of this guide, the committee was able to recruit ten more OC members, for a total of eighteen.

During the first OC meeting, held on the evening of Thursday, March 21, 1991, the committee developed a campaign strategy and plan using the step-by-step approach described in this guide. Here is what the OC developed over the course of a two-hour campaign planning session: "What is the overall or long-range purpose of the campaign?" To this question the committee answered, "To end toxic chemical pollution coming from the Toxics R Us complex, while preserving the jobs that the complex provides the community."

"What specific changes, policies, programs, or measures do we want to see adopted? Which polluter, toxics user, or governmental body should adopt them?" To these questions the committee answered that it wanted Toxics R Us to:

- 1. Allow campaign representatives to tour the Toxics R Us complex accompanied by their own industrial hygienist and other independent technical experts.
- 2. Negotiate in good faith with the campaign to develop and agree upon a specific good neighbour agreement.
- 3. Sign a good neighbour agreement that includes the following elements:
 - a) Safer handling and management procedures for toxic materials at the complex, including a comprehensive chemical spill prevention program.
 - b) Comprehensive emergency preparedness plan to prepare for potential emergency releases of toxics.
 - c) Chemical emergency preparedness training for area police, fire, medical, and other appropriate personnel, funded by Toxics R Us.
 - d) Comprehensive pollution prevention/toxics use reduction planning by Toxics R Us with full citizen and worker input and participation. An ideal form of this planning is detailed elsewhere in this guide, but whatever planning is carried out, it must be *specific*—it should contain specific reduction goals, targets, and timetables.
 - e) Implementation of the pollution prevention/ toxics use reduction plans developed through the comprehensive planning process.
 - f) At least 120 days' advance notice to workers of any significant layoffs due to pollution prevention activities.
 - g) Construction of a program to ease the impact on workers and the community of any pollutionprevention-related layoffs by funding worker retraining programs and community economic adjustment efforts.

4. Implement the good neighbour agreement.

5. Meet monthly with campaign leaders to review progress in implementing the good neighbour agreement.

Campaign Targets

T pollution prevention in your co

"Who has the power to adopt the changes, policies, programs, or measures we want?" In answer, the committee listed:

- 1. Managers of the Garden City Toxics R Us complex.
- 2. Vice presidents in the Toxics R Us international headquarters in Houston, Texas.
- 3. The president and chief executive officer at the Houston headquarters.
- 4. The chair of the Toxics R Us board of directors.
- 5. Key Toxics R Us board members—those who own significant blocks of company stock (as little as 1 percent in a multinational company listed on the stock exchanges), and those who sit on the boards of financial institutions that own blocks of Toxics R Us stock or have loaned it money.
- 6. The Dontcaere family, owners of the largest single block of Toxics R Us stock (14 percent of common stock and 34 percent of preferred stock).

Nontarget Opponents

"Which individuals, corporations, organizations, or institutions, besides the targets, have reasons to oppose our campaign?" In answer, the committee listed:

- 1. The York County chapter of the state's Business Council
- 2. The Chemical Manufacturers Association
- 3. The local Chamber of Commerce
- 4. The York County Society of Chemical Engineers
- 5. Regional business customers of Toxics R Us Inc.
- 6. Pro-business members of the Garden City Common Council and the York County Legislature. Three out of thirteen councilmembers and eight out of seventeen county legislators fall into this category
- 7. The York Athletic Club, where many Toxics R Us managers are members

Potential Allies

"Which groups, organizations, businesses, or individu-

als, have reasons to support our campaign? What kinds of support and/or resources can each one bring to the campaign? What weaknesses or liabilities can each one bring to the campaign? What steps must be taken to make them part of the campaign coalition?" In answer to these questions, the committee listed:

pollucion prevention in your community.

- 1. The Oil Chemical and Atomic Workers Union local
 - The local can bring their members, printing, postage, supplies, and money to the campaign. The union's members can bring information from inside Toxics R Us to the campaign, as well as a strong interest in protecting jobs at the complex. OCAW can sign onto, or formally endorse, the campaign. OCAW can use its clout with elected officials (obtained via support when they run for office) to get their support for the campaign.
 - b) The only weakness the union might bring to the campaign would be a willingness to settle for a weaker pollution prevention program in order to protect jobs at Toxics R Us.
 - c) The following must be done to bring OCAW into the campaign:
 - Meet with union leadership to discuss common goals and, if all goes well, the union's role in the campaign (schedule the meeting via letter and follow-up phone calls). Be clear from the beginning that the community leaders in the campaign fully embrace the union's goals of job protection, as well as specific goals in the union's current contract dispute with Toxics R Us. Ask the union to place representatives on the campaign OC, and ask for other specific types of help detailed in a) above.
 - Incorporate union members into the campaign's volunteer base.
- 2. Other area unions. This might best be done in conjunction with OCAW.
- 3. Block clubs and other community-based organizations.
 - a) Community organization members can become campaign leaders and certainly be volunteers, and their organizational names can be lent to formal endorsements.
 - b) We cannot identify any significant weaknesses or liabilities that community organizations might bring to the campaign.
 - c) Bring them into the campaign by organizing a

meeting with their members (via letter, with a follow-up phone call). Ask for specific types of support.

- 4. Clergy/churches/synagogues.
 - a) Religious organizations can bring money, office space, supplies, services (i.e., printing), publicity via church bulletins and pulpit announcements, and credibility to the campaign. Their members can be volunteers and leaders.
 - b) The only weakness they might bring to the campaign is potential opposition to certain tactics or strategies (i.e., picketing or mass demonstrations).
 - c) Bring religious organizations into the campaign by asking them to help publicize a public meeting, and by meeting with clergy members and asking for their support, specific and otherwise.
- 5. Some local and state elected officials.
 - a) Public officials can lend credibility and do a number of other things to help the campaign. The various elected officials should be examined individually in order to target them for appropriate forms of particular support.
 - b) Too much such support, or the wrong kinds of it, or support by the wrong officials, can make the campaign seem too "political" to the public.
 - c) The support of public officials can be obtained through letters and follow-up visits by campaign delegations to the officials at their offices.

Overall Strategy

"What is the overall plan of attack for our campaign?" In answer, the committee designed the following strategy to achieve the specific goals of the campaign.

- 1. Coalition-building, public education, community outreach/organization.
 - This early phase of the campaign will include bringing potential allies into the campaign, public education through free media, mounting a campaign organizing drive, and carrying out the other parts of the campaign's outreach plan.
- 2. After the early organizing phase of the campaign, we will employ the following escalating strategy to achieve the listed goals:
 - a) Campaign leaders or meet with Toxics R Us officials.
 - b) Win passage of local government resolutions

calling for negotiation of good neighbour agreement.

- c) Conduct a petition/letterwriting drive
- d) Deploy an "arsenal of agencies" against Toxics R Us by pressuring a variety of government bodies to scrutinize the company's practices.
- e) Organize large turnout actions such as public meetings, rallies, marches, motorcades, picketing, and so on.
- f) Pressure the customers of Toxics R Us. The help of unions and environmental organizations (especially on the national level, reached through local contacts) would be particularly helpful here.
- g) Pressure individual Toxics R Us managers and directors.

Specific Tactics, Tasks, and Activities

"What tactics do we want to employ, what activities must be carried out, and what tasks must be completed to move our strategy forward?" To these questions the committee answered:

- 1. Build the campaign coalition by bringing in potential allies, as described in the "Getting Organized" section.
- 2. Hold a media event to release a report on toxic releases from the Toxics R Us complex.
- 3. Hold a media event to release a "Citizens' Report Card" evaluating the environmental performance of Toxics R Us.
- 4. Hold other media events to release information damaging to Toxics R Us as it is uncovered. These can run the gamut of company activity—from permit violations to the hazardous nature of company products to the company's use of a union-busting consultant.
- 5. Make the campaign's case on radio and TV talk shows.
- 6. Mount an initial campaign organizing drive culminating in a large community meeting.
- 7. Continue conducting research into pollution from Toxics R Us and the company's power structure.
- 8. Continue meetings with Toxics R Us officials.
- 9. Conduct delegation meetings with elected officials

to get their support for resolutions calling on Toxics R Us to negotiate a good neighbour agreement.

- 10. Conduct a massive petition drive and letterwriting campaign aimed at getting Toxics R Us to meet the campaign's demands.
- 11. Pressure official bodies to investigate Toxics R Us by writing letters to agency officials, meeting with those officials, getting elected officials to agitate for agency action, and organizing phone-in campaigns. Target local agencies dealing with hazardous materials, zoning, fire codes, and health and safety; target state agencies dealing with labor relations, environmental protection, and financial transactions.
- 12. Conduct a candlelight vigil outside the Toxics R Us facility where citizens will pray that the company "does the right thing" and meets a campaign demand.
- 13. Rally, organize a toxic motorcade, organize a walk of concern, or conduct other appropriate actions, as described in the "Getting Organized" section.
- 14. Post signs along major streets, on every lawn, in every window, etc., saying "Do the Right Thing, Toxics R Us."
- 15. Conduct a continuous phone-in campaign generating a regular flow of calls to the offices of Toxics R Us officials.
- 16. Picket or disrupt meetings of the Business Council, the Chamber of Commerce, the Chemical Manufacturers Association, and the York County Association of Chemical Engineers.
- 17. Picket the York Athletic Club.

Outreach Plan

"What things should we do to get people involved in our campaign?" In answer, the committee listed:

- 1. Over the next two months we will mount the first campaign organizing drive, which will culminate in a big community meeting. As part of the drive, we will:
 - a) Set the size and geographic boundaries of the area we will put the most effort into (including doorknocking), and the area we will mount a less intensive effort in. With twenty OC members and volunteers doorknocking an average of five hours per week for eight weeks, we should be able to reach the following number of households:

20 members x 5 hours/week x 10 doors/hour x 8 weeks = 8,000 doors or households in 8 weeks

So we should be able to doorknock an area of about 8,000 households in this first big drive. With an average of three people per household, we should be able to knock on the doors of about 24,000 people, or close to half of the neighbourhood. For the doorknocking effort, we will target the half of the neighbourhood closest to Toxics R Us. In the other half of the neighbourhood, we will carry out all outreach activities except doorknocking.

- b) Set date, time and place of the big community meeting. It will be held on Tuesday, May 21, 1991, at 7 p.m., at the VFW Stadium Post, 2387 Slough Deth Drive. The attendance goal for the big meeting is 1,000.
- c) Hold organizing committee meetings about every ten days during the drive and continue to build the organizing committee.
- d) Send letters or flyers to every household in the targeted area shortly after tonight's committee meeting. Send a letter signed by the organizing committee, and a flyer publicizing the community meeting, in hand-addressed envelopes with regular stamps (as opposed to meter imprints, which look too impersonal).
- e) After the letter/flyer reaches residents, doorknock every household in the target area over an eightweek period. Record the level of interest of each person talked to at the doors. Recruit new volunteers and OC members at the doors.
- f) Hold house meetings on blocks where interest is very high to further explain the toxic pollution problems facing the community and our grassroots campaign to deal with them. Recruit people to the organizing committee.
- g) Put up posters publicizing the big meeting.
- h) Send out public service announcements on the big meeting and make the follow-up calls necessary to get them printed in newspapers and aired on television.
- i) Recruit organizations into the campaign coalition.
- j) Within one week of the big meeting, flyer the entire target area door to door.

- k) Get churches/synagogues to announce big meeting during services or print meeting announcement in their bulletins. This will require phoning, and in some cases meeting with, clergy before hand. So we should start reaching out to clergy soon.
- Phone every household that was doorknocked during the seventy-two hours leading up to the Big Meeting.
- m) Hold a news conference or media event the day before or the day of the big meeting to generate additional free media publicity. One possibility is to release a key piece of information, or citizens "report card" evaluating Toxics R Us. If we hold a media event at 10:30 a.m. or 1:30 p.m. during the day of an evening meeting, we might be able to get the time and place of the meeting broadcast on local TV and radio news programs during the several hours before meeting time.
- n) Flyer shopping centers, churches, and other places during the forty-eight hours before the meeting.
- c) Employ sound trucks to broadcast the time and place of the meeting throughout the area during the twenty-four hours leading up to meeting time. These can be people's cars with bullhorns poked out the window.
- p) Provide rides to the meeting for people without cars or friends with cars.
- q) Carefully plan and organize the big meeting. Be sure all those taking on the various meeting roles are well-prepared. The meeting will consist of:
 - An information component describing the toxic hazards being targeted by the campaign
 - A citizen speak-out component to give residents the chance to speak their hearts and minds about the pollution
 - An action and organizing component, where specific actions are presented to people and voted on, and people are recruited for various tasks.
- 2. After the first organizing drive, we will continue campaign outreach using the methods used during the drive, but at a much lower level of intensity. We will also to the following:
 - a) Generate frequent Letters to the Editor.
 - b) Do tabling at events and shopping areas.

- 3. After the first organizing drive, we will doorknock the half of the neighbourhood we did not reach during the drive.
- 4. Conduct outreach and mobilization drives in the weeks leading up to each large turnout meeting, event, or action organized by the campaign. These drives will tend to be about one month in length, and will use the same methods employed during the first organizing drive.

Volunteer Recruitment And Leadership Development

- 1. To recruit new volunteers, we will:
 - a) Ask people who express strong interest at the doors to volunteer.
 - b) Recruit volunteers when we speak before organizations to bring them into the campaign coalition.
 - c) Circulate volunteer sign-up sheets at all campaign meetings, actions, and events, then do follow-up calls to sign people up for specific tasks at specific times.
 - d) Publicize the campaign's volunteer phone number.
- 2. We must make sure volunteer coordination is wellorganized so that each volunteer is plugged into a specific activity.
- 3. We will develop new campaign leaders by:
 - a) Using the "involvement/leadership" scale to guide our efforts.
 - b) Always encouraging volunteers to take on new leadership roles.
 - c) Preparing each leader for each leadership function (i.e., public speaking, media, doorknocking, etc.).
 - d) Holding leadership training workshops to teach various skills.

Getting resources

What funding and other resources do we need to effectively carry out the campaign? What things can we do to raise the necessary resources? Do we have the ability to do the things necessary to obtain these resources? If we are unable to get the resources needed to fully carry out this campaign plan, which elements of the plan are least important and can be cut without weakening the campaign too much?

pollution prevention in

- 1. For the first organizing drive (March 21, 1991, to May 21. 1991) we will need the following resources:
 - a) Printing \$3,200
 - (20,000 letter/flyers mailed, \$1,400; 30,000 big meeting flyers, \$1,000; 500 large posters, \$500; other, \$300)
 - b) Postage (16,700 homes @ \$.17) \$2,839
 - c) Phone (provided by a campaign ally)
 - d) Headquarters (office of a campaign ally)
 - e) Total \$6,039
- 2. We will raise these resources or trim our resource needs by:
 - a) 50/50 raffle (at large meeting) \$2,500 (1,000 people @ 1 ticket each = 1,000 x \$5/ticket = \$5,000 (-\$2,500 prize) = \$2,500)
 - b) Doorknocking contributions \$4,000 (8,000 doors x half of homes = 4,000 doors x avg. \$1/door = \$4,000)
 - c) Pass the hat at house meetings \$ 250
 - d) Money and in-kind help from allies \$1,000
 - e) Total \$7,750
- 3. Estimated resource needs for the remainder of the campaign year (May 21, 1991, to March 20, 1992) will be about \$6,000. Fundraising ideas to raise the approximately \$4,500 needed after we count the surplus from the organizing drive:
 - a) 50/50 splits at every big turnout event
 - b) Ad book and dinner
 - c) Direct fundraising at doors and by phone
 - d) Get foundation grants via campaign member organizations.

The Initial Campaign Drive

Weeks 1 and 2-March 1-17, 1991

- 1. Build the Organizing Committee (OC).
- 2. Finish Toxics R Us and power structure research.

Week 3-March 18-24, 1991

1. Finish building OC and organize first OC meeting.

- 3. During the first OC meeting, set the size and geographic boundaries of the area to be targeted for the intensive organizing drive.
- 4. Set the date, time, and place of the big community meeting.
- 5.... Discuss a mailing to every household in the targeted area.
- 6. Start doorknocking, and be sure to provide some training for volunteers.
- 7. Get flyers printed.

Week 4-March 25-31, 1991

- 1. Continue building the campaign coalition.
- 2. Continue doorknocking.
- 3. Organize a house meeting.
- 4. Recruit new campaign volunteers while doorknocking.

Week 5—April 1-7, 1991

- 1. Organize the second OC meeting.
- 2. Continue building the campaign coalition.
- 3. Organize and hold a media event, and train new leaders to speak at the event.
- 4. Continue doorknocking and training new doorknockers.
- 5. Get posters printed.

Week 6-April 8-14, 1991

- 1. Continue building the campaign coalition.
- 2. Continue doorknocking, and training doorknockers
- 3. Start postering.
- 4. Send out public service announcements (PSA's) to broadcast media.
- 5. Organize another house meeting, and train new leaders to speak at it.

Week 7-April 15-21, 1991

- 1. Organize the third OC meeting and include a leadership training workshop on "organizing a successful community meeting."
- 2. Continue building the campaign coalition.

- 3. Continue doorknocking.
- 4. Hold another house meeting.
- 5. Do follow-up calls to get PSA's aired.
- 6. Start contacting churches, synagogues, and clergy about publicizing the community-wide meeting.
- 7. Continue postering.

Week 8-April 22-28, 1991

- 1. Continue building the campaign coalition.
- 2. Organize another media event—one that fits the situation at the time.
- 3. Continue doorknocking.
- 4. Continue postering.
- 5. Continue follow-up calls to broadcast media about airing PSA's.
- 6. Continue clergy contacts.
- 7. Organize another house meeting.
- 8. Hold the fourth OC meeting, and include a leadership training workshop on "working with the media."

Week 9-April 29-May 5, 1991

- 1. Continue building the campaign coalition.
- 2. Continue doorknocking.
- 3. Organize another house meeting.
- 4. Finish postering.
- 5. Send PSA's to print media; continue follow-up calls to broadcast media.
- 6. Continue contacting clergy about community meeting announcements.
- 7. Hold the fifth OC meeting.

Week 10-May 6-12, 1991

- 1. Continue building the campaign coalition.
- 2. Continue doorknocking.
- 3. Hold the last house meeting of the organizing drive.
- 4. Do follow-up calls to print media on PSA's.
- 5. Start organizing final door-to-door flyering.
- 6. Continue clergy contacts.

7. Start planning, organizing, and preparing for the big community-wide meeting. Leadership preparation is especially important.

Week 11-May 13-19, 1991

- 1. Continue building the campaign coalition.
- 2. Finish doorknocking.
- 3. Do final door-to-door flyering.
- 4. Finish contacting clergy.
- 5. Start final phoning of every household in area and identify people who need rides to meeting.
- 6. Start to organize and prepare for media event, to be held on morning of Tuesday, May 21, 1991.
- 7. Start final mass shopping area flyering.
- 8. Set-up sound trucks and sound equipment.
- 9. Hold the last full OC meeting of the organizing drive.
- 10. Continue community-wide meeting preparation, especially leadership preparation.

Week 12-May 20-26, 1991

- 1. Hold a media event on morning of Tuesday, May 21, 1991.
- 2. Finish final door-to-door flyering.
- 3. Finish final phoning.
- 4. Do final mass flyering.
- 5. Deploy sound trucks the day of meeting.
- 6. Provide rides to the meeting.
- 7. Hold the community-wide meeting on Tuesday, May 21, 1991.
- 8. Campaign leaders and volunteers should rest for the rest of the week.

Week 13—May 26-31, 1991

- 1. Resume building the campaign coalition.
- 2. Table at Memorial Day weekend picnics and events.
- 3. Launch next phase of campaign strategy by starting to organize delegation meetings with Toxics R Us officials.

After the Initial Organizing Drive

The rest of this plan assumes that Toxics R Us is unwilling to meet the campaign's initial demands for a long period of time.

Month 4-June 1991

- 1. Continue building the campaign coalition.
- 2. Continue strategy of phoning and meeting with company officials.
- 3. Organize a media event.
- 4. Organize Delegation Meetings with company officials.
- 5. Launch strategy to get local governments to pass resolutions calling on Toxics R Us to negotiate a good neighbour agreement by organizing delegation meetings with elected officials.
- 6. Start organizing a massive petition drive and letterwriting campaign.
- 7. Begin ongoing doorknocking of that part of area that was not doorknocked during the intensive initial organizing drive.
- 8. Turn the OC into the Steering Committee (SC) and meet once in June.
- 9. Conduct volunteer recruitment and leadership development activities.

Month 5–July 1991

- 1. Continue coalition-building work.
- 2. Continue effort to win passage of support resolutions by local governments. Mobilize large turnouts at the meetings of the Garden City Common Council and the York County legislature and organize thousands of phone calls into the offices of the members of both bodies.
- 3. Continue massive petition drive and letterwriting campaign.
- 4. Hold two SC meetings during the month.
- 5. Organize one media event during the month.
- 6. Step up volunteer recruitment efforts. Hold another leadership training workshop.
- 7. Begin direct fundraising while doorknocking and by phone.
- 8. Start organizing an ad book campaign and fundraising dinner.

Month 6—August 1991

1. Continue the petition and letterwriting drive.

- 2. Hold another delegation meeting, along with a news conference to show off the 30,000 petition signatures and bags of letters from citizens.
- 3. Launch the "arsenal of agencies" strategy by pressuring various agencies to scrutinize the practices of Toxics R Us.
- 4. Hold a few pickets at gates of Toxics R Us.
- 5. Continue doorknocking outreach.

pollution prevention in your c

- 6. Continue volunteer recruitment efforts.
- 7. Continue leadership development activities.
- 8. Continue the organizing campaign and fundraising dinner preparations.
- 9. Start an outreach and mobilization drive for a Labor Day action.

Month 7—September 1991

- 1. Continue pressing "arsenal of agencies" strategy.
- 2. Organize a joint Labor Day Labor/Community Solidarity Parade and Rally.
- 3. Continue pickets at the Toxics R Us gates.
- 4. Continue doorknocking.
- 5. Continue volunteer recruitment.
- 6. Continue leadership development efforts.
- 7. Release ad book and hold dinner.

Month 8—October 1991

- 1. Continue "arsenal of agencies" strategy.
- 2. Continue strategy of large turnout actions by organizing a Toxic Motorcade and Rally. Mount an outreach and mobilization drive to build turnout for the action.
- 3. Post large anti-Toxics R Us signs along all major thoroughfares.
- 4. Start a phone-in campaign targeting the offices of company officials.
- 5. Continue doorknocking.
- 6. Continue volunteer recruitment and leadership development work.

Months 9 and 10-November and December 1991

1. Continue "arsenal of agencies" strategy.

- 2. Launch a campaign to put pressure on customers and suppliers of Toxics R Us through boycotts and other actions.
- 3. Launch an effort to pressure individual company officials; start picketing their homes.
- 4. Massive phone-in campaign targeting the offices of company officials.
- 5. Picket or disrupt meeting of organizations allied with Toxics R Us.
- 6. Organize a candlelight vigil outside the gates of the Toxics R Us facility during December.
- 7. Continue doorknocking and mount outreach and mobilization drives to build turnout for each campaign action or event.
- 8. Continue volunteer recruitment and leadership development work.
- 9. Resume direct fundraising at the doors and over the phones.
- 10. Begin efforts to obtain foundation grants.

Month 11-January 1992

Toxics R Us agrees to initial demands!-negotiations begin.

January 1992 and beyond

- 1. Campaign focuses on negotiations with Toxics RUs.
- 2. If negotiations hit a snag, the campaign returns to the escalating strategy used to get Toxics R Us to the negotiating table.

Building Environmental, Labor, and Community Unity

Citizen efforts to win action on local pollution problems are often weakened by the jobs-versus-environment argument. Polluting companies or other targets of grassroots campaigns often try to pit workers against community residents by claiming that adoption of pollution prevention or environmental protection measures will cause a loss of jobs and economic hardships for workers and the community. To counter this "divide and rule" strategy local environmental activists must reach out to workers and their unions from the beginning of the campaign. Campaigns targeting specific facilities should establish contact with the union at the facility, or, if there is no union, with workers themselves. For campaigns targeting governmental entities, the unions operating within the particular jurisdiction could be approached.

Workers at targeted facilities and leaders of unions representing those facilities should be made part of the campaign organizing committee. This will ensure that worker concerns will be incorporated into the campaign. Unions involved in a contract dispute with the management of a polluting facility can also build a coalition of labor, community, and environmental organizations. Such a coalition could mount a campaign aimed at incorporating pollution prevention standards and workplace toxic health and safety hazards issues into the contracts negotiated by the union. Toxic releases or permit violations by the company can be used as ammunition in the union's struggle, and the union could put its clout and resources behind an effort to win pollution prevention programs.

Community/labor/environmental cooperation is enhanced by mutual support. Community/environmental activists can support unions during labor disputes with polluting companies. This type of support work can be carried out in return for union support in a local pollution prevention campaign, or to establish trust in preparation for such a campaign. Unions can support environmental and community organizations with resources such as printing, money, meeting places and phone banks.

A good example showing how organized labor can proactively incorporate environmental issues into collective bargaining is the Canadian Auto Workers (CAW) successful effort to create a Chrysler/CAW Local 444 Joint National Committee on the Environment. The joint committee was formed during the course of collective bargaining during 1990-91 contract negotiations, and is made up of two representatives from the CAW and two from Chrysler. Objectives of the Joint National Committee include providing employees and management of Chrysler with information on, and working for the implementation of:

- Waste management programs such as an in-plant "blue box" collection and overall reduction of solid waste.
- Policies that will reduce overpackaging of vendor materials and products coming into Chrysler plants.
- Government policies that will be used by Chrysler to reduce pollution emissions into the environment.
- Toxics use reduction and toxic waste reduction programs.
- Reduced energy consumption policies.
- Policies to improve marketability of Chrysler products:
 - & Use of more environmentally friendly auto parts.
 - A campaign to advertise the efficiency of large vans when they are used to create van pools.
 - & Development of vehicles fueled by alternatives such as natural gas, propane, and electricity.
- **Proactive measures** with a view to improving the environment through employee participation.

The conflict between jobs, workers' standard of living and toxics use reduction will not be fully resolved until far-reaching policies are adopted by government and industry to address this serious problem. This, in turn, will only come about when labor, environmental, community, and other organizations join together at national and international levels to make it happen. In the meantime, cooperative efforts by local labor, environmental, and community organizations can succeed in countering the divisive effect of the conflict between jobs and the environment in particular communities.

Resources 7

A Citizen's Guide to Promoting Toxic Waste Reduction, Lauren Kenworthy and Eric Schaeffer, INFORM Inc., 381 Park Ave. S., New York, NY 10016, 212-689-4040. The guide will be updated, expanded and published under the title Preventing Industrial Toxic Hazards in spring 1993.

Environmental Choice Program, 107 Sparks St., 2nd Floor, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H3. Information on environmentally friendly products.

"Good Neighbour" efforts—for information contact Sanford Lewis, National Toxics Campaign Fund, 37 Temple Place, 4th Floor, Boston, MA 02111, 617-482-1477.

Household Hazardous Waste Management News, quarterly newsletter of the Waste Watch Center, 16 Haverhill St., Andover, MA 01810, 508-470-3044.

Household Hazardous Waste Fact Sheets, New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Division of Hazardous Substances Regulation, Bureau of Pollution Prevention, 50 Wolf Road, Albany, NY 12233.

@ @ @

The U.S. EPA's Pollution Prevention Information Clearinghouse has a library of over 400 case studies of pollution prevention programs implemented in various industries, plus descriptions of more than 600 federal, state, and local government programs. The clearinghouse can be reached by phoning the RCRA Superfund Hotline at 800-424-9346 or the Small Business Ombudsman Hotline at 800-368-5888 or 703-821-4800.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's List of Lists

The list of chemicals in this appendix is a consolidated one—it contains most of the chemicals that companies are required to report on under the various provisions of the Superfund law as amended in 1986, also known as SARA Title III. Use the first part of this appendix, where chemical names are listed alphabetically with their respective chemical numbers (CAS numbers), to find the CAS number for a specific chemical. Use the second part of the appendix, which begins on page 92 and lists chemicals by CAS numbers in ascending order, to find the reporting requirements for each chemical. The columns to the right of each chemical will show whether a company must submit reports on that particular chemical under section 302, 304, or 313 of the law. This version of the list was released in January 1992.

For section 302 chemicals, called extremely hazardous substances, the minimum amount necessary to plan for an emergency (the threshold planning quantity or TPQ) is shown in pounds. If more than the TPQ is present at a facility, the facility must carry out emergency planning activities to protect workers and the community from a large, sudden release of the substance. If two TPQs are shown in the column, the smaller amount is for the chemical in solid form, the larger amount is for the chemical in liquid form.

The two columns under section 304 show the reporting quantities (RQ) in pounds for each chemical. If these amount, or more, of the particular chemical is released, the release(s) must be reported to local and state emergency planning authorities. Second-column information must also be reported to the federal National Response Center.

The last column, section 313, shows which chemicals must be reported under the Toxics Release Inventory (TRI). Either a "313" or an "X" in the column means that the chemical must be reported under the TRI program.

		•		1			
	· ·						
CAS Number	Chemical Name	CAS Number	Chemical Name	CAS Number	Chemical Name	CAS Number	
*********			Clear Contraction Contraction Contraction			LAS MUNDER	Chemical Name
83-32-9	Acenaphthene /	12125-02-9	Ammonium chloride	1327-52-2	Arsenic acid	7660-61-7	Beryllium
208-96-8	Acenaphthylene	7788-98-9	Ammonium chromate		Arsenic acid		
75-07-0	Acetaldehyde	3812-65-5	Ammonium citrate, dibasic		Arsenic Compounds	1107-41-5	Beryllium chloride
75-87-6	Acetaldehyde, trichloro-	13826-83-0	Ammonium fluoborata	1303-32-в	Arsenic disulfide	7797-10-7	Beryllium Compounds Beryilium fluoride
60-35-5	Acetanide	12125-01-8	Ammoniuma fluoride		Arsenic pentoxide		Beryilium nitrate
64-19-7	Acetic ecid	1336-21-6	Ammonium hydroxide		Arsenic trioxide		Beryllium nitrate
108-24-7	Acetic anhydride	6484-52-2	Ammonium nitrate (solution)		Arsenic trisulfide		alpha-BHC
67-64-1	Acetone	6009-70-7	Ammonium oxalate		Acsenous exide		
75-86-5	Acetone cyanohydrin	5972-73-6	Amonium oxalate	7784-34-1	Arsenous trichloride	319-65-7	
1752-30-3	Acetone thiosemicarbazide	14258-49-2	Ammonium oxalate	7784-42-1			del to-BHC
75-05-8	Acetonitrile	131-74-8	Annonium picrate		Asbestos (friable)		Bicyclo[2.2.1]heptane-2-carbonitrile
98-86-2	Acetophenone	16919-19-0	Amnonium silicofluoride	492-80-8			2,2'-Bioxirane
	2-Acetylaninofluorene		Armonium sulfamate		Azaserine		8 iphenyl
	Acetyl bromide	7783-20-2	Ammonium sulfate (solution)		Azinphos-ethyl		Bis(2-chloroethoxy) methane
	Acetyi chloride		Armonius sulfide		Azinphos-ethyl		Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether
	1-Acetyl-2-thiourea		Amoonius sulfite		Aziridine		Bis(chloromethyl) ether
107-02-8			Ammonium tartrate		Aziridine, 2-methyl		Bis(2-chloro-T-methylethyl)ether
	Acrylanide		Ammonium tartrate	7440-39-3			Bis(chioromethyl) ketone
	Acrylic acid		Annonium thiocyanate	7440-39-3			Bis(2-ethylhexyl) adipate
	Acrylonitrile		Amoonium vanadate		Barium Compounds		Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate
	Acrylyl ehloride		Amphetanine		Barium cyanide		Bitoscanate
	Adipic acid		Amyl acetate		Benz [c] acridine		Baron trichloride
	Adiponitrile		iso-Amyl acetate		Senzal chloride		Baron trifluoride
	· · · · ·		sac-Amyl acetate		8enzani de	353-42-4	Baron trifluoride compound with meth
116-06-3			tert-Amyl acetate		Benzanide, 3, 5-dichloro-H-(1, 1-dimethyl-2-p		Bromediolone
309-00-2		62-53-3			8enz (a) anthracene	7726-95-6	Bromine
	Allyl alcohol				Benzenamine, 3-(trifluoromethyl)-		Bromoacetone
	Allylonine		Aniline, 2,4,6-trimethyl-	71-43-2		353-59-3	Bromochiorodifluoromethane (Halon 12
	Allyl chloride		o-Anisidine		Benzenearsonie asid	75-25-2	Bromoform .
	Aluminum (fume or dust)		p-Anisidine		Benzene, 1-(chloromethyl)-4-nitra-		Bromonethane
	Aluminum oxíde (fibrous forms)	120-12-7	o-Anisidine hydrochloride		Senzene, m-dimethyl-	101-55-3	4-Bronophenyl phenyl ether
	Aluminum phosphicke				Benzene, o-dimethyl-	75-63-8	Bromotrifluoromethone [Haion 1301]
	Aluminum sulfate	7440-36-0			Benzene, p-dimethyl-	357-57-3	Brucine
	2-Aminoanthraquinone	7/17 10 0	Antimony Compounds		Benzeneethanamine, alpha,alpha-dimethyl-	106-99-0	1,3-Butadiene
	4-Aminoazobenzene		Antimony pentachloride		Benzenesul fonyl chloride	764-41-0	2-Butene, 1,4-dichioro-
	4-Azinobiphenyl		Antimony pentafluoride		Benzenethiol	123-86-4	Butyl acetate
	1-Amino-2-methylanthraquinone		Antimony potassium tartrate		Benzidine		iso-Butyl acetate
	Aminopterin		Antimony tribromide		Benzimidazole, 4,5-dichlaro-2-[trifluorome	105-46-4	sec-Butyl acetete
	4-Aminopyridine		Antimony trichloride		Senzo(b) fluorenthene	540-88-5	tert-Butyl acetate
78-53-5			Antimony trifluoride		Benzo(k)fluoranthene	141-32-2	Butyl acrylate
	Amiton exatate		Antimony triaxide		Benzoic acid	71-36-3	n-Butyl alcohol
	Amitrole	1397-94-0			Senzoic trichloride	78-92-2	sec-Butyl alcohol
7664-41-7		86-88-4			Benzonitrile .		tert-Butyl alcohoi
	Ammonium acetate	12674-11-2		191-24-2	Benzo (ghi) perviene	109-73-9	
	Ammonium benzoate	11104-28-2		50-32-8	Benzo (a) pyrene		1so-Butylatine
	Ammonium bicarbonate		Aroclor 1232	106-51-4	p-Benzoquinone		sec-Butylamine
	Ammonium bichromate		Aroclor 1242	98-07-7	Benzotrichtoride		sec-Butylamine
	Ammonium bifluoride		Aroclor 1248	98-88-4	Benzoyl chloride		tert-Butylanine
	Ammonium bisulfite	11097-69-1		94-36-0	Benzoyl peroxide		Butyl benzyl phthalate
	Ammonium carbanate	11096-82-5		100-44-7	Benzyl chloride		1,2-Butyiene oxide
506-87-6	Ammonium carbonate	7440-38-2	Arsenic	140-29-4	Benzyi cyanide		n-Butyl phthalate

	Торгеченьтон		A ROLL AND A REAL AND A	an a		20 - <u>24</u> - 19 - 44	
S Number	Chemical Nome	CAS Number	Chemical Name		Chemical Name	CAS Number	Chemical Name
	· .	24934-91-6 0		81-88-9 0	.1. Food Red 15		Cycloheximide
23-72-8 But 107-92-6 But	yral dehyde	999-81-5 0	htormequat chloride		1. Solvent Orange 7		Cyclohexylamine
79-31-2 isc	p-Butyric acid		hlornaphszine		.1. Solvent Yellow 3 .1. Solvent Yellow 14		2-Cyclohexyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol Cyclophosphamide
75-60-5 Cad	codylic ačid		hloreacetaldehyde hloreacelic acid		.1. Solvent Yeilow 34	94-75-7	
440-43-9 Cad			-Ch loroace tophenone		.1. Vat Yellow 4		2,4-0 Acid
	denium acetate denium brocaide		hioronikyl Ethers	7448-48-4	obalt obalt carbonyl		2,4-D Esters 2,4-D Esters
108-64-2 Ca	dmium chloride		-Chloroaniline Chlorobenzène		Cobatt Compounds		2,4-D Esters
Ca	dinium Compounds		hlorobenzilate		obalt, ((2,2'-(1,2-ethanediylbis(nitrilom		2,4-D Esters
306-19-0 Ca	dmium oxide dmium stearate	59-50-7	-Chloro-a-cresol		Cobaltous bromide Cobaltous formate		2,4-0 Esters 2,4-D Esters
778-44-1 Ca	lcium arsenate		ch Lo rodibromomethane Ch Lo roethane		Cobaltous aulfamate		2.4-0 Esters
2740-16·6 ℃Ca	lcium arsenite		Chloroethanol		Coke Oven Emissions		2,4-D Esters
	alcium carbide alcium chromate	627-11-2	Chloroethyl chloroformate	64-86-8 7448-50-8	Colchicine		2,4-D Esters 2,4-D Esters
	icium cyanamide		2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether		Copper Compounds		2,4-D, salts and esters
592-01-8 Ca	alcium cyanide		Chloroform Chloromethane		Copper cyanide	20830-81-3	
6264-06-2 C	alcium dodecylbenzenesulfonate alcium hypochlorite	107-30-2	Chloromethyl methyl ether	56-72-4		96-12-8 72-54-8	
7778-54-5 C	anchechlor		Chloromethyl ether	5836-29-3 8001-58-9	Coumatetralyl Creosote	72-55-9	
8C01-35-2 C	amphene, octachloro-		2-Chloronaphthalene Chlorophacinone		p-Gresidine	3547-04-4	
56-25-7 C	antharidin		2-Chiorophenol	108-39-4		50-29-3	DOT DDT and Metabolites
105-60-2 C			Chlorophenots	95-48-7		17702-41-9	Oecaborane(14)
133-06-2 C	arbachol chloride		4-Chlarophenyl phanyl ether	106-44-5	Cresol (mixed isomers)		Decabromodiphenyl oxide
51-79-6 0	arbamic acid, ethyl ester	126-99-8	Chloroprene 3-Chloropropionitrile	535-89-7	Crimidine	117-81-7	
6419-73-8 0	arbamic scid, methyl-, 0-(((2,4-dimethyl-	7798-94-5	Chlarosulfanic acid		Crotonaldehyde	8065-48-3 910-86-8	Demoton Demoton-S-methyl
63-25-2 0 1563-66-2 0		1897-45-6	Chlorothalonil	123-73-9 98-82-8	Erotonaldehyde, (E)- Europe	10311-84-9	
75-15-0 0	Carbon disulfide		4-Chloro-o-toluidine, hydrochloride Chloroxuron	80-15-9	Cumene hydroperoxide	2303-16-4	Diallate
353-50-4 (Carbonic difluoride		Chtoroxuron Chtorpyrifos	135-20-6	Cupferron		2,4-Diaminoanisole 2,4-Diaminoanisole sulfate
	Carbon tetrachloride Carbonyl sulfide	21923-23-9	Chlorthiophos		Cupric acetate Cupric acetoarsenite		2,4-Diaminodiphenyl ether
786-19-6	Carbophenothion	1066-30-4	Chromic acetate		Cupric chloride		Digminotoluene
120-80-9	Eatechol	11115-74-5 7738-04-5	Chromic acid Chromic acid	3251-23-8	Cupric nitrate		Diaminotaluene
75-69-4			Chromic chloride		Cupric oxalate		2,4-Diaminotoluene Olaminotoluene (mixed isomers)
75-71-8 76-14-2		10101-53-8	Chromic sulfate		Cupric sulfete Cupric sulfate, ammoniated		Diazinon
76-15-3		744D-47-3	Chromium Chromium Compounds		Cupric tartrate		Diazomethane
	Chloramben	10849-05-5	Chromous chloride		Cyanide Compounds		Dibenz (a,h) anthracerie
	Chlorambucit	218-01-9	Chrysene		Cyanides (soluble salts and complexes)		Dibenzofuren Dibenz (a. 13 pyrene
57-74-9	Chlordane Chlordane (Technical Nixture and Netabolit		C.I. Acid Green 3		Cyanogen browide	19287-45-7	
470-90-6	Chlorfenvinfos	569-64-2	C.1. Basic Green 4 C.1. Basic Red 1		Cyenogen chlaride		1,2-Dibramo-3-chloropropane
	Chlorinated Benzenes Chlorinated Ethanes		C.1. Direct Black 38		Cyanogen iodide		1,2-Dibromoethane Dibromotetrafluoroethane (Halon
	Chiorinated Ethanes Chiorinated Naphthalene	2/02 /6-7	C.I. Direct alue 6				
		2002-40-6	C.1. Direct aloc o	2636-26-2	Cranunic fluoride	84-74-2	DIGULAT DULUGIOLO
. 7782-58-5 10040-04-4 Cas Number	Chlorinated Phenols Chlorine Chlorine dioxide Chenical Hame	16071-86-6 2832-40-8 3761-53-3 CAS Wurden	r Chemical Name	675-14-9 110-82-7 108-94-1 CAS Number	Cyanuric fluoride Cyclohexane Cyclohexanone	1918-08-9 1194-65-6 CAS Numbe	r Chemical Name
7782-58-5 10040-04-4 CAS Number	Chlorinated Phenols Chlorine Chlorine dloxide Chenical Hame	16071-86-6 2832-40-4 3761-53-3 CAS Hunde	r Chemical Name	675-14-9 110-82-7 108-94-1 CAS Number	Cyanuric fluoride Cyclohexane Cyclohexanone Chemical Namo	1918-08-9 1194-65-6 CAS Numbe	Dicemba Dichlobenil rr Chemical Name
7782-58-5 10040-04-4 CAS Number 117-80-6	Chlorinated Phenols Chlorine Chlorine dloxide Chenical Hame	16071-86-6 2832-40-4 3761-53- CAS Hundo 64-67-1 71-63-6	C.I. Direct Brown 95 C.I. Disperse Yellow 3 C.I. Food Red 5 r Chemical Name sourcessessessessessessessesses blockhyl sulfote blockny	675-14-9 110-82-7 108-94-1 CAS Number 152-16-9 142-84-7	Cyanuric fluoride Cyclohexane Cyclohexane Chemical Name Diphosphoramide, octanethyl- Bipropylamine	1918-08-9 1194-65-6 CAS Numbe 151-56-4 75-21-8	Dicamba Dichlobenil rr Chemical Name Ethyleneimine Sthylene oxide
7782-58-5 10040-04-4 CAS Number 117-80-6 25321-22-6 95-50-1	Chlorinated Phenols Chlorine Chlorine dloxide Chenical Hane Dichlone Dichlorobenzene oplichlorobenzene	16071-86-6 2832-40-4 3761-53-3 CAS Humbe 64-67-1 71-63-1 2238-07-1	C.I. Direct Brown 95 C.I. DisperSe Yellow 3 C.I. Food Red 5 r Dhemical Name 	675-14-9 110-82-7 108-94-1 CAS Number 152-16-9 142-84-7 85-80-7	CyeLuric fluoride CycLohexane CycLohexane Chemical Name Diphosphoramide, octamethyl- SipropyLamine Diquat	1918-08-9 1194-65-6 CAS Numbe 151-56-4 75-21-8 96-45-7	Dicemba Dichlobenil rr Chemical Name Ethyleneimine
7782 - 58 - 5 1004 - 04 - 4 CAS Number 117-80-6 25321 - 22 - 6 95 - 50 - 1 95 - 50 - 1	Chlorinated Phenols Chlorine diaxide Chenical Hane Dichlone Dichlorobenzene o-Dichlorobenzene 1,2-Dichlorobenzene	16071-86-6 2832-40-1 3761-53-3 CAS Humbe 64-67-1 71-43-(2238-07-) 20830-75-	C.I. Direct Brown 95 C.I. Disperse Yellow 3 C.I. Pood Red 5 r Chemical Name Description i Diethyl sulfate i Dightoxin i Dightoxin i Dightoxin	675-14-9 110-82-7 108-94-1 CAS Number 152-16-9 142-84-7 85-80-7 2764-72-9	CyeLuric fluoride CycLohexane CycLohexane Chemical Name Diphosphoramide, octamethyl- SipropyLamine Diquat	1918-08-9 1194-65-6 CAS Number 151-56-4 75-21-8 96-45-7 60-29-7 97-63-2	Dicomba Dichlobenil r Chemical Namo Ethyleneimine Ethylene oxide Ethylether Ethylether Ethylether
7782-58-5 10040-04-4 CAS Number 117-80-6 25321-22-6 95-50-1 95-50-1 541-73-1	Chlorinated Phenols Chlorine Chenical Hame Chenical Hame Dichlorobenzene orDichlorobenzene 1,2-Dichlorobenzene 1,3-Dichlorobenzene	16071-86-4 2832-40-1 3761-53- CAS Hunde 64-67-1 71-43-4 2238-07-1 20830-75- 94-58- 55-91-	C.I. Direct Brown 95 C.I. Disperse Yellow 3 C.I. Disperse Yellow 3 r Chemical Name Delthyl sulfote Digtoxin Di	675-14-9 110-82-7 108-94-1 CAS kuntbe 152-16-9 142-84-7 85-80-7 2764-72-9 298-04-4 514-73-8	Cyenuric fluoride Cyclohexane Cyclohexane Chenical Name Diphosphoramide, octanethyl- Sipropylamine Diquat Diquat Diguat Diguat Diguifoton Dichlazamine iodide	1918-08-9 1194-65-6 CAS Number 151-56-4 75-21-6 96-45-5 60-29-7 97-63-2 62-58-5	Dicamba Dichlobenil r Chemical Nome Ethylene axide Ethylene thourea Ethylene thourea Ethylene thourea Ethylenethacsylate Ethyl metharcylate
7782 - 58 - 5 1104 9 - 04 - 4 CAS Number 117 - 80 - 6 25321 - 22 - 6 95 - 50 - 1 95 - 50 - 1 95 - 50 - 1 106 - 46 - 7	Chlorinated Phenols Chlorine diaxide Chenical Hane Dichlone Dichlorobenzene o-Dichlorobenzene 1,2-Dichlorobenzene	16071-86-4 2832-40-1 3761-53-3 CAS Humbe 64-67 71-43- 2238-07- 20830-75- 94-58- 55-91- 115-26-	C.I. Direct Brown 95 C.I. DisperSe Yellow 3 C.I. rood Red 5 r Chemical Name supported to the support of Jethyl sulfore o Digitoxin i Dilethyl sulfore j Digitoxin 5 Dightoxin 5 Digatox 6 Disporopylfuorophosphate 6 Disporopylfuorophosphate 6 Disporopylfuorophosphate 6 Disporopylfuorophosphate 6 Disporopylfuorophosphate 6 Disporopylfuorophosphate 6 Disporopylfuorophosphate 6 Disporopylfuorophosphate 6 Disporopylfuorophosphate 6 Disporopylfuorophosphate	675-14-9 110-82-7 108-94-1 CAS kumber 152-16-9 142-84-7 85-50-7 2764-72-9 298-04-4 514-73-3 54-133-7	Cyenuric fluoride Cyclohexane Cyclohexane Chemical Name Diphosphoramide, octanethyl- Bipropylamine Diquat Diquat Diquat Diquat Diquat Disulfoton Dithiabiuret	1918-08-9 1194-65-6 CAS Number 151-56-4 75-21-6 96-45-7 60-29-7 97-63-2 62-59-6 542-98-5	Dicamba Dichlobenil tr Chemical Name Ethylene axide Ethylene oxide Ethylene thiourea Ethyl ethcarylate Ethyl methacrylate Ethyl methacsulfonate Ethyl incyanate
7782 - 58 - 5 1nnc 9 - 04 - 4 CAS Number 117-80 - 6 25321 - 22 - 6 95 - 50 - 1 541 - 73 - 1 106 - 46 - 7 25321 - 22 - 6	Chlorinated Phenols Chlorine Chenical Hane Chenical Hane Dichlorobenzene o-Dichlorobenzene 1,2-Dichlorobenzene 1,3-Dichlorobenzene Dichlorobenzene Dichlorobenzene Dichlorobenzene Dichlorobenzene Michlorobenzene (mixed ismers) 3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	16071-66-6 2832-40-1 3761-53-3 CAS Number 64-67-7 71-63-1 20830-75- 94-58- 55-91- 115-26- 60-51-	C.I. Direct Brown 95 C.I. Disperse Yellow 3 C.I. Food Red 5 r Chemical Name Barransessessessessessessesses i Olethyl suifote i Diglycidyl ether j Digoxín 5 Diglycosfrale b Disporopylfluorophosphate i Disporos 5 Dispotosia	675-14-9 110-82-7 108-94-1 CAS kumber 152-16-9 142-84-7 85-50-7 2764-72-9 298-04-4 514-73-3 54-133-7	Cyenuric fluoride Cyclohexane Cyclohexane Chemical Name Diphospharamide, octamethyl- Bipropylamine Diquat Diguot Digutot Digutot Digutot Digutot Digutot Digutot Digutot Digutot Digutot Digutot Digutot Digutot Digutot Digutot Digutot	1918-08-9 1194-65-6 CAS Numbe 151-56-4 75-21-6 96-45-5 97-63-2 60-29-7 97-63-2 62-59-6 542-99-5 52-85-3	Dicamba Dichlobenil r Chemical Name Ethylene imine Ethylene oxide Ethylene thiourea Ethylene thiourea Ethylenethacrylate Ethyl metharcylate
7782 58-5 11720-04-4 CAS Number 117-80-6 25321-22-6 95-50-1 95-50-1 541-73-1 106-46-7 25321-22-6 91-94-1	Chlorinated Phenols Chlorine diaxide Chenical Name Chenical Name Dichlorobenzene 1,2-Dichlorobenzene 1,2-Dichlorobenzene 1,3-Dichlorobenzene 1,4-Dichlorobenzene 1,4-Dichlorobenzene 1,4-Dichlorobenzene Dichlorobenzene (mixed isomers) 3,34' Dichlorobenzene	16071-66- 2832-60-1 3761-55- CAS Hutbe 64-67- 71-63- 238-07- 20830-75- 94-58- 55-91- 115-26- 60-51- 119-90-	C.I. Direct Brown 95 C.I. DisperSe Yellow 3 C.I. rood Red 5 r Chemical Name supported to the support of Jethyl sulfore o Digitoxin i Dilethyl sulfore j Digitoxin 5 Digitoxin 5 Digaton 5 Digaton 6 Disporopylfuorophosphate 6 Diseroo	675-14-9 110-82-7 108-94-1 CAS Number 152-16-0 142-84-7 85-90-7 2764-72-9 208-04-4 514-73-5 316-35-7 3288-58-2 330-34-1 2176-87-0	Cyenuric fluoride Cyclohexane Cyclohexane Chemical Name Diphosphoramide, octamethyl- Bipropylamine Diquat Diquat Diquat Diguat D	1918-08-9 1194-65-6 CAS Numbe 151-56-4 75-21-6 96-65-7 60-29-7 97-63-2 62-59-6 542-98-5 52-85-7 22224-92-6 122-14-5	Dicamba Dichlobenil TCChemical Name Chemical Name Ethylene oxide Ethylene thiourea Ethylether Ethylethacylate Ethylethacylate Ethyl methancsulfonate Ethylethiocynate Famphur Fenmiphos
7782 - 58 - 5 100, Co - 04 - 4 CAS Number 117-80-6 25321 - 22-6 95-50-1 541-73-1 106-46-7 25321 - 22-6 91-94-1 75-27-4 110-57-4	chtorinated Phenols Chtorine Chesical Hane Dichlone Dichlorobenzene 1,2-0ichlorobenzene 1,2-0ichlorobenzene 1,3-0ichlorobenzene 0ichlorobenzene 0ichlorobenzene 0ichlorobenzene 0ichlorobenzene 0ichlorobenzene 0ichlorobenzene 0ichlorobenzene 0ichlorobenzene 0ichlorobenzene 0ichlorobenzene 0ichlorobenzeldine 0ichlorobenzeldine 0ichlorobenzeldine 0ichlorobenzeldine	16071-66- 2832-40-1 3761-53- CAS Humbe 64-67- 71-43- 20330-75- 94-58- 55-91- 115-26- 60-51- 119-90- 124-60- 60-11-	C.I. Direct Brown 95 C.I. Directs Fellow 3 C.I. Disperse Yellow 3 C.I. Food Red 5 r Chemical Name Deficient Communication Disploying the second	675-14-9 110-82-7 108-94-1 CAS Number 152-16-0 142-84-7 85-80-7 2764-72-9 298-64-4 314-73-8 341-35-7 3288-58-2 330-34-1 27176-87-0 316-42-7	Cyanuric fluoride Cyclohexamone Chemical Wane Chemical Wane Diphosphoramide, octamethyl- Bipropylamine Diquat Digust Digust Diguiton Dichizamine indide Dichialamine indide	1918-08-9 1104-65-6 CAS Hunbe 151-56-4 96-45-7 96-45-7 96-45-7 97-63-7 42-59-7 52-85-7 22224-92-6 22224-92-6 122-14-5 115-00-7	Dicamba Dichlobenil r Chemical Name Chyliene oxide Ethylene oxide Ethylene thourea Ethylenethourea Ethyl methancylate Ethyl methancylate Ethyl thiocyanate Famphur Famphur Famphur Fensmiphos Fensirothian
7782 58-5 180.0-04-4 CAS Number 117-80-6 25321-22-6 95-50-1 561-73-1 106-46-7 25321-22-6 91-94-1 75-27-4 110-57-6 75-71-8	Chlorinated Phenols Chlorine Chenical Hane Chenical Hane Dichlorobenzene 0-Dichlorobenzene 1,2-Dichlorobenzene 1,3-Dichlorobenzene 1,3-Dichlorobenzene 1,4-Dichlorobenzene 1,4-Dichlorobenzene Dichlorobenzene Dichlorobenzidine Dic	16071-56- 2832-60-1 3761-53- CAS Nuck 64-67- 71-63- 2030-75- 94-58- 55-91- 115-26- 60-51- 119-90- 124-60- 60-11-	C.I. Direct Brown 95 C.I. Direct Brown 95 C.I. Disperse Yellow 3 C.I. rood Red 5 r Chemical Name supported to the support ofgitaxin ofgi	675-14-9 110-82-7 108-94-1 CAS Humber 152-16-9 142-84-7 85-90-7 2764-72-9 298-64-4 514-73-8 541-33-7 3285-58-1 230-54-1 27176-67-0 316-42-7 115-29-7 115-29-7	Cyenuric fluoride Cyclohexane Cyclohexane Chemical Name Diphosphoramide, octamethyl- Bipropylamine Diquat Diquat Diquat Diguat D	1918-08-9 1194-65-6 CAS Humber 151-56- 96-45-7 97-63-2 62-29- 52-65- 52-65- 52-265- 115-50- 1185-57- 294-67-4	Dichaba Dichlabenil rr Chemical Name Ethylene axlde Ethyle ther Ethyle ether Ethyle ther Ethyle ther E
7782-58-5 10060-06-4 CAS Number 117-80-6 25321-22-6 95-50-1 561-73-1 106-66-7 25321-22-6 91-94-1 75-27-4 110-57-6 75-71-8 107-06-2	Chlorinated Phenols Chlorine Chenical Hane Chenical Hane Dichlorobenzene o-Dichlorobenzene 1,2-Dichlorobenzene 1,4-Dichlorobenzene 1,4-Dichlorobenzene 1,4-Dichlorobenzidine Dichlorobenzidine Dichlorobenzidine Dichlorobenzidine Dichlorobenzidine Dichlorobenzidine Dichlorobenzidine Dichlorobenzidine Dichlorobenzidine Dichlorobenzidine Dichlorobenzidine Dichlorobenzidine Dichlorobenzidine	16071-56- 2832-40-1 3761-53- CAS Nuck- 66-67-1 71-63- 2238-07- 20830-75- 94-558 - 55-91- 115-56 - 60-51- 119-90- 124-10- 60-11- 60-11- 121-69-	C.I. Direct Brown 95 C.I. Directs Fellow 3 C.I. Disperse Yellow 3 C.I. Food Red 5 r Chemical Name Deficient Communication Disploying the second	675-14-9 110-82-7 108-94-1 CAS Number 	Cyanuric fluoride Cyclohexane Cyclohexane Chemical Wane Diphosphoramide, octamethyl- Bipropylamine Diquat Diquat Digut Dishiazamine iodide Dithiazamine iodide Dithiaz	1918-08-9 1194-65-6 CAS Number 151-56-4 75-21-6 9-6-45-2 9-6-45-2 5-2-85- 22224-92-6 12224-92-6 12224-92-6 12224-92-6 12224-92-6 125-57-2 2064-67-4 55488-87-4	Dicamba Dichlobenil r Chemical Name Chylene oxide Ethylene oxide Ethylene oxide Ethylene hiourea Ethyl ether Ethyl methacrylate Ethyl thiocyanate Famphur Fenamiphos Fenitrethien Fernic ammonium oxalate
7782-58-5 1100-0-04-4 CAS Number 117-80-6 25321-22-6 95-50-1 561-73-1 106-46-7 75-27-4 110-57-4 75-71-8 107-06-2 75-34-3	Chlorinated Phenols Chlorine Chenical Hane Chenical Hane Dichlorobenzene 0-Dichlorobenzene 1,2-Dichlorobenzene 1,3-Dichlorobenzene 1,3-Dichlorobenzene 1,4-Dichlorobenzene 1,4-Dichlorobenzene Dichlorobenzene Dichlorobenzidine Dic	16071-86- 2832-40-1 3761-53- 464-67-1 77-63- 2738-07- 2038-07- 2038-07- 2038-07- 2038-07- 2038-07- 17-63- 17-63- 11-12- 60-11- 112-69- 5-77-77- 110-93- 5-77-71-10-93-	 C.I. Direct Brown 95 C.I. Disperse Yellow 3 C.I. Food Red 5 r Chemical Name District State 1 District State 1 District State 1 Dispropyl fluorophosphate Discriptesine Discriptesine To Sinethylesine Dischylesine To Sinethylesine 	675-14-9 110-82-7 108-94-1 625-16-9 142-84-7 85-90-7 2764-72-9 298-04-4 514-73-7 72764-72-9 298-04-4 514-73-7 7288-58-2 330-54-1 2176-87-0 316-42-7 115-29-7 115-29-7 959-98-6 33213-65-9	Cyanuric fluoride Cyclohexane Cyclohexane Chemical Name Diphospharamide, octamethyl- Bigropylamine Diquat Diguat Diguat Disulfoton Dichiazamine iodide Oithiabiuret O,0-0iethyl S-methyl dithiophosphate Diuron Sodceylbenzenesulfonic acid Emetine, dihydrochloride Endosulfan Bata - Endosulfan bata - Endosulfan	1918-08-9 1194-65-6 CAS Humbe 151-56-6 96-65-7 60-720-7 97-63-7 97-7 97-7 97-7 97-7 97-7 97-7 97-7 9	Dichoba Dichlobenil Tr Chemical Name Ethyleneinine Ethylene oxide Ethylene thiourea Ethyle ether Ethyle ther Ethyle ther Ethyl
7782-58-5 1100-0-04-5 CAS Number 117-80-6 95-50-1 95-50-1 95-50-1 95-50-1 95-50-1 95-50-1 95-50-1 95-50-1 106-46-7 25321-22-6 91-94-1 105-7-4 110-57-6 75-27-4 107-50-2 75-34-3 540-59-0 75-35-4	chtorinated Phenols Chtorine Chtorine Chesical Hane Dichlone Dichlorobenzene orDichtorobenzene 1,3-Dichlorobenzene 1,3-Dichlorobenzene Dichlorobenzene Dichlorobenzene Dichlorobenzene Dichlorobenzidine Dichlorobenzidine Dichlorobenzidine Dichlorobenzidine Dichlorobenzidine Dichlorobenzidine Dichlorobenzidine Dichlorobenzidine Dichlorobenzidine Dichlorobenzidine Dichlorobenzidine Dichlorobenzidine Dichlorobenzidine Dichlorobenzidine Dichlorobenzidine Dichlorobenzidine Dichlorobenzine 1,2-Dichlorobethane 1,2-Dichlorobethane 1,2-Dichlorobethane 1,2-Dichlorobethane	16071-56- 2832-60- 2832-60- 2832-60- 283-84 283-07- 71-63- 71-73- 71-7	C.I. Direct Brown 95 C.I. Direct Brown 95 C.I. Disperse Yellow 3 C.I. Disperse Yellow 3 C.I. Frond Red 5 r Chemical Name Disploy 1 Digly 2 Digly 2 D	675-14-9 110-82-7 108-94-1 CAS Munber 152-16-0 142-84-7 85-80-7 2764-72-9 298-64-4 514-73-4 514-73-4 514-73-7 3288-58-2 330-34-1 27176-87-0 316-42-7 115-20-7 959-08-6 33213-65-9 1031-07-8	Cyanuric fluoride Cyclohexane Cyclohexane Chemical Wane Diphosphoramide, octamethyl- Bipropylamine Diquat Diquat Digut Dishiazamine iodide Dithiazamine iodide Dithiaz	1918-08-9 1194-65-6 CAS Number 151-56-4 775-21-6 96-45-7 97-63-2 60-29-7 97-63-2 62-59-1 542-99-5 542-99-5 542-99-5 22224-92-4 155-90- 1155-57-3 2944-67-4 55488-87-4 7705-08-6 7705-08-6 7705-08-1 7705-08-1 7705-08-1	Dicemba Dichtobenil Dichtobenil Chemical Name Chemical Name Chylene oxide Chylene oxide Chylene thiourea Chyle ther Chyle ther Chyle thereautionate Chyle thereaution
7782-58-5 1107-80-6 CAS Number 117-80-6 25321-22-6 95-50-1 54-73-1 10-73-1 10-74-1 75-27-4 10-57-6 75-71-3 540-59-0 75-35-4 156-00-5	Chlorinated Phenols Chlorine Dhlorine diaxide Chenical Hane Dichlorobenzene orDichlorobenzene 1,2-0ichlorobenzene 1,2-0ichlorobenzene 1,4-Dichlorobenzene 1,4-Dichlorobenzene 1,4-Dichlorobenzene 1,4-Dichlorobenzene 1,4-Dichlorobenzene 1,4-Dichlorobenzene Dichloroderzidine Dichloroder	16071-66- 2832-69- 2832-69- 2832-69- 283-87- 283-87- 71-63- 2238-07- 20830-75- 94-58- 55-91- 115-26- 60-51- 119-90- 124-60- 60-11- 121-69- 57-97- 119-93- 77-64- 27-78-78- 64-87- 27-78-78- 28-89-79- 29-79-79- 20-80-79-79- 20-80-79-79- 20-80-79-79- 20-80-79-79- 20-80-79-79-79- 20-80-79-79-79- 20-80-79-79-79-79- 20-80-79-79-79-79- 20-80-79-79-79-79-79- 20-80-79-79-79-79-79-79-79- 20-80-79-79-79-79-79-79-79-79-79- 20-80-79-79-79-79-79-79-79-79-79-79-79-79-79-	C.I. Direct Brown 95 C.I. Direct Brown 95 C.I. Disperse Yellow 3 C.I. Disperse Yellow 3 C.I. Food Red 5 r Chemical Name Deficient Communication Dispositio	675-14-9 110-82-7 108-94-1 CAS Number 152-16-0 142-84-7 85-90-7 2764-72-9 209-04-4 514-73-5 330-34-1 27764-87-0 316-42-7 115-29-7 316-42-7 115-29-7 316-42-7 115-29-7 316-42-7 115-29-7 316-42-7 115-29-7 316-42-7 115-29-7 316-42-7 115-29-7 316-42-7 115-29-7 316-42-7 115-29-7 316-42-7 115-29-7 316-42-7 115-29-7 316-42-7 115-29-7 316-42-7 115-29-7 316-42-7 115-29-7 316-42-7 115-29-7 316-42-7 115-29-7 316-42-7 115-29-7 316-42-7 115-29-7 316-42-7 3277-46-5 3	Cyanuric fluoride Cyclohexane Cyclohexane Chemical Name Diphosphoramide, octamethyl- Bipropylamine Diquat Diquat Diquat Diquat Diquat Diquat Disulfoton Dishifoton Dishifoton Dishifoton Dishifoton Dishifoton Bodreylesnzenesulfonic acid Emetine, dihydrochloride Endosulfan Botra - Endosulfan Botra - Endosulfan Botra - Endosulfan Endosulfan auf Metabolites Endosulfan sulfate Endosulfan sulfate	1918-08-9 1194-65-6 CAS Number 151-56-4 77-21-6 96-64-5 77-21-6 96-64-5 77-63-6 22224-92-6 22224-92-6 22224-92-6 22224-92-6 22224-92-6 22224-92-6 22224-92-6 2224-92-6 2224-92-6 2224-92-6 115-50-7 110-7 105-50-7 106-7	Dicamba Dichlobenil TCChemical Name Chemical Name Ethylene oxide Ethylene oxide Ethylene hiourea Ethylenethcrylate Ethyl ether Ethyl ether Ethyl methanesulfonate Ethyl methanesulfonate Ethyl methanesulfonate Ethyl methanesulfonate Ethyl hiocyanate Ethyl hiocyanate Ferric ammonium oxilate Ferric ammonium oxalate Ferric for oxide Ferric filoride
7782-58-5 100.0-0.4-5 CAS Number 117-80-6 25321-22-6 95-50-1 95-50-1 95-50-1 106-46-7 75-71-8 107-06-2 75-34-3 540-59-0 75-35-4 156-60-5 111-64-6	chtorinated Phenols Chtorine Chtorine Chesical Hane Dichlone Dichlorobenzene orDichtorobenzene 1,3-Dichlorobenzene 1,3-Dichlorobenzene Dichlorobenzene Dichlorobenzene Dichlorobenzene Dichlorobenzidine Dichlorobenzidine Dichlorobenzidine Dichlorobenzidine Dichlorobenzidine Dichlorobenzidine Dichlorobenzidine Dichlorobenzidine Dichlorobenzidine Dichlorobenzidine Dichlorobenzidine Dichlorobenzidine Dichlorobenzidine Dichlorobenzidine Dichlorobenzidine Dichlorobenzidine Dichlorobenzine 1,2-Dichlorobethane 1,2-Dichlorobethane 1,2-Dichlorobethane 1,2-Dichlorobethane	16071-66- 2832-60- 2832-60- 2832-60- 2833-07- 2238-07- 2238-07- 2238-07- 2238-07- 2238-07- 2238-07- 2238-07- 2238-07- 55-961- 115-26- 60-51- 115-26- 60-51- 115-26- 60-51- 119-90- 57-76- 66-12- 21-69- 57-76- 66-12- 21-69-57-76- 66-12- 21-69-57-76- 66-12- 21-69-57-76- 66-12- 21-69-57-76- 57	C.I. Direct Brown 95 C.I. Direct Brown 95 C.I. Disperse Yellow 3 C.I. Disperse Yellow 3 C.I. Frond Red 5 r Chemical Name Debylaufate Displackin Digitax	675-14-9 110-82-7 108-94-1 152-16-0 142-84-7 85-90-7 276-4-72-9 298-64-4 514-73-8 541-53-7 3283-58-2 330-54-1 27176-87-0 316-42-7 15-29-7 95-90-8 33213-65-9 1031-07-6 1031-07-6 1037-73-3 2778-94-3 72-20-9	Cyanuric fluoride Cyclohexane Cyclohexane Chemical Wane Diphosphoramide, octamethyl- Sipropylamine Diquat Diguat Digut Digut Digut Dichiazanine iodide Olthiabiuret 0,0-0iethyl S-methyl dithiophosphate Dichiazanine iodide Olthiobiuret 0,0-0iethyl S-methyl dithiophosphate Dichiazanine iodide Endosulfan alpha - Endosulfan Bota - Endosulfan Bota - Endosulfan Bota - Endosulfan Endosulfan sulfate Endosulfan sulfate Endosulfan sulfate Endosulfan sulfate Endosulfan sulfate	1918-08-9 1194-65-6 (AS Number 151-56-4 73-21-6 96-64-2 -60-29-7 97-63-2 97-63-2 97-7 97-7	Dicamba Dichlobenil Tr Chemical Name Chemical Name Cheviene oxide Ethylene oxide Ethylene oxide Ethylene chourea Ethylether Ethyletharylate Ethyletharylate Ethyletharylate Ethyletharylate Ethyletharylate Ethyletharylate Ethyletharylate Ethyletharylate Ethyletharylate Ethyletharylate Ethyletharylate Ethyletharylate Ethyletharylate Ethyletharylate Ethyletharylate Faramiphos Fernic amonium oxalate Ferric amonium oxalate Ferric amonium oxalate Ferric for oxalate Ferric sulfate Ferric sulfate
7782-58-5 1177-80-6 CAS Number 117-80-6 25321-22-6 95-50-1 95-50-1 95-50-1 541-73-1 106-46-7 25321-22-6 91-94-1 75-27-4 107-06-2 75-34-3 540-55-0 111-46-4 108-60-1 75-09-2 111-46-4	Chlorinated Phenols Chlorine Chenical Hane Chenical Hane Dichlorobenzene o-Dichlorobenzene 1,2-Dichlorobenzene 1,2-Dichlorobenzene 1,2-Dichlorobenzene 1,2-Dichlorobenzene Dichlorobenzene (nixel ismers) 3,3'-Dichlorobenzene Dichlorobenzidine Dichlorobenzidine Dichlorobenzidine Dichlorobenzidine Dichlorobenzidine Dichlorobethane (FC-12) 1,2-Dichloroethane 1,1-Dichloroethane 1,2-Dichloroethylene 1,2-Dichloroethylene 5,2-Dichloroethylene Sichlorobethene Sichlorobethene Dichlorobethene Dichlorobethene Dichlorobethene Dichlorobethene Dichlorobethene Dichlorobethene Dichlorobethene Dichlorobethene Dichlorobethene Dichlorobethene Dichlorobethene Dichlorobethene Dichlorobethene Dichlorobethene Dichlorobethene	16071-66- 2832-40-1 3761-53- CAS Rushe 64-67- 77-63- 22330-07- 20330-77- 20330-77- 20330-77- 20330-77- 20330-77- 110-053- 119-00- 124-60- 60-51- 119-00- 124-60- 60-51- 119-00- 124-60- 60-51- 119-00- 124-60- 60-51- 119-00- 124-60- 60-51- 119-00- 124-60- 60-51- 119-00- 124-60- 60-51- 119-00- 124-60- 60-51- 119-00- 124-60- 60-51- 119-00- 124-60- 60-51- 119-00- 124-60- 60-51- 119-00- 124-60- 60-51- 119-00- 124-60- 119-00- 124-60- 60-51- 119-00- 124-60- 1	C.I. Direct Brown 95 C.I. DisperSe Yellow 3 C.I. rook Red 5 r Chemical Name Dispersent Control Name Control Name Control Name Dispersent Control Name Dispersent Control Name Dispersent Control Name Dispersent Name Dispersen	675-14-9 110-82-7 108-94-1 152-16-0 142-84-7 85-90-7 276-4-72-9 298-64-4 514-73-8 541-53-7 3283-58-2 330-54-1 27176-87-0 316-42-7 15-29-7 95-90-8 33213-65-9 1031-07-6 1031-07-6 1037-73-3 2778-94-3 72-20-9	Cyanuric fluoride Cyclohexane Cyclohexane Chemical Name Diphosphoramide, octamethyl- Bipropylamine Diquat Diquat Diquat Diquat Diquat Diquat Disulfoton Dishifoton Dishifoton Dishifoton Dishifoton Dishifoton Bodreylesnzenesulfonic acid Emetine, dihydrochloride Endosulfan Botra - Endosulfan Botra - Endosulfan Botra - Endosulfan Endosulfan auf Metabolites Endosulfan sulfate Endosulfan sulfate	1918-08-9 1946-65-6 (CAS Number 151-5-6-6 151-5-6-6 151-5-6-6 151-5-6-7 151-5-6-7 152-21-6 152-51-5 22224-92-6 122-14-5 22224-92-6 122-14-5 22224-92-6 122-14-5 2224-92-6 122-14-5 10028-38-5 10028-5 1	Dicamba Dichlobenil TCChemical Name Chemical Name Ethylene oxide Ethylene oxide Ethylene hiourea Ethylenethcrylate Ethyl ether Ethyl ether Ethyl methanesulfonate Ethyl methanesulfonate Ethyl methanesulfonate Ethyl methanesulfonate Ethyl hiocyanate Ethyl hiocyanate Ferric ammonium oxilate Ferric ammonium oxalate Ferric for oxide Ferric filoride
7782-59-5 1107-80-6 CAS Number 117-80-6 55321-22-6 95-50-1 95-50-1 95-50-1 106-46-7 75-73-1 106-46-7 75-71-8 107-06-2 75-34-3 540-69-0 75-34-3 540-69-0 111-46-4 156-60-5 156-60-5 111-46-4 156-60-5 156-60-5 156-60-5 111-46-4 156-60-5 156-60-	chlorinated Phenols Chlorine Dhlorine diatide Chesical Hane Dichlorobenzene o-Dichlorobenzene 1,2-Dichlorobenzene 1,3-Dichlorobenzene 1,3-Dichlorobenzene Dichlorobethane 1,2-Dichloroethylene 1,2-Dichloroethylene Sichloromethyle Dichlorolsopropyl ether Dichlorolsopropyl ether	16071-66- 2832-60- 2832-60- 2832-60- 283-84 283-07- 2838-07- 2838-07- 2838-07- 2838-07- 2838-07- 2838-07- 195-66- 60-51- 115-66- 60-51- 115-66- 60-51- 115-76- 60-11- 119-93- 77-97- 77-16- 68-12- 57-74- 68-12- 57-74- 105-57-14- 105	C.I. Direct Brown 95 C.I. Direct Brown 95 C.I. Disperse Yellow 3 C.I. Disperse Yellow 3 C.I. Frond Red 5 r Chemical Name Debylaufate Displackin Digitax	675-14-9 110-82-7 108-94-1 C45 Number 152-16-9 142-84-7 85-80-7 276-4-72-9 298-04-4 514-73-8 514-73-8 316-42-7 316-42-7 155-29-7 95-90-8 33213-65-9 1031-07-8 1051-07-8 1	Cyenuric fluoride Cyclohezane Cyclohezane Chemical Wanc Diphospharamide, octanethyl- Sipropylamine Diquat Diguat Diguat Disulfoton Dithiazamine iodide Dithiazamine iodide Dithiazamine iodide Dithiazamine iodide Disulfar Disulfar Bodceylbenzenesulfonic acid Emetine, dihydrochloride Emdosulfan alpha - Endosulfan bara - Endosulfan Bota - Sindosulfan Endosulfan and Hetabolites Endosulfan sulfate Endothion Endothion Endothion Endothion Endothion Endothion	1918-08-9 194-65-6 151-56-4 75-21-9 96-45-7 60-29-7 96-45-7 62-29-7 97-63-7 52-29-9	Dicemba Dichlobenil Tr Chemical Name Chemical Name Ethylene oxide Ethylene thiourea Ethylether Ethylether Ethylethacrylate Ferric amonium oxalate Ferric fluoride Ferric sulfate Ferros sulfate Ferros sulfate
7782-58-5 117-80-6 CAS Nueber 117-80-6 25321-22-6 95-50-1 95-50-1 95-50-1 164-64-7 73-52-4 106-64-7 73-52-4 107-65-2 75-34-3 540-59-0 75-34-3 540-59-0 75-34-3 540-59-0 75-34-4 108-60-1 75-90-2 542-88-1 149-74-6	Chlorinated Phenols Chlorine Dhlorine diaxide Chenical Hane Dichlorobenzene o-Dichlorobenzene 1,2-0:chlorobenzene 1,2-0:chlorobenzene 1,4-Dichlorobenzene 1,4-Dichlorobenzene 1,4-Dichlorobenzene 1,4-Dichlorobenzene 1,4-Dichlorobenzene 1,4-Dichlorobenzene 1,4-Dichlorobenzene 1,2-Dichlorobenzene 1,2-Dichlorobenzene 1,2-Dichlorobenzene 1,2-Dichlorobenzene 1,2-Dichlorobenzene 1,2-Dichlorobenzene 1,2-Dichlorobenzene 1,2-Dichlorobenzene 1,2-Dichlorobenzene 1,2-Dichloroethane 1,2-Dichloroethane 1,2-Dichloroethylene 1,2-Dichloroethylene 1,2-Dichloroethylene 1,2-Dichloroethylene 1,2-Dichloroethylene 1,2-Dichloroethylene 1,2-Dichloroethylene 1,2-Dichloroethylene Dichloromethyle ther Dichloromethyletheri Dichloromethylethyletheri Dichloromethyletheri Dichl	1 6071 - 66- 2832 - 60 - 3 243 - 80 - 3 245 - 80 - 3 245 - 80 - 2 245 - 80 - 2 245 - 87 - 4 245 - 87 - 4 255 - 91 - 2 264 - 67 - 1 275 - 86 - 67 - 1 21 - 40 - 1 2	C.I. Direct Brown 95 C.I. Direct Brown 95 C.I. Disperse Yellow 3 C.I. Disperse Yellow 3 C.I. Frond Red 5 r Chemical Name Definition 1 Disploying 1 D	675-14-9 110-8-7 108-94-1 CAS Humber 152-16-0 142-84-7 85-90-7 2784-72-9 298-04-4 514-73-8 330-34-1 27176-87-0 316-42-7 155-29-7 155-29-7 155-29-7 155-29-8 32213-65-9 1051-97-8 10	Cyanuric fluoride Cyclohesane Cyclohesane Chemical Name Diphospharamide, octamethyi- Bipropylamine Diguat Diguat Diguat Diguat Olichiabiuret 0,0-01ecthyl S-methyl dithiophosphate Diuron Soderylbenzenesulfonic acid Emetine, dihydrochloride Endosulfan alpha - Endosulfan beta - Endosu	1918-08-9 1946-05-6 CAS Number 151-56-4 75-21-6 96-45-7 42-58-6 42-59-7 42-59-6 42-59-7 42-59-6 42-59-7 42-59-6 42-59-7 42-59-7 42-59-6 42-59-7 42-5	Dichaba Dichlabenil Dichlabenil Christeniaine Ethylene oxide Ethyle ne oxide Ethyle ethor Ethyle ether Ethyl ether Ethyl methacrylate Ethyl methacrylate Ethyl methacrylate Ethyl methacrylate Ethyl methacrylate Ethyl methacrylate Ethyl intorrate Ethyl thiocyanate Famphur Fernic annonium oxilate Ferric ammonium oxilate Ferric annonium oxilate Ferric fluoride Ferric fluoride Ferric forida Ferric orida
7782-58-5 1107-80-6 CAS Number 117-80-6 25321-22-6 95-50-1 95-50-1 106-64-7 75-27-4 110-57-6 91-94-1 73-27-4 110-57-6 75-34-3 540-59-0 75-34-3 540-59-0 75-34-3 111-64-4 108-60-1 75-09-2 542-88-1 149-74-6 129-83-2 87-65-0 129-83-2 87-65-0 129-83-2 87-65-0 129-83-2 87-65-0 129-83-2 87-65-0 129-83-2 87-65-0 129-83-2 87-65-0 129-83-2 87-65-0 129-83-2 87-65-0 129-83-2 129-85-2 129-83-2 129-85-2	Chlorinated Phenols Chlorine Dhlorine diaxide Chenical Hane Dichlorobenzene 0-Dichlorobenzene 1,3-Dichlorobenzene 1,3-Dichlorobenzene Dichlorobenzene (mixed isomers) 3,5'-Dichlorobenzene Dichlorobenzene (mixed isomers) 3,5'-Dichlorobenzene Dichlorobenzene (mixed isomers) 3,5'-Dichlorobenzene Dichlorobenzene (mixed isomers) 3,5'-Dichlorobenzene Dichlorobenzene (mixed isomers) 3,5'-Dichlorobenzene Dichlorobenzene (mixed isomers) 3,5'-Dichlorobenzene Dichlorobenzene (Dicklorobenzene Dichlorobenzene (Dicklorobenzene Dichlorobenzene (Dicklorobenzene 1,2-Dichlorobenzene 1,2-Dichloroethylene 1,2-Dichloroethylene 1,2-Dichloroethylene 1,2-Dichloroethylene 1,2-Dichloroethylene 1,2-Dichloroethylene 1,2-Dichloropenel	16071-66- 2832-60- 2832-60- 2832-60- 2833-07- 2238-07- 2238-07- 2238-07- 2238-07- 2238-07- 2238-07- 2238-07- 2238-07- 2238-07- 2238-07- 2438-07- 15-26- 60-51- 115-26- 60-51- 115-26- 60-51- 115-26- 60-51- 115-26- 60-11- 119-00- 80-51- 212-69- 57-76- 68-12 57-76- 68-12 57-76- 68-12 57-76- 57-76- 68-12 57-76- 57	C.I. Direct Brown 95 C.I. Direct Brown 95 C.I. Disperse Yellow 3 C.I. Disperse Yellow 3 C.I. Stand 197 Provide 197 Delethyl sulfate Digitaxin Digi	675-14-9 110-82-7 108-96-1 152-16-0 142-84-7 85-90-7 276-4-72-9 298-64-4 514-73-8 541-53-7 3283-58-2 330-54-1 27176-87-0 316-42-7 15-29-7 95-90-8 33213-65-9 1051-07-8 1051-07-8 105-73-3 2778-04-3 106-89-8 51-43-4 2104-64-5	Cyanuric fluoride Cyclohesanne Cyclohesanne Chemical Wanc Diphosphoramide, octamethyl- Bipropylamine Diquat Diguat Digut	1918-08-9 1194-65-6 (AS Number 151-56-4 73-21-6 96-63-5 42-59-5 52-85-5 22224-92-6 122-14-5 115-50-5 22224-92-6 122-14-5 115-57-7 156-88-87-4 10022-63-7 10045-89-7 7762-63-4 4301-59-7 2164-17-7	Dicemba Dichlobenil Tr Chemical Name Chemical Name Ethylene oxide Ethylene thiourea Ethylether Ethylether Ethylethacrylate Ferric amonium oxalate Ferric fluoride Ferric sulfate Ferros sulfate Ferros sulfate
7782-58-5 1177-80-6 CAS Nuebber 1177-80-6 25321-22-6 95-50-1 95-50-1 95-50-1 541-73-1 106-46-7 25321-22-6 91-94-1 75-27-4 107-06-2 75-71-8 107-06-2 75-73-4 105-60-0 75-33-4 105-60-0 75-33-4 105-60-0 2542-88-1 114-64-6 128-83-2 87-65-0 69-62-85-0 128-83-2 87-65-0 69-62-85-0 128-83-2 87-65-0 69-62-85-0 128-83-2 87-65-0 69-62-85-0 128-83-2 87-65-0 69-62-85-0 128-83-2 87-65-0 69-62-85-0 128-83-2 87-65-0 128-83-0 128-83-2 87-65-0 128-83-0 1	Chlorinated Phenols Chlorine Dhlorine diaxide Chesical Hane Dichlorobenzene o-Dichlorobenzene 1,2-Dichlorobenzene 1,2-Dichlorobenzene 1,4-Dichlorobenzene 1,4-Dichlorobenzene 1,4-Dichlorobenzene 1,4-Dichlorobenzene 1,4-Dichlorobenzene 1,4-Dichlorobenzene 1,4-Dichlorobenzene 1,4-Dichlorobenzene 1,4-Dichlorobenzene Dichlorodt (uscanthame (CFC-12) 1,2-Dichloroethame 1,1-Dichloroethame 1,2-Dichloroethame 1,2-Dichloroethylene 1,2-Dichloroethy	16071-66- 2832-40-1 376-153- CAS Rushe 64-67- 71-63- 22330-07- 20330-75- 20330-75- 20330-75- 20330-75- 20330-75- 115-26- 60-51- 115-26- 60-51- 119-90- 124-40- 60-51- 119-93- 77-44- 57-14- 57-14- 57-14- 57-14- 57-14- 57-14- 10-547 75-99-96 2524-03 131-111 77-78	C.I. Direct Brown 95 C.I. Direct Brown 95 C.I. Disperse Yellow 3 C.I. Disperse Yellow 3 C.I. Frond Red 5 r Chemical Name Definition 1 Disploying 1 D	675-14-9 110-82-7 108-94-1 CAS Hunber 152-16-0 142-84-7 85-90-7 278-44-2-9 298-64-4 514-73-8 541-53-7 3283-58-2 330-34-1 27176-87-0 316-42-7 105-29-7 959-90-8 33213-65-9 1051-07-8 1427-64-3 72-20-0 7421-93-4 106-89-6 51-43-4 2106-45-5 50-14-6 530-77-9-3	Cyenuric fluoride Cyclohesanne Ciclohesanne Chemical Wanc Diphosphoramide, octamethyl- Bipropylamine Diquat Diquat Diguat Dichizanine iodide Oithiabiuret 0,0-Diethyl S-methyl dithiophosphate Dichi azanine iodide Oithiabiuret 0,0-Diethyl S-methyl dithiophosphate Diuron Bodeoylbenzenesulfonic acid Endosulfan acid Endosulfan sulfare Endosulfan sulfare Endosulfan sulfare Endosulfan sulfare Endosulfan sulfare Endosulfan sulfare Endosulfan sulfare Endosulfan ditebolites Endosulfan sulfare Endosulfan ditebolites Endosulfan ditebolites Endosulfan ditebolites Endosulfan ditebolites Endosulfan ditebolites Endosulfan sulfare Endosulfan Sulfare Endosulfan Sulfare Endosulfan Sulfare Endosulfan Sulfare Endosulfan Sulfare Endosulfan Sulfare Endosulfan Sulfare Endosulfan Sulfare	1918-08-9 1194-65-6 CAS Number (CAS Number 151-56-4 75-21-6 96-45-5 42-59-1 42-59-1 52-85-5 22224-92-6 22224-92-6 22224-92-6 22224-92-6 22224-92-6 10625-89-7 7768-94-1 77782-63-1 2016-41-1 2	Dichaba Dichlabenil Dichlabenil Chenical Name Chenical Nam
7782-58-5 1177-80-6 CAS Nueber 117-80-6 25321-22-6 95-50-1 95-50-1 95-50-1 95-50-1 95-50-1 95-50-1 91-94-1 73-27-4 108-67-7 75-71-8 107-06-2 75-54-3 540-59-0 75-54-3 540-59-0 75-54-8 111-44-4 108-60-1 75-90-8 114-9-74-6 128-88-1 149-74-6 128-88-7 149-75-6 264-88-1 149-75-6 264-88-1 149-75-6 264-88-1 149-75-6 264-88-1 149-75-6 264-88-1 149-75-6 264-88-1 149-75-6 264-88-1 149-75-6 264-88-1 149-75-6 264-88-1 149-75-6 264-88-1 149-75-6 264-88-1 149-75-6 264-88-1 149-75-6 264-88-1 149-75-6 264-88-1 149-75-6 264-88-1 149-75-6 264-88-1 149-75-76-6 264-88-1 149-75-76-6 264-88-1 149-75-76-6 264-88-1 149-75-76-6 264-88-1 149-75-76-6 264-75-71-8 108-75-76-7 111-64-6 128-75-77-8 108-77-77-8 108-75-77-8 108-77-77-8 108-75-77-8 108-77-77-8 108-77-77-8 108-77-77-77-8 108-77-77-77-77-8 108-77-77-77-77-77-77-77-77-77-77-77-77-77	Chlorinated Phenols Chlorine Dhlorine diaxide Chesical Hane Dichlorobenzene o-Dichlorobenzene 1,2-0:chlorobenzene 1,2-0:chlorobenzene 1,4-Dichlorobenzene 1,4-Dichlorobenzene 1,4-Dichlorobenzene 1,4-Dichlorobenzene 1,4-Dichlorobenzene Dichloroberzene (nixed isomers) 3,3' Dichlorobenzene Dichloroberzidine Dichloroberzidine Dichloroberzidine Dichloroberzidine 1,2-Dichloroethane 1,2-Dichloroethane 1,2-Dichloroethane 1,2-Dichloroethane 1,2-Dichloroethylene Dichloromethne Dichloromethne Dichloromethylenether Dichloromether Dichloromether Dichloromether Dichloromether Dichloromether Dichloromether Dichloromether Dichloromether Dichloromether Dichloromether Dichloromether Dichloromether Dichloromether Dichloromet	16071-66- 2832-60- 2832-60- 2832-60- 2833-07- 2838-07- 2838-07- 20380-75- 20380-75- 20380-75- 20380-75- 20380-75- 59-91- 115-26- 60-11- 115-26- 60-11- 115-26- 60-11- 115-26- 60-11- 115-26- 60-11- 119-90- 77-76 84-12- 57-16- 57-76- 110-93- 77-76 84-12- 57-16- 57	C.I. Direct Brown 95 C.I. Direct Brown 95 C.I. Disperse Yellow 3 C.I. Disperse Yellow 3 C.I. Food Red 5 r Chemical Name District Control	675-14-9 110-82-7 108-94-1 152-16-9 142-84-7 85-90-7 276-4-72-9 298-04-4 514-73-8 514-73-8 316-42-7 155-29-7 959-96-8 33213-65-9 1031-07-8 1051-07-8 1051-07-8 1051-07-8 1051-07-8 105-73-3 2778-04-3 72-28-9 1051-07-8 1051-07-8 1051-07-8 1051-07-8 1052-07-9 1051-07-8 1052-07-9 105	Cyanuric fluoride Cyclohezane Cyclohezane Chemical Name Diphospharamide, octanethyl- Sipropylamine Diquat Diguat Diguat Disulfoton Dithiazamine iodide Olithiazamine iodide Emetine, dihydrochloride Emetine, dihydrochloride Endosulfan and Hetabolites Endosulfan auf Hetabolites Endosulfan sulfate Endosini Endosydrin Espichloroxydrin Espichloroxydrin Espichloroxydrin Espichloroxydrin Espichloroxydrin Espicaliferal Ergozalciferal Ergozalciferal	1918-08-9 194-65-6 (CAS Munber 191-56-6 191-56-7 75-21-6 96-45-7 192-46-7 52-85-7 22224-92-6 192-14-7 2264-67-7 25488-87-4 7775-78-7 7775-78-7 7772-78-7 77772-78-7 77772-78-7 77772-78-7 77772-78-7 77772-78-7 77	Dicemba Dichlobenil Dichlobenil Chemical Name Chemical Name Ethylene oxide Sthylene oxide Sthylether Ethyl ether Ethyl ether Ethyl ether Sthyl hiocyanate Sthyl hiocyanate Sthyl hiocyanate Sthyl hiocyanate Sthyl hiocyanate Sthyl hiocyanate Sthyl hiocyanate Sthylether Steric amonium oxalate Steric amonium oxalate Steric amonium oxalate Steric fuoride Steric fuoride Steric sulfate Steric sulfate Steric sulfate Sterics sulfate Sterics sulfate Stuarenti Stuarenti Stuarenti Stuarentine
7782-58-5 110-2-04-5 CAS Number 117-80-6 55321-22-6 95-50-1 55-7-1 105-64-7 75-25321-22-6 91-94-1 75-27-4 110-57-6 75-35-4 105-60-5 111-64-6 108-60-1 75-35-4 108-60-1 111-64-6 108-60-1 75-35-4 108-60-2 87-65-0 646-28-6 78-65-0 646-28-0 78-65-0 646-28-0 78-65-0 78-65-0 78-65-0 78-65-0 78-65-0 78-65-0 78-65-0 78-65-0 78-65-0 78-78-0 78-78-0 78-78-0 78-78-0 78-78-0 78-78	Chlorinated Phenols Chlorine Chlorine Chesical Hame Dichlorobenzene o-Dichtorobenzene 1,3-Dichlorobenzene 1,3-Dichlorobenzene Dichlorobenzene Dichlorobenzene Dichlorobenzidine Dichlorobenzidine Dichlorobenzidine Dichlorobenzidine Dichlorobenzidine Dichlorobenzidine Dichlorobenzidine Dichlorobenzidine Dichlorobenzidine 1,2-Dichloroethane 1,2-Dichloroethane 1,2-Dichloroethane 1,2-Dichloroethylene 1,2-Dichloroethylene 1,2-Dichloroethylene 1,2-Dichloroethylene 1,2-Dichloroethylene 1,2-Dichloroethylene 2,4-Dichlorophenol Dichlorophenol 2,4-Dichlorophenol 2,4-Dichlorophenol 2,4-Dichlorophenol 2,4-Dichlorophenol 2,4-Dichlorophenol 1,2-Dichlorophenol Dichlorophenol Dichlorophenol Dichlorophenol Dichlorophenol Dichlorophenol Dichlorophenol	16071-66- 2832-60- 2832-60- 2832-60- 283-84 2838-07- 2238-07- 2238-07- 2238-07- 2238-07- 2238-07- 2238-07- 15-26- 64-58- 55-97- 119-90- 124-60- 60-11- 119-90- 124-60- 60-11- 121-60- 57-78- 60-11- 121-60- 57-78- 60-11- 121-60- 57-78- 60-11- 121-60- 57-78- 60-11- 121-60- 57-78- 60-11- 121-60- 57-78- 60-11- 121-60- 57-78- 60-12- 121-60- 57-78- 60-12- 121-60- 57-78- 60-12- 121-60- 57-78- 60-12- 121-60- 57-78- 60-12- 121-60- 57-78- 60-12- 121-60- 57-78- 60-12- 121-60- 57-78- 60-12- 121-60- 57-78- 10-77-78- 57-78- 10-77-78- 10	C.I. Direct Brown 95 C.I. Direct Brown 95 C.I. Disperse Yellow 3 C.I. Disperse Yellow 3 C.I. Disperse Yellow 3 Provide Provide Pr	675-14-9 110-82-7 108-94-1 152-16-0 142-64-7 85-80-7 276-472-9 298-64-4 514-73-4 514-73-4 514-53-7 1288-58-2 330-34-1 27176-87-0 316-42-7 115-20-7 959-98-8 33213-65-9 1031-07-8 104-89-8 51-43-4 277-84-3 2	Cyanuric fluoride Cyclohesamone Chemical Name Diphospharamide, octamethyl- Bipropylamine Digust Digust Digust Distizamine iodide Dichizamine iodide Endosulfan auf Netabolitas Endosulfan auf Artabolitas Endosulfan auf Artabolitas Endosulfan auf Artabolitas Endosulfan auf Artabolitas Endosulfan auf Artabolitas Endosulfan auf Artabolitas Epichtoronydrin Epinephrine EFN Erpozaciferal Erpozamine tartrate Ethanesulforyi chioride, Z-chloro- Ethane, 1, 1, 2-tetrachoro-	1918-08-9 1194-65-6 CAS Number 151-56-4 75-21-6 96-63-5 42-59-6 42-59-6 42-59-6 42-59-7 42-5	Dicamba Dichlobenil Tr Chemical Name Chemical Name Ethylene oxlde Ethylene oxlde Ethylene thourea Ethyl ether Ethyl methacrylate Ethyl methacrylate Fernic oxuloate Fernic oxuloate Fernic chloride Fernic chloride Fernic nitrate Fernic nitrate Fernic nitrate Fernic sulfate Fernos sulfate Fernos sulfate Fluoneturon Fluorene
7782-58-5 117-80-6 CAS Number 117-80-6 55321-22-6 95-50-1 95-50-1 95-50-1 106-64-7 75-27-4 106-75-7 75-321-22-6 91-94-1 77-25321-22-6 91-94-1 77-25321-22-6 91-94-1 75-374-3 105-76-6 75-374-3 540-59-0 75-354-4 106-62-7 75-34-4 108-60-1 75-34-4 108-60-1 75-34-4 108-60-1 75-34-4 108-60-1 75-34-4 108-60-1 75-34-4 108-60-1 75-34-4 108-60-1 75-34-4 108-60-1 75-34-4 108-60-1 75-34-4 108-60-1 75-34-4 108-60-1 75-34-4 108-60-1 75-34-4 108-60-1 75-34-4 108-60-1 78-57-4 108-60-1 78-50-2 109-74-6 109-74-74-6 109-74-74-74-74-74-74-74-74-74-74-74-74-74-	Chlorinated Phenols Chlorine Dhlorine diaxide Chesical Hane Dichlorobenzene 1,2-0:chlorobenzene 1,3-0:chlorobenzene 1,3-0:chlorobenzene Dichlorobenzene (mixed isomers) 3,5'-0:chlorobenzene Dichlorobenzene (mixed isomers) 3,5'-0:chlorobenzene Dichlorobenzene (mixed isomers) 3,5'-0:chlorobenzene Dichlorobenzene (mixed isomers) 3,5'-0:chlorobenzene Dichlorobenzene (mixed isomers) 3,5'-0:chlorobenzene Dichlorobenzene (mixed isomers) 3,5'-0:chlorobenzene Dichlorobenzene (CFC-12) 1,2-0:chloroethylene 1,2-0:chloroethylene 1,2-0:chloroethylene 1,2-0:chloropenol 0:chloropenol 0:chloropenol 1,2-0:chloropenol 0:chloropene 1,2-0:chloropenol 0:chloropene 1,2-0:chloropenol 0:chloropene 1,2-0:chloropenol 0:chloropene 1,2-0:chloropenol 0:chloropene 1,2-0:chloropenol 0:chloropene 1,2-0:chloropenol 0:chloropene 1,2-0:chloropene 0:chlo	16071-66- 2832-603- 33761-53- 2238-07- 2238-07- 2238-07- 2238-07- 2238-07- 2238-07- 2238-07- 2238-07- 2238-07- 2238-07- 2238-07- 2238-07- 2238-07- 2238-07- 2238-07- 255-08- 115-26- 60-11- 115-26- 60-11- 115-26- 60-11- 115-26- 60-11- 115-26- 60-11- 119-00- 55-97- 119-00- 57-78- 00- 117-77-78- 00- 2224-03- 117-77-78- 00- 2224-03- 117-77-78- 00- 2224-03- 117-77-78- 00- 2224-03- 117-77-78- 00- 2254-03- 117-77-78- 00- 2255-54-54-54-54-54-54-54-54-54-54-54-54-5	C.I. Direct Brown 95 C.I. Direct Brown 95 C.I. Disperse Yellow 3 C.I. Disperse Yellow 3 C.I. Frond Red 5 r Chemical Hame Definition 1 Disperse Dispe	675-14-9 110-82-7 108-94-1 CAS Humber 152-16-9 142-84-7 85-90-7 278-44-72-9 298-04-4 514-73-8 316-42-7 31	Cyenuric fluoride Cyclohesane Cyclohesane Chemical Name Diphosphoramide, octanethyl- Bipropylamine Diquat Diquat Diguat Distlifoton Dichiazamine iodide Olthiabiuret 0,0-0 fethyl S-methyl dithiophosphate Diuron Bodeeylbenzenesulfonic acid Enetine, dihydrochloride Endosulfan alpha - Endosulfan bata - Endosulfan bata - Endosulfan Bota - Endosulfan Bota - Endosulfan Endosulfan sulfate Endosulfan sulfate Endosulfan Endosulfan Endosulfan Bota - Endosulfan Endosulfan Bota - Endosulfan Endosulfan Endosulfan Endosulfan Sulfate Endosulfan Endo	1918-08-9 1194-65-6 CAS Number 151-54-6 77-21-6 96-63-7 22224-92-6 22224-92-6 22224-92-6 1195-57-7 2224-92-6 122-14-7 1028-22-1 10028-22-1 10028-22-7 10028-20-7 10048-20-7 10048-7 10048-7 10048-7 10048-7 10048-7	 Dicamba Dichiobenii Dichiobenii Dichiobenii Chemical Name Ethylene oxide Ethylene oxide Ethylene thiourea Ethylene thiourea Ethyl ether Ethyl ether Ethyl metharcylate Ethyl metharcylate Ethyl metharcylate Ethyl thiocyanate Franhur Fernamiphos Fernic numolium oxalate Ferric ammonium oxalate Ferric nitrate Ferrous sulfate Ferrous sulfate Fluorene Fluoracetic acid Fluoracetic acid Fuoracetic acid
7782-58-5 117-80-6 CAS Number 117-80-6 55321-22-6 95-50-1 55-75-1 55-75-1 108-46-7 73-27-4 110-57-6 91-94-1 73-27-4 105-57-6 73-327-4 105-57-6 73-527-4 105-57-6 105-50-7 540-59-0 77-33-3 540-59-0 77-33-4 111-64-6	chlorinated Phenels Chlorine Chlorine Chenical Hane Dichlorobensene orbichtorobensene 1,2-Dichlorobensene 1,2-Dichlorobensene 1,2-Dichlorobensene 1,2-Dichlorobensene Dichlorobensene Dichlorobensene Dichlorobensene Dichlorobensene Dichlorobensentene Dichlorobensethene Dichlorobensethene CFC-12) 1,2-Dichloroethane 1,2-Dichloroethane 1,2-Dichloroethane 1,2-Dichloroethane 1,2-Dichloroethane 1,2-Dichloroethane 1,2-Dichloroethane 1,2-Dichloroethane 1,2-Dichloroethane 1,2-Dichloroethane 1,2-Dichloroethane 1,2-Dichloroethane 1,2-Dichloroethane 1,2-Dichloroethane 1,2-Dichloroethane 1,2-Dichloroethane Dichlorophenol	16071-66- 2832-40-1 376-153- 64-67- 77-63-1 2233-07- 20330-75- 20330-75- 20330-75- 20330-75- 20330-75- 20330-75- 20330-75- 20330-75- 20330-75- 20330-75- 20330-75- 20330-75- 20350-71 119-93- 79-64 57-71- 57	C.I. Direct Brown 95 C.I. Direct Brown 95 C.I. Disperse Yellow 3 C.I. Disperse Yellow 3 C.I. Disperse Yellow 3 Provide Provide Pr	675-14-9 110-82-7 108-94-1 152-16-0 142-86-7 85-90-7 278-47-2-9 298-64-4 514-73-8 530-34-1 27176-87-0 316-42-7 15-20-7 955-90-8 33213-65-9 1031-07-8 145-73-3 2776-04-3 72-20-8 7421-93-4 106-89-6 51-43-4 2104-64-5 50-14-6 530-20-7 550-20-7 5	Cyenuric fluoride Cyclohesanne Chemical Name Diphosphoramide, octamethyl- Bipropylamine Diquat Diguat Diguat Dichiazanine iodide Olthiabiuret 0,0-0iethyl S-methyl dithiophosphate Diron Bodeeylbenzensulfonic acid Endosulfan alpha - Endosulfan Bota - Endosulfan Endosulfan aud Hetabolites Endosulfan sulfate Endosulfan sulfate Endosulfan Bulfate Endosulfan Hetabolites Endosulfan and Metabolites Endosulfan and Metabolites Endosulfan Hetabolites Endosulfan Endosulfan Endosulfan Endosulfan Endosulfan Endosulfan Endosulfan Bulfate Endosulfan Endosulfan Bulfate Endosulfan Bulfate Endosulfan Bulfate Endosulfan Endosulfan Endosulfan Julfate Endosulfan Julfate En	1918-08-9 1194-65-6 (AS Number 151-56-4 75-21-6 96-63-5 102-20-7 97-63-7 22224-92-6 22224-92-6 22224-92-6 22224-92-6 22224-92-6 22224-92-6 22224-92-6 22224-92-6 22224-92-6 22224-92-6 22224-92-6 22224-92-6 2126-17-7 226-44-1 86-73-7 77722-41- 66-73-7 77722-41- 164-19-1	Dicamba Dichlobenil Tr Chemical Name Ethylene oxlde Ethylene oxlde Ethylene oxlde Ethylene thourea Ethyl ether Ethyl ether Ethyl methancylate Ethyl methancylate Ethyl methancylate Ethyl methancylate Ethyl methancylate Ethyl methancylate Ethyl methancylate Ethyl methancylate Ferric ammonium oxalate Ferric ammonium oxalate Ferric follow Ferric fluorlde Ferric fluorlde Ferric fluorlde Ferric nitrate Ferric sulfate Ferrous sulfate Ferrous sulfate Ferrous sulfate Ferrous sulfate Fluorene F
7782-58-5 117-80-6 CAS Number 117-80-6 25321-22-6 95-50-1 95-50-1 95-50-1 106-46-7 75-71-8 107-06-2 75-71-8 107-06-2 75-31-3 540-59-0 75-33-4 108-60-1 75-34-3 540-59-0 75-33-4 108-60-1 75-34-3 540-59-0 75-34-3 540-59-0 75-34-3 540-59-0 75-34-3 540-59-0 75-34-3 540-59-0 75-34-3 540-59-0 75-34-3 540-59-0 75-34-3 108-60-1 75-71-8 75-75-75-75-75-75-75-75-75-75-75-75-75-7	Chlorinated Phenols Chlorine Dhlorine diaxide Chenical Hane Dichlorobenzene o-Dichlorobenzene 1,2-Dichlorobenzene 1,2-Dichlorobenzene 1,4-Dichlorobenzene 1,4-Dichlorobenzene 1,4-Dichlorobenzene 1,4-Dichlorobenzene 1,4-Dichlorobenzene 1,4-Dichlorobenzene 1,4-Dichlorobenzene 1,4-Dichlorobenzene 1,4-Dichlorobenzene 1,4-Dichlorobenzene 1,1-Dichlorobenzene 1,2-Dichlorobenzene 1,2-Dichlorobenzene 1,2-Dichloroethane 1,2-Dichloroethane 1,2-Dichloroethane 1,2-Dichloroethylene 1,2-Dichloroethylene 1,2-Dichloroethylene 1,2-Dichloroethylene 1,2-Dichloroethylene 1,2-Dichloroethylene 1,2-Dichloroethylene 1,2-Dichloroethylene 1,2-Dichloroethylene 1,2-Dichloroethylene 1,2-Dichloroethylene 1,2-Dichloroethylene 1,2-Dichloroethylene 1,2-Dichloropene 1,3-Dichloropene 1,3-Dichloropropane 1,3-Dichloropropane 2,3-Dichloropropane	16071-66- 2832-60- 2832-60- 2832-60- 2832-60- 2832-60- 2832-67- 2838-07- 2838-07- 20380-75- 94-58- 94-58- 94-58- 94-58- 94-58- 94-58- 94-58- 119-90- 124-00- 60-11- 119-90- 124-00- 60-11- 119-90- 124-00- 60-11- 119-93- 77-78- 68-12- 75-78- 7	C.I. Direct Brown 95 C.I. Direct Brown 95 C.I. Disperse Yellow 3 C.I. Disperse Yellow 3 C.I. Frond Red 5 r Chemical Name Delethyl sulfate Digitaxin	675-14-9 110-82-7 108-94-1 152-16-9 142-84-7 85-90-7 276-4-72-9 278-44-72-9 278-44-72-9 278-44-72-9 278-45-4 316-42-7 155-29-7 95-90-8 33213-65-9 1051-07-8 33213-65-9 1051-07-8 33213-65-9 1051-07-8 33223-7 50-14-6 5	Cyanuric fluoride Cyclohesanoe Chemical Wanc Chemical Wanc Diphosphoramide, octanethyl- Bipropylamine Diguot Diguot Diguot Diguit Diguot Diguit Colonic Endosulfan Althe Endosulfan Althe Endosulfan Diguit Endosulfan Althe Endosulfan Diguit Diguit Di	1918-08-9 1946-65-6 194-65-6 151-56-6 75-21-6 96-63-5 22224-92-6 22224-92-6 22224-92-6 22224-92-6 224-92-7 2264-67-7 2264-7 226-7 2264-7 226-7 2264-7 226-7	 Dicamba Dichiobenii Dichiobenii Dichiobenii Chemical Name Ethylene oxide Ethylene oxide Ethylene thiourea Ethylether Ethyl ether Ethyl metharcylate Fernic thian Ferric amonium oxtate Ferric amonium oxtate Ferric nitrate Ferric nitrate Ferric nitrate Ferric nitrate Ferric nitrate Ferric nitrate Ferric sulfate Ferrous sulfate Ferrous sulfate Fluenetii Fluoracetamide Fluencectic acid Fluenoacetic acid Fuoracetic acid
7782-58-5 1107-80-6 CAS Number 117-80-6 555-51-1 55-50-1 55-50-1 55-50-1 55-50-1 55-50-1 55-50-1 55-50-1 55-50-1 108-64-7 75-72-4 108-640-1 75-324-3 540-69-0 75-33-4 110-64-6 75-35-4 110-64-6 75-35-4 110-64-6 75-35-4 110-64-6 75-35-4 110-64-6 75-35-4 110-64-6 75-35-4 110-64-6 75-35-4 110-64-6 75-35-4 110-64-6 75-35-4 110-64-6 75-35-4 110-64-6 75-35-4 110-64-6 75-35-4 110-64-6 108-60-1 75-35-4 108-60-1 78-50-0 5-26-6 108-60-1 78-50-0 5-26-6 108-60-1 78-50-0 5-26-6 108-60-1 78-50-0 5-26-6 108-60-1 78-50-0 5-26-6 108-60-1 78-50-0 5-26-6 108-60-1 78-90-2 108-60-1 78-90-2 108-60-1 78-90-2 108-60-1 78-90-2 108-60-1 78-90-2 108-60-1 78-90-2 108-60-1 78-90-2 108-60-1 78-90-2 108-60-1 78-90-2 108-60-1 78-90-2 108-60-1 78-90-2 108-60-1 78-90-2 108-60-1 78-90-2 108-60-1 78-90-2 108-60-1 78-90-1 108-60-1 78-90-1 108-60-1 78-90-1 108-60-1 78-90-1 108-60-1 78-90-1 108-60-1 78-90-1 108-60-1 78-90-1 108-60-1 78-90-1 108-60-1 78-90-1 108-60-1	Chlorinated Phenols Chlorine Chlorine Chesical Hane Chesical Hane Dichlorobensene orDichtorobensene 1,3-0ichlorobensene 1,3-0ichlorobensene 1,3-0ichlorobensene Dichlorobensene Dichlorobensene Dichlorobensene Dichlorobensene Dichlorobensent Dichlorobensent Dichlorobensent Dichlorobensent Dichlorobensent 1,2-0ichlorobensent 1,2-0ichloroethane 1,2-0ichloroethane 1,2-0ichloroethane 1,2-0ichloroethane 1,2-0ichloroethane 1,2-0ichloroethane 1,2-0ichloroethane 1,2-0ichloroethane 1,2-0ichloroethane 1,2-0ichloroethane 1,2-0ichloroethane 1,2-0ichloroethylene Dichloroethylene Dichloromsthyl ether Dichlorophensl 0 ichlorophensl 0 ichlorophensl 0 ichlorophensl 0 ichlorophense 1,3-0ichlorophense 1,3-0ichlorophense 1,3-0ichlorophene 2,3-0ichlorophene 1,3-0ichlorophene 1,3-0ichlorophene 2,3-	16071-66- 2832-60-3- 2832-60-3- 2832-60-3- 2833-07-1 2738-07-1 2838-07-	C.I. Direct Brown 95 C.I. Direct Brown 95 C.I. Disperse Yellow 3 C.I. Disperse Yellow 3 C.I. Disperse Yellow 3 Debylow 1997 Disperse Yellow 3 Disperse 1997 Disperse 1997 Dispers	675-14-9 110-62-7 108-94-1 152-16-0 142-64-7 85-80-7 276-472-9 298-64-4 514-73-4 534-53-7 3288-58-2 330-34-1 27176-87-0 316-42-7 115-20-7 959-08-6 33213-65-9 1031-07-8 104-89-8 51-43-4 2104-66-5 51-143-4 2104-68-7 106-89-8 51-143-4 2104-68-7 50-14-6 53-143-4 2104-68-7 50-14-6 53-143-4 2104-68-7 108-89-7 108-89-8 1010-87-1 108-89-5 108-89-5 10	Cyenuric fluoride Cyclohesanne Chemical Name Diphosphoramide, octamethyl- Bipropylamine Diquat Diguat Diguat Dichiazanine iodide Olthiabiuret 0,0-0iethyl S-methyl dithiophosphate Diron Bodeeylbenzensulfonic acid Endosulfan alpha - Endosulfan Bota - Endosulfan Endosulfan aud Hetabolites Endosulfan sulfate Endosulfan sulfate Endosulfan Bulfate Endosulfan Hetabolites Endosulfan and Metabolites Endosulfan and Metabolites Endosulfan Hetabolites Endosulfan Endosulfan Endosulfan Endosulfan Endosulfan Endosulfan Endosulfan Bulfate Endosulfan Endosulfan Bulfate Endosulfan Bulfate Endosulfan Bulfate Endosulfan Endosulfan Endosulfan Julfate Endosulfan Julfate En	1918-08-9 1194-65-6 (AS Number 151-56-4 75-21-6 97-63-2 60-29-2 97-63-2 62-29-2 97-63-2 52-85-2 22224-92-6 2224-92-6 2224-92-6 2224-92-6 2224-92-6 2244-92-6 226-6 226-6 226-6 227-7-78-94-6 226-6 2	Dicamba Dichlobenil Dichlobenil Chemical Name Chemical Name Ethylene oxide Ethylene oxide Ethylene thoursa Ethyl ether Ethyl methacrylate Ferric amonium oxlate Ferric amonium oxlate Ferric amonium oxlate Ferric nitrate Ferric nitrate Ferric nitrate Ferrous sulfate Ferrous sulfate Fluorent Fluorene Flu
7782-58-5 1107-80-6 25321-22-6 95-50-1 95-50-1 95-50-1 105-64-7 25321-22-6 91-94-1 105-64-7 75-27-4 110-57-6-2 75-37-3 540-59-0 75-35-4 110-57-6-2 75-35-3 540-59-0 75-35-4 110-6-2 75-35-3 540-59-0 75-35-4 110-6-2 75-35-4 110-57-6 26-28-1 110-8-20-6 80-6-28-6 75-97-1 8003-19-6 78-99-0 26-28-6 78-99-1 26-28-7 542-75-1 78-89-1 12-28-6 542-75-1 78-89-1 12-28-6 542-75-1 78-89-1 12-28-75-1 12-28-6 542-75-1 78-89-1 12-28-75-1 12-28-55-1 12-28-75-1 12-28-1 12-28-1 12-28-1	Chlorinated Phenols Chlorine diaxide Chesical Hane Dichlorobenzene J.2-Dichlorobenzene 1,3-Dichlorobenzene 1,3-Dichlorobenzene 1,3-Dichlorobenzene 1,3-Dichlorobenzene 1,4-Dichlorobenzene 1,4-Dichlorobenzene 1,4-Dichlorobenzene Dichlorobenzene (mixed isomers) 3,3' Dichlorobenzene Dichlorobenzene (mixed isomers) 3,3' Dichlorobenzene Dichlorobenzene (mixed isomers) 1,4-Dichlorobenzene 1,1-Dichloroethane 1,2-Dichloroethane 1,2-Dichloroethane 1,2-Dichloroethylene 1,2-Dichloroethylene 1,2-Dichloroethylene 1,2-Dichloropenol Dichloropenol 2,4-Dichlorophenol Dichloropenene 1,2-Dichloropenene 2,4-Dichloropenene Dichloropenene Dichloropenene Dichloropenene Dichloropenene Dichloropenene Dichloropenene Dichloropenene Dichloropenene Dichloropenene Dichloropenene Dichloropenene Dichloropenene Dichloropenene Dichloropenene 1,3-Dichloropropene	16071-66- 2832-60-3 376-153- 2238-07- 2238-07- 2238-07- 2238-07- 2038-07- 2	C.I. Direct Brown 95 C.I. Direct Brown 95 C.I. Disperse Yellow 3 C.I. Disperse Yellow 3 C.I. Frond Red 5 r Chemical Name Delethyl sulfate Digitaxin	675-14-9 110-82-7 108-94-1 152-16-9 142-84-7 85-90-7 276-4-72-9 298-64-4 514-73-8 54-13-7 328-58-2 330-54-1 27176-67-0 316-42-7 959-90-8 332213-65-9 1031-07-8 105-73-3 27776-04-3 105-89-8 51-43-4 2104-64-5 50-14-6 379-79-3 1622-32-8 1637-20-6 1637-20-7 1637-20-6 1637-2	Cyenuric fluoride Cyclohezane Cyclohezane Chemical Wane Diphospharamide, octanethyl- Bipropylamine Diquat Diguat Digut Digut Digut Disulfaton Dithiazanine iodide Dithiazanine iodide Endosulfan and Metabolites Endosulfan auf Metabolites Endosulfan sulfate Endosulfan Sulfate Eshanol, 1,1,2-tetrachloro- Ethanol, 1,2-dichloro-, sectate Ethanol, 1,2-dichloro-, sectate Ethanol, 1,2-dichloro-, sectate Ethanol, 2-ethoxy- Ethion	1918-08-9 1194-65-6 CAS Number 151-54-6 77-21-6 96-63-7 22224-92-6 22224-92-6 22224-92-6 122-14-7 5548-57-7 22224-92-6 122-14-7 1028-22-1 10028-20-1 10028-22-1 10028-20-1	 Dicamba Dichiobenii Dichiobenii Dichiobenii Chemical Name Ethylene oxide Ethylene oxide Ethylene thiourea Ethylene thiourea Ethyl ether Ethyl ether Ethyl methacyulate Ethyl methacyulate Ethyl methacyulate Ethyl methacyulate Ethyl methacyulate Fenitrathian Ferric amonium oxilate Ferric amonium oxilate Ferric nitrate Ferric fluoride Ferric nitrate Ferric sulfate Ferrous sulfate Ferrous sulfate Fluorone Fluoracetic acid Fluoracet
7782-58-5 1102-02-5 117-80-6 25321-22-6 95-50-1 521-27-2 1105-42-7 73-27-4 110-57-6 97-94-1 73-27-4 110-57-6 75-37-1-8 107-06-2 75-33-3 540-59-0 77-33-4 111-64-6 111-64-6 110-57-6 260-25 111-64-6	Chlorinated Phenols Chlorine Chlorine Chesical Hane Chesical Hane Dichlorobensene orDichtorobensene 1,3-0ichlorobensene 1,3-0ichlorobensene 1,3-0ichlorobensene Dichlorobensene Dichlorobensene Dichlorobensene Dichlorobensene Dichlorobensent Dichlorobensent Dichlorobensent Dichlorobensent Dichlorobensent 1,2-0ichlorobensent 1,2-0ichloroethane 1,2-0ichloroethane 1,2-0ichloroethane 1,2-0ichloroethane 1,2-0ichloroethane 1,2-0ichloroethane 1,2-0ichloroethane 1,2-0ichloroethane 1,2-0ichloroethane 1,2-0ichloroethane 1,2-0ichloroethane 1,2-0ichloroethylene Dichloroethylene Dichloromsthyl ether Dichlorophensl 0 ichlorophensl 0 ichlorophensl 0 ichlorophensl 0 ichlorophense 1,3-0ichlorophense 1,3-0ichlorophense 1,3-0ichlorophene 2,3-0ichlorophene 1,3-0ichlorophene 1,3-0ichlorophene 2,3-	16071-66- 2832-60-3- 2832-60-3- 2832-60-3- 376-15-3- 2238-07-1 2238-07-1 2238-07-1 2238-07-1 2238-07-1 2238-07-1 2238-07-1 2238-07-1 115-26- 66-01-1 115-26- 66-01-1 115-26- 66-01-1 119-06- 67-11-1 119-07- 75-76- 66-12- 257-16- 57-74- 66-12- 257-16- 57-74- 68-12- 57-74- 105-67- 105-67- 105-67- 105-67- 105-77- 105-97- 105-77- 105-97- 105-77- 105-97- 105-77- 105-97- 105-77- 105-97- 105-77- 105-77- 105-77- 105-77- 105-77- 105-77- 105-77- 105-77- 105-77- 105-77- 105-77- 105-77- 105-77- 105-77- 105-77- 105-77- 105-75- 105-77- 105-75-	C.I. Direct Brown 95 C.I. Direct Brown 95 C.I. Disperse Yellow 3 C.I. Disperse Yellow 3 C.I. Disperse Yellow 3 C.I. Disperse Yellow 3 Dispitation 1 Dispitation 1 Dispitation 1 Dispitation 1 Dispitation 1 Dispitation 1 Dispitation 2 Dispitation 2 D	675-14-9 110-82-7 108-94-1 152-16-9 142-84-7 85-90-7 278-44-7 54-157-7 328-58-7 330-34-1 27176-87-0 316-42-7 15-29-7 959-90-8 33213-65-9 1031-97-8 104-98-7 2776-04-3 72-26-9 51-43-4 2104-85-5 50-14-6 530-26-6 530-26-6 530-26-6 530-26-7 1040-87-7 1040-87-1 104-88-5 104-8-5 1040-88-5 1040-	Cyenuric fluoride Cyclohesanne Ciclohesanne Chemical Wanc Diphosphoramide, octamethyl- Bipropylamine Diquat Diguat Diguat Dichiazanine iodide Dichiazanine iodide Endosulfan aut Metabolites Endosulfan sulfare Endosulfan J. J. Zeterchiero Ethamo, 1, J. Zeterchiero Ethamo, 1, J. Zeterchiero Ethamo, 1, J. Zeterchiero Ethamo, 2, Zethoxy- Ethion Zethoxyethamol	1918-08-9 1194-65-6 CAS Number 151-56-4 75-21-6 96-63-5 22224-92-6 22224-92-6 22224-92-6 22224-92-6 22224-92-6 22224-92-6 22224-92-6 22224-92-6 22224-92-6 22224-92-6 22224-92-6 22224-92-6 22224-92-6 2224-92-6 2224-92-6 224-6 21-25-7 206-64-1 86-73-7 77720-78- 77782-63-1 226-64-1 66-73-7 7782-63-1 21-64-17-7 206-64-1 86-73-1 21-64-17-7 206-64-1 86-73-1 21-64-17-7 206-64-1 86-73-1 21-64-17-7 206-64-1 86-73-1 21-64-17-7 206-64-1 86-73-1 21-64-17-7 206-64-1 86-73-1 21-64-17-7 206-64-1 86-73-1 21-64-17-7 206-64-1 86-73-1 21-64-17-7 206-64-1 86-73-1 21-64-17-7 206-64-1 86-73-1 21-64-17-7 206-64-1 86-73-1 21-64-17-7 206-64-1 86-73-1 21-64-17-7 206-64-1 86-73-1 21-64-17-7 206-64-1 86-73-1 21-21-2 21-21-	Dicamba Dichiobeni Dichiobeni Dichiobeni Chemical Name Chemical Name Ethylene oxlde Ethylene oxlde Ethylene oxlde Ethylene oxlde Ethylene thourea Ethylenetarylate Ferric ammonium oxalate Ferric entronium oxalate Ferric entronium oxalate Ferric chloride Ferric fluoride Ferric sulfate Ferrous sulfate Ferrous sulfate Fluorene
7782-58-5 1107-80-6 25321-22-6 95-50-1 95-50-1 95-50-1 105-64-7 25321-22-6 91-94-1 75-27-4 110-57-6-2 75-37-3 540-59-0 75-35-4 110-67-2 75-35-3 540-59-0 75-35-4 110-57-6 263-8-10-7 110-8-2 75-34-3 540-59-0 91-94-1 108-60-1 75-97-1 8003-19-6 263-8-10-7 8003-19-6 263-8-10-7 8003-19-6 78-99-0 542-75-1 78-99-1 78-98-1 78-99-1 78-98-1 78-99-1 78-98-1 78-99-1 78-98-1 78-99-1 78-98-1 78-99-1 78-	Chlorinated Phenols Chlorine dixide Chesical Hane Dichlorobenzene J.2-Dichlorobenzene 1,3-Dichlorobenzene 1,2-Dichlorobenzene 1,2-Dichlorobenzene 1,2-Dichlorobenzene 1,2-Dichlorobenzene 1,2-Dichlorobenzene 1,2-Dichlorobenzene 1,2-Dichlorobenzene Dichlorobenzene (ixed isomers) 3,3' Dichlorobenzene 1,2-Dichlorobenzene 1,1-Dichloroethane 1,2-Dichloroethane 1,2-Dichloroethane 1,2-Dichloroethane 1,2-Dichloroethylene 1,2-Dichloroethylene 1,2-Dichloroethylene 1,2-Dichloropenol 2,4-Dichlorophenol 5 Dichloropenylarsine 1,2-Dichlorophenol 5 Dichloropenyene 1,3-Dichloroppone 1,3-Dichloroppone 5 Dichloroppone 5 Dichloroppone 5 Dichloroppone 5 J.3-Dichloroppone 5 J.3-Dichloropone 5 J.3-Dichl	14071-66- 2832-40-3- 3376-153- 2458 Hubbe 64-67- 771-63- 22330-07- 20330-75- 20330-75- 20330-75- 94-58- 94-58- 94-58- 94-58- 94-58- 94-58- 94-58- 60-51- 119-90- 124-40- 60-11- 119-90- 124-40- 60-11- 119-90- 124-40- 60-11- 119-90- 124-40- 60-11- 119-90- 124-40- 80-12- 80-12- 119-97- 119-93- 77-78- 68-12- 75-73-55- 58- 2555-58- 58- 2555-58- 55- 51-22- 57-54-55- 57-54-55- 57-57-57- 57-57-57- 57-57-57- 57-57-57- 57-57-57- 57-57-57- 57-57-57-57- 57-57-57-57- 57-57-57-57-57-57-57-57-57-57-57-57-57-5	C.I. Direct Brown 95 C.I. Direct Brown 95 C.I. Dispers Yellow 3 C.I. Dispers Yellow 3 C.I. Food Red 5 r Chemical Name District Control C	675-14-9 110-82-7 108-94-1 152-16-9 152-16-9 142-84-7 85-80-7 276-4-72-9 278-44-72-9 278-44-72-9 278-44-72-9 278-44-72-9 278-46-7 330-54-1 2777-6-67-0 316-42-7 155-27-7 95-9-9-6 332-213-65-9 1051-07-8 1051-07-8 1051-07-8 1051-07-8 1052-77-9 106-89-8 51-43-4 2104-64-5 50-14-6 50-14-6 50-14-6 51-13-4 110-80-7 100-80-80-80-80-80-80-80-80-80-80-80-80-8	Cyenuric fluoride Cyclohezane Cyclohezane Chemical Wane Diphospharamide, octanethyl- Bipropylamine Diquat Diguat Digut Digut Digut Disulfaton Dithiazanine iodide Dithiazanine iodide Endosulfan and Metabolites Endosulfan auf Metabolites Endosulfan sulfate Endosulfan Sulfate Eshanol, 1,1,2-tetrachloro- Ethanol, 1,2-dichloro-, sectate Ethanol, 1,2-dichloro-, sectate Ethanol, 1,2-dichloro-, sectate Ethanol, 2-ethoxy- Ethion	1918-08-9 1946-65-6 194-65-6 194-65-6 194-65-6 194-65-6 194-65-6 194-65-6 194-65-6 194-65-6 194-65-6 194-194	 Dicamba Dichlobenil Dichlobenil Chemical Name Ethylene oxide Ethylene oxide Ethylene thiourea Ethylene thiourea Ethyl ether Ethyl metharcylate Ethyl metharcylate Ethyl metharcylate Ethyl metharcylate Ethyl metharcylate Ethyl thiocyanate Franhur Fennitrathien Ferric amonium oxalate Ferric nitrate Ferrous sulfate Ferrous sulfate Fluenetii Fluenceit acid Fluenceit ac
7782-58-5 1102-00-4 CAS Number 117-80-6 25321-22-6 95-50-1 55-7-1 105-64-7 75-72-8 105-64-7 75-71-8 105-64-7 75-71-8 105-64-7 75-34-3 540-59-0 75-35-4 111-64-6 111-64-6 120-85-2 87-85-2 87-85-2 87-85-2 80-31-9 78-99-1 122-85-2 26338-19-7 8003-19-6 78-99-1 122-85-2 2642-75-1 78-99-1 122-85-2 262-75-7 78-99-1 122-85-2 262-75-7 76-14-3 222-75-7 76-14-3 222-75-7 76-14-3 222-75-7 76-14-3 222-75-7 76-14-3 222-75-7 76-14-3 222-75-7 76-14-3 222-75-7 76-14-3 222-75-7 76-14-3 222-75-7 76-14-3 222-75-7 76-14-3 222-75-7 76-14-3 222-75-7 76-14-3 222-75-7 75-32-14-3 222-75-7 75-32-14-3 222-75-7 75-32-14-3 222-75-7 75-32-14-3 222-75-7 75-32-14-3 222-75-7 75-32-14-3 222-75-7 75-32-14-3 222-75-7 75-32-14-3 222-75-7 75-32-14-3 222-75-7 75-32-14-3 222-75-7 75-32-14-15 222-75-7 75-32-14-3 222-75-7 225-75-7	Chlorinated Phenols Chlorine Chlorine Chesical Hame Dichlorobensene orDichtorobensene 1,3-Dichlorobensene 1,3-Dichlorobensene 1,3-Dichlorobensene Dichlorobensene Dichlorobensene Dichlorobensene Dichlorobensene Dichlorobensene Dichlorobensene Dichlorobensene Dichlorobensene 1,3-Dichlorobensene 1,2-Dichlorobensene 1,2-Dichlorosethane 1,2-Dichlorosethane 1,2-Dichlorosethane 1,2-Dichlorosethane 1,2-Dichlorosethane 1,2-Dichlorosethane 1,2-Dichlorosethane 1,2-Dichlorosethane 1,2-Dichlorosethane 1,2-Dichlorosethane 1,2-Dichlorosethane 1,2-Dichlorosethane 1,2-Dichlorosethane 1,2-Dichlorosethane 1,2-Dichlorosethane 1,2-Dichlorosethane 1,2-Dichlorosethane 1,2-Dichlorosethane 1,2-Dichlorosethane 1,2-Dichlorophenst Dichlorophenst Dichlorophenst Dichlorophenst Dichlorophense 1,3-Dichloropropane Dichloropropane Dichloropropane 0,3-Dichloropropane	16071-66- 2832-60-3 376-153- 2435-80-8 2435-80-2 2435-07- 2455-07-	C.I. Direct Brown 95 C.I. Direct Brown 95 C.I. Disperse Yellow 3 C.I. Disperse Yellow 3 C.I. Disperse Yellow 3 C.I. Disperse Yellow 3 Dispitation 1 Dispitation 1 Dispitation 1 Dispitation 1 Dispitation 1 Dispitation 1 Dispitation 2 Dispitation 2 D	675-14-9 110-82-7 108-94-1 152-16-0 142-84-7 85-90-7 276-472-9 298-64-4 514-47-5-8 541-53-7 3283-58-2 330-54-1 27176-87-0 161-07-8 33213-65-9 1031-07-8 1031-07-8 1031-07-8 1031-07-8 1031-07-8 1031-07-8 1031-07-8 104-87-8 51-43-4 2104-64-5 50-14-6 50-14-6 50-14-6 50-14-6 50-14-6 104-89-8 51-43-4 110-80-9 152-77-5 1010-80-7 11379-79-3 104-87-1 110-80-6 11379-79-3 11379-44-1 110-80-6 114-74-4 110-80-6 114-74-4 110-80-6 114-74-4 110-80-7 114-74-4 110-80-7 114-74-4 110-80-7 114-74-4 110-80-7 114-74-4 110-80-7 114-74-4 110-80-7 114-74-4 110-80-7 114-74-4 110-80-7 114-74-4 110-80-7 114-74-4 110-80-7 114-74-4 110-80-7 114-74-4 110-80-7 114-74-4 110-80-7 114-74-4 110-80-7 114-74-4 110-80-7 114-74-4 110-80-7 114-74-4 110-80-7 114-74-4 110-80-7 114-74-7 114-74-7 114-74-7 115-74-7 115-74-7 115-74-7 115-74-7 116-80-7 114-74-7 114-74-7 1	Cyenicie fluoride Cyclohesanne Ciclohesanne Chemical Wanc Diphosphoramide, octamethyl- Bipropylamine Diquat Diguat Digut	1918-08-9 1194-65-6 1194-65-6 1194-65-6 1194-65-6 1194-65-6 1194-65-6 1194-65-6 1194-65-6 1194-65-7 1195-75-7 12224-92-6 12224-92-6 12224-92-6 12224-92-6 12224-92-6 12224-92-6 12224-92-6 12224-92-6 12224-92-6 12224-92-6 10025-80-7 10025	 Dicamba Dichiobenii Dichiobenii Chemical Name Ethylene oxide Ethylene thiourea Ethylene thiourea Ethylene thiourea Ethylether Ferricie Fe
7782-58-5 1107-80-6 25321-22-6 95-50-1 95-50-1 95-50-1 105-64-7 25321-22-6 91-94-1 75-27-4 110-57-6 75-71-8 107-06-2 75-34-3 540-59-0 75-34-4 108-60-1 75-09-2 542-88 111-64-6 128-83-2 87-65-0 149-74-6 128-83-2 87-65-0 149-74-6 128-83-2 87-65-0 149-74-6 128-83-2 87-65-0 149-74-6 128-83-2 87-65-0 149-74-6 128-83-2 78-99-1 142-28-7 140-74-6 128-83-2 78-99-1 142-28-7 141-64-6 175-99-1 15-32-1 111-64-6 40-75-7 15-32-1 111-64-6 15-32-1 15-32-1 111-64-6 15-32-1 111-64-6 15-32-1 111-64-6 15-32-1 111-64-6 15-32-1 111-64-6 15-32-1 111-64-6 15-32-1 111-64-6 15-32-1 111-64-6 15-32-1 111-64-6 15-32-1 111-64-6 15-32-1 111-64-6 15-32-1 111-64-6 15-32-1 111-64-6 15-32-1 111-64-6 15-32-1 111-64-6 15-32-1 15-32-1 111-64-6 15-32-1 15-32-1 111-64-6 15-32-1 15-32-1 111-64-6 15-32-1 15-32	Chlorinated Phenols Chlorine diaxide Chesical Hane Dichiorobenzene J.2-Dichiorobenzene J.2-Dichiorobenzene J.2-Dichiorobenzene Dichiorobenzene (mixed isomers) 3,5/-Dichiorobenzene Dichiorobenzene (mixed isomers) 3,5/-Dichiorobenzene Dichiorobenzene (mixed isomers) 3,5/-Dichiorobenzene Dichiorobenzene (mixed isomers) 3,5/-Dichiorobenzene Dichiorobenzene (mixed isomers) 3,5/-Dichiorobenzene Dichiorobenzene (CFC-12) 1,2-Dichioroethane 1,2-Dichioroethane 1,2-Dichioroethane 1,2-Dichioroethane 1,2-Dichioroethylene 1,2-Dichioroethylene 1,2-Dichiorophenol Dichiorophenylarsine 1,2-Dichiorophenol Dichiorophenylarsine 1,2-Dichiorophenol Dichiorophenylarsine 1,2-Dichiorophene 1,2-Dichiorophene 5,3-Dichiorophene 2,3-Dichiorophene 2,3-Dichiorophene 3,3-Dichiorophene 2,3-Dichiorophene 2,3-Dichiorophene 2,3-Dichiorophene 2,3-Dichiorophene 3,3-Dichiorophene 2,3-Dichiorophene 3,3-Dichiorophene 2,3-Dichiorophene 3,3-Dichioro	16071-66- 2832-60- 2832-60- 2832-60- 2832-60- 71-63- 71-63- 2238-07- 94-58- 55-91- 119-90- 124-60- 60-11- 60-11- 60-11- 60-11- 121-60- 57-76- 75-78- 68-12- 57-78- 68-12- 57-78- 75-78-	 C.I. Direct Brown 95 C.I. Direct Brown 95 C.I. Disperse Yellow 3 C.I. Disperse Yellow 3 C.I. Frank 199 C.I. Disperse Yellow 3 C.I. Food Red 5 r Chemical Name Digaxin Digax	675-14-9 110-82-7 108-84-1 152-16-0 112-84-7 85-80-7 2764-72-9 208-64-4 514-73-8 541-53-7 320-54-1 27176-87-0 316-42-7 115-20-7 320-54-1 27176-87-0 33213-65-9 1031-07-8 105-73-3 27776-45-3 72-28-9 7421-93-6 51-43-4 2104-64-5 55-14-	Cyanuric fluoride Cyclohesenone Chemical Name Diphosphoramide, octamethyl- Bipropylamine Diquat Diguat Diguat Diguto Digu	1918-08-9 1194-65-6 CAS Number 151-54-6 77-21-6 96-63-7 22224-92-6 22224-92-6 22224-92-6 122-14-7 2224-92-6 122-14-7 224-92-6 1028-22-1 10028-22-1 10028-28-7 10028-7	 Dicamba Dichlobenil Dichlobenil Chemical Name Ethylene oxide Ethylene oxide Ethylene thiourea Ethylene thiourea Ethylene thiourea Ethyl ether Ethyl ether Ethyl metharcylate Fernic manolum oxalate Ferric ammonium oxalate Ferric nitrate Ferric nitrate Ferric nitrate Ferric sulfate Ferric sulfate Ferric sulfate Ferrous sulfate Ferrous sulfate Ferrous sulfate Fluenetil Fluenetil Fluenceic acid, sodium salt Fluenceic acid Fluenceic acid Fluenceic acid Fluenceic acid Fluenceic acid Fluenceic acid Formstachyde Formiton Formatena Formation Formatana Formation Formation<
7782 - 58 - 5 1107.80 - 64 - 5 1177.80 - 6 25321 - 22 - 6 95 - 50 - 1 95 - 50 - 1 105 - 64 - 7 73 - 27 - 4 105 - 67 - 4 75 - 37 - 4 105 - 67 - 6 75 - 37 - 4 108 - 60 - 1 77 - 39 - 1 2632 - 192 - 1 108 - 60 - 1 77 - 39 - 1 264 - 28 - 1 275 - 284 - 284 - 1	Chlorinated Phenols Chlorine Dilorine distide Chesical Hane Dichlorobenzene orDichlorobenzene 1,3-0ichlorobenzene 1,3-0ichlorobenzene 1,3-0ichlorobenzene Dichlorobenzene Dichlorobenzene Dichlorobenzene Dichlorobenzidine Dichlorobenzidine Dichlorobenzidine Dichlorobenzidine Dichlorobenzentane 1,2-0ichloroethane 1,2-0ichloroethane 1,2-0ichloroethane 1,2-0ichloroethane 1,2-0ichloroethane 1,2-0ichloroethylene 1,2-0ichloroethylene 1,2-0ichloroethylene 1,2-0ichloroethylene 1,2-0ichloroethylene 1,2-0ichloroethylene 1,2-0ichloroethylene 1,2-0ichlorophenol 0ichlorolsopropyl ether Dichlorophenylarsine 1,2-0ichlorophenol 0ichlorophenylarsine 1,2-0ichlorophenol 0ichlorophenyles 1,3-0ichlorophene 1,3-0ichloropropane 2,3-0ichloropropane 3,3-0ichloropropane 3,3-0ichloropropane 3,3-0ichloropropane 3,3-0ichloropropane 3,3-0ichloropropane 3,3-0ichloropropane 3,3-0ichloropropane 3,3-0ichloropropane 3,3-0ichloropropane 3,3-0ichloropropane 3,3-0ichloropropane 3,3-0ichloropropane 3,3-0ichloropropane 3,3-0ichloropr	16071-66- 2832-63- 3376-15-3 77-63- 2238-07- 2238-07- 2238-07- 2238-07- 2238-07- 2238-07- 115-66- 60-31- 115-66- 60-31- 119-90- 254-00- 60-11- 60-11- 60-11- 60-11- 60-11- 60-11- 60-11- 60-11- 119-93- 77-78- 66-12- 57-74- 66-12- 57-74- 66-12- 57-74- 57-76- 57-74- 68-12- 57-74- 57-74- 57-74- 57-74- 57-74- 57-74- 57-74- 57-74- 55-59-58- 52-524- 52-525-55- 55-52- 5252- 5255-55- 52-525- 55-52- 525- 525	 C.I. Direct Brown 95 C.I. Direct Brown 95 C.I. Disperse Yellow 3 C.I. Disperse Yellow 3 C.I. Disperse Yellow 3 C.I. Disperse Yellow 3 Diebhyl sulfote DiglyCidyl ether DiglyCidyl ether DiglyCidyl ether DiglyCidyl ether DiglyCidyl ether DiglyCidyl ether Disperse Disperse<td>675-14-9 110-82-7 108-94-1 152-16-9 142-84-7 85-90-7 278-44-72-9 298-64-4 514-73-8 514-53-7 328-58-2 330-34-1 27176-87-0 316-42-7 15-29-7 959-90-8 33213-65-9 1051-97-8 33213-65-9 1051-97-8 31213-65-9 1051-97-8 31213-65-9 1051-97-8 31213-65-9 1051-97-8 31213-65-9 1051-97-8 31213-65-9 1051-97-8 314-42-7 106-89-6 51-43-4 106-89-6 110-80-5 533-12-7 110-80-5 110</td><td>Cyencif Fluoride Cyclohesamore Chemical Name Chemical Name Diphosphoramide, octamethyl- Bipropylamine Diquat Diguat Diguat Diguto Digut</td><td>1918-08-9 1194-65-6 (AS Number 151-56-4 75-21-6 96-63-5 22224-92-6 22224-92-6 22224-92-6 22224-92-6 22224-92-6 22224-92-6 22224-92-6 22224-92-6 22224-92-6 22224-92-6 22224-92-6 22224-92-6 2224-92-6 2224-92-6 224-92-6 2166-17-7 226-64-1 86-73-7 2758-94-8 51-21-9 246-46-1 86-73-5 50-00-1 144-49-1 50-06-4 51-21-2 50-00-1 144-49-1 50-06-4 51-21-2 50-00-1 144-49-1 50-06-4 51-21-2 50-00-1 144-49-1 50-06-4 51-21-2 50-00-1 144-49-1 50-06-4 51-21-2 50-00-1 144-49-1 50-06-4 51-21-2 50-00-1 144-49-1 50-06-4 51-21-2 50-00-1 144-49-1 50-06-4 51-21-2 50-00-1 144-49-1 50-06-4 51-21-2 50-00-1 144-49-1 50-06-4 51-21-2 50-00-1 144-49-1 50-06-4 51-21-2 50-00-1 144-49-1 50-06-4 51-21-2 50-00-1 144-49-1 50-06-4 51-21-2 50-00-1 144-49-1 50-06-4 51-21-2 50-00-1 144-49-1 50-06-4 51-21-2 50-00-1 144-49-1 50-06-4 51-21-2 50-00-1 144-49-1 50-06-4 51-21-2 50-00-1 144-49-1 50-06-4 51-21-2 50-00-1 51-21-2 51-21-2 50-00-1 51-21-2 51</td><td> Dicamba Dichiobeni Dichiobeni Chemical Name Ethylene oxide Ethylene thiourea Ethylene thiourea Ethylene thiourea Ethylether Ferricie Ferr</td>	675-14-9 110-82-7 108-94-1 152-16-9 142-84-7 85-90-7 278-44-72-9 298-64-4 514-73-8 514-53-7 328-58-2 330-34-1 27176-87-0 316-42-7 15-29-7 959-90-8 33213-65-9 1051-97-8 33213-65-9 1051-97-8 31213-65-9 1051-97-8 31213-65-9 1051-97-8 31213-65-9 1051-97-8 31213-65-9 1051-97-8 31213-65-9 1051-97-8 314-42-7 106-89-6 51-43-4 106-89-6 110-80-5 533-12-7 110-80-5 110	Cyencif Fluoride Cyclohesamore Chemical Name Chemical Name Diphosphoramide, octamethyl- Bipropylamine Diquat Diguat Diguat Diguto Digut	1918-08-9 1194-65-6 (AS Number 151-56-4 75-21-6 96-63-5 22224-92-6 22224-92-6 22224-92-6 22224-92-6 22224-92-6 22224-92-6 22224-92-6 22224-92-6 22224-92-6 22224-92-6 22224-92-6 22224-92-6 2224-92-6 2224-92-6 224-92-6 2166-17-7 226-64-1 86-73-7 2758-94-8 51-21-9 246-46-1 86-73-5 50-00-1 144-49-1 50-06-4 51-21-2 50-00-1 144-49-1 50-06-4 51-21-2 50-00-1 144-49-1 50-06-4 51-21-2 50-00-1 144-49-1 50-06-4 51-21-2 50-00-1 144-49-1 50-06-4 51-21-2 50-00-1 144-49-1 50-06-4 51-21-2 50-00-1 144-49-1 50-06-4 51-21-2 50-00-1 144-49-1 50-06-4 51-21-2 50-00-1 144-49-1 50-06-4 51-21-2 50-00-1 144-49-1 50-06-4 51-21-2 50-00-1 144-49-1 50-06-4 51-21-2 50-00-1 144-49-1 50-06-4 51-21-2 50-00-1 144-49-1 50-06-4 51-21-2 50-00-1 144-49-1 50-06-4 51-21-2 50-00-1 144-49-1 50-06-4 51-21-2 50-00-1 144-49-1 50-06-4 51-21-2 50-00-1 144-49-1 50-06-4 51-21-2 50-00-1 144-49-1 50-06-4 51-21-2 50-00-1 51-21-2 51-21-2 50-00-1 51-21-2 51	 Dicamba Dichiobeni Dichiobeni Chemical Name Ethylene oxide Ethylene thiourea Ethylene thiourea Ethylene thiourea Ethylether Ferricie Ferr
7782-58-5 1177-80-6 25321-22-6 95-50-1 95-50-1 95-50-1 95-50-1 95-50-1 105-64-7 75-771-8 107-64-2 75-771-8 107-06-2 75-71-8 107-06-2 75-53-5 111-64-6 108-60-1 75-99-1 115-60-5 287-65-0 696-28-6 78-95-7 116-22-7 128-83-2 128-83-2 128-83-2 128-83-2 128-83-2 128-83-2 11-64-6 696-28-6 78-99-1 78-99-1 287-65-0 542-75-1 78-99-1 542-75-1 76-14-6 60-57-7 1466-53-1 111-62	Chlorinated Phenols Chlorine diaxide Chesical Hane Chesical Hane Dichlorobensene J.2-Dichlorobensene J.2-Dichlorobensene J.2-Dichlorobensene J.2-Dichlorobensene J.2-Dichlorobensene J.2-Dichlorobensene Dichlorobensene (iked isomers) J.3-Z Dichlorobensene Dichlorobensene (iked isomers) J.2-Dichlorobensene (iked isomers) J.2-Dichlorobensene (iked isomers) J.2-Dichloroethane (I-Dichloroethane J.2-Dichloroethylene J.2-Dichloroethylene J.2-Dichloroethylene J.2-Dichloroethylene J.2-Dichloropenol Dichloropenol Dichloropenol J.2-Dichlorophenol Dichloropene Dichloropene Dichloropene Dichloropene Dichloropene Dichloropene Dichloropene J.3-Dichloropropane Dichloropropane J.3-Dichloropropane J.3-Dichloropropane Dichloropropane J.3-Dichloropropane J.3-Dichloropropane J.3-Dichloropropane Dichloropropane Dichloropropane Dichloropropane J.3-Dichloropropane Dichlo	16071-66- 2832-60- 2832-60- 2832-60- 2832-60- 2832-60- 2832-67- 2838-07- 2838-07- 20380-75	 C.I. 0 irect Brown 95 C.I. 0 irect Brown 95 C.I. 0 ispers Yellow 3 C.I. 0 ispers Yellow 3 C.I. 1 ispers Yellow 3 C.I. 1 ispers Yellow 3 C.I. 1 ispers Yellow 3 DigitXin <	675-14-9 110-82-7 108-94-1 152-16-0 142-84-7 85-90-7 276-472-9 278-64-2 278-64-2 230-54-1 27172-87-0 316-42-7 155-29-7 95-90-8 33213-65-9 1051-07-8 33213-65-9 1051-07-8 33213-65-9 1051-07-8 33223-2 106-89-8 51-43-4 2104-64-5 50-14-6 50-14-7 10-80-7 10-80-7 10-80-7 10-80-7 10-80-7 10-80-7 10-80-7 10-80-7 10-80-7 10-80-7 10-80-7 10-80-7 10-80-7 10-80-7 10-80-7 10-80-7 10-80-7 10-80-7 10-80-7 10-71-2 10-71-	Cyanuric fluoride Cyclohesenone Chemical Name Diphosphoramide, octamethyl- Bipropylamine Diquat Diguat Diguat Diguto Digu	1918-08-9 1194-65-6 CAS Number 151-56-4 75-21-6 96-63-7 42-59-6 42-59-7 42-7	bicamba bichiobenii cr Chemical Name tr Chemical Name Ethylene oxide Ethylene oxide Ethylene thourea Ethylether Ethylether Ethylether Ethyl ether Ethyl ether Ethyl ether Ethyl ether Ethylethacrylate Ethyl methanesulfonste Ethyl methanesulfonste Ethyl methanesulfonste Ethyl ether Ethylether Ethylethacrylate Ethylethacrylate Ethylethacrylate Ferric ammonium oxilate Ferric ammonium oxilate Ferric fluoride Ferric fluoride Ferric nitrate Ferric onitrate Ferric onitrate Ferric onitrate Ferric suffate Ferrous sulfate Ferrous sulfate Fluoroacetia acid Fluoroacetic acid Fluoroacetic acid Fluoroacetyl chloride Fluoroacetyl chloride Fluoroacetal Fluoroacet
7782-58-5 1107-80-6 117-80-6 25321-22-6 95-50-1 95-50-1 95-50-1 105-42-7 25321-22-6 91-94-1 105-74-7 75-27-4 110-57-6 75-32-7 110-57-7 110-57-7 111-64-6 107-06-2 75-334-3 540-69-0 111-64-6 128-63-5 111-64-6 26-28-6 78-97-5 26338-19-7 2603-19-6 78-99-6 162-75-7 76-14-6 62-75-7 75-94-5 262-75-1 75-94-1 111-64-6 62-77-1 75-99-1 111-64-6 62-77-1 75-99-1 111-64-6 62-77-1 111-64-6 62-77-1 111-64-6 111-64-7 111-64-6 111-64-7 111-64	Chlorinated Phenols Chlorine diaxide Chesical Hane Dichiorobensene orDichtorobensene 1,3-Dichiorobensene 1,3-Dichiorobensene 1,3-Dichiorobensene Dichiorobensene Dichiorobensene Dichiorobensene Dichiorobensene Dichiorobensene Dichiorobensene Dichiorobensene Dichiorobensene Dichiorobensene Dichiorobensene Dichiorobensene Dichiorobensene Dichiorobensene Dichiorobensene Dichiorobensene Dichiorobensene Dichiorobensene Dichiorosethane 1,2-Dichioroethane 1,2-Dichioroethane 1,2-Dichioroethylene Dichiorosethylene Dichiorosethylene Dichiorophenylarsine 2,4-Dichiorophenylsilane 2,4-Dichiorophenylsilane 2,4-Dichiorophenylsilane 2,4-Dichiorophenylsilane 2,4-Dichiorophenylsilane 2,3-Dichiorophenyl Dichiorophenyles Dichiorophenyles 1,3-Dichioropropane Dichioropropane	16071-66- 2832-60- 2832-60- 2832-60- 2832-60- 2832-60- 2832-67- 2838-07- 2838-07- 2838-07- 20380-75-	 C.I. 0 irect Brown 95 C.I. 0 irect Brown 95 C.I. 0 ispers Yellow 3 C.I. 1 ispers Yellow 3 Dispaxin Digaxin Dintroberzen	675-14-9 110-82-7 108-94-1 152-16-0 142-84-7 85-90-7 276-472-9 298-64-4 541-473-8 541-53-7 3283-58-2 330-54-1 27176-87-0 331-62-7 155-9-7 959-90-8 33213-65-9 1051-07-8 105-73-3 2778-94-3 106-89-8 51-43-4 2104-64-5 50-14-6 377-79-9 1622-32-8 630-20-6 16372-77-5 1010-80-7 110-80	Cyenicie fluoride Cyclohesanne Chemical Wanc Chemical Wanc Diphosphoramide, octamethyl- Bipropylamine Diquat Digut	1918-08-9 1194-65-6 CAS Murbe 1194-65-6 1194-65-6 1194-65-6 1194-65-6 1194-65-6 1194-65-6 1194-65-6 1194-1194 1194-119-11 1195-77- 124-12-12 1195-77- 1195-77- 1195-78-7 1195-78-7 1102-14-5 10028-22-1 10045-87- 10028-27- 10045-87- 10045-87- 10045-87- 10045-87- 10045-87- 10045-87- 10045-87- 1005-87-	b Dicamba Dichiobeni Dichiobeni Dichiobeni Chemical Name Chemical Name Ethylene oxide Sthylene thiourea Ethylether Ethylether Ethylethacrylate Ethylethacrylate Ethylethacrylate Ethylethacrylate Ethylethacrylate Ethylethion Fenniplos Fenniplos Fernicalfondia Ferric amonium oxalate Ferric sulfate Ferros sulfate Ferros sulfate Ferros sulfate Ferros sulfate Fluorane Fluoranetia acid Fluoranetia acid Fluoranetia acid Fluoranetia acid Fluoranetia acid Fluoranetia acid Fluoranetia acid Fluoranetia sulfate Fluoranetia acid Fluoranetia acid Fluoranetia acid Fluoranetia sulfate Fluoranetia acid Fluoranetia acid Fluoranetia acid Formatachyde cyanohydrin Formatachyde cyanohydrin Formatachyde subhydei Formatacia cid Formatacia cid Fromothion Fromothion Fromothion Fromothion Fromatacia cid Funcacia fi formatacia Funcacia fi formatacia Funcacia cid Funcacia cid
7782-58-5 1102-00-4 117-80-6 25321-22-6 95-50-1 95-50-1 95-50-1 95-50-1 105-64-7 25321-22-6 91-94-1 105-74-2 75-27-4 110-57-6 75-321-22-6 91-94-1 105-76-7 110-57-6 110-57-6 111-64- 129-832- 26638-19-7 800-31-9 129-85- 26638-19-7 800-31-9 129-85- 26638-19-7 800-31-9 129-85- 26638-19-7 800-31-9 129-85- 26638-19-7 800-31-9 129-85- 111-64- 60-57- 111-62-	Chlorinated Phenols Chlorine Chlorine Chlorine Chesical Hame Dichlorobensene orDichtorobensene 1,2-Dichlorobensene 1,2-Dichlorobensene 1,3-Dichlorobensene Dichlorobensene Dichlorobensene Dichlorobensene Dichlorobensene Dichlorobensene Dichlorobensene Dichlorobensene Dichlorobensene Dichlorobensene 1,2-Dichlorobensene 1,2-Dichlorobensene 1,2-Dichloroethane 1,2-Dichloroethane 1,2-Dichloroethane 1,2-Dichloroethane 1,2-Dichloroethane 1,2-Dichloroethane 1,2-Dichloroethane 1,2-Dichloroethane 1,2-Dichloroethane 1,2-Dichloroethane 1,2-Dichloroethane 1,2-Dichloroethane 1,2-Dichloroethane 1,2-Dichloroethane 2,4-Dichlorophenst Dichloroph	16071-66- 2832-60- 2832-60- 2832-60- 2832-60- 2832-60- 71-63- 71-63- 2238-07- 94-58- 55-91- 119-90- 124-60- 60-11- 60-11- 60-11- 60-11- 119-90- 124-60- 60-11- 119-90- 124-60- 60-11- 119-90- 124-60- 60-11- 119-90- 119-92	<pre>C.I. Direct Brown 95 C.I. Free State 95 C.I. Free State 95 C.I. Free State 95 Direct 95</pre>	675-14-9 110-62-7 108-94-1 152-16-0 142-64-7 85-90-7 2764-72-9 298-64-4 514-73-4 514-73-4 514-73-4 514-52-7 152-0-7 152-0-7 152-0-7 152-0-7 152-0-7 152-0-7 152-0-7 152-0-7 152-0-7 103-107-8 104-89-8 51-43-4 2104-64-5 51-43-4 2104-64-5 51-43-4 2104-64-5 110-68-9 144-73-8 100-89-8 144-73-8 100-89-8 144-73-8 100-89-8 144-73-8 100-89-8 144-73-8 100-81-9 144-73-8 100-81-9 144-73-8 100-81-9 144-73-8 100-81-9 144-73-8 100-81-9 144-73-8 100-81-9 144-73-8 100-81-9 144-73-8 100-81-9 144-73-8 100-12-1 51-70-7 74-85-1 111-54-4 110-71-5 111-54-4 110-71-5 111-54-4 110-71-5 111-54-4 110-71-5 111-54-4 110-71-5 111-54-4 111-55-1 111-54-4 111-55-1 111-54-4 111-55-1 111-54-1 111-55	Cyenuric fluoride Cyclohesame Cyclohesame Chemical Name Chemical Name Diphospharamide, octamethyl- Bipropylamine Digust Endosulfan Digust Endosulfan and Hetabolites Endosulfan and Hetabolites Endosulfan and Hetabolites Endosulfan and Hetabolites Epichtoranydrin Endosulfan and Hetabolites Epichtoranydrin Efforentine EFW Ergozaciferent	1918-08-9 1194-65-6 CAS Number 151-54-6 775-21-6 96-63-5 22224-92-6 22224-92-6 22224-92-6 1155-57-7 22224-92-6 122-14-7 155-69-7 1155-57-7 2224-92-6 10028-22-7 10028-22-7 10028-22-7 10028-22-7 10028-22-7 10028-22-7 10028-22-7 10028-22-7 226-4-17-7 226-7 267-7 276-7 276-7 276-7 276-7 276-7 276-7 276-7 276-7 276-7 276-7 276-7 276-7 276-7 276-7 2	b Dicamba Dichiobenii Chemical Name Chemical Name Ethylene oslde Ethylene oslde Ethylene hiourea Ethylether Ethylether Ethyletharcylate Ethyl etharcylate Ethyl metharcylate Ethyl metharcylate Ethyl metharcylate Ethylethiony Ethylethiony Ethylethionylandite Ethylethionylandite Ethylethionylandite Ethylethionylandite Ethylethionylandite Ferric ammonium oxalate Ferric fluoride Ferric fluoride Ferric sulfate Ferric sulfate Ferric sulfate Ferrics sulfate Ferrics califate Fluoracettic acid Fluoracettic acid Fluoracetacid Flu
7762-58-5 1107-80-6 25321-22-6 55-50-1 55-50-1 55-50-1 55-50-1 55-50-1 55-50-1 55-50-1 55-50-1 55-50-1 55-50-1 55-50-1 55-50-1 75-50	Chlorinated Phenols Chlorine Dilorine diaxide Chesical Hane Dichlorobenzene 0-Dichlorobenzene 1,3-Dichlorobenzene 1,3-Dichlorobenzene 0ichlorobenzene 0ichlorobenzene 0ichlorobenzene 0ichlorobenzene 0ichlorobenzidine 0ichlorobenzidine 0ichlorobenzidine 0ichlorobenzidine 0ichlorobenzentane 1,2-Dichloroethane 1,2-Dichloroethane 1,2-Dichloroethane 1,2-Dichloroethane 1,2-Dichloroethane 1,2-Dichloroethane 1,2-Dichloroethane 1,2-Dichloroethane 1,2-Dichloroethane 1,2-Dichloroethylene 1,2-Dichloroethylene 1,2-Dichloroethylene 1,2-Dichloropenol 2,4-Dichlorophenol 0ichloropenylersine 1,2-Dichlorophenol 0ichloropene 1,2-Dichlorophenol 0ichloropene 1,3-Dichloropropane 1,3-Dichloropropane 2,2-Dichloropropane 1,3-Dichloropropane 2,2-Dichloropropane 2,2-Dichloropropane 1,3-Dichloropropane 2,2-Dichloropropane 2,2-Dichloropropane 2,2-Dichloropropane 2,2-Dichloropropane 2,2-Dichloropropane 2,2-Dichloropropane 2,2-Dichloropropane 2,2-Dichloropropane 2,2-Dichloropropane 2,2-Dichloropropane 2,2-Dichloropropane 1,3-Dichloropropane 2,2-Dichloropropane 2,2-Dichloropropane 1,3-Dichloropropane 2,2-Dichloropropane 2,2-Dichloropropane 2,2-Dichloropropane 2,2-Dichloropropane 2,2-Dichloropropane 2,2-Dichloropropane 2,2-Dichloropropane 2,2-Dichloropropane 2,2-Dichloropropane 2,2-Dichloropropane 2,2-Dichloropropane 2,2-Dichloropropane 2,2-Dichloropropane 2,2-Dichloropropane 2,2-Dichloropropane 2,2-Dichloropropane 2,2-Dichloropropane 2,2-Dichloropropane 1,3-Dichloropropane 2,2-Dichloropropane 2,2-Dichloropropane 2,2-Dichloropropane 2,2-Dichloropropane 2,2-Dichloropropane 2,2-Dichloropropane 3,3-Dichloropropane 2,2-Dichloropropane 3,3-Dichloropropane 3,3-Dichloropropane 3,3-Dichloropropane 3,3-Dichloropropane 3,3-Dichloropropane 3,3-Dichloropropane 3,3-Dichloropropane 3,3-Dichloropropane 3,3-Dichloropropane 3,3-Dichloropropane 3,3-Dichloropropane 3,3-Dichloropropane 3,3-Dichloropropane 3,3-Dichloropropane 3,3-Dichloropropane 3,3-Dichloropropane 3	16071-66- 2832-60- 2832-60- 2832-60- 2832-60- 2832-60- 2832-67- 2838-07- 2838-07- 2838-07- 2838-07- 2838-07- 2838-07- 2838-07- 115-26- 60-31- 115-26- 60-31- 115-26- 60-31- 119-90- 85-91- 122-69- 55-91- 122-69- 55-91- 122-69- 55-91- 122-69- 55-91- 122-69- 55-91- 122-69- 55-91- 122-69- 55-91- 25224-03 131-11- 77-78 66-12- 57-16- 57-16- 57-16- 57-74- 66-12- 57-74- 66-12- 57-74- 66-12- 57-74- 66-12- 57-74- 66-12- 57-74- 66-12- 57-74- 57-78- 57-7	<pre>C.I. Direct Brown 95 C.I. Direct Brown 95 C.I. Disperse Yellow 3 C.I. Disperse Yellow 3 C.I. Disperse Yellow 3 C.I. Disperse Yellow 3 Disperse 3 Dispe</pre>	675-14-9 110-82-7 108-94-1 152-16-9 142-84-7 85-90-7 278-44-72-9 298-64-4 514-73-8 541-53-7 3283-58-2 330-54-1 27176-87-0 316-42-7 152-9-7 959-96-8 33213-65-9 1051-07-8 1051-07-8 51-43-4 2104-64-5 50-14-6 55-5 50-14-6 55-5 1014-8-7 10-89-9 104-89-7 10-89-9 104-89-7 10-89-9 51-79-4 10-79-9 51-79-4 10-89-9 51-79-4 10-89-9 51-79-4 10-89-9 51-79-4 10-89-9 51-79-4 10-89-9 51-79-4 10-79-9 51-79-4 10-79-9 51-79-4 10-79-9 51-79-4 10-79-9 51-79-4 10-79-9 51-79-4 10-79-9 51-79-4 10-79-9 51-79-4 10-79-9 51-79-4 10-79-9 51-79-4 10-79-9 51-79-4 10-79-9 51-79-4 10-79-9 51-79-4 10-79-9 51-79-4 10-79-9 51-79-4 10-79-9 51-79-4 10-79-7 51-79-7 51-79-7 51-79-7 51-79-7 51-79-7 51-79-7 51-79-7 51-79-7 51-79-7 51-79-7 51-79-7 51-79-7 51-79-7 51-79-7 51-79-7 51-7	Cyenicie fluoride Cyclohesanne Chemical Wanc Chemical Wanc Diphosphoramide, octamethyl- Bipropylamine Diquat Digut	1918-08-9 1946-08-9 1946-08-6 194-08-6 194-08-6 194-08-6 194-08-7 194-08-7 194-08-7 194-08-7 194-08-7 195-08-7 195-08-7 195-08-7 195-08-7 195-08-7 195-08-7 195-08-7 195-08-7 195-08-7 195-08-7 195-08-7 190	b Dicamba Dichiobenii Chemical Name Chemical Name Ethylene axide Ethylene thiourea Ethylene thiourea Ethylether Ethyl ether Ethyl methacrylate Ethyl methacrylate Ferric ammonium axalate Ferric fuoride Ferric fuoride Ferric sulfate Ferric sulfate Ferric sulfate Fluoracetic acid Fluoracetic acid Fluoracetic acid Fluoracetic acid Fluoracetic acid Formstachyde Formstachyde Formstachyde Formic acid Formstach Formstachyde Formstachyde Formstach For
7782-58-5 1102-02-6 CAS Number 117-80-6 25321-22-6 95-50-1 541-73-1 105-46-7 75-57-1-8 105-46-7 75-71-8 105-76-7 105-76-7 105-76-7 105-76-7 105-76-7 111-64-4 108-60-1 77-35-4 108-60-1 77-35-4 108-60-1 75-35-4 108-60-1 111-64-4 108-60-1 78-35-7 111-64- 69-72-6 26038-19-7 26038	Chlorinated Phenols Chlorine Chlorine Chlorine Chesical Hame Dichlorobensene orDichtorobensene 1,2-Dichlorobensene 1,2-Dichlorobensene 1,3-Dichlorobensene Dichlorobensene Dichlorobensene Dichlorobensene Dichlorobensene Dichlorobensene Dichlorobensene Dichlorobensene Dichlorobensene Dichlorobensene 1,2-Dichlorobensene 1,2-Dichlorobensene 1,2-Dichloroethane 1,2-Dichloroethane 1,2-Dichloroethane 1,2-Dichloroethane 1,2-Dichloroethane 1,2-Dichloroethane 1,2-Dichloroethane 1,2-Dichloroethane 1,2-Dichloroethane 1,2-Dichloroethane 1,2-Dichloroethane 1,2-Dichloroethane 1,2-Dichloroethane 1,2-Dichloroethane 2,4-Dichlorophenst Dichloroph	1 6071 66- 2832-60- 2832-60- 2835-60- 2835-61- 2136-75- 2136-75- 2136-75- 2136-77- 2146-77- 2146	<pre>C.I. Direct Brown 95 C.I. Free State 95 C.I. Free State 95 C.I. Free State 95 Direct 95</pre>	675-14-9 110-62-7 108-94-1 152-16-0 142-64-7 85-90-7 2764-72-9 298-64-4 514-73-8 530-34-1 27176-87-0 316-42-7 15-20-7 955-90-8 31213-65-9 1021-07-8 1021-07-8 1021-07-8 1021-07-8 104-89-5 50-14-6 51-43-4 2104-64-5 50-14-6 51-43-4 2104-64-5 50-14-6 51-43-4 2104-64-5 50-14-6 51-43-4 2104-64-5 50-14-6 51-43-4 100-89-5 1010-88-5 1004-88-7 110-88-5 1004-88-7 110-88-5 1004-87-7 110-88-5 53-12-7 1004-88-7 110-88-5 53-12-7 1004-88-7 110-88-5 53-12-7 1004-88-7 110-88-5 110-88-5 110-78-5 107-15-1 107-15-1 107-15-1 107-06-1	Cyenine: fluoride Cyclohesanne Chemical Name Chemical Name Diphosphoramide, octamethyl- Bipropylamine Diquat Diguat Diguat Diguit Diguat Diguit Diguat Diguit Diguat Digui	1918-08-9 1194-65-6 CAS Number 151-56-4 75-21-6 96-63-7 42-59-6 42-59-6 42-59-6 42-59-6 42-59-6 42-59-6 42-59-6 42-59-6 42-59-6 42-29-2 42-4	b Dichibeni bichibeni bichibeni cr Chemical Name Chylene oxide Ethylene oxide Ethylene thiourea Ethylether Ethylether Ethylethacrylate Ferric amonium oxalate Ferric fuoride Ferric sulfate Ferrous sulfate Ethuoneti Ethuoraceti acid Ethuoraceti acid Formic acid Formic acid Formic acid Formic acid Fuoraceti acid Formic acid Formic acid Fuoraceti acid Formic acid Formic acid Fuoraceti acid Formic acid Formic acid Formic acid Formic acid Fuoraceti acid Formic acid Formic acid Formic acid Fuoraceti acid Formic acid Formic acid Formic acid Fuoraceti acid Formic acid Formic acid Fuoraceti acid Formic acid Formic acid Fuoraceti acid Fuoraceti acid Formic acid Fuoraceti acid Formic acid Fuoraceti acid Fuoraceti acid Fuoraceti acid Fuoraceti acid Formic acid Formic acid Fuoraceti acid Fuoraceti acid Fuoraceti acid Formic acid Fuoraceti acid Fuoraceti acid Formic acid Fuoraceti acid Fuoraceti acid Fuoraceti acid Fuoraceti acid Fuoraceti acid Fuoraceti acid Formic acid Fuoraceti acid Fuoracet

. .

	ter at the	
CAS Nue	ber Cheoical Name saardingsonsensensensensensensensensensensensensen	CAS Number Chemical Name
70-25 86-50	-7 Guanidine, N-methyl-N'-nitro-N-nitroso- -0 Guthion	55-91-4 Isoftuorphata 78-59-1 Isophorone
	Raloethers Ralomethanes	4098-71-9 Isophorone díisocyanate
	-3 Halon 1211	78-79-5 Isoprene 42504-46-1 Isopropenolamine dodecylbenzene sulfor
75-63	-8 Helon 1301 •2 Helon 2402	67-63-0 Isopropyl alcohol (afg-strong acid pre
	-8 Heptachior	108-23-6 Isopropyl chloroformate 80-05-7 4,4'-Isopropyl idened iphenol
1026-57	Reptachlor and Retabolites -3 Reptachlor epoxide	119-38-0 Isopropylmethylpyrazolyl dimethylcarba
118-74-	i NexachLorobenzene	120-58-1 Isosefrele 2763-96-4 5-(Aminomethyl)-3-isoxazelol
	3 Hexachloro-1,3-butadiene 3 Hexachlorobutadiene	143-50-0 Kepone
77-47	4 Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	78-97-7 Lactonítrile 303-34-4 Lasiocarpine
58-89-	9 Hexachlorocyclohexane (gamma isomer) 1 Hexachloroethane	7439-92-1 Lead
1335-87-	1 Hexachloronaphthalene	Lend Compounds 301-04-2 Lend acetate
70-30- 1888-71-	4 Hexachlorophene 7 Hexachloropropene	7784-40-9 Lead arsenate 7645-25-2 Lead arsenate
757-58-	4 Hexaethyl tetraphosphate	10102-48-4 Load ensenate
4835-11-	 8 Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate 4 Hexamethylenediamine, N,N'-dibutyl- 	7758-95-4 Lead chlaride 13814-96-5 Lead fluoborate
680-31-	9 Nexamethylphosphoramide 3 Nexame	7783-46-2 Lead fluoride
302-01-	2 Hydrazine	10101-63-0 Lead iodide 10099-74-8 Lead nitrate
1615-80-	1 Hydrazine, 1,2-diethyl-	7446-27-7 Lend phosphate
540-73-	7 Kydrazine, 1,1-dimethyl- 8 Hydrazine, 1,2-dimethyl-	7428-48-0 Lead stearate 1072-35-1 Lead stearate
122-66-	7 Hydrozine, 1,2-diphenyl- 2 Hydrozine sulfate	52652-59-2 Lead stearate
122-66-	7 Hydrazobenzene	56189-09-4 Lead stearate 1335-32-6 Lead subacetate
74-90-1	9 Hydrochlaric acid 3 Hydracyanic acid	15739-80-7 Lead sulfate 7446-14-2 Lead sulfate
7664-39-3	S Hydrofluoric acid	1314-87-0 Lead sulfide
) Hydrogen chloride (gas only) 3 Hydrogen cyanide	592-87-0 Lead thiocyanate 21609-90-5 Leptophos
	i Kydrogen fluoride Hydrogen peroxide (Conc.> 52%)	S41-25-3 Lewisite
7783-07-5	Hydrogen selenide	58-89-9 Lindane 14307-35-8 Lithium chromate
7783-06-4	Hydrogen sulfide Hydrogeroxide, 1-methyl-1-phenylethyl-	7580-67-8 Lithium hydride
123-31-9	' Hydroquinone	121-75-5 Halathion 110-16-7 Naleic acid
193-39-5	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene Iron, pentacarbonyl-	108-31-6 Maleic anhydride
297-78-9	Isobentan	123-33-1 Naleic hydrazide 109-77-3 Nalononitrile
78-83-1	isobutyi alcohot Isobutyraldehyde	12427-38-2 Naneb 7439-96-5 Nanganese
79-82-0	Isobutyronitrite	Nanganese Compounde
465-73-6	lsocyanic acid, 3,4-dichlerophenyl ester Isodrin	12108-13-3 Manganese, tricarbonyl methylcyclopent. 101-68-8 MBI
CAS Hund	er Chemical Name	CAS Number Chemical Name
	6 p-Witroaniline	
99-59-	2 5-Nitro-o-anisidine	30525-89-4 Persformaldehyde 123-63-7 Paraldehyde
92-93-	3 Witrobentene 3 4-Witrobiphenyl	1910-42-5 Paraquat 2074-58-2 Paraquat methosulfate
	7 Witrocyclohexane 5 Witrofen	56-38-2 Parathion
10102-44-6) Nitrogen diaxide	298-00-0 Parothion-methyl 12002-03-8 Paris green
10544-72-6 51-75-2	hitrogen dioxide Nitrogen mustard	1336-36-3 PCBs
55-63-(Nitroglycerin	62-68-8 PCH9 19624-22-7 Pentaborane
554-84-7	Witrophenol (mixed Isomers) m-Witrophenol	608-93-5 Pentachlorobenzene 76-01-7 Pentachloroethane
100-02-7	p-Nitrophenol	
99.76.6	2-Nite-set	82-68-8 Pentachioronit robenzene
88-75-5	2-Nitrophenol 4-Witrophenol	82-68-8 Pentachioronitrobenzene 87-86-5 PCP
88-75-5 100-02-7	2-Nitrophenol 4-Witrophenol Nitrophenols	82-68-8 Pentachtononitrobenzene 87-86-5 pcp 87-86-5 Pentachtorophenol 2570-26-5 Pentackytanine
88-75-5 100-02-7 79-46-9	2-Nitrophenol 4-Nitrophenol Nitrophenols 2-Nitropropane Nitrosanines	82-68-8 Pentachlaronit robenzene 87-68-5 Pop 87-88-5 Pentachlarophenol 2570-28-5 Pentachlarophenol 504-60-9 1,3-Pentadione
88-75-5 100-02-7 79-46-9 924-16-3	2-Witrophenol 4-Witrophenols 2-Witropropane Witropropane Witrostamines #Mitroscoin-n-butylasine	82-68-8 Pentachieronitrobenzene 87-86-5 Pentachierophenol 2570-28-5 Pentachierophenol 2570-28-5 Pentackeyianine 564-60-9 1,3-Pentacilene 79-21-0 Peracetic acid 127-18-4 Perchierosethylene
88-75-5 100-02-7 79-46-9 924-16-3 1116-54-7 55-18-5	2-Witrophenol 4-Witrophenols 2-Witropropane Witrosamines W-Xitrosodi-n-butylaning A-Witrosodithenolaning W-Vitrosodithenolaning	82-68-8 Pentachleronit robenzene 87-86-5 Pentachlerophenol 2570-26-5 Pentachlerophenol 2570-26-5 Pentadiene 504-60-9 1,3-Pentadiene 77-21-0 Perractic acid 127-18-4 Perchleroethylene 594-42-3 Penchleroethylene 594-42-3 Penchleroethylene
88-75-5 100-02-7 79-46-9 924-16-3 1116-54-7 55-18-5 62-75-9 62-75-9	2-Witrophenol 4-Witrophenol 2-Witrophenols 2-Witropropene Witrosaminestylacine H-Witrosadiethanolamine H-Witrosadiethylamine H-Witrosadiethylamine M-Witrosadiethylamine	82-68-8 Pentachlaron it robenzene 87-68-5 Pop 87-86-5 Pentachlarophenol 2577-26-5 Pentachlarophenol 594-60-9 1,3-entacilane 79-21-0 Persectic solid 127-18-4 Perchlarosethylene 594-42-3 Penchlarosethylene 594-42-3 Phenaethylene 62-44-2 Phenaethylene 85-01-8 Phenaethylene
88-75-5 100-02-7 79-46-9 924-16-3 1116-54-7 55-18-5 62-75-9 62-75-9 86-30-6	2-Witrophenol 4-Witrophenols 2-Witropropane Witrosomines N-Nitrosodi-n-butylanine N-Nitrosodiethanolanine N-Witrosodiethylanine Nitrosodimethylanine Nitrosodiphenylanine	82-68-8 Pentachi aroni trobenzene 87-68-5 Pop 87-86-5 Pentachi arophenol 25/7-26-5 Pentachi arophenol 5/8-60-9 I.3Rentacilane 7/9-21-0 Persactic acid 1/27-18-4 Perchiloranethyl aerosptan 6/2-44-2 Phenoet in 85-01-8 Phenoet in 85-01-8 Phenoet in 108-95-2 Phenol
88-75-5 100-02-7 79-46-9 924-16-3 1116-54-7 55-18-5 62-75-9 86-30-6 156-10-5 621-64-7	2-Witrophenol 4-Witrophenols 2-Witropropane Witropropane Witrosamines H-Witrosadicthanolamine H-Witrosadicthylamine H-Witrosadicthylamine H-Witrosadimethylamine H-Witrosadipherylamine H-Witrosadipherylamine H-Witrosadipherylamine H-Witrosadipherylamine	82-68-8 Pentachlaronitrobenzene 87-68-5 Pop 87-88-5 Pentachlarophenol 2570-26-5 Pentachlarophenol 2570-26-5 Pentachlarom 770-21-0 Persectic acid 127-18-4 Persectic acid 127-18-4 Perchlaromethylene 594-42-3 Penchlaromethylene 62-44-2 Phenoset in 85-01-8 Phenol, 3-(1-methylethyl)-, methyl carb 64-00-6 Phenol, 3-(1-methylethyl)-, methyl carb
88-75-5 100-02-7 79-46-9 924-16-3 1116-54-7 55-18-5 62-75-9 62-75-9 86-30-6 156-10-5 621:64-7 759-73-9	2-Witrophenol 4-Witrophenols 2-Witropropane Witrosamines -Witrosadiethenolamine W-Witrosadiethenolamine H-Witrosadiethylamine A-Witrosadiethylamine H-Witrosadiphenylamine H-Witrosadiphenylamine H-Witrosadiphenylamine N-Witrosadiphenylamine N-Witrosadiphenylamine N-Witrosadiphenylamine	82-68-8 Pentachlaronitrobenzene 87-68-5 Pop 87-88-5 Pentachlarophenol 2577-28-5 Pentachlarophenol 2577-28-5 Pentachlaro 594-60-9 I.3-Pentacilane 77-21-0 Persectic acid 127-18-4 Perchlaromethylene 594-42-3 Penchlaromethylene 594-42-3 Penchlaromethylene 64-00-5 Phenol 64-00-5
88-75-5 100-02-7 79-46-9 924-16-3 1116-54-7 55-18-5 62-75-9 86-30-6 156-10-5 621-64-7 759-73-9 634-93-5 4549-40-0	2-Witrophenol 4-Witrophenols 2-Witropropane Witropropane Witrosofines W-Xitrosoficthanolamine H-Witrosoficthylamine H-Vitrosoficethylamine H-Vitrosofinechylamine H-Vitrosofihenylamine H-Vitrosofihenylamine H-Vitrosofinechylamine N-Witrosofinechylamine N-Witrosofinechylamine N-Witrosofinechylamine N-Witrosofinechylamine N-Witrosofinechylamine	82-68-8 Pentschloronitrobenzene 87-68-5 PcP 87-68-5 PcP 87-68-5 Pentschlorophenol 2570-26-5 Pentschlorophenol 2570-26-5 Pentschloros 546-66-9 I.3-Pentschloros 547-18-4 Perchlorosethylene 547-18-4 Perchlorosethylene 547-18-4 Penchlorosethylene 547-18-4 Penchlorosethylene 64-09-6 Phenol, 3-(1-methylethyl)-, methylcart 6418-66-9 Phenol, 3-(1-methylethyl)-, methylcart 6418-66-9 Phenol, 3-(1-methylethyl)-, methylcart 6418-66-9 Phenolarsine, 10, 107-oxydi- 666-78-6 Phenolarsine, 10, 107-oxydi- 666-78-6 Phenolarsine, 10, 107-oxydi- 666-78-6 Phenolarsine, 10, 107-oxydi- 666-78-6 Phenolarsine, 10, 107-0xydi- 666-78-6 Phenolarsine, 10, 107-0xydi- 667-78-6 Phenolarsine, 10, 107-0xydi- 667-78-78-78-78-78-78-78-78-78-78-78-78-78
88-75-5 100-02-7 79-46-9 924-16-3 1116-54-7 55-18-5 62-75-9 86-30-6 156-10-5 62-75-9 86-30-6 156-10-5 621-64-7 759-73-9 634-93-5 (559-40-0 59-89-2 615-53-2	2-Witrophenol 4-Witrophenols 2-Witrophenols 2-Witrosofines Witrosofi	82-68-8 Pentachlaronitrobenzene 87-68-5 Pop 87-88-5 Pentachlarophenol 2570-26-5 Pentachlarophenol 2570-26-5 Pentachlarophenol 770-21-0 Persectic acid 127-18-4 Perchlaromethylene 567-42-3 Perchlaromethylene 567-42-3 Perchlaromethylene 185-09-8 Phenonitylene 186-09-5 Phenol, 3-(1-methylethyl)-, methylcart 6418-660 Phenol, 3-(1-methylethyl)-, methylcart 642-86-4 Phenylethyline acid
88-75-5 100-02-7 79-46-9 924-16-3 1116-54-7 55-18-5 62-75-9 62	2-Witrophenol 4-Witrophenols 2-Witropropane Witrosoficthanolamine W-Mitrosoficthunalamine W-Witrosoficthunalamine W-Witrosoficthulamine M-Witrosofiphenylamine M-Witrosofiphenylamine M-Witrosofiphenylamine W-Witrosofi-m-propylamine W-Witrosofi-m-propylamine W-Witrosofi-m-tethylurea N-Witrosofi-M-tethylurea N-Witrosofi-M-tethylurea N-Witrosofioline W-Witrosofioline W-Witrosofioline W-Witrosofioline	82-68-8 Pentachlaronitrobenzene 87-68-5 Pop 87-86-5 Pop 87-86-5 Pentachlarophenol 2577-26-5 Pentachlarophenol 2577-26-5 Pentachlaro 77-21-0 Perscettic acid 127-18-4 Perchlaromethylaerceptan 62-44-2 Phenolethlaerceptan 62-44-2 Phenolethlaerceptan 63-01-8 Phenolethlaerceptan 64-00-5 Phenol 64-00-5 Phenol 64-00-5 Phenol 64-00-5 Phenol 58-36-6 Phenol 58-36-6 Phenol 59-86-1 Phenylaerceptan 106-50-3 p-Phenylaerceptan 59-86-1 Phenylaerceptan 59-86-1 Phen
88-75-5 100-02-7 79-46-9 924-16-3 1116-54-7 55-18-5 62-75-9 62-75-9 62-75-9 62-75-9 62-75-9 62-75-9 62-75-9 62-75-9 62-75-9 62-75-9 62-75-9 62-75-6 59-89-2 165-53-55-8 100-75-4 930-55-2	2-Witrophenol 4-Witrophenols 2-Witropropane Witrosamines W-Torsamines Witrosatiethanolamine Witrosatiethylamine Witrosatiethylamine Witrosatiethylamine W-Witrosatiethylamine W-Witrosatiethylamine W-Witrosatiethylamine W-Witrosatiethylamine W-Witrosatiethylamine W-Witrosatiethylamine W-Witrosatiethylamine W-Witrosatiethylamine W-Witrosatiethylamine W-Witrosatiethylamine W-Witrosatiethylamine N-Witrosatiethylamine N-Witrosatiethylamine N-Witrosatiethylamine N-Witrosatiethylamine N-Witrosatiethylamine N-Witrosatiethylamine N-Witrosatiethylamine N-Witrosatiethylamine N-Witrosatiethylamine N-Witrosatiethylamine N-Witrosatiethylamine N-Witrosatiethylamine N-Witrosatiethylamine N-Witrosatiethylamine N-Witrosatiethylamine N-Witrosatiethylamine	82-68-8 Pentochlaronitrobenzene 87-68-5 Pop 87-88-5 Pentochlarophenol 2570-26-5 Pentochlarophenol 2570-26-5 Pentochlarophenol 2570-26-5 Pentochlarophenol 770-21-0 Persectic acid 127-18-4 Perchlarophenol 547-46-2 Phenosetin 85-01-6 Phenol, 3-(1-methylethyl)-, methyl cart 64-06-6 Phenol, 3-(1-methylethyl)-, methyl cart 64-08-6 Phenyl dichlaroparsine 106-59-5 Phenyletochlaroparsine 106-59-5 Phenyletochlaroparsine 106-59-6 Phenyldichlaroparsine 106-59-6 Phenyldichlaroparsine 60-23-6 Phenyletocury acetate 62-38-6 Phenylbenol 2077-19-0 Phenylsine
88-75-5 100-02-7 79-46-9 924-16-3 1116-54-7 55-18-5 62-75-9 62-75-9 62-75-9 62-75-9 62-16-7 759-73-9 64-30-6 59-89-2 65-53-2 16543-55-8 100-73-4 930-55-2	2-Witrosennet -Witrogenenet Witropropene Witrosmines W-Nitrosalines W-Nitrosalines W-Nitrosalinethylanine W-Nitrosalinethylanine W-Nitrosalipherylanine W-Nitrosalipherylanine W-Nitrosalipherylanine W-Nitrosalipherylanine W-Nitrosalinethylanine W-Nitrosalinethylanine W-Nitrosalinethylanine W-Nitrosalinethylanine W-Nitrosalinethylanine W-Nitrosalinethylanine W-Nitrosalinethylanine W-Nitrosalinethylanine W-Nitrosalinethylanine	82-68-8 Pentachlaronitrobenzene 87-68-5 Pop 87-88-5 Pentachlarophenol 2570-26-5 Pentachlarophenol 2570-26-5 Pentachlarophenol 770-21-0 Persectic acid 127-18-4 Perchlaromethylene 564-42-3 Perchlaromethylene 64-44-2 Phenoset in 85-01-8 Phenol, 3-(1-methylethyl)-, methylcart 64-18-66-0 Phenol, 3-(1-methylethyl)-, methylcart 64-86-6 Phenol, 3-(1-methylethyl)-, methylcart 64-86-6 Phenol, 3-(1-methylethyl)-, methylcart 64-86-6 Phenol, 3-(1-methylethyl)-, methylcart 64-86-6 Phenol, 3-(1-methylethyl)-, methylcart 66-28-6 Phenol, 3-(1-methylethyl)-, methylcart 66-28-6 Phenol, 3-(1-methylethyl)-, methylcart 66-28-6 Phenol, 3-(1-methylethyl)-, methylcart 62-38-4 Phenylethylarophylcar 2097-19-0 Phenylybenol 2097-19-0 Phenylarophylenol 2097-19-0 Phenylarophylenol
88-75-5 100-02-7 79-46-9 924-16-3 1116-54-7 55-18-5 62-75-9 86-30-6 42-75-9 86-30-6 42-75-9 86-30-6 42-75-9 86-30-6 42-164-7 59-89-2 16543-55-8 81-00-75-4 99-08-1 182-72-2	2-Witrophenol 4-Witrophenols 2-Witropropane Witrosomines Witrosomines Witrosomines Witrosodicthanolamine Witrosodicthylamine Witrosodicethylamine M-Witrosodinechylamine M-Witrosodinechylamine M-Witrosodinechylamine M-Witrosomine N-Wi	82-68-8 Pentachi aroni trobanzene 87-68-5 PCP 87-68-5 PCP 87-68-5 Pentachi arophenol 2577-28-5 Pentachi arophenol 2577-28-5 Pentachi aron 77-21-0 Persecti asia 172-18-4 Perchi arone thyi aerceptan 62-48-2 Phenol 62-48-2 Phenol 63-50-3 Phenol 64-00-6 Phenol 64-28-6 Phenol 108-50-3 P-Phenylencouric acetate 64-38-6 Phenylencouric acetate 64-38-6 Phenolencouric acetate 64-38-6 Phenol
88-75-5 100-02-7 79-46-9 924-16-3 1114-54-7 55-18-5 62-75-9 86-73-9 86-73-9 86-73-9 86-73-9 86-73-9 86-73-9 86-73-9 86-73-9 86-73-9 86-73-9 86-73-9 154-10-5 5-8 9-9-8-1 100-73-4 100-73-5 5-8 132-14-6 9-908-1 88-72-2 99-99-0	2-Witrophenol 4-Witrophenols 2-Witrophenols 2-Witropropene Witrosamines W-Witrosamines H-Witrosadiethylamine H-Witrosadiethylamine H-Witrosadiethylamine H-Witrosadiethylamine H-Witrosadin-propylamine H-Witrosadi-nentylures N-Witrosa-N-methylures N-Witrosamethylures H-	82-68-8 Pertachlaronitrobenzene 87-68-5 Pop 87-88-5 Pertachlarophenol 2570-26-5 Pentachlarophenol 2570-26-5 Pentachlarophenol 2770-26-5 Pentachlarophenol 277-18-4 Perchlarophenol 277-18-4 Perchlarophenol 274-23 Perchlarophenol 274-23 Perchlarophenol 274-24-2 Phenolethylaercepton 64-24-2 Phenolethylaercepton 64-20-6 Phenol, 3-(1-methylethyl)-, methyl carb 64-20-6 Phenyl carbon 66-23-6 Phenylaercury active 62-38-4 Phenylaercury active 62-38-4 Phenylaercury active 62-38-4 Phenylaercury active 90-43-7 2-Phenylphenol 2097-19-0 Phenylaercury active 90-63-7 2-Phenylphonel 2097-19-0 Phenylphonel 2097-19-0 Phenylphonel 2097-19-0 Phenylphonel 2097-19-0 Phenylphonel 2097-19-0 Phenylphonel
88-75-5 100-02-7 79-46-9 924-16-3 1116-54-7 55-18-5 62-75-9 86-75-9 86-75-9 86-75-9 86-75-9 86-75-9 86-75-9 86-75-9 86-75-9 86-75-9 86-75-9 86-75-9 155-10-5 59-89-2 165-43-55-8 100-75-4 99-08-1 88-72-2 99-99-0 99-142-4	2-Witrophenol 4-Witrophenol Witrophenols 2-Witropropene Witrosamines N-Witrosamines N-Witrosamines N-Witrosamine N-Wit	82-68-8 Pertachiaroni trabanzene 87-68-5 PCP 87-86-5 PCP 87-86-5 Pentachiarophenol 2577-26-5 Pentachiarophenol 2577-26-5 Pentachiarophenol 77-21-0 Persentic acid 177-18-4 Perchiaromethylaerceptan 62-44-2 Phenol 65-01-8 Phenol 65-01-8 Phenol 64-00-6 Phenol 70-00-6 10-00-7 Phenol 2007-19-0 Phenol 2007-19-0 Phenol 2007-19-0 Phenol 2007-19-0 Phenol 2007-19-0 Phenol 2007-19-0 Phenol 2007-19-0 Phenol 2006-22 Phenol 2006-22 Phenol 2006-24 Phastolan 73-44-5 Phosene 732-11-6 Phosene
88-75-5 100-02-7 79-46-9 924-16-3 1116-54-7 55-18-5 62-75-9 86-30-6 621-64-7 759-73-9 864-53-6 621-64-7 759-73-9 645-53-2 (554)-64-0 59-89-73-9 645-53-2 (554)-64-0 59-89-7 53-0 (55-3)-2 (554)-55-8 132-112-6 99-08-1 88-72-2 99-99-1 99-99-1 88-72-2 99-99-1 99-99-1 88-72-2 99-99-1 99-1 88-72-2 99-99-1 88-72-2 99-99-1 88-72-2 99-99-1 88-72-2 99-99-1 88-72-2 99-99-1 99-1 88-72-2 99-99-1 88-72-2 99-99-1 88-72-2 99-99-1 99-1 88-72-2 99-99-1 99-1 88-72-2 99-99-1 99-1 88-72-2 99-99-1 88-72-2 99-99-1 88-72-2 99-99-1 88-72-2 99-99-1 99-1 88-72-2 99-99-1 88-72-2 99-99-1 99-1 84-75-9 10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-1	2-Witrophenol 4-Witrophenols 2-Witrophenols 2-Witrogroppene Witrosamines W-Witrosadinehylanine H-Witrosadinethylanine H-Witrosadinethylanine H-Witrosadinethylanine H-Witrosadinethylanine H-Witrosadiphenylanine H-Witrosadiphenylanine H-Witrosadiphenylanine H-Witrosadiphenylanine H-Witrosadiphenylanine H-Witrosa-N-nethylurea N-Witrosa-N-nethylurea N-Witrosamonicatine H-Witrosamonicatine H-Witrosamonicatine H-Witrosamonicatine H-Witrosamonicatine H-Witrosamonicatine H-Witrosamonicatine H-Witrosamonicatine H-Witrosamonicatine H-Witrosamonicatine H-Witrosamonicatine H-Witrosamonicatine H-Witrosamonicatine H-Witrosamonicatine H-Witrosaluene D-Witrosaluene HItrosaluene S-Witra-toluine S-Witra-toluine S-Witra-toluine	82-68-8 Pertachi arconi trabanzene 87-68-5 Pert 87-68-5 Pentachi arconi trabanzene 87-68-5 Pentachi arconi trabanzene 594-60-9 I.3Rentaci ani 177-18-4 Perchi arconi trabanzene 594-62-3 Perchi arconi trabanzene 108-59-2 Phenol 64-00-6 Phenol, 2,2'-thi obis [4-chi arco-d-methyl 58-36-6 Phenol, 2,2'-thi obis [4-chi arco-d-methyl 58-36-6 Phenol, 2,2'-thi obis [4-chi arco-d-methyl 59-88-1 Phenyl diathi arconi trabanzene 59-88-1 Phenyl diathi arconi trabanzene 64-38-6 Phenyl arconi trabanzene 59-88-1 Phenyl diatrone 108-50-5 Phenyl diatrone 108-50-5 Phenyl di altrone 108-50-5 Phenyl di altrone 108
88-75-5 100-02-7 79-46-9 924-16-3 1114-54-7 55-18-5 62-75-9 86-73-9 86-73-9 86-73-9 86-73-9 86-73-9 86-73-9 86-73-9 86-73-9 86-73-9 86-73-9 86-73-9 154-10-5 75-89-73-9 100-73-4 98-90-1 100-73-4 99-08-1 188-72-2 99-98-0 99-08-1 88-72-2 99-99-00-1 88-72-2 99-99-00-1 88-72-2 99-99-00-1 88-72-2 99-99-01-1 88-72-2 99-99-01-1 88-72-2 99-99-01-1 88-72-2 99-99-1 99-1 99-1 224-1 224-13-1 1 20816-12-0	2-Witrophenol 4-Witrophenols 2-Witrophenols 2-Witropropene Witrosamines W-Witrosadienhylamine H-Witrosadiethylamine H-Witrosadiethylamine H-Witrosadiethylamine H-Witrosadiethylamine H-Witrosadi-n-propylamine H-Witrosadi-n-propylamine H-Witrosadi-n-propylamine H-Witrosadi-n-propylamine H-Witrosadi-n-propylamine H-Witrosadi-n-propylamine H-Witrosadi-n-propylamine H-Witrosadi-n-propylamine H-Witrosadi-n-propylamine H-Witrosadi-n-propylamine H-Witrosadi-n-propylamine H-Witrosadi-n-propylamine H-Witrosadi-n-propylamine H-Witrosadi-n-propylamine H-Witrosadi-n-propylamine H-Witrosadi-n-propylamine H-Witrosadi-n-propylamine H-Witrosadi-n-propylamine H-Witrosadi-n-methylurethene H-Witrosadiperidine H-Witrosadiuene A-Witrosaluene A-Witrosaluene S-Witrosaluene S-Witrosadi	82-68-8 Pertuchi archi trobenzene 87-68-5 Pertuchi architrophenol 1270-26-5 Pentuchi architrophenol 1270-26-5 Pentuchi architrophenol 127-18-4 Pentularatione 127-18-4 Perchiarativityiene 594-42-3 Perchiarativityiene 64-49-6 Phenoli, 3-(1-methylethylo-, methyl cart 64-109-6 Phenoli arc, 2/2-thiobia164-chloro-d-methyl 58-38-6 Phenogramic a catate 62-38-6 Phenoglaceury actate 90-43-7 2-Phenylbenol 103-55-5 Phenylbenol 103-55-5 Phenylbenol 103-55-5 Phenylbenol 103-55-5 Phenylbenol 103-55-5 Phenylbenol 103-112-6 Phosphemiden 732-41-6 Phosphemiden 732-41-2 Phosphemiden 2007-119-0 Phosphemiden 2007-119-0 Phosphemiden 732-41-2 Phosphemiden 2007-119-0 Phosphemiden
88-75-5 100-02-7 79-46-9 924-16-3 1116-54-7 55-18-5 42-75-9 86-33-6 15-41-0-5 42-17-9 86-33-6 15-41-0-5 42-17-9 844-03-5 42-17-9 444-03-5 434-03-5 434-03-5 434-03-5 434-03-5 434-03-5 434-03-5 100-73-4 435-5 8-8 100-73-4 4 99-08-1 88-72-2 99-98-08-1 88-72-2 99-98-1 88-72-2 99-98-1 88-72-2 99-98-1 88-72-2 99-98-1 88-72-2 99-98-1 88-72-2 99-98-1 88-72-2 99-98-1 88-72-2 99-182-1 90-182-182-182-182-182-182-182-182-182-182	2-Witrophenol 4-Witrophenol 2-Witrophenol 2-Witrogene Witrosamines W-Witrosamines W-Witrosadiethnolamine H-Witrosadiethnolamine H-Witrosadiphenylamine H-Witrosadiphenylamine H-Witrosadiphenylamine H-Witrosadiphenylamine H-Witrosadin-propylamine H-Witrosadin-propylamine H-Witrosadin-propylamine H-Witrosadin-propylamine H-Witrosadin-propylamine H-Witrosadin-propylamine H-Witrosadin-propylamine H-Witrosadin-propylamine H-Witrosadin-propylamine H-Witrosadin-propylamine H-Witrosadin-propylamine H-Witrosadine	82-68-8 Pertachiaronitrobanzene 87-68-5 Pertachiaronitrobanzene 87-68-5 Pertachiarophanol 25/77-26-5 Pentachiarophanol 25/77-26-5 Pentachiarophanol 12/718-4 Perchiaronethyiane 5/4-62-9 Perchiaronethyiane 5/4-62-9 Perchiaronethyiane 5/4-22-4 Phenol 62-44-2 Phenol 65-01-2 Phenol 64-00-5 Phenol 106-50-5 Phenol 107-50-5 Phenol 107-50
88-75-5 100-02-7 79-46-9 924-16-3 1114-54-7 55-18-5 62-75-9 86-33-6 62-75-9 86-33-6 62-75-9 86-33-6 62-75-9 86-33-6 62-75-9 86-33-6 62-75-9 86-33-6 62-75-9 86-33-6 62-75-9 86-33-6 62-75-9 86-33-6 62-75-9 88-72-6 99-08-1 132-112-6 99-08-1 88-72-2 99-08-1 99-08-1 88-72-2 99-08-1 2224-13-1 20016-12-0 020816-12-0 020816-12-0	2-Witrophenol 4-Witrophenols 2-Witrophenols 2-Witropropane Witrosamines H-Witrosadin-hostylanine H-Witrosadinethylanine H-Witrosadinethylanine H-Witrosadinethylanine H-Witrosadinethylanine H-Witrosadiphenylamine H-Witrosadiphenylamine H-Witrosadinethylanine H-Witrosadinethylanine H-Witrosadinethylanine H-Witrosadinethylamine M-Witrosadinethylamine M-Witrosadinethylamine M-Witrosadinethylamine H-Witrosadinethylami	 82-68-5 Pertachleronitrobenzene 82-68-5 Pertachlerophenol 82-68-5 Pertachlerophenol 82-68-5 Pertachlerophenol 82-78-5 Pentachlerophenol 83-68-5 Pentachlerophenol 77-21-0 Persectic scid 77-21-0 Persectic scid 85-01-8 Phenotylere 85-03-8 Phenotylere 85-03-9 Phenotyle
88-75-5 100-02-7 79-46-9 924-16-3 1114-54-7 55-18-5 62-75-9 86-30-6 621-64-7 759-73-9 86-30-6 621-64-7 759-73-9 86-53-2 153-10-5 59-89-2 59-89-2 100-73-4 645-53-2 150-10-5 99-08-1 1321-12-6 99-08-1 1321-12-6 99-08-1 1321-12-6 99-08-1 2014-12-0 20816-12-0 20816-12-0 78-71-7 75-21-8	2-Witrophenol 4-Witrophenols 2-Witrophenols 2-Witropropene Witrosamines W-Witrosadinehylamine H-Witrosadinethylamine H-Witrosadine H-Witrosadinethylaminethylaminet	82-68-5 Pop 87-68-5 Pop 87-68-5 Pop 87-68-5 Pentachlorophenol 2577-22-5 Pentadocylasine 594-60-9 1,3-rentadiene 77-21-0 Persectic acid 172-18-4 Perchloroaethylaercaptan 62-64-2 Phenol 63-50-3 Phenol 64-00-6 Phenol, 2,2-rbiobis(4-chloro-d-methyl 64-00-6 Phenol, 2,2-rbiobis(4-chloro-d-methyl 58-30-6 Phenol 64-00-6 Phenol, 2,2-rbiobis(4-chloro-d-methyl 58-30-6 Phenol 64-00-6 Phenol, 2,2-rbiobis(4-chloro-d-methyl 58-30-6 Phenol 64-00-6 Phenol 64-00-6 Phenol 64-00-6 Phenol 64-00-6 Phenol 64-00-6 Phenol 75-44-5 Phenylaerouric acetate 62-38-6 Phenylaer
88-75-5 100-02-7 79-46-9 924-16-3 1114-54-7 55-18-5 62-75-9 86-30-6 621-64-7 759-73-9 86-30-6 621-64-7 759-73-9 86-53-2 153-10-5 59-89-2 59-89-2 100-73-4 645-53-2 150-10-5 99-08-1 1321-12-6 99-08-1 1321-12-6 99-08-1 1321-12-6 99-08-1 2014-12-0 20816-12-0 20816-12-0 78-71-7 75-21-8	2-Witrophenol 4-Witrophenols 2-witrophenols 2-witrophenols 2-witrosodienebutylasins Witrosodienebutylasins H-Witrosodiethylasine H-Witrosodiethylasine H-Witrosodiethylasine H-Witrosodiethylasine H-Witrosodiethylasine H-Witrosodiethylasine H-Witrosodiethylasine H-Witrosodiethylasine H-Witrosodiethylasine H-Witrosodiethylasine H-Witrosodiethylasine H-Witrosodiethylasine H-Witrosodiethylasine H-Witrosodiethylasine H-Witrosodiethylasine H-Witrosodiethylasine H-Witrosodiethylasine H-Witrosodiethylasine H-Witrosodiethylasine H-Witrosonomichylurea H-Witrosonomichie H-Witrosonomichie H-Witrosonomichie H-Witrosonomichie H-Witrosonomichie H-Witrosoluene H-	 82-68-5 Pertachleronitrobenzene 82-68-5 Pertachlerophenol 82-68-5 Pertachlerophenol 82-68-5 Pertachlerophenol 82-78-5 Pentachlerophenol 83-68-5 Pentachlerophenol 77-21-0 Persectic scid 77-21-0 Persectic scid 85-01-8 Phenotylere 85-03-8 Phenotylere 85-03-9 Phenotyle

190

÷9.

÷ 17

AT A . OF

CAS Mumber Chemical Name	CAS Number Chemical Name
	CAS NUMBER Chemical Name
101-14-4 MBOCA 51-75-2 Mechlorethamine	74-88-4 Nethyl iadide 108-10-1 Hethyl isabutyl ketane
148-82-3 Melphaten	624-83-9 Nethyl isocyanate
950-10-7 Mephosfolan 2032-65-7 Mercaptodimethur	556-61-6 Methyl isathiocyanate
1600-27-7 Mercuric scetate	76-93-1 Nethyl mercaptan 502-39-6 Nethylmercuric dicyanamide
7487-94-7 Mercuric chloride 592-04-1 Mercuric cyanide	80-62-6 Methyl methacrylate
10045-94-0 Hercuric nitrate	298-00-0 Nethyl parathion 3735-23-7 Nethyl phonkapton
21908-53-2 Mercuric axide 7783-35-9 Mercuric sulfete	676-97-1 Methyl phosphonic dichloride
592-85-8 Mercuric thiocyanate	1634-04-4 Methyl tert-butyl ether 556-64-9 Nethyl thiocyanate
10415-75-5 Mercurous mitrete 7782-86-7 Mercurous mitrate	56-04-2 Wethylthiouracil
7439-97-6 Mercury	75-79-6 Methyltrichlorosilane 78-94-6 Methyl vinyl ketone
Hercury Compounds 628-86-4 Hercury fulminate	1129-41-5 Metolearb
10476-95-6 Nethacrolein diacetate	7786-34-7 Mevinphos 315-18-4 Mexacarbate
760-93-0 Hethacrylic anhydride 126-98-7 Hethacrylonitrile	90-94-8 Michler's kerone
920-46-7 Hethacrylovi chioride	Fine mineral fibers 50-07-7 Nitomycin C
30674-80-7 Methacryloyloxyethyl isocyanate 10265-92-6 Methamidophos	1313-27-5 Nolybdenum triaxide
62-75-9 Nethanamine, H-methyl-W-mitroso-	76-15-3 Monochlaropentafluoroethane [CFC-11 6923-22-4 Monocrotophos
558-25-8 Nethanesulfonyl fluoride	75-04-7 Monoethylamine
67-56-1 Wethanol 91-80-5 Nethopyrilene	74-89-5 Monomethylamine 2763-96-4 Muscimol
950-37-8 Methidathion	505-60-2 Mustard gas
2032-65-7 Nethiocarb 16752-77-5 Nethonyl	308-76-5 Haled
72-43-5 Nethoxychior	91-20-3 Nephthxlene 1338-24-5 Nephthenic acid
109-86-4 2-Methoxyethanol 151-38-2 Kethoxyethylmercuric acetate	130-15-4 1,4-Nephthoguinone
96-33-3 Kethyl acrylate	134-32-7 alpha-Haphthylamine 91-59-8 beta-Haphthylamine
74-83-9 Methyl bramide 74-87-3 Hethyl chloride	7440-02-0 Nickel
80-63-7 Methyl 2-chloroacrylate	Nickel Compounds 15699-18-0 Nickel annonium sulfete
71-55-6 Hethyl chloroform 79-22-1 Hethyl chloroformate	13463-39-3 Wickel carbonyl
56-49-5 3-Methylcholanthrene	7718-54-9 Nickel chloride 37211-05-5 Nickel chloride
101-14-4 4,4'-Methylenebis(2-chleroeniline)	557-19-7 Nickel cyanide
101-61-1 4,4'-Nethylenebis(N,N-dimethyl)benzenamine 101-68-8 Nethylenebis(phenylisocyanate)	12054-48-7 Nickel hydroxide 14216-75-2 Nickel nitrate
74-95-3 Hethylene bromide	7786-81-4 Nickel sulfate
75-09-2 Hethylene chloride 101-77-9 4,4'-Hethylenedianiline	54-11-5 Nigetine
78-93-3 Nethyl ethyl ketone	54-11-5 Hicotine and salts 65-30-5 Nicotine sulfate
78-93-3 Nethyl ethyl ketone (MEK) 1338-23-4 Nethyl ethyl ketone peraxide	7697-37-2 Nitric acid 10102-43-9 Nitric oxide
10026-13-B Phasphorus pentachioride	
1314-56-3 Phosphorus pentoxide	110-86-1 Pyridine 504-24-5 Pyridine, 4-amino-
7719-12-2 Phasphorus trichlaride Phthalate Esters	54-11-5 Pyridine, 3-(1-methyl-2-pyrrolidi
85-44-9 Phthalic anhydride	140-76-1 Pyridine, 2-methyl-5-vinyl- 1124-33-8 Pyridine, 4-nitra- lanvide
57-47-6 Physostignine	1124-33-8 Pyridine, 4-nitra-, 1-oxide 53558-25-1 Pyriminil
57-47-6 Physostigmine 57-64-7 Physostigmine, salicylate (1:1) 109-06-6 Z-Piceline	1124-33-B Pyridine, 4-nitra-, 1-oxide 53558-25-1 Pyriminil 91-22-5 Ouinoline
57:47-6 Physostigmine 57:64-7 Physostigmine, salicylate (1:1) 109:00-8 2-Pricel Inc 88:89-1 Picric acid	1124-33-8 Pyrldine, 4-nitra-, 1-oxide 53558-25-1 Pyrinfnil 91-22-5 Ouinoline 106-51-4 Ouinone 82-68-8 Ouintozene
57:47-6 Physostigmine 57:64-7 Physostigmine, salicylate (1:1) 109:00-6 2:Pieeline 88:80-1 Picric acid 124:87-8 Picrataxin 10:80-6 Pierridine	1124-33-8 Pyridine, 4-nitra-, 1-oxide 53558-25-1 Pyrimil 91-22-5 Oufnotine 106-51-4 Oufnone 82-68-8 Oufnotzene 50-55-5 Reserpine
57:47-6 Physostigmine 57:64-7 Physostigmine, salicylate (1:1) 109:00-6 2 Priordine 88:89-1 Picric aeld 124:87-8 Picratoxin 110:89-4 Piperidine 555-41-1 Pirimifos-ethyl	1124-33-8 Pyridine, 4-nitre-, 1-oxide 5358-82-5 Outinotine 106-51-4 Outinone 82-66-8 Outinoteme 50-55-5 Reservine 108-46-3 Reservinel 81-07-2 Saccharin (manufacturing)
57:47:6 Physostigmine 57:64:7 Physostigmine, salicylate (1:1) 100:00-6 2-Piceline 68:80:1 Picric acid 124:87-8 Picricatoxin 110:89:4 Piperidine 5505-41-1 Pirimifos-ethyl Palybrominated Siphenyls (PBBS)	1124-33-8 Pyrigine, 4-nitre-, 1-oxide 53558-25-1 Pyrimini 91-22-5 Ouinotine 106-51-4 Ouinone 82-68-8 Ouintozene 50-55-5 Reserpine 108-46-3 Resorrinol 81-07-2 Saccherin (manufacturing) 61-07-2 Saccherin and sats
57-47-6 Physostigmine 57-647-7 Physostigmine, salicylate (1:1) 109-06-8 2-Piceline 88-39-1 Picrie acid 124-87-8 picrotextin 110-89-4 Piperidine 505-41-1 Picrimins-cehyl Palybrominated Biphenyls (PBBS) 1336-36-3 Palybrominated biphenyls Palybrominated Tables	1124-33-8 Pyrigine, 4-nitre-, 1-oxide 5358-82-5 Dyrinsini 91-22-5 Ouinoline 106-51-4 Ouinone 82-66-8 Ouinoteme 50-55-5 Reserpine 108-46-3 Reservinel 81-07-2 Secherin (manufacturing) 81-07-2 Secherin (manufacturing) 81-07-59-7 Setrole 14167-18-1 Selcomine
57-47-6 Physostigmine 57-647-7 Physostigmine, salicylate (1:1) 109-06-8 2-Piceline 88-18-1 Picrie acid 124-07-0 picrotaxin 110-89-6 Pieridine 505-41-1 Picritaifos-cthl Palybrominated Biphenyls (PBBS) 1336-36-3 Palybrominated Biphenyls Polycyclic organic matter Polybroxic matter Polybroxic ar Aromatic Mydrocarbons Polybroxies	1124-33-8 Pyrigine, 4-mitra-, 1-oxide 53558-25-1 Pyrimini 106-51-4 Ouintone 82-66-8 Ouintozene 50-55-5 Reserpine 108-46-3 Reserinol 81-07-2 Sacharin (manufacturing) 81-07-2 Sacharin and salts 94-55-7 Safrole 107-44-8 Sacharin
57-47-6 Physostigmine 57-64-7 Physostigmine, salicylate (1:1) 109-00-6 2-Piceline 88-80-1 Picrie seld 124-87-8 picretaxin 110-80-4 Piperidine 3505-41-1 Picrie sethyl Palybrominated Biphenyls (PBBS) 1336-36-3 Polyehlorinated Biphenyls Polyecyclic organic matter Polymuclar Aromatic Mydrocarbons 7784-41-0 Potassium arsemate 1245-50-2 Potassium arsemite	124-33-8 Pyridine, 4-nitra-, 1-oxide 5358-83-7 Pyrianii 91-22-5 Quinoline 106-51-4 Quinone 82-66-8 Quintozene 50-55-5 Reserpine 108-46-3 Reservinel 81-07-2 Saccharin (manufacturing) 81-07-2 Saccharin (manufacturing) 81-07-2 Saccharin and salts 94-59-7 Şafrole 1416/7-141 Saccomine 107-44-8 Sarin 7783-00-8 Selenious acid 12099-52-0 Selenious acid
57-47-6 Physostigmine 57-64-7 Physostigmine, salicylate (1:1) 109-00-8 2-Picel Ine 88-89-1 Picric acid 124-87-8 picrotaxin 110-89-6 Piperidine 505-41-1 Picrimitos-ethyl Pilybrominated Biphenyls (PBBS) Pilybrycklic organic matter Polyrucklar Aromatic Hydrocarbons 1764-50-2 Potassium arsenite 1776-50-9 Potassium bichromate 776-90-06 Pitassium inter Pilybromitate	1124-33-8 Pyrigine, 4-mitra-, 1-oxide 53556-25-1 Pyrimini 91-22-5 Ouinoline 106-51-4 Ouinone' 82-66-8 Ouintoaree 50-55-5 Reserpine 108-46-3 Resortinal 81-07-2 Saccherin and salts 94-55-7 Safrole 114107-18-1 Saltoarine 107-44-8 Sarin 107-48-8 Sarin 7783-00-8 Selemious acid 12039-52-0 Selemious acid 12039-52-0 Selemious
 57-47-6 Physostigmine, salicylate (1:1) 109-00-6 Z-Piceline 88-89-1 Picrie acid 124-87-8 picrotexin 100-89-4 Piperidine 3505-41-1 Picnitos-exhyl Palybrominated Biphenyls (PBBS) 1356-36-3 Polycyclic organic matter Polycyclic organic matter Polycyclic organic matter Polycyclic organic text 1724-50-2 Potassium arsenste 1724-50-2 Potassium bichromste 1745-50-9 Potassium chromate 151-50-8 Potassium chromate 	1124-33-8 Pyrigine, 4-mitra-, 1-oxide 5355e-25-1 Pyrimini 91-22-5 Outnotine 106-51-4 Outnone' 82-66-8 Outnone' 82-66-8 Outnone' 82-66-8 Outnone' 82-66-8 Outnone' 108-46-3 Resorcinal 81-07-2 Secherin (manufacturing) 81-07-2 Secherin and salts 94-55-7 Setrole 107-44-8 Setrole acid 12089-52-0 Setenious acid 12089-52-0 Setenious acid, dithallium(1+) sc 7782-49-2 Setenious Setenious Compounds 7446-08-4 Seteniou dixide
57.47.6 Physostignine, salicylate (1:1) 57.64.7 Physostignine, salicylate (1:1) 100-00-8 2-Picelaine 88.80-1 Picrie acid 124.87.8 picrotextin 110-80-6 Piperidine 3505-61-1 Pirimifos-ethyl Palybrominated Biphenyls (PBBS) 1356-35-3 Polybrominated Biphenyls (PGBS) Polybryckie organic matter Polybryckie organic matter Polybryckie organic matter 7784-61-0 Potassium arsemate 1778-50-9 Potassium chromate 151-50-8 Potassium chromate <t< td=""><td>1124-33-8 Pyridine, 4-nitra-, 1-oxide 5358-82-5 Dyrininii 91-22-5 Ouinotine 106-51-4 Ouinone 82-66-8 Ouintorene 50-55-5 Reserpine 108-46-3 Resercinot 81-07-2 Saccharin (manufacturing) 81-07-2 Saccharin (manufacturing) 177782-09-8 Selenious acid, dithalliun(1+) sc 7782-49-2 Selenium (manufacturing) 7446-08-4 Selenium dioxide 7791-23-5 Selenium oxyhloride</td></t<>	1124-33-8 Pyridine, 4-nitra-, 1-oxide 5358-82-5 Dyrininii 91-22-5 Ouinotine 106-51-4 Ouinone 82-66-8 Ouintorene 50-55-5 Reserpine 108-46-3 Resercinot 81-07-2 Saccharin (manufacturing) 81-07-2 Saccharin (manufacturing) 177782-09-8 Selenious acid, dithalliun(1+) sc 7782-49-2 Selenium (manufacturing) 7446-08-4 Selenium dioxide 7791-23-5 Selenium oxyhloride
 57-47-6 Physostigmine 57-64-7 Physostigmine, salicylate (1:1) 107-06-8 2-Piteline 88-89-1 Pitris acid 10-89-4 Piperidine 5505-41-1 Pitrisitos-ethyl Palybraminated Sphenyls (PSBS) 1356-36-3 Polychlorinsted Biphenyls (PSBS) 136-36-3 Polychlorinsted Biphenyls (PSBS) 136-36-3 Polychlorinsted Biphenyls (PSBS) 1374-50-2 Potassium arsenste 1778-50-9 Potassium arsenste 178-50-9 Potassium chromate 151-50-8 Potassium chromate 151-58-3 Potassium hydroxide 151-58-3 Potassium permenganate 50-61-6 Potassium permenganate 	1124-33-8 Pyrigine, 4-mitra-, 1-oxide 51356-25-1 Pyrimini 106-51-4 Oyrimoni 82-60-8 Oyrimoni 107-62 Socharin (manufacturing) 81-07-2 Soccharin (manufacturing) 81-07-2 Soccharin (manufacturing) 81-07-2 Soccharin and salts 94-55-7 Sofrole 1167-46-8 Sofrin 17783-00-8 Selemious acid 12099-52-0 Selemious acid 12099-52-0 Selemius acid, dithallium(1+) st 7782-49-2 Selemium Selemium Compounds 7446-06-4 Selemium aixide 7791-23-5 Selemium acythloride 7483-56-4 Selemium ac
57.47.6 Physostignine, salicylate (1:1) 109-00-8 2-biceline 88.80-1 Picrie acid 124.87.8 picreatexin 110-80-6 Piperidine 350-54-1 Picrie acid 130-80-6 Piperidine 910/brominated Biphenyls (PBBS) 735-35-3 Polychorminated Biphenyls (PBBS) 9135-53-3 Polychylic organic matter Polycyclic organic matter Polycyclic organic matter Polycyclic organic matter 174-50-2 Potassium arsenate 174-50-2 Potassium arsenate 130-59-3 Potassium cyanide 131-59-8 Potassium promosate 131-59-8 Potassium primengawate 506-61-6 Potassium silver cyanide 531-37-0 Potassium silver cyanide 531-37-0 Potassium primengawate 506-1-6 Potassium primengawate	1124-33-8 Pyridine, 4-nitra-, 1-oxide 5358-82-5 Pyrinini 91-22-5 Quinotine 106-51-4 Quinone 82-66-8 Quintozene 50-55-5 Reserpine 108-46-3 Resortini (manufacturing) 81-07-2 Saccherin and satts 94-55-7 Safrole 14107-18-1 Sotomine 107-44-8 Sarin 1773-00-8 Selenious acid 12039-52-0 Selenious acid 12039-52-0 Selenious acid 12039-52-0 Selenious acid 12039-52-0 Selenious acid 7746-08-4 Selenious acid 7748-56-4 Selenium doxide 7748-56-4 Selenium doxide 7748-56-4 Selenium sulfide 630-18-6 Selenious acid hydrochloride
 57-47-6 Physostigmine 57-64-7 Physostigmine, salicylate (1:1) 107-06-8 2-biteline 88-89-1 Picrie acid 24-87-8 picretaxin 110-89-4 Piperidine 5505-41-1 Picrie acid 2505-41-1 Picrietaxin 2505-41-2 Picrietaxin 2784-50-2 Picrietaxin arsensite 2784-50-2 Picrietaxin arsenite 2778-50-9 Picrietaxin arsenite 2778-50-9 Picrietaxin arsenite 2785-51-20 Picrietaxin arsenite 210-58-3 Potassium hydroxide 272-64-7 Potassium permenganate 250-41-6 Picrietaxina 250-41-6 Pi	1124-33-8 Pyriqine, 4-nitra-, 1-oxide 51356-25-1 Pyrinini 91-22-5 Ouinotine 106-51-4 Ouinone 82-66-8 Ouintorene 50-55-5 Reserpine 108-46-3 Reserinal 81-07-2 Saccherin and satts 94-55-7 Safrole 107-44-8 Sarin 7703-00-8 Selemious acid 12099-52-0 Selemious acid 12099-52-0 Selemious acid 77724-09-2 Selemium Selemious Compounds 7446-06-4 Selemium acythoride 7403-56-4 Selemium acythoride 7403-56-4 Selemium acythoride 7404-56-4 Selemium acythoride 7404-56-4 Selemium acythoride
 57.476 Physostignine, salicylate (1:1) 109-00-8 2-Piceline, salicylate (1:1) 109-00-8 2-Piceline 88-80-1 Picrie seld 10-89-6 Picriestain 10-89-6 Picriestain 10-89-6 Picriestain 10-89-6 Picriestain 10-89-7 Picriestain 10-89-6 Picriestain 10-89-7 Picriestain 10-89-6 Picriestain 10-89-7 Picriestain 10-89-6 Picriestain 10-89-6 Picriestain 10-89-7 Picriestain 10-89-7 Picriestain 10-89-8 Picriestain 10-90-8 Picriestain arsenste 10-89-8 Picriestain committee 10-89-8 Picriestain committee 10-89-1 Picriestain committee 10-89-1 Picriestain committee 10-89-5 Picriestain committee 10-70-6 Picriestain commengante 10-70-7 Picriestain 10-71-4 1, 3-Propane suitone 	1124-33-8 Pyrigine, 4-nitra-, 1-oxide 13556-25-1 Pyrinini 91-22-5 Outnotine 106-51-4 Outnone: 82-66-8 Outnotarene 90-55-5 Reserpine 108-66-3 Resercinal 81-07-2 Saccharin (manufacturing) 81-07-2 Saccharin (manufacturing) 7773-00-8 Selenious acid 107-44-5 Selenim (manufacturing) 7782-49-2 Selenium oxychloride 7782-59-5 Selenium oxychloride 7440-56-4 Selenium (manufacturing) 7440-56-4 Selenium (manufacturing) 545-01-8-4 Selenium (manufacturing) 545-01-8-4 Selenium (manufacturing) 545-01-8-4 Selenium (manufacturing) 546-02-4 Silver (manufacturing) Silver (manufacturing)
 57-47-6 Physostignine 57-64-7 Physostignine, salicylate (1:1) 109-00-6 2-Picel Ine 88-89-1 Picric acid 124-87-6 picrotoxin 110-89-6 Piperidine 310-89-3 Polychiorinated Biphenyls (PBBS) 784-94-0 Picylic organic matter Polycyclic organic matter 1310-58-3 Potassium arsenite 1310-58-3 Potassium arsenite 1310-58-3 Potassium arsenite 1310-58-3 Potassium picknowate 301-58-3 Potassium picknowate 301-58-3 Potassium picknowate 301-58-3 Potassium picknowate 301-37-9 Propane sultone 120-71-4 1,3-Propane sultone 120-71-4 5 Proparsyl eicoxol 	1124-33-8 Pyrinini: 1124-33-8 Pyrinini: 91-22-5 Ouinotine 106-31-4 Ouinone: 82-66-8 Ouinotene 90-55-5 Reserpine 108-61-7 Secherin (manufacturing) 81-07-2 Saccherin and saits 94-55-7 Sacherin and saits 94-55-7 Sacherin and saits 94-55-7 Sacherin (manufacturing) 81-07-2 Saccherin and saits 94-55-7 Sacherin (manufacturing) 81-07-2 Saccherin (manufacturing) 7731-00-8 Selenium (manufacturing) 77782-49-2 Selenium Gonpounds 7740-24-5 Selenium Gonpounds 7740-25 Selenium sulfide 630-17-7 Selenourea 503-18-4 Selenourea 503-18-5 Selenourea 503-18-6 Silver nicroburyl)diethoxymer 7440-22-4 Silver
57.47.6 Physostignine 57.64.7 Physostignine, salicylate (1:1) 107.06.6 2-Picelaine 88:80-1 Picrie seld 22.47.87.8 picretaxin 110:80-6 Piperidine 3505-61-1 Pirinifos-ethyl Pailybrominated Biphenyls (PBBS) 7336-36-3 Polybrominated Biphenyls (PBBS) 734-47.0 Potassium arsenste 726-47.0 Potassium arsenste 726-50-2 Potassium chromate 7315-50-8 Potassium chromate 7315-55-8 Potassium chromate 7315-56-7 Potassium chromate 730-06-6 Potassium chromate 730-706-7 Potassium chromate 730-707-6 Potassium chromate 731-57-8 Potassium chromate 730-70 Pomecarb 72-47-7 Potassium chromate 720-71-4 J-3-Progene 12-dichlaro- 720-77-4 Potassiume 720-77-4 Poropare 312-016-dichlaro- 720-77-4 Poropare 312-016-dichlaro- 720-77-4 Poropare 312-017-4 775-7 Poropar	1124-33-8 Pyrigine, 4-mitra-, 1-oxide 1124-33-8 Pyrigine, 4-mitra-, 1-oxide 10556-25-1 Pyriginii 105-51-4 Quinnor 82-66-8 Quintozene 50-55-5 Reserpine 108-46-3 Resortinal (manufacturing) 81-07-2 Saccherin and salts 94-55-7 Sarcherin and salts 94-55-7 Sarcherin and salts 94-55-7 Sarcherin and salts 107-44-8 Sarin 7783-00-8 Selemious acid, dithallium(1+) st 7783-00-8 Selemious acid, dithallium(1+) st 7783-00-8 Selemious acid, dithallium(1+) st 7782-49-2 Selemium Selemium Compounds 7446-00-4 Selemium sulfide 303-18-6 Selemium sulfide 303-18-6 Selemium sulfide 303-18-6 Selemium sulfide 503-64-9 Siltere (-aminobuty1)diethoxyme 7446-08-6 Siltere Compounds 506-64-9 Siltere (-acid)
 57.476 Physostignine 57.647 Physostignine, salicylate (1:1) 107-06-8 2-Piceline 88.80-1 Picrie seld 124.87.8 picrotextin 110.89.4 Piperidine 3505-41-1 Picrie seld 3505-41-1 Picrie de Biphenyls (PBBS) 3536-35-3 Polychierinated Biphenyls (PBBS) Polycyclic organic matter Polynuctear Aromatic Mydrocarbons 784-41-0 Potassium arsemate 1245-50-2 Potassium fromate 780-06-6 Potassium chromate 151-50-8 Potassium chromate 151-50-8 Potassium chromate 151-50-8 Potassium chromate 151-50-7 Potassium chromate 151-50-8 Potassium chromate 152-71-4 Propane sultone 123-71-4 Propares total chromate 123-78-6 Potasprophalechyde 	1124-33-8 Pyrigine, 4-nitra-, 1-oxide 13556-25-1 Pyrinini 91-22-5 Outnotine 106-51-4 Quintorene 50-55-5 Reserpine 108-4-3 Resorcinol 81-07-2 Sactherin (manufacturing) 81-07-2 Sactherin and salts 94-59-7 Safrole 107-44-8 Sarin 107-44-8 Sarin 107-44-8 Sarin 7783-00-8 Selenious acid 12039-52-0 Selenious acid 12039-52-0 Selenious acid 12039-52-0 Selenious acid 7782-49-2 Selenium Selenium Compounds 744-00-4 Selenium dixide 50-18-4 Selenium dixide 50-74-7 Silver (- diminobury) di ethoxymer 744-09-4 Silver cymide 514-62-2-4 Silver (- diminobury) di ethoxymer 514-62-2-5 Silver (- diminobury) di ethoxymer 7781-88-0 Silver (- diminobury) di ethoxymer 788-55-500 ium resente
57.47.6 Physostignine 57.64.7 Physostignine, salicylate (1:1) 109:06-8 2-Piceline 88:39-1 Picric ecid 124.47-8 picretextin 110:89-4 Piperidine 5505-41 Picrie acid 1350-54-3 Polytominated Biphenyls (PBBS) 1356-54-3 Polytopyclic organic matter Polytopyclic organic matter Polytopyclic organic 786-70-2 Potassium arsenite 778-50-9 Potassium dramate 1310-38-5 Potassium dramate 780-75 Potassium permenganate 505-41-10 Promecarb 780-75 Potassium permenganate 120-71-4 Ja-Propane sultone 120-71-4 Ja-Propane sultone 120-71-4 Propane sultone 120-71-7 Propane sultone 121-58-7 Propane	1124-33-8 Pyridine, 4-nitra-, 1-oxide 1124-33-8 Pyridine, 4-nitra-, 1-oxide 10556-25-1 Pyridinii 106-51-4 Quinnor 102-55-5 Reserpine 108-4-3 Resortinal 107-4-8 Resortinal 107-4-8 Resortinal 107-4-8 Secharin (manufacturing) 81-07-2 Saccherin and salts 94-59-7 Safrole 107-4-6 Sarin 107-4-6 Sarin 107-4-6 Sarin 7783-00-8 Selemious acid 1109-52-0 Selemious acid 12099-52-0 Selemious acid 12099-52-0 Selemious acid 12099-52-0 Selemious acid 12099-52-0 Selemious acid 12099-52-0 Selemius acid, ditalliun(1+) sc 7782-49-2 Selemius Selemius compounds 744-0-84 Selemourea 503-14-7 Semicarbacide hydrochloride 3037-72-7 Silane, (4-aminobuty)/diethoxyme- 7440-22-4 Silver nitrate 35-64-67 Silver nitrate 35-74-7 Silver compounds 50-64-7 Silver nitrate 337-75 Silver Silver nitrate 337-75 Silver Silver nitrate 337-75 Soldium arsenate 7784-053 Sodium arsenate 7784-055 Sodium arsenate
57:47-6 Physostignine, salicylate (1:1) 57:64-7 Physostignine, salicylate (1:1) 57:64-7 Physostignine, salicylate (1:1) 50:00-00-6 2-Picelaine 68:89-1 Picric seld 10:89-6 Piperidine 305:41-1 Pirisifos-ethyl Palybrominated Siphenyls (PSBS) 305:41-1 Pirisifos-ethyl Palybrominated Siphenyls (PSBS) 784:40-0 Potassium arsenate 784:40-0 Potassium arsenate 784:50-2 Potassium chromate 780:90-06 Potassium chromate 780:90-06 Potassium chromate 506:41-6 Potassium chromate 506:41-6 Potassium silver cyanide 506:41-6 Potassium silver cyanide 506:41-7 Porpene sultone 120:71-4 7.9-Progene sultone 120:71-7 Propensultone 512:72-8 Potasrium pointide 512:73-8 Porpargyl bromide 57:57.8 beta-Propiolactone 512:37-8 Porpargyl condide 57:57.8 beta-Propiolactone 512:37-8	1124-33-8 Pyridine, 4-nitra-, 1-oxide 5355e-25-1 Pyrinini 91-22-5 Quinotine 106-51-4 Quinone 82-66-8 Quintosene 50-55-5 Reserpine 108-64-3 Resercinot 81-07-2 Saccherin and saits 94-55-7 Safrole 114107-18-1 Salconine 107-44-8 Sarin 17733-00-8 Selenious acid 12039-52-0 Selenious acid 12039-52-0 Selenious acid 12039-52-0 Selenious acid 526-64-9 Selenium dixtide 7744-08-4 Selenium dixtide 7744-08-5 Selenium acyhloride 543-15-7 Selenium acyhloride 543-15-7 Selenium acyhloride 543-15-7 Selenium acyhloride 544-61-7 Selenium sulfide 503-61-7 Selenium acyhloride 7440-22-4 Silver 7440-23-5 Selenium acyhloride 7440-23-5 Selenium acyhloride 505-64-9 Silver nitrate 95-72-1 Silvex (2,4,5-TP) 7440-23-5 Sodium arsente 7784-64-5 Sodium arsente 7784-64-5 Sodium arsente 7784-64-5 Sodium arsente
 57:47-6 Physostigmine 57:467 Physostigmine, salicylate (1:1) 109:00-8 2:Piceline 88:B0-1 Picrie acid 124:87-8 picretexin 110:80-6 Piperidine 1305:41-1 Picrie acid 1305:41-1 Picrie acid 1305:41-1 Picrie acid 1305:42-50-2 Piceline 1304:50-2 Potassium arsenite 124:50-2 Potassium arsenite 124:50-2 Potassium arsenite 126:40-2 Potassium arsenite 1310:98-3 Potassium for argentiatione 1310:98-3 Potassium for argentiatione 1310:98-3 Potassium for argentiatione 132:37-8 Potassium for argentiatione 132:38-8 Proparsyl elohol 106:96-7 Proparsyl toroide 132:42-6 Propionic artig 132:42-6 Propionic artig 132:42-64 Propionic artig	1124-33-8 Pyrifine, 4-nitra-, 1-oxide 1355e-25-1 Pyrifini, 106-51-4 Outnone: 106-51-4 Outnone: 102-65-5 Reservice 108-46-3 Reservice 108-46-3 Reservice 108-46-3 Reservice 107-42 Saccherin and saits 94-55-7 Safrole 114107-18-1 Satcomine 107-44-8 Sarin 107-44-8 Sarin 107-44-8 Sarin 107-44-8 Sarin 107-44-8 Sarin 107-44-8 Sarin 77782-49-2 Selenium acid, dithalliun(1+) st 17782-49-2 Selenium Satchalliun(1+) st 17782-49-2 Selenium Satchalliun(1+) st 1782-50-5 Selenium acyhloride 3037-72-7 Silene, (4-aminoburyl)diethoxyme: 7440-23-4 Silver nitrata 95-72-1 Silver cymolde 1784-68-5 Sodium arsente 1778-68-8 Silver nitrata 95-72-1 Silver synide 1778-69-5 Sodium arsente 1778-69-5 Sodium arsente 1784-62-5 Sodium arsente 26428-22-8 Sodium arsente 107-80-19 Sodium side (Ma(M3)) 10788-01-9 Sodium side (Ma(M3))
57:47-6 Physostigmine, salicylate (1:1) 109:00-8 2:Piceline 88:B0-1 Picrie acid 124:87-8 picretexin 110:80-6 Piperidine 505:41:1 Picrie acid 130:40-7 Piperidine 130:42-87-8 picretexin 110:80-6 Piperidine 130:42-87-8 picretexin 130:54-6 Piperidine 130:42-87-8 picretexin 130:90-10:1 Palybrominated Biphenyls (PBBS) 130:42-10:0 Picretexin Picretexin Androssium arsemite 778:50:9 Potassium chromate 1310:95:5 Potassium sprangante 506:41:4 Potassium sprangante 506:41:4 Potassium silver cyanide 511:50:4 Potassium silver cyanide 521:53:5 Progene silver 521:53:5 Progene silver 521:54:55 Progene silver 521:55:54 Potassium silver 521:55:54 Progene silver 521:55:54 Progene silver 521:55:54 Progene silver	124-33-8 Pyrigine, 4-nitra-, 1-oxide 1355e-25-1 Pyrinini 91-22-5 Outnotine 106-51-4 Quinnor 82-66-8 Quintozene 50-55-5 Reserpine 108-46-3 Resortinal (manufacturing) 81-07-2 Sachterin and salts 94-55-7 Sarcher 107-44-8 Sarcher 107-44-8 Sarcher 1773-00-8 Selenious acid, dithalliun(1+) sc 1773-00-8 Selenious acid, dithalliun(1+) sc 1778-49-2 Selenium oxythloride 778-40-95 Selenium oxythloride 303-71-7 Semicarbazide hydrochloride 303-71-7 Semicarbazide hydrochloride 303-71-7 Silenc, (4-eminobuty1)diethoxymer 506-64-9 Silver cyanide 506-64-9 Silver cyanide 506-64-9 Silver cyanide 506-64-9 Silver cyanide 506-64-9 Silver cyanide 506-64-9 Silver cyanide 506-64-9 Solium arcente 7764-68-8 Solium arcente 7764-68-5 Sodium arcente 7784-69-5 Sodium arcente 7784-69-5 Sodium arcente 1333-63-1 Sodium bifluoride
 57:47-6 Physostignine 57:447-7 Physostignine, salicylate (1:1) 109:00-6 2:Piceline 88:B0-1 Picrie acid 124:87-8 Picretexin 110:89-6 Piperidine 3505-41-1 Pirimitos-ethyl Polythorminated Biphenyls (P88s) Polytycklic organic matter Scholler organic matter	1124-33-8 Pyrifine, 4-nitra-, 1-oxide 1124-33-8 Pyrifinie, 1124-33-8 Pyrifinie, 1124-33-8 Pyrifinie, 1125-5 Guinotare 1126-31-4 Quinone 1126-31-4 Quinone 1126-31-4 Quinone 1126-31-4 Quinone 1126-31-4 Quinone 1126-31-4 Quinone 1126-31-4 Resprecivel 1126-31-4 Respr
 57:47-6 Physostigmine 57:47-7 Physostigmine, salicylate (1:1) 10:00-8 2:Piceline 88:80-1 Picrie acid 10:80-6 Piperidine 10:80-6 Piperidine 10:80-6 Piperidine 10:90-6 Piperidine 10:90-7 Piperidine	1124-33-8 Pyrifine, 4-nitra-, 1-oxide 1124-33-8 Pyrifinie, 11356-25-1 Pyrifinie, 1106-51-4 Quintozene 1106-64-3 Resorcinal 1107-62 Saccherin and satts 1107-62 Saccherin and satts 1107-64-8 Sarin 1107-64-8 Sarin 1107-64-8-9 Sarin 1107-64-8-9 1107-64-9 1107-64-
 57:47-6 Physostignine 57:47-6 Physostignine, salitylate (1:1) 109:00-8 Z-Piceline 88:89-1 Picrie acid 27:47-87 Picrita caid 27:47-87 Picrita caid 3505-41-1 Picria for extra strain (0:10) 3505-41-2 Picria for extra strain (0:10) 3764-41-0 Picria for extra strain (0:10) 3764-41-0 Picria for extra strain (0:10) 3764-50 Picria for extra strain (0:10) 3764-51 Picria for extra strain (0:10) 370-00-6 Picria for extra strain (0:10) 370-70-6 Picria for extra strain (0:10) 370-71-6 Picria for extra strain (0:10) 370-71-6 Picria for extra strain (0:10) 370-71-7 Picria for formate (0:10) 370-71-7 Picria f	1124-33-8 Pyrigine, 4-mitrar, 1-oxide 1124-33-8 Pyrigine, 4-mitrar, 1-oxide 13556-25-1 Pyriginii 105-51-4 Quinnor 82-66-8 Quintozene 105-51-5 Reserpine 108-6-3 Reservinal 81-07-2 Sacharin (manufacturing) 81-07-2 Sacharin (manufacturing) 12039-52-0 Selenium Selenium compounds 7782-09-2 Selenium Selenium compounds 746-09-4 Selenium auxhioride 7782-49-2 Selenium auxhioride 12037-27-7 Silane, (4-minobutyi)diethoxymer 746-09-4 Selenium fide 3037-72-7 Silane, (4-minobutyi)diethoxymer 746-09-4 Selenium auxhioride 13037-27-7 Silane, (4-minobutyi)diethoxymer 746-09-4 Selenium auxhioride 13037-27-5 Solium 756-64-9 Silver cyanide 7761-88-8 Silver fitrate 93-721 Silver (2,4-510) 746-09-5 Sodium arsenite 778-46-5 Sodium arsenite 1333-83-1 Sodium bifluoride 1333-83-1 Sodium bifluoride 1333-83-1 Sodium bifluoride 1333-83-1 Sodium bifluoride 1333-83-1 Sodium charante 143-33-9 S
 57:47.6 Physostignine 57:47.7 Physostignine, salicylate (1:1) 109:00-6 2:Piceline 88:B-1 Picrie acid 127:47.7 Picrotextin 110:89:4 Piperidine 3505:41.1 Pirinifore-thyl Polythorminated Biphenyls (PBBS) 135:35:33 Polythiorinated Biphenyls (PBBS) Polytycklic organic matter Statistic Polytycklic organic matter Statistic Porganic licklication Statistic Porganic matter Polyten (Polytei Contentie Statistic Porganic matter Polyten (Polytei Contentie Statistic Porgonic matylicide Statistic Porgylichloroformate Statistic Porgylichloroformate Statistic Porgylice (Popene) Totistic Porgylice (Statistication Statistic Porgylice (Statistication Statistic Porgylice (Statistication Polytic Porgenic matylice Porgylice (Statistication Polytic Porgenic Polyt	1124-33-8 Pyrifine, 4-nitra-, 1-oxide 1124-33-8 Pyrifinie, 11356-25-1 Pyrifinie, 1106-51-4 Quinnor 1106-43-8 Quinnor 1107-42 Saccharin (manufacturing) 1107-43-8 Resortinal 1107-45 Saccharin (manufacturing) 1107-44-8 Sarin 1107-44-8 Sarin 1107-44-8 Sarin 1107-44-8 Sarin 1107-44-8 Sarin 1107-44-8 Sarin 1107-44-8 Sarin 1107-44-8 Sarin 1107-44-8 Salenius acid, ditalliun(1+) sa 1107-44-9-8 Salenius axid, da 1107-44-9-8 Salenius axid 1107-44-9-8 Salenius axid 1107-44-9-14 Salenius axid 1107-44-9-14 Salenius axid 1107-44-9-14 Salenius axid 1107-44-9-14 Salenius axid 1107-44-9-15 Salius (2,4,5-TP) 1107-44-9-25 Salius axid 1107-44-9-25 Salius axid 1107-44-9-4 Salius axid 1107-44-9-4 Salius axid 1107-45
 57:47-6 Physostignine 57:44.7 Physostignine, salicylate (1:1) 109:00-6 2-Piceline 88:89-1 Picrie acid 27:47-87 Picrite acid 27:47-87 Picrite acid 3505-41-1 Pirinifos-ethyl Polythorminated Biphenyls (PBBS) Polythylic organic matter Polythylic	1124-33-8 Pyriaini 1124-33-8 Pyriaini 1124-33-8 Pyriaini 11355-25 Outnotine 1136-51-4 Quintone 1132-55 Quintone 1132-55 Reservine 1132-55 Reservine 1132-55 Reservine 1132-57 Reservine 1132-57 Reservine 1132-57 Sectorin and satts 114-07-2 Sectorin and satts 114-07-2 Sectorin and satts 114-07-2 Sectorine 1152-57 Sectorine 1153-57 Sectorine
 57:47-6 Physostignine 57:64.7 Physostignine, salicylate (1:1) 10:00-8 2-Piceline 88:80-1 Picrie acid 12:47-87-8 picrotextin 10:80-6 Piperidine 3505-41-1 Picrie acid 3505-41-1 Picrie acid 13:50-64-1 Picrie acid 13:50-64-1 Picrie acid 13:50-64-1 Picrie acid 13:50-64-1 Picrie acid 13:50-70-2 Picrie acid 13:50-70-7 Picrie acid 13:50-70-7 Picrie acid 13:50-70-7 Picrie acid 12:51-70-7 Picrie acid 12:51-70-7 Picrie acid 12:51-8 Picrie acid 12:52-8 Picrie acid 12:52-9 Picrie acid 12:53-9 Picrie acid 13:55-9 Picrie acid 14:26-1 Picrie acid 15:5	1124-33-8 Pyrigine, 4-mitrar, 1-oxide 1124-33-8 Pyrigine, 4-mitrar, 1-oxide 13556-25-1 Pyrigini, 1025-25 Outnotine 103-4-3-8 Pyrigini, 103-4-3-8 Respective 103-4-3-8 Respective 103-4-3-8 Respective 103-4-3-8 Respective 11-07-2 Saccharin (manufacturing) 81-07-2 Saccharin (manufacturing) 1770-09-3 Sactenious acid 12039-52-0 Satenious acid 12039-52-0 Satenious acid, dithalliun(1+) sc 17782-69-2 Satenium oxychioride 7784-65-6 Satenium oxychioride 503-18-4 Satenourea 503-18-4 Satenourea 503-18-4 Satenourea 503-17-7 Silare, (4-aminobury) diathoxymer 784-05-5 Sadium arsente 1784-45-5 Sadium arsente 1333-83-1 Sadium bithuoride 1333-83-1 Sadium bithuoride 1333-83-1 Sadium bithuoride 1333-83-1 Sadium bithuoride 1333-83-1 Sadium bithuoride 1333-83-1 Sadium bithuoride 1333-83-1 Sadium cacadylate 1333-83-1 Sadium cacadylate 1333-83-1 Sadium cacadylate 1333-93-9 Sadium cacadylate 1333-94 Sadium acadylate 1333-95 Sadium filomoide 62-74-5 Sadium filomoide 62-74-5 Sadium filomoide 62-74-5 Sadium filomoide

CAS Humber Chemical Name CAS Humber Chemical Name CAS Humber Chemical Name CAS Humber Chemical Name CAS Humber Chemical Name

10026-13-8 Phosphorus pentachioride 1314-56-3 Phosphorus pentoxide 7719-12-2 Phosphorus trichloride Phthalste Esters 85-44-9 Phthalic anhydride 57-67-6 Physostigmine 57-64-7 Physostigmine, solicylate (1:1) 109-06-8 2-Picoline 88-89-1 Picric acid 124-87-8 Picrotoxin 110-89-4 Piperidine 23505-41-1 Pirimifos-ethyl Polybrominated Siphenyls (PSBs) 1336-36-3 Polychlorinated biphenyls Polycyclic organic matter ~5 Polynucieer Aromatic Hydrocarbons 7784-41-0 Potassium arsenate 10122-50-2 Potassium arsenite 1778-50-9 Potassium bichromate 17789-00-6 Potassium chromate 151-50-8 Potassium cyanide 1310-58-3 Potossium hydroxida 7722-64-7 Potasslum permanganate 506-61-6 Potassium silver cyanide 2631-37-0 Promecarb 78-87-5 Propane 1,2-dichloro-1120-71-4 1,3-Propane sultone 1120-71-4 Propane sultone 2312-35-8 Propargite 107-19-7 Propargyl 4 Propergyl alcohol 106-96-7 Propargyl bronide 57-57-8 beto-Propiolactore 123-38-6 Propionaldehyde 79-09-4 Propionic acid 123-62-6 Propionic snhydride 107-12-0 Propionitrile 542-76-7 Propionitrile, 3-chloro-70-69-9 Propiophenone, 41-amino 14-26-1 Proposur 109-61-5 Propyl chloroformate 187-10-8 .n-Propylamine 115-07-1 Propylene (Propene) 75-55-8 Propyleneimine 75-56-9 Propylene oxide 621-64-7, Di-n-propylnitrosmine 2275-18-5 Prothoate 129-00-0 Pyrene 121-29-9 Pyrethrins 121-21-1 Pyrethrins 8003-34-7 Pyrethrins

110-86-1 Pyridine 504-24-5 Pyridine, 4-amino-54-11-5 Pyridine, 3-(1-methyl-2-pyrrolid 140-76-1 Pyridine, 2-methyl-5-vinyl-124-33-0 Pyridine, 4-nitro-, 1-oxide 1124-33-0 53558-25-1 Pyriminil 91-22-5 Quincline 106-51-4 Quinone 82-68-8 Cuintozene 50-55-5 Reserpine 108-46-3 Resorcinol 81-07-2 Sacchorin (menufacturing) 81-07-2 Saccharin and salts 94-59-7 Safrole 14167-18-1 Solcomine 107-44-8 Sarin 7783-00-8 Selenious acid 12039-52-0 Selenious acid, dithallium(1+) si 7782-49-2 Selenium Selenium Compounds 7446-08-4 Salenium diozide 7791-23-3 Selenium cxychloride 7488-56-4 Selenium sulfide 630-10-4 Selenourea 563-41-7 Semicarbazide hydrochloride 3037-72-7 Silene, (4-aminobutyl)diethoxyme 7440-22-4 silver Silver Compounds 506-64-9 Silver cyanide 7761-88-8 silver nitrate 93-72-1 Silvez (2,4,5-7P) 7440-23-5 Sodium 7631-89-2 Sodium arsenate 7784-46-5 Sodium arsenite 26628-22-8 Sodium azide (Na(N3)) 10588-01-9 Sodium bichromata 1333-83-1 sodium bifluoride 7631-90-5 Sodium bisulfice 124-65-2 Sodium cacodylate 7775-11-3 Sodium chromate 143-33-9 Sodium cyanide (Na(CN)) 25155-30-0 Sodium dodecy(benzenesul 7681-49-4 Sodium fluoride zenesul fonate 62-74-8 Sodium fluoroacetate 16721-80-S Sodium hydrosulfide 1310-73-2 Sodium hydroxide 7681-52-9 Sodium hypochlorite 10022-70-5 Sodium hypochlorite 124-41-4 Sodium methylate 7632-00-0 Sodium nitrite

7558-79-4 Sodium phosphate, dibesio 10039-32-4 Sodium phosphate, dibasic 10140-65-5 Sodium phosphote, dibasic 7601-54-9 Sodium phesphato, tribasic 7758-29-4 Sadium phosphate, tribasic 7785-84-4 Sodium phosphete, tribasis 10181-89-0 Sodium phosphate, tribasic 18124-56-8 Sodium phosphate, tribasic 10341-89-4 Sodium phesohate, tribesic 13410-01-0 Sodium selenate 10102-18-8 Sodium selenite 7782-82-3 Sodium selenite 18102-20-2 Sodium tellurite 18102-20-2 900-95-8 Stannene, acetoxytriphenyl-7789-06-2 Strontium chromate 57-24-9 Strychnine 57-24-9 Strychnine, and salts 60-41-3 Strychnine, sulfate 100-42-5 Styrene 96-09-3 Styrene oxide 3689-24-5 Sulfatep 3569-57-1 Sulfoxide, 3-chloropropyl octyl 7446-09-5 Sulfur dioxide 7664-93-9 Sulfuric acid Anta-95-7 Sulfuric acid (fuming) 12771-08-3 Sulfur monochloride 1314-80-3 Sulfur phosphide 7783-60-0 Sulfur tetrailuoride 7446-11-9 Sulfur trioxide 93-76-5 2,4,5-T acid 2008-46-0 2,4,5-T amines 1319-72-8 2,4,5-T amines 3813-14-7 2,4,5-1 amines 6369-96-6 2,4,5-1 amines 6369-97-7 2,4,5-1 amines 93-79-8 2,4,5-T esters 1928-47-8 2,4,5-T esters 2545-59-7 2,4,5-T esters 25168-15-4 2,4,5-T esters 61792-07-2 2,4,5-T esters 13560-99-1 2,4,5-T salts 77-81-6 Tabun 13494-80-9 Tcilurium 7783-80-4 Tellurium hexafluoride 107-49-3 Tepp 13071-79-9 Terbufos 95-94-3 1,2,4,5-Tetrachiorobenzene 1746-01-6 2,3,7,8-Tetrachiorobienzo-p-dioxim (TCD0) 79-34-5 1,1,2,2-Tetrachioroethane

127-18-6 Tetrachloroethylene

58-90-2 2,3,4,6-letrachiorophenol 961-11-5 Tetrachlorvinphos 3689-24-5 Tetraethyldithiopyrophosphote 78-00-2 letraethyl lead 107-49-3 letraethyl pyrophosphete 597-64-8 Tetraethyltin 75-74-1 Tetramethyllead 509-14-8 Tetranitromethone 1314-32-5 Thallic oxide .7440-28-0 Thallium Thallium Compounds 563-68-8 Thallium(1) acetate 6533-73-9 Thellium(I) cerbonate 7791-12-0 Thallium chloride Ticl 10102-45-1 Thallium(I) nitrate 10031-59-1 Thallium sulfate 7446-18-6 Thailium(1) sulforc 6533-73-9 Thailous carbonate 7791-12-0 Thellous chloride 2757-18-8 Thellous malonate 746-18-6 Thellous aulfate 62-55-5 Thioacetamide 2231-57-4 Thiocarbezide 139-65-1 4.4'-Thiodianiline 39196-18-4 Thiofanox 74-93-1 Thiomethano 297-97-2 Thiometin 108-98-5 Thiophenol 79-19-6 Thiosemicarbezide 62-56-6 Thioures 5344-82-1 Thioures, (2-chiorophenyl)-614-78-8 Thioures, (2-methylphonyl). 86-88-4 Thioures, 1-nephthalenyl-137-26-8 Thirm 1314-20-1 Thorium dloxide 7550-45-0 Titanium tetrachloride 119-93-7 o-Talidine 108-88-3 Toluene 25376-45-8 Toluenediami 91-08-7 Toluene-2.6-di isocyanate 584-84-9 Toluene-2,4-diisocyanäte 26471-62-5 Toluenediisocyanate (mixed isomers) 95-53-4 o-Teluidine 106-49-0 p-Teluidine 636-21-5 o-Toluidine hydrechloride 8001-35-2 Toxaphene 32534-95-5 2,4,5-TP esters 1031-47-6 Triamiphos 68-76-8 Triaziquone

24017-47-8 Triezefos

Section 304 Sec. 302(EHS) TPG EHS CERCLA RG RG Sec 313 CAS Number Chemical Name ----50-00-0 Formaldehyde 58-07-7 Mitomycin C 500 100 10 313 500/10.000 50-14-6 Ergocalciferol 50-18-0 Cyclophosphamide 1,000/10,000 1 10 50-20-3 001 50-32-8 Benuo La pyrene 50-55-5 Reserpine 51-21-8 Fluorouracit 51-28-5 2,4-Dinitrophenot 51-28-5 2,4-Dinitrophenot 51-43-4 Epinephrine 51-73-2 Mitrogen mustand 51-73-2 Mitrogen mustand 51-73-2 Mitrogen mustand | 5,000 | 500/10,000 1 | 10 313 1,000 | 10 | 10 | 313 | X 51-77-6 Urethane 51-77-6 Carbanic soid, ethyl ester 51-77-6 Ethyl carbanate 51-87-2 Carbachal chloride | 100 | 100 | 100 | 313 i x i x . 500/10.000 1 52-68-6 Trichtorfon 52-85-7 Famphur 53-70-3 Olbenz(a,h]anthracene 53-96-3 2-Acetylaminofluorene 1 100 313 1,000 313 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 54-11-5 N1cotine | 100 | 100 54-11-5 Pyridine, 3-(1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinyl)-,(S) 54-11-5 Nicotine and saits 54-62-6 Aminopterin 500/10,000 1 55-18-5 N-Witrosodiethylamine 55-21-0 Benzamide 55-63-D Witroslycerin 55-91-4 Icoftuorphaze 313 313 313 11 10 100 100 55-91-4 Olisopropylfluoropho 56-06-2 Nethylthiouracil 56-23-5 Carbon terrachtoride 56-25-7 Conthoridin 100 | 100 | 10 | 10 313 100/10,000 11 56-38-2 Parathion 56-49-5 3-Hethylcholanthrene 56-53-1 Diethylstilbestrol 56-55-3 Benz[a]anthracene | 10 | 10 100 313 | 1 | 10 56-72-4 Coumaphos 57-12-5 Cyanides (soluble salts and complexes) 57-14-7 1,1-0imethyl hydrazine 57-14-7 Dimethylhydrazine 100/10,000 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10

1,000

| 313 | x

Page 2		ter	tion 304	
,	Sec. 302(EHS)	EHS		 Sec
CAS Number Chemical Name	704			
57-14-7 Hydrazine, 1,1-dimethyl-	1,000	1	1 10 .	ix
57-24-9 Strychnine	100/10.000	i i	1 10	1
57-24-9 Strychnine, and salts		1	1 10	-
57-47-6 Phy=astignine	100/10,000		1.0	-
57-57-8 beta-Propiolactone	500	1	1 1+	1 313
57-64-7 Physostigmine, salicylate (1:1)	100/10.000		1 "	1 313
57-74-9 Chlordane	1,000		11	313
57-97-6 7,12-0 imethylbenz[a]anthracene	i	1.		1 313
	·····	•••••		1
58-36-6 Phenoxersine, 10,10'-oxydi-	500/10,000	1 1	1	1
58-89-9 Lindane	1,000/10,000		1.	313
58-89-9 Hexachlorocyclohexane (gamma isomer)	1,000/10,000	1	ł i	1 x
58-90-2 2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol			1 10	1
	•			1
59-50-7 p-Chlaro-m-cresol	1		1 5,000	1
59-88-1 Phenylhydrazine hydrochloride	1,000/10,000	1	1 2,000	
59-89-2 N-Hitrosomorpholine	1		1+	313
60-00-4 Ethylenediamine-tetraacetic acid (EDTA)	i		5,000	1 313
60-09-3 4-Aminoazobenzene	1 1		1	313
60-11-7 4-Dimethylaminoazobenzene	i i		10	1 313
60-11-7 0 imethylaminoazobenzene	i i			1 ×
60-29-7 Ethyl ether	i i		100	
60-34-4 Methyl hydrazine	500		1 10	313
60-35-5 Acetamide	i i		1+	313
60-41-3 Strychnine, sulfate	100/10,000	1	i	
60-51-5 dimethoate	500/10,000		10 .	
60-57-1 Dioldrin	1 1		11	
61-82-5 Amitrole	t í	1	10	
62-38-4 Phenylmercury acetate	500/10,000	i	100	
62-38-4 Phenylmercuric acetate	500/10,000	i	100	
62-44-2 Phenacetin				
			100	
62-50-0 Ethyl methanesulfonate 62-53-3 Aniline		1	1	
62-55-5 Thioacetanide	1,000	Í	5,000	313
62-53-5 Inicacetamide	1	1	10	313
62-56-6 Thiourea	*******		•••••	
42a7ta7 Diablaman	1	1	10	313
17-76-8 Sodium Alumana	1,000	1	10 [313
62-74-8 Elumponentia anid and and	10/10,000	1	10	
serve view obcette acto, sootum sett	10/10,000	- 1	10 [
62-75-9 N-Hitrosodimethylamine				•••••
A2 Tag Hitzandinahulanta	1,000	•		313
42 To Q Mathematica H - th t m to	1,000		•	x
63-25-2 Carbaryl	1,000		•	x
1	1	i	100	313

.. List of Lists by CAS Number

Part 3 Set: SO(10) Math Call Act of Set of			Secti		
4-60-6 Head, J-1 mathyleth(1), acthylethemat 1 500 (10,00 1	rus Number Chemical Home				
46-16 5.000 1 5.000 46-40-197 Accord States 1 1 1 46-46-8 Calchiele 1 1 1 1 66-52-3 States and accord acc	*======================================				
Gr. 47-5 Sectors 1	64-18-6 Formic acid	1			
4-56-8 Coldition 10/10,000 1 1 64-56-9 Netonic Held 100/10,000 1 5,000 64-57-9 Netonic Held 100/10,000 1 5,000 64-57-9 Netonic Held 100/10,000 1 5,000 67-57-9 Netonic Held 100/10,000 1 5,000 67-68-9 Triansport 100,000 1 5,000 67-69-9 Triansport 100,000 1 100 67-69-9 Triansport 100,000 1 100 67-69-7 Considers, Facebyl-H-relevel Interse 100/10,000 1 100 70-59-7 Considers, Facebyl-H-relevel Interse 1 100/10,000 1 100 71-59-7 Considerse Pacebra 100/10,000 1 100 100 71-59-7 Considerse Pacebra 100/10,000 1 100 100 71-59-7 Considerse Pacebra 100/10,000 1 100 100 71-59-7 ConsidersePacebr					
G-30-5 Viscoline sultate 100/10,000 1 1 0 66-75-6 Section Sec		l 10/10 000	 1		
Description Description Description 66:37:1 Description 100/10,000 1 1,00 13 67:65:1 Reprove Alcohol (edg-strong acid process) 1 1,000 131 67:65:1 Reprove Alcohol (edg-strong acid process) 1 1,000 133 67:65:1 Reprove Alcohol (edg-strong acid process) 1 10 133 67:65:1 Reprove Alcohol (edg-strong acid process) 1 10 1 67:65:1 Reprove Alcohol (edg-strong acid process) 1 10 1 70:55:2 Dischort (strong acid process) 1 10 1 10 71:55:3 Full (strong acid process) 1 10 1 10 1 71:55:4 Strong acid process (strong acid process) 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 71:55:4 Strong acid process (strong acid process) 1 100 133 133 71:55:4 Strong acid process (strong acid process) 1 10 1 100			11	i	
6-81-9 Optitization 1 5,400 33 67-64-1 Marchael 1 5,400 33 67-64-1 Marchael 1 5,400 33 67-64-1 Marchael 1 1 33 67-64-2 Marchael 1 1 33 67-64-2 Marchael 1 1 33 67-64-2 Marchael 1 100 33 67-62-3 Marchael 1 100 33 67-64-4 Marchael 1 100 33 70-25-7 Gautael segments 1 100 33 71-64-6 Marchael 1 100 33 77-55-6 Marchael 1 100 33 77-56-8 Marchael 1 100 33 77-56-9 Marchael 1 100 33 77-56-9 Marchael 1 100 33 77-57-9 Marchael 1					
97:50-0 197:00 133 57:60-1 197:00 133 67:60-1 100:00 100 133 67:60-3 Charofere 100:00 100 133 67:60-3 Charofere 100:00 100 133 67:60-7 Executorethere 100:00 100 133 60:7:20 Executorethere 100:00 1 100 133 70:7:20-3 Executorethere 100:10:00 1 100 133 71:7:5:4 Executorethere 100:10:00 1 1 100 133 71:7:5:4 Executorethere 100:10:00 1 1 1 1 72:5:7 Friggin blue 1 100:10:00 1 1 1 72:5:7 Friggin blue 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 72:5:7 Friggin blue 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 72:5:7 Friggin blue <td></td> <td>1 100/10 000</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>		1 100/10 000			
Action Image production of the second s	67-56-1 Hethanol		1	5,000	
67-60-3 Chicroform 10,00 10 213 67-76-3 Chicroform 10,00 10 213 67-76-3 Triation 10 313 72-27-6 Consider, Ameriy 4" of trave initrace 10 100 100 72-27-7 Consider, Ameriy 4" of trave initrace 100,710,000 1 5,600 333 71-32-5 Tristy 4 actobal 100,710,000 1 1 313 71-32-5 Tristy 4 actobal 100,710,000 1 1 1 72-23-6 Endrin 100,710,000 1 1 1 1 72-35-7 Instructure 1,000 1 1 1 1 72-35-7 Instructure 1 1 1 1 1 72-35-7 Instructure 1 1 1 1 1 72-35-7 Instructure 1 1 1 1 1 1 72-37 Instructure 1 1		1			
Composition International sectors International sectors Composition International sectors International		i 10.000		10	313
0.0010 0.0010	67-72-1 Hexachloroethane	1	i.	100	
70 25-7 Guaidine, Hesthyl M'rittree Mittree 10 10 70-0-6 Hesseltersphere, Y-resino 10/10,000 1 1,000 333 71-0-2-3 Hesseltersphere, Y-resino 10/10,000 1 1,000 333 71-0-2-2 Hesseltersphere, Y-resino 10/10,000 1 1 100 333 71-0-2-2 Hesseltersphere, Y-resino 10/10,000 1				1	
D2-02-0 Constraints, and your service 100/10,000 1 100 D3-04-0 Frequence 1 100/10,000 1 5,000 133 T1-32-2 Ansatrice 1 100/10,000 1 100/10,000 1 T1-33-6 Highly characthane 1 100/10,000 1 1 000/10,000 1 T2-23-5 Endation 100/10,000 1 1 1 1 1 T2-23-5 Endation 100/10,000 1 1 1 1 1 T2-23-5 Endation 100/10,000 1 1 1 1 1 T2-23-5 Endation 1,000 1 1 1 1 1 T2-23-5 Endation 1,000 1 1 1 1 1 1 T2-35-7 Endation 1,000 1 <td< td=""><td></td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td> 10</td><td></td></td<>		1	1	10	
Product access 1 1 5,600 133 Product access 1 10 10 10 10 Product access 1 100/10,000 1 1,000 133 Product access 1 100/10,000 1 1 133 Product access 1 100 1 1 133 Product access 1 1000 1 1 133 Product access 1 1000 1 100 133 Product access 1	70-30-4 Hexachlorophene	i i	Í.		
71-62-2 enserter 100 131 71-52-4 1,1-1-frickharaethane 100/10,000 1 100 131 71-52-5 Experimentation 100/10,000 1 313 72-43-5 Experimentation 100/10,000 1 313 72-43-6 Experimentation 1,000 11,000 313 72-43-7 Experimentation 1,000 1,000 313 72-43-7 Experimentation 1,000 1,000 313 72-43-7 Experimentation 100 1,000 133 72-43-7 Experimentation 100 100 1 72-43-7 Experimentation 100 100 1 72-43-7 Experimentation 100 100 1 72-43-7 Experimentation 100 100 1 1 72-43-7		1 100/10,000			313
1 - 1-2-2 Entering 1 1.000 13.1 1 - 1-3-0 1.1 - 1 - 1 1.000 / 10.000 1 1 1 - 2-3-0 Extrin 1.00 / 10.000 1 1 1 - 2-3-0 Extrin 1.00 / 10.000 1 1 1 - 2-3-0 Extrin 1.000 1.1 1 1 - 2-3-0 Extrin 1.000 1.1 1 1 - 2-3-0 Extrin 1.000 1.1 1 1 - 2-3-1 Extrin 1.000 1.1 1 1 - 2-3-1 Extrin 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1 - 2-3-1 Extrin 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1 - 4-3-0 Hordrawn Charles 1 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1 - 4-3-0 Hordrawn Charles 1 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1 - 4-3-0 Hordrawn Charles 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 <t< td=""><td></td><td></td><td> I</td><td></td><td></td></t<>			 I		
11330 micro Lin House 11-34-0 Digitabin 12-22-8 Endin 17-34-5 Methacyblar 17-34-5 Methacyblar 17-34-5 Methacyblar 17-34-5 Methacyblar 17-34-5 Methacyblar 17-35-7 Methacyblar 17-35-7 Methacyblar 17-35-7 Methylanol 17-30-8 Methylanol 17-30-9 Methylanon	71-55-6 1,1,1-Trichloroethane		Ì	1,000	313
72-20-8 Endrin 500/10,000 1 313 72-32-6 000 1 1 313 72-35-7 000 1 1 1 72-35-7 000 1,000 1,000 1,000 133 72-35-7 000 1,000 1,000 1,000 133 72-35-7 001 1,000 1,000 1,000 133 72-35-7 001 1,000 1,000 133 133 72-37-5 Rebyl chorace 1,000 1,000 1 133 72-37-6 Active function file 1,000 1 100 133 72-37-7 Rebyl chorace 100 1 100 1 100 1 72-37-7 Rebyl chorace 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 1 100 1 1 100 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		100/10,000	1		
72-0-5 methasychlor 1 1 11 72-0-5 methasychlor 1 1 1 72-5-5 methasychlor 1 1 1 72-5-7 Urpan 1 1 1 1 72-5-7 Urpan 1 1 1 1 72-5-7 Urpan 1 1 1 1 1 72-5-7 Urpan 1 100 1 <td< td=""><td></td><td> SDD/10,000</td><td> I</td><td></td><td>1</td></td<>		SDD/10,000	 I		1
72-35-0 000 1 1 1 72-35-71 Irypan blue 1,000 11,000 133 72-35-71 Irypan blue 1,000 11,000 133 72-35-71 Etypiene 1,000 11,000 133 72-35-71 Etypiene 1,000 11,000 133 72-35-71 Etypiene 100 133 133 72-35-71 Etypiene 100 133 133 72-35-71 Etypiene 100 133 133 72-35-72 Actra 5theomethylamine 100 1 1 100 72-35-74 Madrowant 24 100 1 1 1 1 72-35-74 Madrowant 24 100 1 1 1 1 1 72-37-74 Actaldatyles, relations 1500 1 100 1 1 1 1 72-37-74 Actaldatyles, relations 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 <td< td=""><td>72-43-5 Methoxychior</td><td>i</td><td>Ì</td><td>11</td><td>313</td></td<>	72-43-5 Methoxychior	i	Ì	11	313
72-57-1 Trypen blue 1,000 110 133 74-85-9 Brossenthane 1,000 1,000 135 74-85-9 Brossenthane 1,000 1,000 14 74-85-1 Ethylere 1 100 335 74-87-3 Charperthane 1 100 135 74-87-4 Pharperthane 1 100 140 335 74-87-5 Nethyl Extende 100 1 100 1 100 1 74-87-5 Nether Charles 1 100 1 100 1 1 100 1	72-55-9 DDE	l	i		i
74:3-9 Brossethare 1,000 1,000 1,000 1 74:3-9 Brossethare 1,000 1,000 1 313 74:3-9 Broky Charles 1 100 313 74:3-9-1 Brokenschare 1 100 313 74:3-9-3 Methyl Califie 1 100 313 74:3-9-4 Methyl Califie 1 100 133 74:3-9-5 Mesomethyl Califie 100 100 133 74:3-9-5 Mesomethyl Califie 100 10 13 74:3-9-5 Mesomethyl Califie 100 10 1 1 74:3-9-5 Mesomethyl Califie 100 10 1 1 74:3-1 Methyl mesopen Solo 100 1 1 1 74:3-1 Methyl Califie 100 1 1 1 1 1 74:3-1 Methyl mesopen Solo 1 100 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 <td></td> <td></td> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td></td>			1		
72-45-1 Ethylene 1 1 313 72-45-1 Ethylene 1 100 133 72-45-2 Methyl fodide 100 133 72-45-3 Methyl fodide 100 14 72-83-4 Mydrogen (vanide 100 100 14 72-90-6 Mydrogen (vanide 100 100 14 72-90-7 Mydrogen (vanide 100 100 14 72-90-8 Mydrogen (vanide 100 100 14 72-90-7 Nather (henical Kone 500 1100 14 72-90-7 Sec. 302(EH7) EHS CERCLA Sec 500 73-90-7 22-0 ibitorgenpoist acted 1 10 1 74-02-8 Trichtoracetty choride 500 1 10 1 74-12-1 Fron 113 1 1313 313 76-13-2 Froi 150 1 1 1313 76-14-2 Dichtoracetrat luoroethane (CFC-116) 1 1 313 76-15-3 GCC-115 1 1 1	74-83-9 Bromomethane				
74-67-3 Chlorosethae 100 373 74-67-3 Methyl Indide 100 1 74-87-3 Methyl Indide 100 1 74-87-3 Methyl Indide 100 1 74-87-4 Methyl Indice 100 100 74-87-5 Methyl Indice 100 100 74-97-5 Moomettyl Indice 100 100 100 74-97-5 Moomettyl Indice 100 100 100 74-97-7 Motosanal ision 100 100 74-97-7 Motosanal Sec. 302(EHD) EHE CERLA Sec 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100					313
7.8-7.3 Benkyl falide 100 313 7.8-80.4 Henkyl falide 100 10 313 7.8-80.4 Hydrogen cyanide 100 100 133 7.8-80.4 Hydrogen cyanide 100 100 100 133 7.8-80.4 Hydrogen cyanide 100 1		1	1		313
74-89-5 Nethyl name 1 100 1 74-89-5 Nydrogen cyanis a cid 100 100 101 1 74-89-5 Nydrogen cyanis a cid 100 100 1 1 74-89-5 Nydrogen cyanis a cid 100 100 1 1 74-89-5 Number Chemical Name 500 1 100 1 75-87-6 Acctaldehyde, trichtoro- 1 1 5,000 1 1 75-87-6 Acctaldehyde, trichtoro- 1 1 5,000 1 1 1 75-87-6 Acctaldehyde, trichtoro- 1 1 5,000 1 1 1 1 75-87-6 Acctaldehyde, trichtoro- 1 <t< td=""><td>74-87-3 Methyl chloride</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>	74-87-3 Methyl chloride				
74-90-8 Hydrogen cyanic a cid 100 100 110 313 74-80-9 hydrogenic a cid 100 100 1 1 74-90-8 hydrogenic a cid 100 1 100 1 1 74-92-1 Thiomethanol 500 1 100 1 100 1 Page 5 Sec. 302(EHS) EHE CERCIA sec read Ra 80 313 75-87-6 A cetaldehyde, trichloro- 1 1 100 1 100 1 75-87-6 A cetaldehyde, trichloro- 2,2 0 lalucopropionic acid 1 10 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 10 100 100 133 333 76-16-2 100 1 1 333 76-16-2 100 1 1 333 77-67-3 1 1 1 333 77-67-4 100 1 1 333 76-15-3 CfC-115 1 1 1 1 1 1 333 77-67-1 100 333 <td>74-a9-5 Honomethylamine</td> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>1 1</td>	74-a9-5 Honomethylamine	1			1 1
700-0 hydrocyanic sold 100 100 1 703-1 Holpy exception 500 100 1 Page 5 Section 304 Section 304 73-97-1 Kabber Chemical Name Tree Ra 801 75-97-0 Actaldhyde, trichtoro- 1 15,000 1 75-97-0 Actaldhyde, trichtoro- 1 100 1 75-97-0 2,20 Shitopropaintic acid 1 1 1 76-01-7 Pentashioroethane 500 1 1 1 76-13-1 Frichloroectyl chloride 500 1 1 1 1 76-14-2 Cfc-115 1	74-90-8 Hydrogen cyanide		1		
72.03.1 Thiomethanol 1 100 1 Page 5 Sec. 302(EUS) Eus CERCLA sec CXS Mubber Chemical Name TP Ref Sec. 302(EUS) Eus CERCLA sec 75.9-50 Acctaledhyde, trichtoro- 1 1 Sec. 302(EUS) Eus CERCLA sec 75.9-60 2.2-0 Shthoropenpionic acid 1 100 1 100 76-01-7 Pentantioroethane 500 1 1 1 76-13-1 Freen 113 1 1 1 1 1 76-14-2 CfC-115 1 1 1 1 1 1 313 76-15-3 CfC-115 1 1 1 1 313 77-61-6 Fabur 100 1 1 1 313 77-78-7 Hexachtorocyclopentadiene 100 1 1 313 77-78-7 Hexachtorocyclopentadiene 100 1 1 313 77-81-6 Fabur 100 1 1 1 1 77-81-6 Isoburt 100	74-90-8 Hydrocyanic acid				
Page 5 Sec. 302(EHS) EHS CERUA sec CXS Mumber Chemical Name TPA R0 R0 313 75-87-6 Acctaldshyle, tribitors- 73-97-0 1 5,000 1 10 75-87-6 Acctaldshyle, tribitors- 73-97-0 1 10 10 1 76-01-7 Pentachiorsettane 500 1 1 313 76-13-1 Freinforsettratiusrosthame [CFC-114] 1 313 76-13-2 Cfc-115 1 1 313 76-15-3 CfC-115 1 1 313 76-15-4 Heptachior 10 10 313 77-67-6 Heschiorseyelopentadiere 100 100 313 77-78-1 Directly1 suifate 100 1 10 133 78-32-5 Aniton 100 1 1 10 133 78-87-6 Isophrone 100 1 10 1 1 78-87-7 Iso	74-93-1 Thiomethanol		i		
LSE JULENTY End State 75-87-6 Actialdehyde, trichtoro- 73-97-0 1 5,000 1 75-97-6 Actialdehyde, trichtoro- 73-97-0 1 10 1 76-101-7 Pentachiorocthane 500 1 1 76-13-1 Frein 113 1 1 1313 76-14-2 CFC-114 1 1 1313 76-15-3 CFC-115 1 1 1 1313 76-16-2 CFC-114 1 1 1 1313 76-16-2 CFC-115 1 </td <td>Page 5</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>-</td>	Page 5				-
75-87-6 Acctaldehyde, tribhoro- 5,000 75-90-0 2,2-0 ishtooropropionic acid 10 76-00-17 Pentablorocthame 10 76-13-1 Freen 113 131 76-13-1 Freen 113 131 76-14-2 Dichloroctcratluoroethame (CFC-114) 1 76-15-3 CfC-115 1 76-16-2 CfC-115 1 313 76-16-2 CfC-115 1 313 76-16-3 Monchloropentafluoroethame (CFC-115) 1 313 76-16-4 Heptachlor 1 313 77-61-0 Ibmethyl suifate 100 10 11 78-02-1 Itapprove 100 100 78-77-7 Disethyl lead 100 100 78-75-7 Isophorone		TPQ	RQ	RQ	313
75-76-0 Actilization(x) 1 75-97-0 2.20 (a) (a) regregation(x) 10 76-01-7 Pentachlorocthame 500 1 76-02-8 Trichlorocethyl (a)	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~]		5,000	1
78-01-7 Pertaintorectuale 500 1 1 1 78-02-8 Trichloracettyl chloride 500 1 1 1 313 78-02-8 Trichloracettyl chloride 1 1 313 313 76-13-1 Frean 113 1 1 313 313 76-14-2 Dichlorotettrafluoroethane (CFC-114) 1 1 1 313 76-15-3 Menchloropentafluoroethane (CFC-115) 1 1 1 313 76-16-4 Beptachlor 100 1 1 313 77-61-5 Menchloropentaflere 100 1 10 313 77-76-1 Disethyl suifate 100 1 10 1 1 78-02-2 Tetreethyl lead 500 1 1 1 1 1 78-77-7 Oxetane, 3,3-bis(Chlaronethyl)- 1500 1 1 1 1 1 1 78-77-7 Secturylamine 1 1,000 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	75-99-0 2,2-Dichloropropionic acid	i		5,000	1 ·
76-13-1 Freen 113 313 76-14-2 Dichlorotetratluorosthame (CFC-114) 313 76-14-2 Dichlorotetratluorosthame (CFC-115) 1 76-15-3 Honchloropentafluoroethame (CFC-115) 1 76-15-3 CfC-115 1 76-16-4 Heptachlor 100 1 76-16-5 CfC-115 1 1 76-16-6 Heptachlor 100 1 10 77-8-1 Dianthyl sulfate 100 1 10 77-8-1 Diosthyl lead 100 1 10 78-0-2 Tetraethyl lead 100 1 1 78-3-5 Aniton 500 1 1 78-3-7 Disothyl lead 500 1 1 78-70-5 Looptorone 3 1 100 78-70-7 Losoborone 3 1 100 78-70-7 Losoborone 1 1,000 1 78-70-7 Losoborone 3	76-02-8 Trichloroscetyl chloride	500	1 1		i
76-14-2 Dichlorotetrafluorosthane (CFC-114) 1 </td <td></td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td>1</td> <td></td>				1	
74-15-3 Homoshl oropentaf luorosthane (EFC-115) I <td< td=""><td>76-14-2 Dichlorotetrafluoroethane (CFC-314)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></td<>	76-14-2 Dichlorotetrafluoroethane (CFC-314)				
76-15-3 CfC-115 1 1313 77-47-4 Heptachlor 100 110 313 77-47-4 Heptachlor 100 110 313 77-78-1 Dimethyl sulfate 100 100 313 77-81-6 Laban 100 100 110 313 77-81-6 Laban 100 100 110 313 78-02-0 Istachlor 500 1 1 1 78-03-5 Amiton 500 1 1 1 78-79-7 Isophorone 500 1 1 1 1 78-79-7 Isophyranine 1000 1 1 1 1 1 78-79-7 Isobutyralichyradichyra 1		i	i	i	
76-64-8 Heptschlor 100 10 313 77-74-6 Hexachlorocyclopentadiene 100 10 313 77-78-6 Dimethyl sultate 100 11 10 313 77-78-6 Fabra 100 10 11 10 11 78-00-2 Tetreethyl Lead 100 10 10 10 78-37-3 Diosathian 500 1 1 78-35-5 Lapterne 500 1 1 78-75-7 Lapterne 100 1 100 78-82-0 Isabutyronitrile 1,000 1 1 78-82-0 Isabutyronitrile 1,000 1 1 78-82-1 Isabutyronitrile 1,000 1 1 78-82-2 Isabutyronitrile 1,000 1 1 78-82-3 Isabutyraldehyde 1 1,000 313 78-82-5 Propane 1,2-dichloror 1 1,000 313 78-82-5 Isabutyraldehyde 1 1,000 313 78-82-5 Isabutyraldehyde 1 1,000 313 78-82-5 Isabutyraldehyde 1 1313 313 78-82-5 Isabuty		1	ļ		l x
77-74-1 Hexacitorosystemation 500 100 313 77-78-1 Dismethyl suitate 100 1 1 1 78-00-2 Tetracethyl Lead 100 1 1 1 1 78-00-2 Tetracethyl Lead 500 1 1 1 1 1 1 78-00-2 Tetracethyl Lead 500 1	76-44-B Heptachlor	100			
77-81-6 10 1 10 78-00-2 Tetrestyl Lead 100 10 78-00-2 Dioxathion 500 1 78-32-5 Amiton 500 1 78-59-1 Isophorone 500 1 78-78-7 Deschinon 500 1 78-79-1 Isophorone 100 1 78-79-1 Isophorone 100 1 78-79-1 Isophorone 100 1 78-79-5 Isophorone 100 1 78-79-7 Isophorone 100 1 78-81 Isobutynonitrile 1,000 1 78-82-0 Isobutynonitrile 1,000 1 78-83-1 Isobutynonitrile 1,000 1 78-87-5 1,2-0ichloropropene 1 100 78-87-5 1,2-0ichloropropene 1 100 78-87-5 2,3-0ichloropropene 1 100 78-87-5 1,2-0ichloropropene 1 100 78-87-5 1,2-0ichloropropene 1 100 78-87-5 1,2-0ichloropropene 1 100 78-87-5 1,2-0ichloropropene 1 100 78-93-7	77-78-1 Dimethyl sulfate		į		313
78-00-2 Tetrethyl Lead 100 1 78-33-2 Dioxathion 500 1 78-35-3 Amiton 500 1 78-59-1 Isophorone 1 1 78-79-5 Isophorone 1 1 78-79-5 Isophorone 1 100 78-79-5 Isophorone 1 100 78-79-5 Isophorone 1 100 78-79-5 Isophorone 1 100 78-82-0 Isobatylainine 1 100 78-82-1 Isobatylaicahol 1 1 78-82-2 Isobatylaicahol 1 1 78-82-3 Isobatylaicahol 1 1 78-82-5 Propare 1,2-dichloror 1 1,000 78-87-5 Propare 1,2-dichloror 1 1,000 78-87-5 Propare 1,2-dichloror 1 100 78-93-3 Methyl alcohol 1 100 78-93-3 Methyl ketone 10 1 78-93-3 Methyl ketone 10 1 78-93-3 Methyl ketone 10 1 78-93-7 Lactonifile 1,000 1 78-93-7 Lactonifile	77-81-6 T≖burn	10	ļ		1
78-35-5 Amiton 500 1 78-35-5 Amiton 500 1 78-35-7 Isophorone 1 1 78-75-7 Isophorone 500 1 78-75-7 Isophorone 1 100 78-75-7 Isophorone 1 100 78-75-7 Isophorone 1 100 78-82-0 Isobutyralichularine 1 100 78-82-1 Isobutyraldehyde 1 1 78-82-2 Isobutyraldehyde 1 1 78-82-3 Isobutyraldehyde 1 1 78-84-2 Isobutyraldehyde 1 1 78-87-5 Propane 1,2-dichloror 1 1 78-93-7 Methyl ketone 1 1 78-93-8 Hethyl wilketone 10 1 78-93-7	78-00-2 Tetreethyl Lead	500	i	1	1
78-59-1 Isophorone 3,3-bis(chiaromethyl)- 500 1 1 100 78-77-5 Isoperne 1,000 1 100 1 100 78-87-5 Isoperne 1,000 1 1 100 1 100 78-87-5 Isoperne 1 1,000 1 1 100 1 100 <t< td=""><td></td><td> 500</td><td></td><td>1 </td><td></td></t<>		500		1 	
78-77-5 1000 78-82-0 Isobutyronitrile 78-82-0 Isobutyronitrile 78-82-0 Isobutyronitrile 78-82-1 Isobutyronitrile 78-82-1 Isobutyronitrile 78-82-1 Isobutyronitrile 78-82-1 Isobutyronitrile 78-82-1 Isobutyronitrile 78-82-1 Isobutyronitrile 78-82-2 Isobutyronitrile 78-82-5 Iroponent 78-82-6 Isobutyronitrile 78-82-7 I_2-dichloropropene 100 1313 78-93-7 Isobutyroniteropropene 100 1313 78-93-7 Isobutyroniteropropene 100 1 78-93-7 Isobutyroniteropropene 100 1 78-93-7 Isobutyroniteropropene 78-93-7 Isobutyroniteropropene 78-93-7 Isobutyroniteropropene 78-93-7 Isobutyroniteropropene 78-93-7 Isobutyroniteropropene 100 1 78-93-7 Isobutyroniteropropene 100 1 78-93-7 Isobutyroniteropropene 100 1 78-93-7 Isobutyrektone 10	78-59-1 Isophorone		ļ		0
78-81-9 isobutylanine 1 1 1 78-82-0 isobutylatiohid 1 1 1 78-82-1 isobutylatiohid 1 1 1 78-82-2 isobutylatiohid 1 1 1 78-82-5 isobutylatiohid 1 1 100 313 78-82-5 isobutylatiohid 1 1 1 313 78-82-5 isobutylatiohid 1 100 313 78-93-3 hethyl ketone 1 1 1 78-93-3 hethyl ketone 10 1 1 78-94-4 hethyl ketone 10 1 1 78-95-7 lactonitrite 1,000 1 1 78-96-9 i.iothidropropane 1.000 1 1 78-97-7 lactonitrite 1,000 1 1 78-96-9 i.iothidropropane 1.000 1 1 7		1		100	
78-82-0 isobutyronitrile f,000 i 5,000 78-83-1 isobutyraldabhde 313 78-87-5 isobutyraldabhde 1 313 78-87-5 ropane 1,2-dichloror 1 1,000 313 78-87-5 propane 1,2-dichloror 1 100 313 78-87-5 propane 1,2-dichloror 1 100 313 78-87-5 propane 1,2-dichloror 1 100 313 78-93-3 kethyl ketone 1 1 313 78-93-3 kethyl ketone 10 1 1 78-93-3 kethyl ketone 10 1 1 78-93-7 Lactonitrile 1,000 1 1 78-93-7 Lactonitrile 1,000 1 1 78-93-7 Lactonitrile 1,000 1 1 79-00-5 1,1,2-1richloropropane 100 131 1 79-00-6 Trichloropthyleme 1 100 131 79-00-7 1,1,2-1richloropthyleme 100 131 79-00-7 1,2-1richloropthyleme 100 131 79-00-7 1,2-1richloropthyleme 100 100 79-00-7 1,2-1richlor	78-81-9 iso-Butylamine			[1,00	
78:83-1 150001/Y1 alcanov 1 1313 78:83-5 1; 2:01chloropropane 1 1,000 313 78:87-5 1; 2:01chloropropane 1 1,000 313 78:88-6 2; 3:01chloropropane 1 100 313 78:88-6 2; 3:01chloropropane 1 100 313 78:93-7 2:8e:58/14 alcohol 1 1 313 78:93-3 Methyl ketone 1 1 1 78:93-3 Methyl ketone 10 1 1 78:94-7 Lactoni trile 1,000 1 1 78:95-9 1,1:01chloropropane 1,000 1 1 78:95-9 1:01chloropropane 1:00 1 1 78:95-9 1:01chloropropane 1:000 1 1 79:90-5 1:1;2:11:11:11 1:000 1:000 1:000 79:90-6 7:101chloropropane 1:000 1:000 1:000 79:90-7 1:1;2:11:11:11 1:000 1:1;0:00 1:000 79:90-7 1:1;0:11:11 1:000 1:1;0:11 1:000 79:90-7 1:10:11:11 1:000 1:1;0:00 1:1;0:00 79:90-6 1:10:11:11 <	78-82-0 isobutyronitrile	1,000		5,00	 0x
78-87-5 1_2-011ento lega optimul. 78-87-5 Prognen 1,2-011ento lega optimul. 78-93-5 Activity alcohel 78-93-5 Activity alcohel 78-93-7 Activity lectone 78-93-7 Lactonitrile 78-93-7 Lactonitrile 78-93-7 Lactonitrile 78-93-7 Lactonitrile 79-90-5 1, 2-17 ichloropropane 79-90-6 Triolehoropropane 79-90-6 Triolehoropropane 79-90-7 1, 2-17 ichloropropane 79-90-7 1, 2-17 ichloropropane 79-90-6 Triolehoropropane 100 110 110 100 12 100 130 312 79-90-7 5,000 100 12 100 1312 79-90-7 1,000/10,000 100 312 79-90-7 1,000 100 <td>78-84-2 Isobutyraldehyde</td> <td></td> <td>Ì</td> <td>1</td> <td> 313</td>	78-84-2 Isobutyraldehyde		Ì	1	313
78-87-5 Progene 1,2-dichloro- 1 100 313 78-88-6 2,3-oichloropropene 100 313 78-92-2 sec-Buryl alcohol 1 313 78-93-3 Methyl ketone 1 1 1 78-93-3 Methyl ketone 10 1 1 78-93-3 Methyl ketone 10 1 1 78-93-3 Methyl ketone 10 1 1 78-93-7 Lactonitrile 1,000 1 1 78-96-9 1,10ichloropropane 1,000 1 1 78-96-7 Lactonitrile 1,000 1 1 78-96-7 Lactonitrile 1,000 1 1 78-96-7 1,12-trichloropropane 1,000 1 1 79-00-5 1,1,2-trichloropropane 100 1312 79-00-6 Trichloropthylene 100 1312 79-00-7 Arcylamide 1,000/10,000 5,000 1312 79-00-7 Projenicic acid 1,000/10,000 13,000 1312					
78-92-2 see-buryt alcohol 5,000 313 78-93-3 Methyl ethyl ketone 10 1 78-93-4 Methyl ethyl ketone 10 1 78-93-7 Lactonitrile 1,000 1 78-93-7 Lactonitrile 1,000 1 78-93-9 1,1-0ichlorspropane 1,000 1 79-00-5 1,1,2-trichloroethane 100 312 79-00-6 Trichloroethylene 1,000/10,000 5,000 79-00-7 Lactonitrile 1,000/10,000 5,000 79-00-6 Trichloroethylene 1,000/10,000 5,000 79-00-7 Profinic acid 1,000/10,000 5,000	78-87-5 Propane 1,2-dichloro-				313
75-93-3 Nethyl ethyl ketone (HEX) 1 5,000 X 78-93-3 Nethyl ketone (HEX) 10 1 1 1 78-93-7 Lactonitrile 1.0 1 1 1 1 78-97-7 Lactonitrile 1.000 1 1 1 1 1 78-97-7 Lactonitrile 1.000 1 1 1 1 1 78-97-7 Lactonitrile 1.000 1 1 1 1 1 1 78-97-7 Lactonitrile 1.000 1 <td< td=""><td>78-92-2 sec-Butyl alcohol</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></td<>	78-92-2 sec-Butyl alcohol				
78-93-3 Activit ethyl tectone technology 10 1 1 78-94-4 Attivit viting ketone 1,000 1 1 78-99-9 1,1-01chloropropane 1,000 1 1 79-90-5 1,1,2-trichloropthane 100 312 79-90-6 1,100 100 312 79-90-6 1,000/10,000 5,000 312 79-90-6 1,000/10,000 5,000 1 79-90-6 1,000/10,000 5,000 1 79-90-6 1,000/10,000 5,000 1	·····				
78-97-7 Lactonifrile 1,000 1,000 78-99-9 1,1-01bloropropane 1,000 312 79-00-5 1,1,2-trichloroethane 100 312 79-00-5 1,1,2-trichloroethane 100 312 79-00-6 trichloroethane 1000 1312 79-06-1 Aerytamide 1,000/10,000 5,000 312 79-06-4 Propionic acid 1,500 1312	78-93-3 Mcthyl ethyl ketone (MEK) 78-94-4 Methyl vinyl ketone		Í	1	
70-00-5 1,1,2-Trichloroethane 100 312 70-00-5 1,1,2-Trichloroethane 100 312 70-00-5 1,1,2-Trichloroethane 100 312 70-00-5 1,10,00/10,000 5,000 312 70-00-1 AryLamide 1,000/10,000 5,000 70-00-4 Propionic acid 5,000 1,5,000 312	78-97-7 Lactonitrile			1 1,0	00
79-00-5 1,1,2-Trichioroename 100 312 79-01-6 Trichioroename 1,000/10,000 5,000 312 79-06-1 Aerytamide 1,000/10,000 5,000 312 79-06-4 Propintic acid 5,000 312					
79-06-1 AeryLanide [1,000/10,000] 5,000] 79-06-4 Propinic acid [5,000]		i		100	311
	79-06-1 Acrylamide		i i	5,1	000
79-10-7 Acrylic ecid	VA-DA-4 hunblinger of a				

		Secti	on 304	
Page 4	Sec. 302(EHS)	EHS	CERCLA	Sec
CAS Number Chemical Name	TPO	RQ	RQ	313
74-95-3 Methylene bromide	1		1,000	313
75-00-3 Chioroethane	1	1	1a0 ·	313
75-00-3 Ethyl chlaride	1	1		×
75-01-4 Vinyi chioride	1	1	11	313
75-04-7 Honoethylamine			100	
75-05-8 Acetonitriic				313
75-07-0 Acetaldehyde				313
75-09-2 Dichloromethane	1	1	1,000	313
		1	1,000	i x
75-09-2 Methylene chloride	10,000	ì	100	313
75-15-0 Carbon disulfide	1 10,000	1	10	1
75-20-7 Calcium carbide	1,000	1	1 10	313
75-21-8 Ethylene oxide				
	1,000	1	10	×
75-21-8 pxirane 75-25-2 Bromoform		i i	100	313
75-25-2 Francional 75-25-2 Tribromomethane	Ì	i i	100	X
75-27-4 Dichlarobromomethane	· · ·	1	5,000	313
73*21*4 VICINOI OF CARACTERIS	·····			
75-34-3 1,1-Dichloroethane	1	1	1,000	1
75-35-4 Vinylidene chloride	· ·	1	100	313
75-35-4 1,1-Ofchloroethylene	1	1	100	×
75-36-5 Acetyl chlaride	1	1	5,000	1
			1 40	313
75-44-5 Phosgene	10	1	10	1 212
75-50-3 Trimethylansine		-	1	313
75-55-8 Propyleneimine	10,000		i.	X
75-55-8 Aziridine, 2-methyl	10,000			
	10,000	1	100	313
75-56-9 Propylene oxide		i	11	Ì
75-60-5 Cacodylic acid 75-63-8 Bromotrifluoromethane (Halon 1301)	1	i	1	313
75-63-8 Halon 1301	1	i i	1 .	×
75-63-8 Halon 1301				
75-64-9 tert-Butylamine	. 1	1	1,000	
75-65-0 tert-Butyl alcohol	i	1	1	313
75-69-4 Trichlarofluoromethane (CFC-11)	1	1	5,000	313
75-69-4 CFC-11	1		5,000	×
75-69-4 TrichLoromonofLuoromethane		1	5,000	X
75-71-8 Dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC-12)	!		5,000	X
75-71-8 CFC-12	1		5,000	11
75-74-1 Tetramethyllead	100			
	1,000	1 1	1	1
75-77-4 Trimethylchlorosilane	500		i	i
75-78-5 Oimethyldichlorosilane	500		i	i
75-79-6 Nethyltrichlorosilane 75-86-5 Acetone cyanohydrin	1,000	i	i 10	ł
75'00"2 ACCONE CYMINITY III	• •			
			ction 304	
Page 6	A. 203/6W		C (101 304	

<u> 193 -</u> 1

1.1

Page 6		Secti	<u>on 304</u>	
rage u	Sec. 302(EHS)	EHS	GERCLA	Sec
CAS Humber Chemical Name	TPQ	RQ	RO	313
79-22-1 Methyl chloroformate	500	L 1	1,000	
79-31-2 iso-Butyric acid		i. i	5,000	1
	í	i	100	313
79-34-5 1,1,2,2-Tetrachtoroethane		ì	1	313
79-44-7 Dimethylcarbamyl chloride				
	1.5		1 10	313
79-46-9 2-Nitropropane		1		313
80-05-7 4,4'-Isopropylidenediphenal	1 .	1		313
80-15-9 Currene hydroperoxide		1		i x
80-15-9 Hydroperoxide, 1-methyl-1-phenylethyl-				
	1	1	1,000	1 313
80-62-6 Hethyl methacrylate	500	11	1	ì
80-63-7 Methyl 2-chloroacrylate	1	1	100	1 313
81-07-2 Saccharin (manufacturing)		1	100	i
81-07-2 Saccharin and saits				
81-81-2 Werfarin	500/10,000	1	100	1
•· •· •	1	i .	100	i.
81-81-2 Warfarin, & salts, conc.>0.3%	i	1	1	313
61-88-9 C.I. Food Red 15		ì	i	313
82-28-0 1-Amino-2-methylanthraquinone				
	10/10,000	1 1	1 [']	1
82-66-6 0ipha⊂inone		i	100	313
82-68-8 Quintozene		i .	100	İx
82-68-8 Pentachloroni trobenzene		i i	100	j.x
82-68-8 PCNA				· · · • • • •
83-32-9 Acenaphthene	1 .	1	100	1
84-66-2 Diethyl phthalate		ì	1,000	1 313
84-74-2 Oibutyl phthalate	- i	i	1 10	313
84-74-2 Obulyi phihalate	1	i	1 10	İx
84-74-2 R-Butyt prinatate	·····			
85-00-7 Diquat	· ·	1	1,000	1.
85-01-8 Phenanthrene	i	i i	5,000	1
85-44-9 Phthalic anhydride	i -	i	5,000	313
85-68-7 Butyl benzyl phthalate	i	i ·	100	313
\$3-86-7 BULYL DENZYL PRIMATORE				
86-30-6 N-Witrosodiphenylomine	1. 1	1	1 100	313
86-50-0 Azinphos-methyl	10/10,000	1	11	
86-50-0 Guthion	10/10,000	1	11	1
86-73-7 Fluorene		i	5,000	1
86-73-7 FUOTENE				
86-88-4 Antu	500/10,000	1	100	1
86-88-4 Thiourea, 1-naphthalenyl-	500/10,000	1	100	1
87-62-7 2,6-Xylidine	i	i	1	313
87-65-0 2,6-Dichlorophenol		-	100	1.
0. 0. 0. Co estenior denoise				
87-68-3 Hexachloro-1,3-butadiene	1	1	11	313
87-68-3 HexachLorobutadiene	i	Ì	1	X
87-86-5 Pentachlorophenol	i	i	10	313
87-86-5 PCP	i	i.	10	X

<u>...</u>

Page 7			Sect	ion 304	
		Sec. 302(EHS)	EHS	CERCLA	Sec
	Chemical Name	TPQ	RQ	RQ	313
88-05-1	Aniline, 2,4,6-trimethyl-			********	*****
88-06-2		500	11	!	1
88-72-z		!	1	10	313
88-75-5			!	1,000	
		1	1	100	313
88-85-7	Oinoseb	100/10,000		1,000	
88-89-1	Picric acid	1	1 .	1 1,000	313
90-04-D	o-Anisidine	1.	1	1+	313
90-43-7	2-Phenylphenot	i	ł	1	1 313
90-94-B	Nichler's ketone	1	1	1	1 313
91-08-J		100	i	100	313
91-20-3		1	Ì.	100	313
91-22-5	Quincline	1	1	5,000	313
	3 mil				
91-59-8	2-Chloronaphthaiene	1 .		5,000	1
- 91-80-5	beta-Nephthylamine Methapyrilene	!			313
91-94-1	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	!		5,000	1
	5,5 Prento denzi une	1	1	1	313
92-52-4	Biphenyl				
92-67-1	4-Aminobiphenyl				313
92-87-5	Benzidine	1			313
92-93-3	4-Nitrobiphenyl	, 			313
		, 			313
	Silvex (2,4,5-TP)	1		100	1
	2,4,5-T scid	i i		1,000	
	2,4,5-T esters	1		1,000	
94-11-1	2,4-D Esters	l j	i	100	
	Benzoyi peroxide Dihydrosafroie	1 1		1	313
94-59-7			1	10	
94-75-7			1	100 Į	313
		· 1	E F	100	313
94 - 75 - 7	2,4-0 Acid				
	2,4-D, salts and esters		!		x
	2,4-0 Esters			100 100	
94-80-4	2,4-0 Esters			100 1	
••••••					
	o-Xylene	1	1	1,000	313
	Senzene, o-dimethyl-	i		1,000	
	o-Cresol	1,000/10,000			313
95-50-1	1,2-Dichloröbenzene	i i	i i	100	313
95-50-1	e-Dichlorobenzene H				· • • • · · ·
	o-Toluidine			100	
	2-Cht orophenol	1			313
	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene		ļ	100	
		1	l	1	313

94. pollution prevention in your continual

Page 9			Sect	ion 304	
		Sec. 302(EHS)		CERCLA	Sec
CAS Number	Chemical Name	TPQ	RQ	RQ	313
101-14-4		ł	1	10	i x
	4-Sromophenyl phenyl ether	1		100	i
	4,4'-Hethylenebis(N,N-dimethyl)benzenamine	1	ĺ	i .	313
101-68-8	Hethylenebis(phenylisocyanate)	1		1+	313
191-68-8		••••••••	*****		
		1		1+	i x
	4,4'-Hethylenedianiline	1 1		1+	313
	4.4' Giaminodiphenyl ether				313
102-36-3	Isocyonic acid, 3,4-dichiorophenyi ester	500/10,000	1	1	1
103-23-1	Bis(2-ethylhexyl) adipate				
	Phenyithiourea		•		313
	p-Anisidine	100/10,000		100	
	sec-Butyi scetate				313
		· ·		5,000	
105-60-2	Caproloctam				
	2,4-0imethylphenol			1+	~
106-42-3					313
	Benzene, p-dimethyl-				313
			!	1,000	x
. 106-44-5	p-Cresol			1,000 J	313
106-46-7	1,4-Dichlorobenzene				313
106-47-8	p-Chloroaniline			1,000	2.2
106-49-D	p-Toluidine			10D	
106-50-3	p-Phenylenediamine	1	1	1+	313
106-51-4	Quinone .	i			313
106-51-4	p-Benzoquinone		i		x
106-88-7	1,2-Butylene oxide	i	i	1+ 1	313
			·		
		1,000 }	1	100	313
	1,2-Dibromoethane	1	1	1	313
	Ethylene dibromide	1	1	1	x
106-96-7	Propargyt bromide	10	1.1	- 1	
404 00 -					• • • •
	1,3-Butadiene	1		1+	313
187-02-8		500		1	313
	Allyl chloride	1		1,000	313
101-08-2	1,2-Dichloroethane	1	1	100	313
107.04.7	Ethylene dichloride				
	Chloroethanot .			100	×
	n-Propylamine	500	11		
	Kllytamine 1	500	. !	5,000	
	A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR A	500 1	1	1	
107-12-0	Propionizrile	500			
		500 1		10	
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	10,000 [- !	10	
		10,000			313
				5,000	

Page 8 .		Se	ction 304	
CAS Number Chemical Name	Sec. 302(EHS)) EK	S CERCLA	
	TPQ	RQ		313
95-80-7 2,4-Diaminotoluene	1	1	10 I 10	1 313
95-94-3 1,2,4,5-Tetrachiorobenzene	i	i	5,000	1
95-95-4 2,4,5-Trichlorophenot 96-09-3 Styrene oxide		ļ	10	313
			1+	313
96-12-8 1,2-Dibromo-3-chioropropane	1	1	11	313
96-12-8 DBCP 96-33-3 Hethyl mcrylate	1	Í.	11	i ×
96-45-7 Ethylene thioures		1		313
			10	313
97-56-3 C.I. Solvent Yellow 3	1	1	1 .	313
97-63-2 Ethyl methacrylate 98-01-1 furfural	!	1	1,000	Í.
98-05-5 Benzenearsonic acid	10/10,000	1.	5,000	1
98-07-7 Benzoic trichloride 98-07-7 Benzotrichloride	100	1	10	313
98-07-7 Benzetrichleride 98-09-9 Benzenesulfonyt chloride	100	1.	10	X
98-13-5 Trichlorophenylsilone	500	Ι.	100	!
98-16-8 Benzenamine, 3-(trifluoromethyl)- 98-82-8 Cumene	500	1 1	1	ŧ.
98-86-2 Acetophenone		1	5,000	313
98-87-3 Benzal chloride	1 500	1.	5,000 5,000	313
98-88-4 Benzoyl chloride 98-95-3 Witrobenzene	1	1	1,000	313
99-08-1 m-Nitrotoluene	10,000	!	1,000	313
99-35-4 1,3,5-Trinitrobenzene		ł	1,000	1
99-55-8 S-Witroro-toluidine 99-59-2 S-Witroro-anisidine	1	1	100	1
99-65-0 m-0initrobenzene		!		313
99-98-9 0 imethyl-p-phenylenediamine	10/10.000		100	313
				•••••
99-99-0 p-Nitrotoluene	1	1	1,000	1
100-01-6 p-Nitroaniline 100-02-7 4-Nitrophenol			1.1	1
100-02-7 p.Nitrophenol		!		313
	·····		100	×
100-14-1 Benzene, 1-(chloromethyl)-4-nitro-	500/10,000	11	1 .	1
100-25-4 p-0initrobenzene 100-41-4 Ethylbenzene	1	1		313
100-42-5 Styrene		!	1.1	313
	••••••	!	1,000	313
100-44-7 Benzyl chleride	500			313
100-47-0 Benzanitrile 100-75-4 N=Nitrosopiperidine	1	!		1
101-14-4 4,4'-Nethylenebis(2-chloroeniline)	1			313
	•	1	10	313 ·
Page 10			10	
Page 10 CAS Humber Chemical Kone	Sec. 302(EHS)	<u>Sect</u> ENS	ion 304 CERCLA	Sec
CAS Kumber Chemical Kome	Sec. 302(EHS) TPQ	Sect	ion 304 CERCLA RQ	Sec 313
CAS Humber Chemical kone	TPQ	Sect ENS RQ	ion 304 CERCLA	Sec 313
CAS Number Chemical Name	TP9 1,000 1,600	<u>Sect</u> ENS RQ	ion 304 CERCLA RQ 100	Sec 313
CAS Number Chemical Nome	TP9 1,000	<u>Sect</u> ENS RQ	ion 304 CERCLA RQ 100 1,000	Sec 313
CAS Number Chemical Name 107-10-4 Formaldehyde cyanohydrin 107-10-4 Aliyl alcohot 107-10-7 Propargyl alcohol 107-20-0 Chioroseta idehyde	TP9 1,000 1,600	<u>Sect</u> ENS RQ	ion 304 CERCLA RQ 100	Sec 313
CAS Number Chemical Name 107-10-4 Formaldehyde cyanohydrin 107-10-7 Propartyl alcohol 107-20-0 Chiorosetaldehyde 107-21-1 Ethylene glycol	TPQ 1,000 1,000 1 1	<u>Sect</u> ENS RQ	ion 304 CERCLA RQ 100 1,000 1,000	Sec 313 313 313 313
CAS Number Chemical Name 107-16-4 Formaldehyde cyanohydrin 107-16-5 Allyl alcohot 107-20-0 Chioroacetaidehyde 107-20-1 Ethylene glycol 107-30-2 Chioroacthyl methyl ether	TPQ 1,000 1,000 1 1 1 100 1 100 1 1 100 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	<u>Sect</u> ENS RQ 1	ion 304 CERCLA RQ 100 1,000 1,000	Sec 313 313 313
CAS Number Chemical Name 107-16-4 Formaldehyde cyanohydrin 107-10-7 Proparzyl alcohol 107-20-0 Chioroacetaidehyde 107-21-1 Ethylene glycol 107-30-2 Chioroacthyl methyl ether 107-44-8 Sarin 107-49-3 Tepp	TPQ 1,000 1,000 1,000 100 10	Sect ENS RQ 1	ion 304 CERCLA RQ 100 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	Sec 313 313 313 313
CAS Number Chemical Name 107-10-4 Formal Gehyde cyanohydr in 107-10-7 Proparty al conol 107-20-0 Chioroscetal dehyde 107-21-1 Ethylene glycol 107-30-2 Chioronstryl methyl ether 107-30-3 Fepp	TPQ 1,000 1,000 1,000 1 100 100 100 100 100	Sect ENS RQ 1	ion 304 CERCLA RQ 100 1,000 1,000	Sec 313 313 313 313
CAS Number Chemical Name 107-10-4 Formaldehyde cyanohydrin 107-10-4 Aliyl alcohol 107-20-0 Chiorosetaidehyde 107-21-1 Ethylene glycol 107-30-2 Chiorosethyl nethyl ether 107-40-3 Terpertyl pyrophosphate 107-20-9 Diverse glycol	TPQ [1,000 [1,000 [10	Sect EHS RQ 1	ion 304 CERCLA RQ 100 1,000 1,000 1,000 1+ 10 10 10 10	Sec 313 313 313 313
CAS Number Chemical Name 107-10-4 Formaldehyde cyanohydrin 107-10-4 Aliyl alcohol 107-20-0 Chioroacetaldehyde 107-21-1 Ethylene glycal 107-20-2 Chioroacethyl methyl ether 107-44-3 Tepp 107-49-3 Tetraethyl pyrophosphate 107-20-6 Gutyric ocid 107-20-6 Gutyric ocid	TPQ	Sect EHS RQ	ion 304 CERCLA RQ 100 1,000 1,000 1,000 1+ 10 10 10 5,000	Sec 313 313 313 313 313
CAS Number Chemical Name 107-10-4 Formaldehyde cyanohydrin 107-10-5 Allyl alcohol 107-10-7 Propargyl elcohol 107-20-0 Chioroactalathyde 107-20-0 Chioroactalathyde 107-30-2 Chioroactalathyde 107-30-7 Chioroactalathyde 107-30-7 Chioroactalathyde 107-40-8 Sarin 107-49-8 Terp 107-49-9 Terp 107-50-7 Utyric acid 107-50-8 Utyric acid 108-05-4 Vinyl acetate 109-05-4 Vinyl acetate	TPQ [1,000 [1,000 [10	Sect ENS RQ 1	ion 304 CERCLA RQ 100 1,000 1,000 1,000 1+ 10 10 10 10	Sec 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 313
CAS Number Chemical Name 107-10-4 Formaldehyde cyanohydrin 107-10-4 Aliyl alcohol 107-20-0 Chlorosetaidehyde 107-21-1 Ethylene glycal 107-30-2 Chlorosetaidehyde 107-40-3 Terpethyl pyrophosphate 107-40-3 Terrethyl pyrophosphate 107-20-6 Vinyl acetate 108-05-4 Vinyl acetate monomer	TPQ 1,000 1,000 100 1,000	Sect EHS RQ	ion 304 CERCLA RQ 1000 1,0000 1,0000 1,0000 1,0000 1,00000000	Sec 313 313 313 313 313 313 313
CAS Number Chemical Name 107-10-4 Formaldehyde cyanohydrin 107-10-4 Allyl alcohol 107-20-0 Chloroactalachyde 107-20-0 Chloroactalachyde 107-20-1 Ethylene glycol 107-30-2 Chloroactalachyde 107-40-3 Terpe 107-40-3 Terrathyl pyrophosphate 107-20-3 Utyric acid 108-05-4 Vinyl acetate 108-05-4 Vinyl ace	TPQ 1,000 1,000 1,000 1 100 100 100	Sect ENS RQ I I	ion 304 CERCLA RQ 100 1,000 1,000 1,000 1+ 10 10 10 5,000 5,000 5,000	Sec 313 313 313 313 313 313 313
CAS Number Chemical Name INT-10-4 Formaldehyde cyanohydrin INT-10-4 Allyl alcohol INT-20-0 Chioroactaldehyde INT-20-0 Chioroactaldehyde INT-20-0 Chioroactaldehyde INT-20-0 Chioroactaldehyde INT-20-2 Chioroactaldehyde INT-40-3 Tepp INT-40-3 Tepp INT-40-3 Tetraethyl pyrophosphate INT-40-3 Tetraethyl pyrophosphate INT-40-3 Tetraethyl pyrophosphate INT-40-3 Tetraethyl northel INT-40-3 Tetraethyl northel INT-40-3 Tetraethyl northel INT-40-3 Tetraethyl northel INT-40-3 Tetraethyl northel INT-40-3 Tetraethyl northel INT-40-3 Tetraethyl northel INT-40-3 Tetraethyl northel INT-40-3 Tetraethyl northel INT-40-4 Tetraethyl	TPQ 1,000 1,000 100 1,000	<u>Sect</u> ENS RQ 1	ion 304 CERCLA RQ 100 1,000 1,000 1,000 1+ 10 10 10 5,000 5,000 5,000	Sec 313 313 313 313 313 313 313
CAS Humber Chemical Name 107-10-4 Formal Gehyde cyanohydr in 107-10-5 Allyl alcohol 107-10-7 Propargyl alcohol 107-20-7 Chioronectul dehyde 107-20-7 Chioronectul dehyde 107-20-7 Ethylene glycol 107-30-7 Ethylene glycol 107-30-7 Fep 107-40-3 Tepp 107-92-6 Butylic dette 107-92-6 Butylene glycol 107-30-7 Fep 107-40-3 Tepp 108-05-4 Vinyl acetate monomer 108-10-1 Methyl isobutyl ketone 108-23-6 Isopropyl chioronete 108-24-7 Acetic enhydride 108-31-6 Halcic enhydride	TPG	<u>Sect</u> EHS RQ 1 1	ion 304 CERCLA RQ 100 1,00000000	Sec 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 X 315
CAS Number Chemical Name 107-10-4 Formaldehyde cyanohydrin 107-10-4 Aliyl alcohol 107-20-0 Chioroactualdehyde 107-21-1 Ethylene glycol 107-22-1 Chioroactualdehyde 107-40-3 Terpe 107-40-3 Terpe 107-40-3 Terrethyl pyrophosphate 107-20-3 Utryric ocid 108-05-4 Vinyl acetate 108-05-4 Vinyl acetate 108-05-4 Lisobutyl ketone 108-24-6 Isoporpyl chioroformate 108-24-7 Acetic enhydride 108-31-6 Maleic anhydride	TPQ TPQ 1,000 100 100 100 100 100 100	_ <u>Sect</u> ENS RQ 1	ion 304 cercla cercla RQ 1 100 1 1,000 1 1,000 1+ 1 10 1 10 1 5,000 1 5,000 1 5,000 1 5,000 1 5,000 1	Sec 313 313 313 313 313 313 X X 313 313 313
CAS Number Chemical Name 107-10-4 Formaldehyde cyanohydrin 107-10-4 Alvyl alcohol 107-10-7 Proparyl elcohol 107-20-0 Chloroactaldehyde 107-20-0 Chloroactaldehyde 107-20-0 Chloroactaldehyde 107-21-1 Ethylene glycol 107-30-2 Chloroactaldehyde 107-40-3 Tetraethyl nethyl ether 107-40-3 Tetraethyl pyrophosphate 107-20-6 Butyric ocid 108-05-4 Vinyl acetate 108-10-1 Methyl isoburyl ketone 108-24-7 Acetic anhydride 108-31-6 Maleic anhydride 108-36-3 m-kylene 108-36-3 m-kylene 108-36-3 m-kylene	TPQ 1,000 1,000 100 100 100 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,00	Sect EIS RQ I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	ion 304 CERCLA R0 100 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 5,000 5,000 5,000 5,000 5,000 5,000 1,000	Sec 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 31
CAS Number Chemical Name 107-10-4 Formal dehyde cyanohydr in 107-10-4 Alvja lachol 107-10-7 Propargyl al cohol 107-20-0 Chioropethyl methyl 107-21-1 Ethylene glycol 107-30-2 Chioropethyl methyl ether 107-40-3 Tetraethyl pyrophosphate 107-40-3 Tetraethyl pyrophosphate 107-20-6 Vinyl acetate 108-05-4 Vinyl acetate 108-05-4 Vinyl acetate 108-31-6 Maleic anhydride 108-32-6 Benzer, m-dimethyl ketone 108-32-6 Hardin acetic anhydride 108-31-6 Maleic anhydride 108-32-7 m-xylene 108-33-8 Benzere, m-dimethyl 108-32-8 Maleic anhydride	TPQ TPQ 1,000 100 100 100 100 100 100	<u>Sect</u> EXS RQ I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	ion 304 CERCLA R0 100 1,000 1,000 1+ 10 10 10 1,000 5,000 5,000 5,000 5,000 5,000 1 5,000 1 5,000 1 5,000 1 5,000 1 5,000 1 1,000	Sec 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 31
CAS Humber Chemical Name 107-10-4 Formaldehyde cyanohydrin 107-10-7 Bropargyl alcohol 107-20-0 Chioronethyl alcohol 107-20-0 Chioronethyl ether 107-20-0 Chioronethyl ether 107-20-1 Ethylene glycol 107-30-7 Ethylene glycol 107-40-3 Tetraethyl pyrophosphate 107-40-3 Tetraethyl pyrophosphate 107-40-3 Tetraethyl pyrophosphate 108-05-4 Viryl acetate monomer 108-05-4 Viryl acetate monomer 108-23-6 Isopropyl chioroformate 108-23-6 Isopropyl chioroformate 108-33-7 Maelic anhydride 108-35-3 mrXylene 108-35-3 mrXylene 108-35-3 mrXylene	TPQ 1,000 1,00	Sect EIS RQ 1	ion 304 CERCLA R0 100 1,000 1,000 1+ 10 10 10 1,000 5,000 5,000 5,000 5,000 5,000 1 5,000 1 5,000 1 5,000 1 5,000 1 5,000 1 1,000	Sec 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 31
CAS Number Chemical Name 107-10-4 Formaldehyde cyanohydrin 107-10-4 Alvyl alcohol 107-10-7 Propargyl elcohol 107-21-1 Ethylene glycol 107-30-2 Chioronethyl methyl ether 107-4-9-3 Tetraethyl pyrophosphate 107-4-9-3 Tetraethyl pyrophosphate 107-20-3 Dutyric acid 108-05-4 Vinyl acetate 108-05-4 Vinyl acetate 108-05-4 Vinyl acetate 108-23-7 Esporepti horoformate 108-23-7 Mateic anhydride 108-39-3 m-Xylene 108-39-4 m-Cresol 108-34-3 Resorcinal	TPQ 1,000 1,00	Sect EHS RQ 1	ion 306 ccscl.a R0 R0 1 100 1 1 100 1 1 1.000 1 1 1.000 1 1 1.000 1 1 00 1 5.000 1 5.000 1 5.000 1 5.000 1 5.000 1 5.000 1 5.000 1 1.000 1 1.000 1 5.000 1	Sec 313 313 313 313 313 X 313 X 313 313 X 313 313
CAS Number Chemical Name 107-10-4 Formal Gehyde cyanohydrin 107-10-4 Alvyl alcohol 107-10-7 Propartyl alcohol 107-10-7 Propartyl alcohol 107-21-1 Ethylene glycol 107-30-2 Chioronethyl methyl ether 107-4-4 Sarin 107-4-7 Tepp 108-5-4 Vinyl accetate 108-5-4 Vinyl accetate 108-2-7 Accetate 108-2-7 Maetic anhydride 108-3-8 m-kylene 108-3-9 m-kylene 108-3-7 m-kresol 108-3-7 Bisl(2-chloro-1-methylethylether	TPQ 1,000 1,00	Sect EuS RQ 1	ion 304 CERCLA R0 1 100 1 1,000 1 1,000	Sec 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 31
CAS Number Chemical Name 107-10-4 Formal Gehyde cyanohydrin 107-10-4 Allyl alcohol 107-10-7 Propargyl alcohol 107-20-0 Chlorosetnidehyde 107-21-1 Ethylene glycal 107-21-1 Ethylene glycal 107-21-1 Ethylene glycal 107-30-2 Chlorosetnidehyde 107-40-3 Tetraethyl pyrophosphate 107-40-3 Tetraethyl pyrophosphate 107-20-6 Viryl acette 108-05-4 Viryl acette monomer 108-32-6 Isopropyl chloroformate 108-32-7 Acetic enhydride 108-33-6 Maleic anhydride 108-34-6 Acetic enhydride 108-35-7 Acetic enhydride 108-36-7 Acetic enhydride 108-37-6 Maleic anhydride 108-38-7 m-Creaol 108-40-7 Sisi22-chloro-1-methylethylother 108-60-1 Sisi22-chloro-1-methylethylother 108-60-1 Sisi22-chloro-1-methylethylother 108-60-1 Sisi22-chloro-1-methylethylother<	TPQ 1,000 1,000 100 100 100 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,00	Sect ENS RQ 1 1	ion 306 ccscl.a R0 R0 1 100 1 1 100 1 1 1.000 1 1 1.000 1 1 1.000 1 1 00 1 5.000 1 5.000 1 5.000 1 5.000 1 5.000 1 5.000 1 5.000 1 1.000 1 1.000 1 5.000 1	Sec 313 313 313 313 313 313 x 313 x 313 313
CAS Number Chemical Name 107-10-4 Formal Gehyde cyanohydrin 107-10-4 Alvyl alcohol 107-10-7 Propartyl alcohol 107-10-7 Propartyl alcohol 107-21-1 Ethylene glycol 107-30-2 Chioronethyl methyl ether 107-4-4 Sarin 107-4-7 Tepp 108-5-4 Vinyl accetate 108-5-4 Vinyl accetate 108-2-7 Accetate 108-2-7 Maetic anhydride 108-3-8 m-kylene 108-3-9 m-kylene 108-3-7 m-kresol 108-3-7 Bisl(2-chloro-1-methylethylether	TPQ	Sect ENS RQ 1 1	ion 304 CERCLA R0 1 100 1 1,000 1 1,000 1 1,000 1 1,000 1 1,000 1 1,000 1 1,000 1 5,000 1 5,000 1 ,000 1 ,000 1 ,000 1 ,000	Sec 313 313 313 313 313 313 x 313 x 313 313
CAS Humber Chemical Name 107-10-4 Formal Gehyde cyanohydr in 107-10-5 Allyl alcohol 107-10-7 Propargyl alcohol 107-20-7 Chioroactuladhyde 107-20-7 Cetarathyl pyrophosphate 107-20-7 Cetuladhyde 107-20-7 Cetuladhyde 107-20-7 Cetuladhyde 108-21-6 Lisopropyl chioroformate 108-22-6 Lisopropyl chioroformate 108-33-7 m-Yene 108-30-8 Benzene, m-dimethyl- 108-30-1 Lisopropyl chior	TPQ 1,000 1,000 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 1,000 1 1,000 1 1,000 1 1,000 1 1,000 1 1,000 1 1,000 1 1,000 1 1,000 1	Sect ENS RQ 1 1	ion 304 CERCLA R0 1 100 1 1,000 1 1,000 1 1,000 1 1,000 1 1,000 1 1,000 1 1,000 1 5,000 1 5,000 1 ,000 1 ,000 1 ,000 1 ,000	Sec 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 31
CAS Number Chemical Name 107-10-4 Formal Gehyde cyanohydr in 107-10-5 Allyl al clobal 107-10-7 Propargyl al conol 107-20-0 Chloroscetaldehyde 107-30-2 Chloroscetaldehyde 107-40-3 Tepp 107-40-3 Tepp 107-52-6 Butyric acid 108-05-4 Vinyl acetate 108-05-4 Vinyl acetate 108-32-5 Benzerey 108-32-6 Belici canhydride 108-33-7 m-Xylene 108-35-8 Benzerey, m-dimethyl - 108-35-9 Benzerey 108-35-7 Bisi22-chloro-1-methylethyl Jether 108-60-1 Bisi22-chloro-1-methylethyl Jether 108-60-1 Bisi22-chloro-1-methylethyl Jether 108-60-1	TPQ TPQ 1,000 100 100 100 100 100 100	Sect EHS RQ 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	ion 304 CERCLA R0 1 100 1 1,000 1 1,00	Sec 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 31
CAS Number Chemical Name 107-10-4 Formaldehyde cyanohydrin 107-10-5 Allyl alcohol 107-10-7 Propargyl elcohol 107-20-0 Chioroactal dehyde 107-20-1 Ethylene glycol 107-30-2 Chioroactal dehyde 107-4-9 Terpe 107-4-9-3 Terraethyl pyrophosphate 107-4-9-3 Terraethyl pyrophosphate 107-4-9-3 Terraethyl pyrophosphate 107-4-9-3 Terraethyl pyrophosphate 108-05-4 Vinyl acetate 108-05-4 Vinyl acetate 108-30-7 Kaporopyl chionformate 108-32-8 Baspropyl chionformate 108-33-16 Maleic anhydride 108-34-3 Resorcinol 108-34-5 Resorcinol 108-34-5 Resorcinol 108-36-1 Bic(2-chioro-1-methylethyl)sther 108-34-3 Toluene 108-39-1 Bic(2-chioro-1-methylethyl sther 108-39-1 Bic(2-chioro-1-methylethylsther 108-39-1 Bic(2-chioro-1-methylethylsther <	TPQ 1,000 1,000 100 100 100 100 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1 10,000 1 10,000 500/10,000	Sect Exs R0 1	ion 304 CERCLA R0 1 100 1 1,000 1 1,000 1 1,000 1 1,000 1 1,000 1 1,000 1 1,000 1 5,000 1 5,000 1 ,000 1 ,000 1 ,000 1 ,000	Sec 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 31
CAS Number Chemical Name 107-10-4 Formaldehyde cyanohydrin 107-10-5 Allyl alcohol 107-10-7 Propargyl elcohol 107-20-0 Chioroactal dehyde 107-20-1 Ethylene glycol 107-30-2 Chioroactal dehyde 107-4-9 Terpe 107-4-9-3 Terraethyl pyrophosphate 107-4-9-3 Terraethyl pyrophosphate 107-4-9-3 Terraethyl pyrophosphate 107-4-9-3 Terraethyl pyrophosphate 108-05-4 Vinyl acetate 108-05-4 Vinyl acetate 108-30-7 Kaporopyl chionformate 108-32-8 Baspropyl chionformate 108-33-16 Maleic anhydride 108-34-3 Resorcinol 108-34-5 Resorcinol 108-34-5 Resorcinol 108-36-1 Bic(2-chioro-1-methylethyl)sther 108-34-3 Toluene 108-39-1 Bic(2-chioro-1-methylethyl sther 108-39-1 Bic(2-chioro-1-methylethylsther 108-39-1 Bic(2-chioro-1-methylethylsther <	TPQ 1,000 1,000 1,000 100 100 100 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1 10,000 10,000	Sect EHS RQ 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	ion 304 CERCLA R0 1 1000 1 1,000 1 1,0	Sec 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 31
CAS Humber Chemical Name 107-10-4 Formal Gehyde cyanohydr in 107-10-5 Allyl alcohol 107-10-7 Propargyl alcohol 107-20-7 Chioroactulachyde 107-20-7 Fetraethyl pyrophosphate 107-20-7 Gutyric actate 107-20-7 Gutyric acetate 108-30-6 Isopropyl chioroformate 108-23-6 Isopropyl chioroformate 108-30-7 Methyd isophylechylechylechylocher 108-30-8 Benzene, m-dimethyl- 108-30-9 Methylechylechylechylechylech	TPQ TPQ 1,000 1,000 100 100 100 100 1,000 1	Sect EXS RQ 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	ion 304 CERCLA R0 1 1000 1 1,000 1 1,000 1 1,000 1 1,000 1 1,000 1 5,000 1 1 5,000 1 5,000 1 5,000 1 5,000 1 5,000 1 1,000 1 1,000 1 1,000 1 1,000 1 5,000 1 1,000 1 1,000 1	Sec 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 31
CAS Number Chemical Name 107-10-4 Formal Gehyde cyanohydrin 107-10-4 Allyl alcohol 107-10-7 Propargyl alcohol 107-10-7 Propargyl alcohol 107-20-0 Chloroactaldehyde 107-21-1 Ethylene glycol 107-30-2 Chloroactaldehyde 107-4-4 Sarin 107-4-7-3 Tepp 107-4-7-3 Tepp 107-4-7-3 Tepp 107-4-7-3 Tepp 107-4-7-3 Tepp 108-05-4 Vinyl acetate 108-05-4 Vinyl acetate 108-05-4 Vinyl acetate 108-31-5 Maleic anhydride 108-32-5 Benzene, m-dimethyl - 108-33-5 m-Kylene 108-35-7 Pkenorland 108-36-1 Bisi2-chloro-1-methylethyl yether 108-37-5 Bisi2-chloro-1-methylethyl yether 108-37-6 Sisi2-chloro-1-methylethyl yether 108-37-7 Phenol 108-97-1 Dichlororisopropyl ether <	TPQ 1,000 1,000 1,000 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1 500 500	Sect EXS RQ 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	ion 304 CERCLA R0 1 1000 1 1,000 1 1,0	Sec 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 31
CAS Number Chemical Name 107-10-4 Formaldehyde cyanohydrin 107-10-4 Allyl alcohol 107-10-7 Propargyl elcohol 107-20-0 Chlorosetaldehyde 107-20-0 Chlorosetaldehyde 107-21-1 Ethylene glycol 107-30-2 Chlorosetaldehyde 107-40-3 Tetraethyl nethyl ether 107-40-3 Tetraethyl pyrophosphate 107-40-3 Tetraethyl pyrophosphate 107-40-3 Tetraethyl pyrophosphate 108-05-4 Vinyl acetate 108-05-4 Vinyl acetate 108-30-7 Koburyl conformate 108-31-6 Maleic anhydride 108-32-7 Acetic anhydride 108-33-7 m-Viene 108-34-7 Acetic anhydride 108-35-8 Maleic anhydride 108-36-1 Sid(2-chloro-1-methylethyl)sther 108-36-1 Sid(2-chloro-1-methylethyl)sther 108-37 Toluene 108-97 Chloroshenzene 108-97 Chloroshenzene 108-97 <td>TPQ 11,000 1 11,000 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 1,000 1 1,000 1 1,000 1 1,000 1 1<!--</td--><td>Sect ENS RQ 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1</td><td>ion 304 CERCLA R0 1 100 1 1,000 1 1,000 1 1,000 1 1,000 1 1,000 1 1,000 1 1,000 1 1,000 1 1,000 1 5,000 1 ,000 1 ,000 1 ,000 1 ,000 1 ,000 1 1,000 1 ,000 1 /td><td>Sec 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 31</td></td>	TPQ 11,000 1 11,000 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 1,000 1 1,000 1 1,000 1 1,000 1 1 </td <td>Sect ENS RQ 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1</td> <td>ion 304 CERCLA R0 1 100 1 1,000 1 1,000 1 1,000 1 1,000 1 1,000 1 1,000 1 1,000 1 1,000 1 1,000 1 5,000 1 ,000 1 ,000 1 ,000 1 ,000 1 ,000 1 1,000 1 ,000 1 /td> <td>Sec 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 31</td>	Sect ENS RQ 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	ion 304 CERCLA R0 1 100 1 1,000 1 1,000 1 1,000 1 1,000 1 1,000 1 1,000 1 1,000 1 1,000 1 1,000 1 5,000 1 ,000 1 ,000 1 ,000 1 ,000 1 ,000 1 1,000 1 ,000 1	Sec 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 31
CAS Number Chemical Name 107-10-4 Formaldehyde cyanohydrin 107-10-4 Allyl alcohol 107-10-7 Propargyl elcohol 107-21-1 Ethylene glycol 107-21-1 Ethylene glycol 107-30-2 Chioronethyl methyl ether 107-4-9-3 Tetraethyl pyrophosphate 107-4-9-3 Tetraethyl pyrophosphate 107-4-9-3 Tetraethyl pyrophosphate 107-4-9-3 Tetraethyl pyrophosphate 108-05-4 Vinyl acetate 108-05-4 Vinyl acetate 108-30-7 Kopropyt hioforomete 108-32-7 Acetic anhydride 108-33-6 Maleic anhydride 108-34-7 Acetic anhydride 108-35-7 m-Xylene 108-36-1 Bis(2-thoro-1-methylethyl)other 108-37-5 Resorcinel 108-38-7 Toluene 108-39-1 Sis(2-thoro-1-methylethyl)other 108-39-1 Sis(2-thoro-1-methylethyl)other 108-39-1 Sis(2-thoro-1-methylethyl)other 108-39-2 Phenol </td <td>TPQ 11,000 1 11,000 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 1,000 1 1,000 1 1,000 1 1,000 1 1<!--</td--><td>Sect ENS RQ 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1</td><td>ion 30/ CERCLA R0 1 1000 1 1,000 1 /td><td>Sec 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 31</td></td>	TPQ 11,000 1 11,000 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 1,000 1 1,000 1 1,000 1 1,000 1 1 </td <td>Sect ENS RQ 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1</td> <td>ion 30/ CERCLA R0 1 1000 1 1,000 1 /td> <td>Sec 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 31</td>	Sect ENS RQ 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	ion 30/ CERCLA R0 1 1000 1 1,000 1	Sec 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 31
CAS Number Chemical Name 107-10-4 Formal Gehyde cyanohydr in 107-10-7 Formal Gehyde cyanohydr in 107-10-7 Proparty al cohol 107-20-7 Chioroactul dehyde 107-20-7 Ethylene glycol 107-30-7 Ethylene glycol 107-30-7 Ethylene glycol 107-30-7 Fetraethyl pyrophosphate 107-40-7 Tetraethyl pyrophosphate 108-54 Vinyl acetate monomer 108-30-1 Methyl isobutyl ketore 108-33-3 m-Yeine 108-34-4 Acetic mhydride 108-35-4 m-Yeine 108-37-5 Benzene, m-dimethyl - Hylethyl isther 108-60-1 Dichlore	TPQ TPQ 1,000	Sect ENS RQ 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	ion 306 CERCLA R0 1 1000 1 1,000 1 1,000 1 1,000 1 1,000 1 1,000 1 5,000 1 5,000 1 5,000 1 5,000 1 5,000 1 5,000 1 5,000 1 1,0	Sec 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 31
CAS Number Chemical Name 107-10-4 Formal Gehyde cyanohydrin 107-10-4 Allyl alcohol 107-10-7 Propargyl elcohol 107-20-0 Chlorosetal dehyde 107-20-0 Chlorosetal dehyde 107-30-7 Ethylene glycol 107-40-8 Terraethyl methyl ether 107-40-9 Terraethyl pyrophosphate 107-40-9 Terraethyl pyrophosphate 107-40-9 Terraethyl pyrophosphate 107-40-9 Terraethyl pyrophosphate 108-05-4 Vinyl acetate 108-10-1 Methyl isopropyl chloroformate 108-30-5-4 Vinyl acetate 108-30-7 Kelsopropyl chloroformate 108-30-7 Aneice anhydride 108-30-7 Maleic anhydride 108-30-7 Chlorosenzopyl ether 108-30-7 Chlorosenzopyl ether 108-90-7 Chlorosenzone 108-90-7 Chlorosenzone 108-90-7 Chlorosenzone 108-90-7 Chlorosenzone 108-90-7 Chlorosenzone	1,000 1,000 1 1,000 1 1 100 1 1 100 1 1 100 1 1 100 1 1 100 1 1 100 1 1 100 1 1 1,000 1 1 1,000 1 1 1,000 1 1 1,000 1 1 10,000 1 1 10,000 1 1 500 1 500 500 1 500	Sect Ess Rq 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	ion 304 CERCLA R0 1 1000 1 1,000 1 1,0	Sec 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 31
CAS Number Chemical Name 107-10-4 Formal Gehyde cyanohydrin 107-10-4 Livyl alcohol 107-10-7 Propartyl elcohol 107-21-1 Ethylene glycol 107-30-2 Chioromethyl methyl ether 107-21-1 Ethylene glycol 107-30-2 Chioromethyl methyl ether 107-21-1 Ethylene glycol 107-30-3 Tetraethyl pyrophosphite 107-40-3 Tetraethyl pyrophosphite 107-40-3 Tetraethyl pyrophosphite 108-05-4 Vinyl acetate 108-10-1 Methyl isoburyl ketone 108-30-5-4 Vinyl acetate 108-30-7 Kenzene andmetri 108-30-7 Kenzene andmetri 108-33-7 m-Xylene 108-34-6 Resorcined 108-35 m-Xylene 108-36-1 Sis(2-chioro-1-methylethyl)sther 108-36-1 Sis(2-chioro-1-methylethyl)sther 108-36-1 Sis(2-chioro-1-methylethyl)sther 108-37 Toluerobenzene 108-91-8 Cyclohozanone <	TPQ 11,000 1 11,000 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 1,000 1 1,000 1 1,000 1 1,000 1 10,000 1 500/10,000 1 500/10,000 1	Sect Ess Rq 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	ion 306 CERCLA R0 100 11,000 11,000 11,000 11,000 11,000 11,000 100 1	Sec 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 31
CAS Number Chemical Name 107-10-4 Formal Gehyde cyanohydrin 107-10-4 Allyl alcohol 107-10-7 Propargyl elcohol 107-20-0 Chlorosetal dehyde 107-20-0 Chlorosetal dehyde 107-30-7 Ethylene glycol 107-40-8 Terraethyl methyl ether 107-40-9 Terraethyl pyrophosphate 107-40-9 Terraethyl pyrophosphate 107-40-9 Terraethyl pyrophosphate 107-40-9 Terraethyl pyrophosphate 108-05-4 Vinyl acetate 108-10-1 Methyl isopropyl chloroformate 108-30-5-4 Vinyl acetate 108-30-7 Kelsopropyl chloroformate 108-30-7 Aneice anhydride 108-30-7 Maleic anhydride 108-30-7 Chlorosenzopyl ether 108-30-7 Chlorosenzopyl ether 108-90-7 Chlorosenzone 108-90-7 Chlorosenzone 108-90-7 Chlorosenzone 108-90-7 Chlorosenzone 108-90-7 Chlorosenzone	TPQ 11,000 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 1000 1 1000 1 10,000 1 10,000 1 500 1 500 1 500/10,000 1	Sect Ess Rq 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	ion 304 CERCLA R0 1 1000 1 1,000 1 1,0	Sec 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 31
CAS Number Chemical Name 107-10-4 Formal dehyde cyanohydr in 107-10-7 Formal dehyde cyanohydr in 107-10-7 Proparty al cohol 107-10-7 Droparty al cohol 107-10-7 Droparty al cohol 107-20-7 Chioroactulachyde 107-20-7 Fetraethyl pyrophosphate 107-20-7 Gutyric ocid 108-23-6 Barnomeri 108-23-6 Isopropyl chioroformate 108-23-6 Isopropyl chioroformate 108-23-7 Acetic enhydride 108-33-7 m-Tresol 108-40-1 Bis(2-chioro-1-methylethyl bether 108-39-5 m-Tresol 108-40-1 Bis(2-chioro-1-methylethyl bether 108-40-1 Dichioroficopropyl ether 108-40-1 Dichorotexeme 10	TPQ 11,000 1 11,000 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 1,000 1 1,000 1 1,000 1 1,000 1 10,000 1 500/10,000 1 500/10,000 1	Sect Ess Rq 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	ion 304 CERCLA R0 1 1000 1 1,0	Sec 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 31
CAS Number Chemical Name 107-10-4 Formal Gehyde cyanohydrin 107-10-4 Formal Gehyde cyanohydrin 107-10-7 Propartyl al cohol 107-10-7 Propartyl al cohol 107-21-1 Ethylene glycol 107-30-2 Chioronethyl nethyl ether 107-30-3 Fetraethyl pyrophosphate 107-40-3 Tetraethyl pyrophosphate 107-40-3 Tetraethyl pyrophosphate 107-40-3 Tetraethyl pyrophosphate 108-05-4 Vinyl acetate 108-05-4 Vinyl acetate 108-31-5 Methyl isobutyl ketone 108-32-6 Sopropyl chioroformate 108-32-7 Acetic anhydride 108-33 m-kylene 108-34-6 Bisic2-chioro-1-methyl sthyl bether 108-35 m-kylene 108-36-1 Bisic2-chioro-1-methyl sthyl bether 108-60-1 Bisic2-chioro-1-methyl sthyl bether 108-79-7 Solutorisopropyl ether 108-90-7 Chiorobarytanice 108-91-8 Cyclohexylanice 108-92-5	TPQ 1,000 1,000 1,000 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 1,000 1 1,000 1 1,000 1 1,000 1 10,000 1 500/10,000 500 500/10,000 1 1 1	Sect EIS RQ 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	ion 306 CERCLA R0 100 11,000 11,000 11,000 11,000 11,000 11,000 100 1	Sec 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 31
CAS Number Chemical Name 107-10-4 Formal dehyde cyanohydr in 107-10-7 Formal dehyde cyanohydr in 107-10-7 Proparty al cohol 107-10-7 Droparty al cohol 107-10-7 Droparty al cohol 107-20-7 Chioroactulachyde 107-20-7 Fetraethyl pyrophosphate 107-20-7 Gutyric ocid 108-23-6 Barnomeri 108-23-6 Isopropyl chioroformate 108-23-6 Isopropyl chioroformate 108-23-7 Acetic enhydride 108-33-7 m-Tresol 108-40-1 Bis(2-chioro-1-methylethyl bether 108-39-5 m-Tresol 108-40-1 Bis(2-chioro-1-methylethyl bether 108-40-1 Dichioroficopropyl ether 108-40-1 Dichorotexeme 10	TPQ TPQ TPQ TQQ TQQ TQQ TQQ TQQ	Sect Ess Rq 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	ion 304 CERCLA Re 1 100 1 1,000 1 1,00	Sec 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 31

spollition prevention in your community 1.0 1 -

145-73-3 Endothall 148-82-3 Helpholan 149-74-6 Dichloromethylphenylsilane 151-38-2 Hethoxyethylmercuric acetate

151-50-8 Potassium cyanida 151-56-4 Echyleneimine 151-56-4 Atiridine 152-16-0 Diphospioramide, octamethyl-156-10-5 p-Hitrosodiphenylamine 156-60-5 1,2-0ichlaroethylene 156-62-7 Calcium cyanelide 190-55-9 Dibenz (a i)pyrene 191-24-2 Benzolshi)perylene

191-24-2 Benzolghi)perylene 193-30-5 Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene 205-99-2 Benzo(b) fluoranthene 206-44-0 Fluoranthene

1,000 500/10,000

| 1,00a | 1+ | 10 313

. | 5,000 | | 100 | | 1 | | 100 |

> 1 1

t

95

Page 11		Sec. 302(EHS)		on 304	Sec
	Chemical Name	TPQ	RQ	CERCLA RQ	313
110-54-3	Hexane			1+	
	· · · ·		1		
	2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether 2-Ethoxyethanol			1,000 1,000	313
110-80-5	2 - E (10x yet name)	•			
	Ethanol, 2-ethoxy-	1			x
	Cyctonexane				313
	Pyridine Piperidine		1	1,000	1 113
					313
					X
111-54-6	Ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid, salts & es			5,000	i

			1 	1,000	
	Proposur			1+	313
	Azaserine	5		1 1	1
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•		313
	Propylene (Propene) Trichloroethylsilane	500		:	1 313
	Bimefox	508	1	l l	i
	Endosul fan	10/10,000	ļ	1	l
115-32-2	n:	1	1	10	313
	Fensul fath ion	500			1
	Aldizarb	100/10,000	1	1	1
117-79-3	2-Aminoanthraquinone	1	1	1	313
117-80-6	Dichlone	1	1	1 1	1
117-81-7	Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	i	i –	180	į 313
	Bis(Z-ethylhexyl)phthalate	1			X
117-81-7	BEHP	1	1	100	×
117-84-0	n-Oioctylphihalate	ŧ -	1	5,000	313
117-84-0	Di-n-octyl phthalate	1			X
	Hexach Lorobenzene	500		10	313
119-38-0	Isopropylmethylpyratolyl dimethylcarbamate	1 200			
119-90-4	3,3'-0 imethoxybenzidine	ł		100	313
	3,3'-Qimethylbenzidine	1		10 10	313 X
	o-Tolidine				313
	······································				
	Isosafrole p-Cresidine	1	1	188 	313 313
	Catechol	i		1+	313
120-82-1	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	1	1	100	313
Page 13	· .			ion 304	
	at sheet them	Sec. 302(EHS) TP9	EK S RG	CERCLA	Sec 313
CAS Number	Chemical Name				81200
131-11-3	Dimethyl phthalate	ļ		5,000	313
	Ammonium picrate	!		10	1
131-89-5	2-Cyclohexyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol Bibenzofuran		1	1+	313

	Captan	!		10	313
133-90-4	Chloramben		 	10 1+	313 313 313
133-90-4	Chloramben a-Anisidine hydrochloride				313 313
133-90-4	Chloramben	· 		1+ 100	313 313 313
133-90-4 134-29-2 134-32-7 135-20-6	ch loramben o-Anisidine hydrochloride alpha-Waphthy lanine Cupferron			1+ 	31 31 31
133-90-4 134-29-2 134-32-7 135-20-6 137-26-8	Chioramben a-Anisidine hydrochioride alyba-Haphthylasine Cupferron Thiram	 		1+ 100	31 31 31 31
133-90-4 134-29-2 134-32-7 135-20-6 137-26-8 139-13-5	ch loramben o-Anisidine hydrochloride alpha-Waphthy lanine Cupferron	 	į.	1+ 100 10	31 31 31 31 31 31
133-90-4 134-29-2 134-32-7 135-20-6 137-26-8 139-13-9 139-65-1	Chloramban a-Anisidine hydrochloride alpha-Haphthylasine Cupferion Thiram Witriloriscetic acid 4,4-Thiodianiline	 		1+ 100 10	31 31 31 31 31 31
133-90-4 134-29-2 134-32-7 135-20-6 137-26-8 139-13-5 139-65-1 140-29-4	ch i cramben s-Anisidine hydrochloride alpha-Naphthy tasine Cupferron Thiram Wirflocriactic acid 4,4-Thiodianiline 	 	Ì	1+ 100 10	31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31
133-90-4 134-29-2 134-32-7 135-20-6 137-26-8 139-13-5 139-65-1 140-29-4 140-76-1	Chloramban a-Anisidine hydrochloride alpha-Haphthylasine Cupferion Thiram Witriloriscetic acid 4,4-Thiodianiline	500		1+ 100 10 10 1 1,000	31: 31:
133-90-4 134-29-2 134-32-7 135-20-6 137-26-8 139-65-1 140-29-4 140-76-1 140-88-1 141-32-1	Chicramben a-Anisidine hydrochloride alpha-Hapthylamine Cupferron Thiram Witriteriacetic acid 4,4-Thiodianiline eanzyl cyanide Pyridine, 2-methyl-5-vinyl- Ethyl acrylate Butyl acrylate	500		1+ 100 10 10	31: 31:
133-90-4 134-29-2 134-32-7 135-20-6 137-26-8 139-65-1 140-29-4 140-76-1 140-88-1 141-32-1	chicramben s-Anisidine hydrochloride alpha-Haphthylamine Cupferron Thiram Witrilocriacetic scid 4,4Thiodianiline aenzyl cyanide pyrdine,2:methyl-5-vinyl- Ethyl acrylate Butyl acrylate	500		1+ 100 10 10 1 1,000	31: 31:
133-90-4 134-29-2 134-32-7 135-20-6 137-26-8 139-13-5 139-65-1 140-29-4 140-76- 140-88-1 141-32-3	Ch i cramben p-Anisidiph Hydrochl o ride alpha-Hydrochl o ride Cupferron Thiram Witrilgeriaectic acid 4,4-Thiodianiline Denzyl cyanide Pyridine, 2-methyl-5-vinyl- Ethyl acrylate Butyl acrylate Olcrotophos	500 		1+ 100 10 10 10 1,000 1,000	31: 31:
133-90-4 134-29-2 134-32-7 135-20-6 137-26-2 139-13-5 139-63-1 140-29 140-76- 140-78- 140-78- 141-66- 141-78- 141-66- 142-28-	chioramban o-Anisidine hydrochioride alpha-Haphthylamine Cupferron Thiram Mitritlocriacetic ocid 4,4Thiodianiline menzyl cyanide pyrdine,zmethyl-5-vinyl- Ethyl acrylate 10crotophos Ethyl ocetate 1,3-0 ichloropropane	500 100		1+ 100 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	31: 31:
133-90-4 134-29-2 134-32-7 135-20-6 137-26-2 139-13-7 139-65-1 140-29-4 140-76- 140-76- 140-88- 141-66- 141-78- 141-66- 141-78- 142-71-	Chicrosoben a-Anisidine hydrochloride alpha-Haphthylasine Cupferron Thiram Witriletriacetic acid 4,4-Thiodianiline eenzyl cyanide Pyridine, 2-methyl-5-vinyl- Ethyl acrylate Butyl acrylate 1,3-bichloropropane Cupric acetate Cupric acetate	500 100		1+ 100 10 10 10 1,000 1,000	31: 31:
133-90-4 134-29-2 134-32-7 135-20-6 137-26-5 139-13-5 139-13-5 139-63-1 140-29-4 140-76- 140-76- 140-78- 141-29-4 141-66- 141-78- 142-28- 142-71-	chioramben s-Anisidine hydrochloride alpha-Haphthylasine Cupferron Thiram witriteriacetic scid 4,44-Thiodianiline aenzyl cyanide pyridine, 2-methyl-5-vinyl- Ethyl acrylate Butyl acrylate Olcrotophos 5 Ethyl acetate 1,3-Dichloropropane 2 Cupric scetate	500 100		1+ 100 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	312 313 313 313 313 313 313 311 311 311 311 311 311 311
133-90-4 134-29-2 134-32-7 135-20-6 137-26-8 137-135- 139-135- 139-135- 139-63-1 140-78- 140-78- 140-78- 140-78- 141-68- 141-68- 142-28- 142-28-	Chicrosoben a-Anisidine hydrochloride alpha-Haphthylasine Cupferron Thiram Witriletriacetic acid 4,4-Thiodianiline eenzyl cyanide Pyridine, 2-methyl-5-vinyl- Ethyl acrylate Butyl acrylate 1,3-bichloropropane Cupric acetate Cupric acetate	500 100 100		1+ 100 10 10 1,000 1,000 100 5,000 100	312 313 313 313 313 313 313 311 311 311 311 311 311 311
133-00-4 134-29-2 134-29-2 135-20-6 137-26-8 139-13-5 139-13-5 139-63-7 140-29-1 140-76- 140-76- 140-76- 140-76- 141-78- 142-28- 142-28- 142-84- 143-50-	chioramben s-Anisidine hydrochloride alpha-Haphthylasine Cupferron Thiram Witriterrisectic scid 4,4*-Thiodsaniline aenzyl cyanide pyr(dine, 2-methyl-5-vinyl- Ethyl acrylate Butyl acrylate Ofcrotophos Ethyl acrtate 1,3-Dichloropropane Cupric sectate 7 Dicroppismine Sodium cyanide (Ha(CH)) Kepone	500 100 100		1+ 100 10 10 10 100 1,000 1,000 100 100	312 313 313 312 312 312 312 312 311 311 311 311 311 311 311 312 312
133-90-4 134-29-2 134-29-2 135-20-6 137-26-5 137-26-5 137-65-1 140-29- 140-28- 140-28- 141-66- 140-85- 141-66- 142-284 142-271- 142-64- 142-28- 142-53- 143-50- 144-60-	Chicramben a-Anisidine hydrochloride alpha-Hapthylaaine Cupferron Thiram Witriletriacetic acid 4,4-Thiodianiline eenzyl cyanide Pyridine, 2-methyl-5-vinyl- Ethyl acrylate Butyl acrylate 1,3-bichloropropane Cupric acetate 7 Dipropylamine Sodium cyanide (NaCCH)) 0 Kepone Fluorosetic arid	500 100 100		1+ 100 10 10 10 100 1,000 1,000 100 100	313 313 313 312 313 315 315
133-90-4 134-29-2 134-29-2 135-20-6 137-26-2 139-63-1 139-63-1 140-29-1 140-29-1 140-29-1 140-29-1 140-29-1 140-29-1 140-29-1 140-29-1 140-29-1 140-29-1 142-24-1 142-24-1 142-24-1 142-24-1 142-24-1 143-35-1 143-50-1 145	chioramben s-Anisidine hydrochloride alpha-Haphthylasine Cupferron Thiram Witriterrisectic scid 4,4*-Thiodsaniline aenzyl cyanide pyr(dine, 2-methyl-5-vinyl- Ethyl acrylate Butyl acrylate Ofcrotophos Ethyl acrtate 1,3-Dichloropropane Cupric sectate 7 Dicroppismine Sodium cyanide (Ha(CH)) Kepone	500 100 100		1+ 100 10 10 10 100 1,000 1,000 100 100	31: 31:

- 12		Facti	on 304	
Page 12	Sec. 302(EHS)	EHS	CERCLA	Sec
CAS Number Chemical Name	160	RQ	RQ	313
120-83-2 2,4-Dichlorophenol			100	313
121-14-2 2.4-Oinitrotoluene	i i	i		313
121-21-1 Pyrethrins				
121-29-9 Pyrethrins	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
121-44-8 Triethylamine			5,000	
121-69-7 W.N-Dimethylaniline 121-75-5 Malathion			1+ 100	313
121-73-3 Hatathion 122-09-8 Senzeneethanamine, alpha,alpha-dimethyl-	1		5,000	
122-14-5 Fenitrathian	500	1		313
122-66-7 1,2-Oiphenylhydrazine 122-66-7 Hydrazine, 1,2-diphenyl-				X
122-66-7 Hydrazobenzene	i			×
123-31-9 Hydroquinone	508/10,000		1+	313
123-31-9 mydroquinone 123-33-1 Haleic hydrazide	1007 10,000		5,000	
123-38-6 Propional dehyde	i			313 .
123-62-6 Propionic anhydride	1		\$ 5,000	1
123-63-7 Paratdehyde	1	1	1,000	!
123-72-8 Butyraldehyde	ļ			313
123-73-9 Crotonaldehyde, (E)-	1,000			1
123-86-4 Butyl acetate	l		5,000	
123-91-1 1,4-0 ioxane	I			313
123-92-2 iso-Amyl acetate	1		5,808	1.
124-04-9 Adipic acid 124-48-3 Bipethylamine			5,008	1
			· · · · · · · · · · · ·	
124-41-4 Sodium methylate	1		1,000	1
124-48-1 Chlorodibromomethane 124-65-2 Sodium cacodylete	100/10,000		100	
124-73-2 8ibromotetrafluoroethane (Helon 2402)	1	i		313
17/ 77 A Malan 7/07		 I		 ¥
124-73-2 Haton 2402 124-87-8 Picrotoxin] 500/18,000		1 1 1	X
126-72-7 Tris(2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate		i	10	313
126-98-7 Hethacrylonitrile	500	1	1,000	1
126-99-8 Chloroprene	1	1	1+	313
127-18-4 Tetrachloroethylene	i		100	313
127-18-4 Perchlaroethylene		1		×
127-82-2 Zinc phenolsulfonate		!	5,000	
128-66-5 C.I. Vat Yellow 4	1	l		313
129-00-0 Pyrene	1,000/10,000	1		1
129-06-6 Warfarin sodium 130-15-4 1,4-Nephthoquinone	100/10,000	1 1		1
			15,000	
	•	1		
Page 14	Sec. 302(EKS		clion 304	
Page 14 CAS Number Chemical Name	Sec. 302(EHS TPa		clion 304	
CAS Number Chemical Name Excession control con	179 0) EH	clion 304 IS CERCL RQ	A Sec 313
CAS Number Chemical Name Excursionersector	1798)) EH	clion 304 s CERCL RQ i 5,000	A Sec 313
CAS Number Chemical Name Excession control con	179 0) EH	ction 304 is CERCL Ra 5,000 5,000 100	A Sec 313
CAS Number Chemical Name Excentrate Construction Construction Construction Construction 207-08-9 Benzel Killer anthere 208-96-8 Accessphitylere	1798)) EH Ra 	c1ion 304 IS CERCL RQ 5,000 5,000	A Sec 313
CAS Number Chemical Name 207-08-9 Benzolki/Luoranthere 208-96-8 Acunsphthylene 218-01-0 Chrysene	7P8) EH Ra 	ction 304 is CERCL Ra 5,000 5,000 100	A Sec 313
CAS Number Chemical Name 207-08-9 Benzolk)/Lucranthmre 208-96-5 Acenaphtylene 218-01-9 Chrysene 225-51-4 Benz(claeridine 297-78-9 Isobentan 297-97-2 Thiomazin	TP8) EH Ra 	c1 i on 304 IS CERCL Ra : 5,000 5,000 100 100	A Sec 313
CAS Number Chemical Name 207-08-9 Benzotky/Loranthmre 208-96-8 Acenaphtylene 218-01-9 Chrysene 225-51-4 Benz(c)acridine 207-78-9 Isobenzan 297-97-2 Thiomazin 297-97-2 Un-Disting Logerating phosphorothiaste	TP8) EH Ra 	c1 i on 304 s CERCL Ra ; 5,000 [5,000 [100 [100] 100 [100 [100	A Sec 313
CAS Number Chemical Name 207-08-9 Benzolk)/Lucranthmre 208-96-5 Acenaphtylene 218-01-9 Chrysene 225-51-4 Benz(claeridine 297-78-9 Isobentan 297-97-2 Thiomazin	TP8) EH Ra 	c1 i on 304 IS CERCL Ra : 5,000 5,000 100 100 100	A Sec 313
CAS Wumber Chemical Name 207-08-9 Benzolky/Luoranthere 208-96-8 Acenaphthylone 218-01-9 Chrysene 225-51-4 Benz(c)acridine 207-78-9 Isobenzan 297-97-2 Thiomazin 297-97-2 O,0-01ethyl Dryrazínyi phosphorothioate 298-00-0 Parethion-methyl 298-00-0 Methyl parathion	TP8) EH Ra 	(c1 i on 304 (s) CERCL (c) Ra (c) S,000 (c) S,	A Sec 313
CAS Number Chemical Name 207-08-9 Genzack)/Laranthume 218-01-9 Chrysene 225-51-4 Benz(c)acridine 207-78-9 Isobencan 207-78-7 Thiomazin 297-97-2 Oj-0-ethyl Orpyrazinyi phosphorothioste 298-00-0 Methyl parathion 298-00-2 Phorate	TP0) EH Ra 	(1100 304) (5) CERCL (7) R0 (7) S,000 (7)	A Sec 313
CAS Wumber Chemical Name 207-08-9 Benzolky/Luoranthere 208-96-8 Acenaphthylone 218-01-9 Chrysene 225-51-4 Benz(c)acridine 207-78-9 Isobenzan 297-97-2 Thiomazin 297-97-2 O,0-01ethyl Dryrazínyi phosphorothioate 298-00-0 Parethion-methyl 298-00-0 Methyl parathion	TP8) EH Ra 	(c1 i on 304 (s) CERCL (c) Ra (c) S,000 (c) S,	A Sec 313
CAS Number Chemical Name 207-08-9 Benzolk)/Loranthmr 208-96-3 Acenaphtylene 218-01-9 Chrysene 225-51-4 Benzicljacridine 207-78-9 Isobenzan 277-97-2 Diolethyl OrpyraZinyl phosphorothiaste 298-00-0 Parathion-methyl 298-00-0 Nethyl parathion 298-00-2 Phorate 298-00-0 Nethyl parathion 298-00-2 Phorate 298-04-4 Bisulfoton 300-62-9 Amphetamine	128 100/10,000 500 500 100/10,000 100/10,000 100/10,000 100/10,000 100/10,000		(1 i on 304) (1 is CERCL) Ra (1 5,000 1 100 1	A Sec 313
CAS Wunder Chemical Name 207-08-9 Benzolky/Loranthurs 208-96-8 Acenapitylene 218-01-9 Chrysene 225-51-4 Benz(c) acridine 207-78-9 Isobenzan 207-77-97-2 Oj-01cthyl O-pyrazinyl phosphorothiaste 298-00-0 Parethion-methyl 298-00-0 Rethyl parathion 298-02-2 Phorate 298-02-4 Bisulforn 308-62-9 Amphetamine 300-76-5 Maled	129 100/10,000 500 100/10,000 100/10,000 100/10,000 100/10,000		(1 ion 304 (1 ion 304) (1 i centre (1 i centre) (1	A Sec 313
CAS Number Chemical Name 207-08-9 Benzolk)/Loranthmr 208-96-3 Acenaphtylene 218-01-9 Chrysene 225-51-4 Benzicljacridine 207-78-9 Isobenzan 277-97-2 Diolethyl OrpyraZinyl phosphorothiaste 298-00-0 Parathion-methyl 298-00-0 Nethyl parathion 298-00-2 Phorate 298-00-0 Nethyl parathion 298-00-2 Phorate 298-04-4 Bisulfoton 300-62-9 Amphetamine	128 100/10,000 500 500 100/10,000 100/10,000 100/10,000 100/10,000 100/10,000		(1 ion 304 is CERCL) Ra i \$,000 1 100 1 10 1	A Sec 313
CAS Number Onemical Name 207-08-9 Genzolk)/Luoranthme 208-96-8 Acenaphtylene 218-01-9 Chrysene 225-51-4 Benz(claeridine 207-97-2 Thiomatin 207-97-2 Thiomatin 207-97-2 O_O-0 tethyl Dryrazinyl phosphorothioate 290-00-0 Parethion-methyl 298-00-0 Parethion-methyl 298-00-0 Hethyl parathion 298-04-4 Bisulfoton 308-62-2 Phorate 299-04-4 Bisulfoton 308-62-9 Amphetamine 300-74-5 Maled 301-04-2 Leod acctate 302-01-2 Hydrathe 303-34-4 Lesioaspine	129) EH Ra	(1 i on 304 is CERCL Ra i s,000 (s,000 1 100 1 100	A Sec 313
CAS Number Chemical Name 207-08-9 Benzotk/iLoranthmre 208-96-8 Acenaphtylene 218-01-9 Chrysene 225-51-4 Benz(c)acridine 207-78-9 Isobenzan 297-97-2 Thiomazin 297-97-2 Thiomazin 297-97-2 Thiomazin 298-00-0 Perchion-methyl 298-00-0 Perchion-methyl 298-00-0 Perchion-methyl 298-00-2 Phorate 298-00-2 Phorate 308-62-9 Amphetamine 300-76-5 Maled 301-04-2 Lood acctate 302-01-2 Hydrazine	1793) EH Ra	(1 ion 304 is CERCL) Ra i \$,000 1 100 1 10 1	A Sec 313
CAS Number Chemical Name 207-08-9 Genzolk)/Loranthme 208-96-8 Acenaphtylene 218-01-9 Chrysene 225-51-4 Benz(c)acridine 207-78-9 Isobenzan 207-78-9 Isobenzan 279-97-2 O,O-Diethyl O-pyrazínyl phosphorothioate 299-00-0 Parethion-methyl 299-00-0 Parethion-methyl 299-00-0 Parethion-methyl 299-00-0 Parethion-methyl 299-00-0 Nethyl parathion 299-02-2 Phorate 299-04-4 Bisulfoton 300-76-5 Natled 300-76-5	1793		La fi on 304 Is CERCL Ra I S,000 S,000 I 100 I 10 I 10	A Sec 313
CAS Number Chemical Name 207-08-9 Benzotki/Loranthure 208-96-8 Acenaphtylene 218-01-9 Chrysene 225-51-4 Benz(c)acridine 207-78-9 Isobenzan 297-97-2 Thiomazin 297-97-2 Thiomazin 297-97-2 Thiomazin 298-00-0 Perchion-methyl 298-00-0 Perchion-methyl 298-00-0 Perchion-methyl 298-00-2 Phorate 298-00-2 Phorate 298-02-2 Phorate 308-62-9 Ampletamine 300-76-5 Nated 301-04-2 Leod acctate 302-01-2 Hydrazine 303-34-4 Lesioseprine 305-03-3 Chiorembucil 309-00-2 Aldrin 311-65-5 Dethyl-p-nitrephenyl phosphate	1798		(c1100 304 (s) CERCL (s) Ra (s) 5,000 (s) 5,000 (s) 100 (s) 10	A Sec 313
CAS Number Chemical Name 207-08-9 Senzotk)/Loranthme 208-96-8 Acenaphtylene 218-01-9 Chrysene 225-51-4 Benz(c)acridine 207-78-9 Isobenzan 207-78-9 Isobenzan 279-97-2 O,O-Diethyl O-pyrazínyl phosphorothioate 299-00-0 Parethion-methyl 299-00-0 Parethion-methyl 299-00-0 Parethion-methyl 299-00-0 Nethyl parathion 299-02-2 Phorate 299-04-4 Bisulfoton 300-76-5 Natled 300-76-5 Natled 300-76-76 Natled 300-76-76 Natled	1798		is certifier is certifier is certifier is s, ooo is s, ooo is s, ooo is is is s, ooo is is is is <	A Sec 313
CAS Number Onemical Name 207-08-9 Genzolk)/Luoranthme 208-96-8 Acomphtylene 218-01-9 Chrysene 225-51-4 Benz(claeridine 207-97-2 Thiomatin 207-97-2 Thiomatin 207-97-2 O_O-0 tethyl Dryrazinyi phosphorothioate 290-00-0 Parethion-methyl 290-00-0 Parethion-methyl 290-00-0 Parethion-methyl 290-00-2 Phorate 290-04-4 Bisu(foton 300-76-5 Maled 301-04-2 Leod acctate 302-01-2 Hydrazine 305-03-3 Chlorembucil 306-02-2 Aldrin 311-16-5 Diethyl-p-nitrephenyl phosphate 316-42-7 Emetine, dihydrochloride	1798		ction 304 30 is ccacci is ccacci is ccacci is ccacci is provide is provide <td>A Sec 313 </td>	A Sec 313
CAS Number Chemical Name 207-08-9 Benzolk3/Loranthmre 208-96-8 Aconsphylene 218-01-9 Chrysene 225-51-4 Benziclacridine 207-07-2 Diolethyl Orpyražinyl phosphorothiaste 297-07-2 Diolethyl Orpyražinyl phosphorothiaste 298-00-0 Pershion-methyl 298-00-0 Pershion-methyl 298-00-0 Pershion-methyl 298-00-2 Phorate 298-04-4 Bisultaton 308-62-9 Anghetamine 300-76-5 Naled 301-04-2 Lead acctate 302-01-2 Hydrazine 303-34-4 Lasiocarpine 305-03-3 Chlorembucil 305-03-3 Chlorembucil 305-03-3 Chlorembucil 305-03-3 Chlorembucil 305-03-3 Chlorembucil 311-45-5 Diethyl-printrophenyl phosphate 315-18-4 Kzasarbate 316-62-7 Emetine, dihydrochloride 316-62-7 Emetine, dihydrochloride	1793		stion 302 is cccccl. is ccccl. is <td>A Sec 313 </td>	A Sec 313
CAS Number Onemical Name 207-08-9 Genzolk)/Luoranthme 208-96-8 Acomphtylene 218-01-9 Chrysene 225-51-4 Benz(claeridine 207-97-2 Thiomatin 207-97-2 Thiomatin 207-97-2 O_O-0 tethyl Dryrazinyi phosphorothioate 290-00-0 Parethion-methyl 290-00-0 Parethion-methyl 290-00-0 Parethion-methyl 290-00-2 Phorate 290-04-4 Bisu(foton 300-76-5 Maled 301-04-2 Leod acctate 302-01-2 Hydrazine 305-03-3 Chlorembucil 306-02-2 Aldrin 311-16-5 Diethyl-p-nitrephenyl phosphate 316-42-7 Emetine, dihydrochloride	1793		ction 304 30 is ccacci is ccacci is ccacci is ccacci is provide is provide <td>A Sec 313 </td>	A Sec 313
CAS Number Chemical Name 207-08-9 Benzels/Lucranthmre 208-08-0 Acenaphtylene 218-01-9 Chrysene 225-51-4 Benzelsaridine 207-07-2 Diolethyl OrpyraZinyl phosphorothiaate 207-07-2 Diolethyl OrpyraZinyl phosphorothiaate 209-00-0 Parathion-methyl 209-00-0 Parathion-methyl 209-00-2 Phorate 209-04-4 Bisulfoton 300-76-5 Haled 300-76-5 Haled 301-62-9 Amphetamine 305-03-3 Chlorombucil 305-03-3 Chlorombucil 305-03-3 Chlorombucil 305-03-5 Diethyl-p-nitrophenyl phosphate 315-18-4 Kzasarbate 316-62-7 Emetime, dihydrochloride 316-62-7 Emetime, dihydrochloride 319-66-6 delta-BHC	1793		is ction 304 (ction 304 (ctio) 304 (ction 304 (ctiot 304 (ction 304 (ction 304 (c	A Sec 313 313 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
CAS Number Chemical Name 207-08-9 Genzolk)/Luorantime 208-96-8 Acomphytylene 218-01-9 Chrysene 225-51-4 Benz(claridine 277-97-2 Thiomaxin 297-97-2 Thiomaxin 297-97-2 O_O-0 tethyl D-pyrazinyl phosphorothioate 298-00-0 Parethion-methyl 298-00-0 Parethion-methyl 298-00-0 Methyl parathion 298-02-2 Phorate 298-04-4 Bisulioton 308-62-2 Phorate 309-76-5 Maled 301-04-2 Leod acctate 302-01-2 Hydrazine 303-33 Chlorembucil 305-03-3 Chlorembucil 305-03-3 Chlorembucil 305-03-5 Didmin 311-43-5 Didmin-BHC 316-42-7 Emetine, dihydrochloride 319-64-6 Acta-BHC 3127-96-0 Trichtoromate	1798 100/10,000 500 100/10,000 100/10,000 100/10,000 100/10,000 1,00/10,000 1,00/10,000 1,00/10,000 1,00		is certion 304 (certified) is cerection (certified) is cerection (certified) is f.5,000 (certified) is f.000 (certified)	A Sec 313 313 1
CAS Number Chemical Name 207-08-9 Benzels/Lucranthmre 208-08-0 Acenaphtylene 218-01-9 Chrysene 225-51-4 Benzelsaridine 207-07-2 Diolethyl OrpyraZinyl phosphorothiaate 207-07-2 Diolethyl OrpyraZinyl phosphorothiaate 209-00-0 Parathion-methyl 209-00-0 Parathion-methyl 209-00-2 Phorate 209-04-4 Bisulfoton 300-76-5 Haled 300-76-5 Haled 301-62-9 Amphetamine 305-03-3 Chlorombucil 305-03-3 Chlorombucil 305-03-3 Chlorombucil 305-03-5 Diethyl-p-nitrophenyl phosphate 315-18-4 Kzasarbate 316-62-7 Emetime, dihydrochloride 316-62-7 Emetime, dihydrochloride 319-66-6 delta-BHC	1793		is CERCI is CERCI is CERCI is CERCI is Social is	A Sec 313 313 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
CAS Number Chemical Name 207:08-9 Benzolky/Loranthme 208:96-8 Acenaphtylene 218:01-9 Chrysene 257:78-9 Isobenan 277:78-9 Isobenan 277:78-7 Thiomaxin 277:78-7 Collection 277:78-7 Thiomaxin 277:78-7 Collection 277:78-7 Thiomaxin 277:78-7 Collection 279:77-7 Operation 279:77-7 Operation 279:77-7 Operation 279:77-7 Thiomaxin 279:77-7 Operation 279:70-7 Operation 279:00-0 Parethion 280:00-0 Parethion 290:00-0 Parethion 306:70-5 Methyl parathion 290:00-0 Parethion 306:76-5 Matematic 300:76-7 Matematic 300:76-7 Matematic 300:76-7 Matematic 300:76-7 Matematic	1798		is certion 304 is cerect. is is cerect. is is s, construction is is s, construction is is s, construction is is is is is is	A Sec 313 313 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
CAS Number Chemical Name 207-08-9 Benzels/Lucranthure 208-08-0 Acenaphtylene 218-01-9 Chrysene 225-51-4 Benzelsaridine 207-07-2 Diolethyl OrpyraZinyl phosphorothiaate 207-07-2 Diolethyl OrpyraZinyl phosphorothiaate 209-00-0 Parathion-methyl 209-00-0 Nethyl parathion 209-02-2 Phorate 209-04-4 Bisuloton 300-76-5 Haled 301-06-2 Leod acctate 302-01-2 Hydrazine 305-03-3 Chlorembucil 305-03-3 Chlorembucil 305-03-3 Chlorembucil 305-03-3 Chlorembucil 305-03-3 Chlorembucil 311-63-5 Diethyl-printrophenyl phosphate 315-18-4 Exacubate 316-62-7 Emetime, dihydrochloride 316-62-7 Emetime, dihydrochloride 319-86-6 detta-BHC 319-86-6 detta-BHC 327-09-0 Trichtoromate 327-09-0 Trichtoromate 329-51-1 Bistion	1798		is ction 304 (ction 304 (ctiot 304 (ction 304 (ctiot 304 (ction 304 (ction 304 (c	A Sec 313 313 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
CAS Number Chemical Name 207:08-9 Benzolky/Loranthme 208:96-8 Acenaphtylene 218:01-9 Chrysene 257:78-9 Isobenan 277:78-9 Isobenan 277:78-7 Thiomaxin 277:78-7 Collection 277:78-7 Thiomaxin 277:78-7 Collection 277:78-7 Thiomaxin 277:78-7 Collection 279:77-7 Operation 279:77-7 Operation 279:77-7 Operation 279:77-7 Thiomaxin 279:77-7 Operation 279:70-7 Operation 279:00-0 Parethion 280:00-0 Parethion 290:00-0 Parethion 306:70-5 Methyl parathion 290:00-0 Parethion 306:76-5 Matematic 300:76-7 Matematic 300:76-7 Matematic 300:76-7 Matematic 300:76-7 Matematic	1798		stion 304 is cccccl is ccccccl is cccccccccccc is cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc	A Sec 313 313 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
CAS Number Chemical Name 207-08-9 Benzelt/iLoranthure 208-08-0 Acenaphtylene 218-01-9 Chrysene 225-51-4 Benz(c)acridine 207-78-9 Isobenzan 207-78-9 Isobenzan 207-97-2 Ol-0-Diethyl DrpyraZinyl phosphorothidate 209-00-0 Perchion-methyl 209-00-0 Perchion-methyl 209-00-0 Perchion-methyl 209-00-0 Perchion-methyl 209-00-2 Phorate 209-04-4 Bisulfoton 300-76-5 Maled 300-76-5 Maled 316-62-7 Emetime, dinydrochloride 319-86-6 delta-BMC 327-96-0 Trichloronate 320-76-1 Biuron 330-88-3 Diazomethane 331-42-4 Baron trifluoride compound with methyl eth 335-42-4 Carebonic difluoride	1798 100/10,000 500 100/10,000 100/10,000 100/10,000 1,000		is CERCI is CERCI is CERCI is CERCI is Solution	A Sec 313 313 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
CAS Number Chemical Name 207-08-9 Senzotk)/Loranthume 208-08-0 Acenaphylene 218-01-9 Chrysene 225-51-4 Benz(c)acridine 207-07-2 D_C-DictivyC-pyrazinyL phosphorothioate 297-07-2 D_C-DictivyC-pyrazinyL phosphorothioate 298-00-0 Perethion-methyl 298-00-0 Perethion-methyl 298-00-0 Perethion-methyl 298-00-0 Perethion-methyl 298-00-2 Phorate 298-00-4 Bisulfoton 308-62-9 Amphetamine 300-70-5 Nated 301-04-2 Leod acctate 302-01-2 Hydrazine 303-34-4 Lesioarpine 305-03-3 Chiorembucil 305-03-3 Chiorembucil 305-03-3 Chiorembucil 316-62-7 Emetine, dihydrochloride 316-62-7 Emetine, dihydrochloride 319-65-7 beta-Bit 319-65-7 beta-Bit 319-65-7 beta-Bit 319-65-1 Bistinon 334-88-3 Diazomethame 334-88-4 Diazomethame	1798		stion 304 is cccccl is ccccccl is cccccccccccc is cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc	A Sec 313 313 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
CAS Number Chemical Name 207-08-9 Benzels/Lucrantinere 208-96-8 Acomphtylene 218-01-9 Chrysene 225-51-4 Benzelsaridine 277-87-2 Inionazin 277-97-2 Unionazin 279-97-2 Unionazin 279-97-2 Unionazin 299-00-0 Parethion-methyl 299-00-0 Parethion-methyl 299-00-0 Parethion-methyl 299-00-0 Parethion-methyl 299-00-0 Parethion-methyl 299-00-0 Parethion-methyl 299-00-0 Parethion-methyl 300-76-5 Naled 300-76-5 Naled 300-76-5 Valed 300-76-5 Valed 300-76-5 Valed 300-76-5 Naled 300-76-5 Naled 301-65-7 Deta-But 316-62-7 Emetine, dihydrochloride 316-62-7 Emetine, dihydrochloride 316-62-7 Emetine, dihydrochloride 316-63 deta-But 310-66-6 deta-But 327-96-0 Trichloronate 327-96-0 Trichloronate 329-71-5 2,5-0initrophenel 330-54-1 Biation 334-88-5 Diazomethare 331-62-7 Emethare 331-62-7 Barnotifluoride compound with methyl eth 353-59-3 Bromochlorodifluoromethane (Malon 1211)	1798 100/10,000 500 100/10,000 100/10,000 100/10,000 100/10,000 100/10,000 1,0		stim 100 is ccccc. is ccccc. is ccccc. is ccccc. is ccccc. is j.000	A Sec 313 313 1
CAS Number Chemical Name 207:08-9 Senzotk)/Loranthme 208:96-8 Acomphytylene 218:01-9 Chrysene 225:51-4 Benz(cl]aridine 207:08-9 Isobenzen 279:07-2 O_0-Diethyl Drypražinyl phosphorothioate 299:00-0 Perethion-methyl 298:00-0 Perethion-methyl 298:00-0 Perethion-methyl 298:00-0 Perethion-methyl 298:00-2 Phorate 298:00-0 Perethion-methyl 298:00-2 Phorate 298:00-0 Rethyl parathion 298:00-2 Phorate 298:00-0 Rethyl parathion 308:62-9 Amphetamine 300:76-5 Naled 300:76-5 Naled 311:45-5 Distrophenol 330:41-8 Slatinon 334:48-3 Distrophenol 333:41-5 Bilatinon 334:48-3 Distrophenol 335:50-3 Halon 1211 357:57-3 Brunchloroidflooromethane (Nalon 121)	1798 100/10,000 500 100/10,000 100/10,000 100/10,000 1,000		Ion 304 is cccccl is ccccccl is ccccccccccc is cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc	A Sec 313 313 1
CAS Number Onenical Name 207:08-9 Benzels/Lucrantheme 208:06-8 Acomphtylene 218:01-9 Chrysene 225:51-4 Benzels/Lucrantheme 207:07-7 Thiomatin 207:07-7 Unionatin 207:07-8 Unionatin 208:00-0 Parethion-methyl 208:00-0 Parethion 208:00-0 Parethion 208:00-0 Parethion 208:00-0 Parethion 208:00-0 Parethion 208:00-2 Aphotatin 308:02-11 Rydmathe 300:74-4 Lasiocaptine 300:74-4 Lasiocaptine 300:74-4 Lasiocaptine 311:42:5 Diethyl-p-nitrephenyl phosphate 311:42:5 Diethyl-ponitrephenyl phosphate 311:42:5 Diethyl-BaraBit 319:64:6 detta-Bit 319:64:7 Benzine 319:64:7 Benzine 319:64:7 Benzine 32:7:90-0 Trichloronate 32:7:90-0 Tric	1798 100/10,000 500 100/10,000 100/10,000 100/10,000 100/10,000 1		stim 100 is ccccc. is ccccc. is ccccc. is ccccc. is ccccc. is j.000	A Sec 313 313 1
CAS Number Chemical Name 207-08-9 Benzels/Lucranthmre 208-08-0 Acenaphtylene 218-01-9 Chrysene 225-51-4 Benzels/aridine 207-07-2 O_O-Diethyl/Denzelnyl phosphorothiaate 207-07-2 O_O-Diethyl/Denzelnyl phosphorothiaate 209-00-0 Parathion-methyl 209-00-0 Parathion-methyl 209-00-0 Hethyl parathion 209-02-2 Phorate 209-04-4 Bisulfoton 300-76-5 Haled 301-04-2 Leod acctate 302-01-2 Hydrazine 305-03-3 Chlorembucil 305-03-3 Chlorembucil 305-03-3 Chlorembucil 305-03-3 Chlorembucil 305-03-3 Chlorembucil 311-45-5 Diethyl-p-nitrophenyl phosphate 315-18-4 Kaxaarbate 316-62-7 Emetime, dihydrochloride 319-86-6 detta-BHC 327-09-0 Trichtoromate 327-09-0 Trichtoromate 327-09-0 Trichtoromate 330-54-1 Bistoon 331-41-5 Bistoon 331-41-5 Bistoon 331-41-5 Bistoon 331-41-5 Bistoon 331-42-7 Benchromate 332-43-83 Diazomethame 331-44-5 Diazomethame 331-45-5 Diazomethame 331-45-5 Diazomethame 331-45-7 Benchromate 331-45-7 Benchromate 331-95-4 Carbonic difluoride Compound with methyl eth 353-59-3 Bromochloroid fluoromethame [Holon 1211) 353-59-3 Bromochloroid fluoromethame [Holon 1211] 353-59-3 Bromochloroid fluoromethame [Holon 1211] 353-59-3 Bromochloroid fluoromethame [Holon 1211] 353-59-3 Bromochloroid fluoromethame [Holon 1211] 353-59-3 Bromoc	1798 100/10,000 500 100/10,000 100/10,000 100/10,000 100/10,000 1		Ion 304 is CERCL is CERCL is CERCL is Social is	A Sec 313 313 313 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
CAS Number Chemical Name 207-08-9 Benzels/Lucrantime 208-96-8 Acomphytylene 218-01-9 Chrysene 225-51-4 Benzelsaridine 277-07-2 D_0-Disthylene 279-07-2 D_0-Disthyl D-pyzz[nyl phosphorothioate 290-00-0 Parethion-methyl 290-00-0 Parethion-methyl 290-00-0 Parethion 290-00-2 Phorate 290-00-0 Parethion 300-70-5 Maled 300-70-5 -8 Ergotomine tartrate	1798 100/10,000 500 100/10,000 100/10,000 100/10,000 100/10,000 1,00/10,000 1,00/10,000 1,0		is ction 364 is cccccl. is is cccccl. is is cccccl. is is ccccl. is is cccccl. is is cccccl. is is cccccl. is is cccccl. is is is is is <td>A Sec 313 313 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1</td>	A Sec 313 313 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
CAS Number Chemical Name 207:08-9 Senzotk)/Loranthume 208:96-8 Acomphtylene 218-01-9 Chrysene 225-51-4 Benz(cl]aridine 207:08-9 Isobenzen 207:08-9 Isobenzen 207:07-2 O_O-Diethyl Drypzinyl phosphorothioste 298:00-0 Persthion-methyl 298:00-0 Persthion-methyl 298:00-0 Persthion-methyl 298:00-0 Persthion-methyl 298:00-0 Persthion-methyl 298:00-2 Phorate 298:00-0 Rethyl parathion 298:00-2 Phorate 298:00-0 Rethyl parathion 308:62-9 Amphetamine 300:76-5 Haied 301:04-2 Leod acctate 302:01-2 Hydrazine 303:34-4 Lesiocarpine 305:03-3 Chlorembucil 305:03-3 Chlorembucil 305:03-3 Chlorembucil 305:03-3 Chlorembucil 306:02-2 Aldrin 311:43-5 Diethyl-p-nitrophenyl phosphate 315:18-4 Acxachate 316:42-7 Emetime, dihydrochloride 319:64-6 algha-8HC 319:64-6 delta-8HC 327:90-0 Trichloronate 327:90-0 Trichloronate 327:92-4 Baron trichloronate 330:54-1 Biation 333:54-1 Biation 334:48:3 Disgomethame 333:59-3 Halon [21] 335:59-3 Bromocharodifluoride 335:59-3 Bromocharodifluoride 335:90-6 Fluoraecetyl chloride 379:79-3 Bromocharodifluoride 379:79-3 Ergotomine tartrate 400-19-5 Cyanogen	1798 100/10,000 500 100/10,000 100/10,000 100/10,000 100/10,000 1		c:10m 304 is CERCL is CERCL is CERCL is Social is	A Sec 313 313 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
CAS Number Chemical Name 207-08-9 Benzels/Lucrantime 208-96-8 Acomphytylene 218-01-9 Chrysene 225-51-4 Benzelsaridine 277-07-2 D_0-Disthylene 279-07-2 D_0-Disthyl D-pyzz[nyl phosphorothioate 290-00-0 Parethion-methyl 290-00-0 Parethion-methyl 290-00-0 Parethion 290-00-2 Phorate 290-00-0 Parethion 300-70-5 Maled 300-70-5 -8 Ergotomine tartrate	1798 100/10,000 500 100/10,000 100/10,000 100/10,000 1,000		is ction 364 is cccccl. is is cccccl. is is cccccl. is is ccccl. is is cccccl. is is cccccl. is is cccccl. is is cccccl. is is is is is <td>A Sec 313 313 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1</td>	A Sec 313 313 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

.

vention in your

Page 15		Sec. 302(EWS)	Sect EHS	cence	- Sec
		TPQ	RQ	RQ	313
470-90-6	Chlorfenvinfos	500	1.	Ì	
492-80-8	C.I. Solvent Yellow 34	1	1	100	313
	Auramine Chlornaphazine	[-	100	X
				1 100	······
	Diaminotoluene	1	!	10	!
504-24-5	Nethylmercuric dicyanamide Pyridine, 4-amino-	500/10,000 500/10,000	11	 	1
	4-Aminopyridine		1	1,000	1
	1,3-Pentodiene Rustard gas			j 100	313
	Potassium sitver cyanida			1	1313
	Sitver cyanide		i	İ١	i
	Cyanogen broside				
	Cyanogen chloride	500/10,000		1,000	1
	Cyanogen fodide	1,000/10,000	11	1	1
	Amonium cerbonate	Ì.	İ.	5,000	i
÷,	Acetyl bromide	1		1 6 000	
	Tetranitropethane	500	1	5,000 10	1
	Chlorobenzilate	i	i.	10	313
	sec-Butylamine	1	i i	1,000	i
	Dithiazanine iodide	500/10,000	1 1	1	1
528-29-0	o-Dinitrobenzene	1 3007 10,000	11	100	313
	2-Chioroacetophenone		i	j 1+	313
	Bisichloromethyl) ketone	10/10,000	11	1	1
	Oinitrocresal	10/10,000	1	10	1
	4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol	1	i	10	313
	4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol and salts		ļ –	10	1
535-89-7	Crimidine	100/10,000	1 1	1	1
538-07-8	Ethylbis(2-chloroethyl)amine	500	1	1	1
	1,2-Dichloroethylene		i	i	313
	Hydrazine, 1,2-dimethyl-	:		11	1 .
	-2,2,4-Trimethylpentone	I	!	1+	
	tert-Butyl acetate	1	1	5,000	i i
	Uranyl acetote			100	1
	Lewisite	1 10	1 1	1.	1
	Ethyl chlocoformate				757
•••••	Ethyl chloroformate	i			313
541-53-7	Dithicbluret	 109/10,000	 	100	1
541-53-7 541-73-1	Dithicbiuret 1,3-Dichlorobenzene	i	 	100 100	 313
541-53-7 541-73-1 542-62-1	Dithicbluret	i		100	1
541-53-7 541-73-1 542-62-1 542-75-6	Di thiobiuret 1,3-Dichlorobenzene darium cyanide	i		 100 100 10 100	 313
541-53-7 541-73-1 542-62-1 542-75-6 Page 17	Dithiobiunet 1,3-Dichlorobenzene Barlun cymilde 1,3-Oichloropropylene	i		 100 100 10	 313
541-53-7 541-73-1 542-62-1 542-75-6 Page 17 CAS Number	Dithioblunet 1,3-Dichiorobenzene Barium cyanide 1,3-Dichioropropylene Chemical Name	 109/10,000 	 	 100 100 10 100 100	 313 313
541-53-7 541-73-1 542-62-1 542-75-6 Page 17 CAS Number	Dithiobiunet 1,3-Dichlorobenzene Barlun cymilde 1,3-Oichloropropylene	 100/10,000 Sec. 302(EHS) 1P0	Secti EHS RQ	 100 100 10 100 100 100 100 00 	 313 313 313 Sec 313
541-53-7 541-73-1 542-62-1 542-75-6 Page 17 CAS Humber 615-05-4 615-53-2	Dithiobluret 1,3-Dichlorobenzene Barlun syanide 1,3-Oichloropropylene Chemical Mane Chemical Mane 2,4-Diaminoanisale Hittorso-methylurethone	 100/10,000 Sec. 302(EHS) 1P0	Secti EHS RQ	100 100 10 10 100 100 100 CERCLA RQ	 313 313 313 Sec 313
541-53-7 541-73-1 542-62-1 542-75-6 Page 17 CAS Humber 615-05-4 615-05-4 615-53-2 621-64-7	Dithiobiuret 1,3-Dichiorobenzene Bar Lun cyanide 1,3-Dichioropropylene Chemical Name 2,4-Diaminounisale H-Ni trosod-mathylurethane M-Ni trosod-m-propylanine	 100/10,000 Sec. 302(EHS) 	Secti EHS RG	i 100 i 100 i 100 i 10 i 100 cercla re 1 1	 313 313 313 313 313 313
541-53-7 541-73-1 542-62-1 542-75-6 Page 17 CAS Number 615-05-4 615-05-4 615-53-2 621-64-7	Dithiobluret 1,3-Dichlorobenzene Barlun syanide 1,3-Oichloropropylene Chemical Mane Chemical Mane 2,4-Diaminoanisale Hittorso-methylurethone	 100/10,000 Sec. 302(EHS) 	Secti EHS RG	i 100 i 100 i 100 i 10 i 100 cercla re 1 1	 313 313 313 Sec 313 313
541-53-7 541-73-1 542-62-1 542-75-6 Page 17 CAS Number 615-53-2 621-64-7 621-64-7 624-83-9	Dithiobiuret 1,3-Dichiorobenzene Bartum cymide 1,3-Dichioropropylene Chemical Name 2,4-Diaminounisale H-Nitrosol-methylurethane H-Nitrosol-m-propylaine Di-m-propylnitrospanine Methyl isacyanate	 100/10,000 Sec. 302(EHS) 	Secti EHS RQ	100 100 10 10 100 CERCLA RQ 1 10 10	 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 X
541-53-7 541-73-1 542-62-1 542-62-1 542-75-6 Page 17 CAS Humber 615-05-4 615-53-2 621-64-7 621-64-7 424-83-9 625-16-1	Dithiobiuret 1,3-Dichlorobenzene Barlum cyanide 1,3-Dichloropropylene Chemical Mane 2,4-Dicminoanisale H-Witroso-H-methylurethane H-Witroso-H-methylurethane H-Witrosodi-n-propylanine Di-n-propylnitrosomine Methyl isscyanate tort-Anyl ascutate	1 100/10,000 5ec. 302(EHS) 170	Secti EHS Ra	1 100 1 100 1 10 1 10 1 10 1 100 CERCLA RQ 1 1 10 10 10 1 5,000	 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 X
541-53-7 541-73-1 542-62-1 542-75-6 Page 17 CAS Humber 615-05-4 615-53-2 621-64-7 621-64-7 624-63-9 625-16-1 626-38-0	Dithiobiuret 1,3-Dichlorobentene Barlun syanide 1,3-Dichloropropylene Chemical Name Chemical Name Chemical Name 2,4-Diaminoanisale Hitrosod-methylurethane H-Nitrosod-methylurethane M-Nitrosodi-mpropylanine Dirmpropylnitrosomine Methyl isacysmate tert-Amyl acetate Ser-Amyl acetate	500 500	Secti EHS RQ	1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 CERCLA RQ 1 10 10 10 1 5,000 5,000	 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 313
541-53-7 541-73-1 542-62-1 542-62-1 542-62-1 615-05-4 615-53-2 621-64-7 621-64-7 621-64-7 622-64-7 622-64-7 622-16-1 626-38-0 627-11-2	Dithiobiuret 1,3-Dichlorobentene Barlum symide 1,3-Dichloropropylene Chemical Name Chemical Name 2,4-Diaminoanisale H Hitroso-I-methylurethane H-Nitrosod-Impropylanine Dimpropylnitrosamine Methyl isacyanate tert-Amyl acetate Sec-Amyl acetate Sec-Amyl acetate Chloroethyl chloroformate	1 00/10,000 5ec. 302(EHS) 170	Secti EHS Ra	1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 CERCLA RQ 1 10 10 1 5,000 5,000	 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 313
541-53-7 541-73-1 542-62-1 542-62-1 542-62-1 542-62-1 615-05-4 615-05-4 615-05-4 615-05-4 615-53-2 621-64-7 621-64-7 622-104-1 626-105-64-105-64-1 626-105-64-105-64-105-64-105-64-100-100-100-100-100-100-100-100-100-10	Dithiobiuret 1,3-Dichlorobenzene Dar Lun cyunide 1,3-Dichloropropylene Chemical Name Z,4-Diaminoanisale B-Ni trosod-mathylurethane H-Ni trosod-mathylurethane H-Ni trosod-mathylurethane H-Ni trosod-mathylurethane H-Ni trosod-mathylurethane B-Ni	500 1,000	Secti EHS Ra	1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 CERCLA RQ 1 10 10 10 1 5,000 5,000	 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 313
541-53-7 541-73-1 542-62-1 542-62-1 542-62-1 615-05-4 615-53-2 621-64-7 621-64-7 621-64-7 624-63-9 625-16-1 622-16-1 622-16-1 628-63-7 628-65-4	Dithiobiuret 1,3-Dichlorobenzene Bartun syanide 1,3-Dichloropropylene Chemical Mane Chemical Mane 2,4-Diaminoanisale Hittorop-methylurethane H-Nitrosodin-propylanine Din-propylnitroganine Methyl isacyanate fort-Anyl acetate sec-Anyl acetate Charochyl chloroformate Mayl acetate Mayl acetate Mayl acetate	5ec. 302(EHS) 1P0 1P0 500 1,000	 	1 100 1 100 1 10 1 10 1 10 1 10 1 00 1 0 1	 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 313
541-53-7 541-73-1 542-62-1 542-62-1 542-62-1 615-05-4 615-05-4 615-05-4 615-53-2 621-64-7 622-63-9 622-63-9 622-10-1 626-38-0 627-11-2 628-63-7 628-63-7 628-63-7	Dithiobiuret 1,3-Dichlorobenzene Bartun syanide 1,3-Dichloropropylene Chemical Mane Chemical Mane 2,4-Diaminoanisale Hittorop-methylurethane H-Nitrosodin-propylanine Din-propylnitroganine Methyl isacyanate fort-Anyl acetate sec-Anyl acetate Charochyl chloroformate Mayl acetate Mayl acetate Mayl acetate	5ec. 302(EHS) 1P0 1P0 500 1,000	Secti EHS Ra 	i 100 i 100 i 100 i 10 i 100 i 10 i 100 i	 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 313
541-53-7 541-73-1 542-62-1 542-62-1 542-62-1 615-05-4 615-53-2 621-64-7 621-64-7 621-64-7 622-64-7 622-64-7 622-64-7 622-64-4 625-38-0 627-11-2 628-65-4 630-10-6 630-20-6	Dithiobiuret 1,3-Dichlorobenzene Bartum syanide 1,3-Dichloropropylene Chemical Mane Chemical Mane 2,4-Diaminoanisale H-Witroso-Marchyturethane H-Witroso-Marchyturethane H-Witroso-Marchyturethane H-Witroso-Marchyturethane H-Witroso-Marchyturethane H-Witroso-Marchyturethane H-Witroso-Marchyturethane H-Witroso-Marchyturethane H-Witroso-Marchyturethane H-Witroso-Marchyturethane H-Witroso-Marchyturethane H-Witroso-Marchyturethane H-Witroso-Marchyturethane H-Witroso-Marchyturethane H-Witroso-Marchyturethane H-Witroso-Marchyturethane H-Marchyturethane Selenoures Ethana, 1,1,1,2-tetrachlaro-	5ec. 302(EHS) 1P0 500 1,000	Secti EHS Ra 	1 100 1 100 1 10 1 10 1 10 1 10 1 00 1 0 1	 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 313
541-53-7 541-73-1 542-62-1 542-62-1 542-62-1 615-05-4 615-05-4 615-53-2 621-64-7 621-64-7 622-164-7 622-164-1 626-33-0 627-11-2 628-63-7 628-66-4 630-20-6	Dithiobiuret 1,3-Dichlorobentene Bartun symide 1,3-Dichloropropylene Chemical Name Chemical Name 2,4-Diaminoanisale H-Nitrosol-methylurethane H-Nitr	500 1,000/10,000 500 1,000	Sect EHS RQ 1 1 1	1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 CERCLA R0 1 10 10 10 5,000 10 1,000 1,000 10 1,0000 1,000 1	 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 313
541-53-7 541-73-1 542-62-1 542-62-1 615-05-4 615-05-4 615-53-2 621-64-7 621-64-7 622-621-64-7 622-621-64-7 622-62-6 627-61-1 626-83-9 625-16-1 626-83-7 628-63-7 628-63-7 628-63-7 630-60-4 630-60-4 630-60-4	Dithiobiuret 1,3-Dichlorobenzene Darium cymide 1,3-Dichloropropylene Chemical Nace Chemical Nace 2,4-Diaminoanisale H-Nitrosol-methylurethane H-Nitrosol-methylurethane H-Nitrosol-methylurethane Methyl isacyanate Cort.Anyl acetate Sec.Anyl acetate Chloroethyl chloroformate Amyl scatate Recury fulfinate Stelenoures Ethane, 1,1,1,2-tetrachlaro- Duabain Ammonium acetate Defluidine Avdrochloride	500 1,000 1,000	Secti ERS Ra 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 100 1 100 1 10 1 10 1 10 1 10 1 10 1 00 1 10 1 0 1	313 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 313
541-53-7 541-73-1 542-62-1 542-62-1 542-62-1 542-62-1 542-62-1 615-05-4 615-05-4 615-05-4 615-05-4 621-04-7 621-04-7 622-63-9 622-64-1 625-16-1 626-53-0 627-11-2 628-63-7 628-63-7 628-63-7 628-63-6 630-02-6 630-02-6	Dithiobiuret 1,3-Dichlorobenzene Bartun cyunide 1,3-Dichloropropylene 2,4-Disninounisale H-Nitrosol-methylurethane H-Nitrosol-methylurethane H-Nitrosol-methylurethane Kethyl isacyanate Cert-Anyl acetate Set-Anyl acetate Set-Anyl acetate Kercury fuléinate Chloroethyl chloroformate Kethane, 1,1,1,2-tetrachlaro- Duabain Mmanium acetate D-Tatludine hydrochloride T-Takeney	500 1,000/10,000 500 1,000	Secti ERS Ra 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 100 1 100 1 10 1 10 1 10 1 10 1 10 1 00 1 10 1 0 1	 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 313
541-53-7 541-73-1 542-62-1 542-62-1 542-62-1 615-05-4 615-53-2 621-64-7 621-64-7 621-64-7 621-64-7 622-64-7 622-64-7 622-64-1 626-38-0 627-11-2 628-63-4 630-10-4 630-20-6	Dithiobiuret 1,3-Dichlorobenzene aartum syamide 1,3-Dichlorobenzene aartum syamide 1,3-Dichloropropylene Chemical Mane Chemical Mane 2,4-Diaminoanisale H-Witroso-Mathematikum statum H-Witroso-Managements H-Witroso-Hatagements H-Witroso-Hatage	500/10,000	Secti EHS Ra 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 CERCLA R0 1 1 1 5,000 1 1 1,000 1 5,000 1 1 1,000 1 1 1,000 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	313 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 313
541-53-7 541-73-1 542-62-1 542-62-1 615-05-4 615-05-4 615-53-2 621-64-7 621-64-7 622-621-64-7 622-38-0 627-11-2 628-63-7 628-63-7 628-63-7 628-63-7 628-63-7 630-60-4 630-60-4 630-60-4 630-60-4 630-60-4 630-60-4 630-60-4 630-60-4	Dithiobiuret 1,3-Dichlorobentene Bartun symide 1,3-Dichloropropylene Chemical Name Chemical Name Chemical Name 2,4-Diraminoanisale H-Nitrosol-methylurethane H-Nitrosol-methylurethane H-Nitrosol-methylurethane H-Nitrosol-methylurethane H-Nitrosol-methylurethane H-Nitrosol-methylurethane Birn-propylnitrosomine Sec-Amyl acetate Sec-Amyl acetate Display acetate Sec-Amyl ace	5ec. 302(EHS) 179 500 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 100/10,000 100/10,000	Secti EHS RQ 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 100 1 100 1 10 1 10 1 10 1 10 1 10 1 00 1 10 1 0 1	313 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 313
541-53-7 541-73-1 542-62-1 542-75-6 Page 17 CA5 Humber 615-05-4 615-53-2 621-64-7 622-63-0 622-64-7 622-63-0 622-16-1 626-38-0 627-11-2 628-63-7 628-63-4 630-10-4 630-20-6 630-60-4 631-61-8 635-21-5 635-58-7 640-19-7 644-64-4	Dithiobiuret 1,3-Dichlorobentene Bartun symide 1,3-Dichloropropylene Chemical Name Chemical Name Chemical Name 2,4-Dichloropropylanice Di-n-propylanice Di-n-propylanice Di-n-propylanice Di-n-propylanice Di-n-propylationalice Sec-Anyl acetate Sec-Anyl	500/10,000	Secti EHS Ra 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 CERCLA R0 1 1 1 5,000 1 1 1,000 1 5,000 1 1 1,000 1 1 1,000 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	313 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 313
541-53-7 541-73-1 542-62-1 542-75-6 Page 17 CA5 Humber 615-05-4 615-53-2 621-64-7 622-63-0 622-64-7 622-63-0 622-16-1 626-38-0 627-11-2 628-63-7 628-63-4 630-10-4 630-20-6 630-60-4 631-61-8 635-21-5 635-58-7 640-19-7 644-64-4	Dithiobiuret 1,3-Dichlorobenzene 0 ar Lua cyanide 1,3-Oichloropropylene 2,4-Oicminoanisale 8-Ni trosol-methylurethane Nethyl isscyanate tert-Anyl acetate Sec-Anyl acetate Chlorochyl chloroformate Mayl acetate Ethane, 1,1,1,2-tetrachlaro- Duabain Mamonium acetate Control acetate Chlorochyl in chloride Triphenyltin chlaride Fluoracetanide Dimetium	5ec. 302(EHS) 179 500 1,000 100/10,000 500/10,000 100/10,000	Secti EHS Ra 1 1 1 1	100 100 100 100 100 CERCLA RG RG RG 1 1 0 1 5,000 10 5,000 10 5,000 10 1 10 5,000 100 10	313 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 313
541-53-7 541-73-1 542-62-1 542-75-6 Page 17 CAS Number 615-65-4 615-53-2 621-64-7 621-64-7 622-64-7 622-64-7 622-64-7 622-64-7 622-64-7 622-64-7 622-64-7 622-65-4 630-10-4 630-20-6 630-60-4 630-61-8 639-58-7 644-66-4 645-514-9 675-14-9 675-97-1 1 675-97-1	Dithiobiuret 1,3-Dichlorobentene Barlum syanide 1,3-Dichloropropylene Chemical Name Chemical Name 2,4-Diminoanisale Hitrosol-m-propylanine Dimpropylnitrogamine Hethyl isacyanate tert-Anyl acetate Sectoryl acetate Sectoryl acetate Sectoryl chloroformate Charocaty dufinate Selenoures Selenou	500/10,000 100/10,000 500/10,000 500/10,000 100/10,000 100/10,000	Secti EHS Ra 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	100 100 100 100 100 CERCLA R0 10 10 5,000 10 10 100 100 100 100 100 1	313 313 313 313 313 313 313 313
541-53-7 541-73-1 542-62-1 542-62-1 542-75-6 Page 17 CAS Humber 615-05-4 615-53-2 621-64-7 621-64-7 622-38-0 627-11-2 628-63-7 628-63-7 628-63-7 628-63-7 630-60-4 630-6	Dithiobiuret 1,3-Dichlorobenzene Darium cymide 1,3-Dichloroperpoplene Chemical Nase Ch	500/10,000 100/10,000 500/10,000 500/10,000 100/10,000 100/10,000	Secti EHS Ra 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 CERCLA R9 1 1 1 0 5,000 1 0 1 100 1 1	sec 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 31
541-53-7 541-73-1 542-62-1 542-75-6 Page 17 CAS Humber 615-05-4 615-53-2 621-64-7 622-64-7 622-64-7 622-64-7 622-63-0 622-64-7 622-63-0 622-63-0 622-63-0 622-63-0 622-63-0 622-63-0 623-62-6 630-60-4 630-60-5 630-60-4 630-60-4 630-60-5 630-60-4 630-60-5 630-60-4 630-60-5 630-60-4 630-60-5 630-60-4 630-60-5 630-6	Dithiobiuret 1,3-Dichlorobenzene Darium cymide 1,3-Dichlorobenzene Darium cymide 1,3-Dichloropropylene Chemical Name Chemical Name Chemical Name Rethyl childron cymide Rethyl iscoveration Rethyl phosphorianide Rethyl phosphorianide Rethyl phosphorianide Rethyl phosphorianide Rethyl phosphoranide Rethyl phos	500/10,000 100/10,000 500/10,000 500/10,000 100/10,000 100/10,000	Secti EHS Ra 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 CERCLA R9 1 1 1 0 5,000 1 0 1 100 1 1	313 313 313 313 313 313 313 313
541-53-7 541-73-1 542-62-1 542-62-1 542-62-1 615-05-4 615-53-2 621-64-7 621-64-7 621-64-7 622-16-1 624-63-9 622-16-1 622-16-1 622-16-1 622-16-1 623-66-4 630-60-5 630-60-4 630-60-4 630-60-5 630-60-4 60-60-60-60-60-60-60-60-60-60-60-60-60-6	Dithicbluret 1,3-Dichlorobenzene aartum syamide 1,3-Dichlorobenzene aartum syamide 1,3-Dichlorobenzene Chemical Mane Chemical Mane Chemical Mane 2,4-Diaminoanisale Hittorso-Hittorethume Hittorsodin-propylanine Din-propylanine Din-propylanine Ethip isacyanate Sec-Anyl acetate Sec-Anyl acetate Choroethyl chloroformate Mayl acetate Ethime, 1, 1, 1, 2-tetrachlaro- Duabain Mancius acetate Filumonical acetate Filumonical acetate Filumonical cetate Filu	500/10,000 100/10,000 500/10,000 500/10,000 100/10,000 100/10,000	Secti EHS Ra I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	100 100 100 100 100 CERCLA R0 R0 R0 10 1 5,000 10 5,000 10 5,000 10 100 100 	sec 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 31
541-53-7 541-73-1 542-62-1 542-75-6 Page 17 CAS Number 615-65-4 615-53-2 621-64-7 622-64-7 622-64-7 622-64-7 622-64-7 622-64-7 622-64-7 622-64-7 622-66-4 630-10-4 630-20-6 630-60-4 630-60-4 630-60-5 635-58-7 644-64-4 645-51-9 645-67-1 9 645-67-1 9 645-67-1 9 645-67-5 1692-62-6 645-62-65-65-65	Dithiobiuret 1,3-Dichlorobenzene aartum syamide 1,3-Dichlorobenzene aartum syamide 1,3-Dichloropropylene Chemical Mane Chemical Mane 2,4-Diaminoanisale H Hitroso-Henthylurea Di-n-propylanine Di	500/10,000 100/10,000 500/10,000 100/10,000 100/10,000 100/10,000 100/10,000 100/10,000 100/10,000	Secti EHS Ra 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	100 100 100 100 100 CERCLA R0 R0 10 10 5,000 5,000 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	sec 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 31
541-53-7 541-73-1 542-62-1 542-62-1 542-62-1 542-62-7 615-65-4 615-53-2 621-64-7 621-64-7 621-64-7 622-63-7 622-64-7 622-63-7 622-64-4 630-10-4 630-60-4 630-60-4 630-60-4 630-60-4 630-60-4 630-60-4 630-60-4 630-60-4 630-60-4 630-60-4 630-60-4 630-60-7 10-6 630-60-7 10-6 646-64-4 657-14-9 668-63-5 1669-7-1 10-669-7-1	Dithiobluret 1,3-Dichlorobenzene 3arlun syanide 1,3-Dichlorobenzene 3arlun syanide 1,3-Dichloropropylene Chemical Mane Chemical Mane Chemical Mane 2,4-Diaminoanisale H-Witrosofin-propylanine Di-n-propylanine Di	500/10,000 100/10,000 500/10,000 100/10,000 100 100 100 100 100 100 10	Secti EHS Ra I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	100 100 100 100 100 CERCLA R0 R0 10 10 5,000 5,000 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	sec 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 31
541-53-7 541-73-1 542-62-1 542-75-6 Page 17 CAS Humber 615-05-4 615-05-4 615-05-4 621-64-7 622-63-9 622-64-7 622-63-9 622-516-1 622-53-0 622-516-1 622-53-0 622-63-7 623-7 623-7	Dithiobiuret 1,3-Dichlorobenzene aartum syamide 1,3-Dichlorobenzene aartum syamide 1,3-Dichloropropylene Chemical Name Chemical Name 2,4-Diminoanisale H Hitroso-Hentylurethne H-Hitrosodi-m-propylanine Di-m-propylnine Di-m-	500/10,000 100/10,000 500/10,000 100/10,000 100/10,000 100/10,000 100/10,000 100/10,000 100/10,000 100/10,000 100/10,000 100/10,000 100/10,000 100/10,000 10/10,00	Section I EHS RG I I I I	1 100 1 1000 1 1000 1 1000 1 1000 1 1000 1 1000 1 1000 1 1000 1	313 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 313
541-53-7 541-73-1 542-62-1 542-75-6 Page 17 CAS Humber 615-05-4 615-05-4 615-05-4 621-64-7 622-63-9 622-64-7 622-63-9 622-516-1 622-53-0 622-516-1 622-53-0 622-63-7 623-7 623-7	Dithibiluret 1,3-Dichlorobenzene aartum syamide 1,3-Dichlorobenzene aartum syamide 1,3-Dichlorobenzene aartum syamide 1,3-Dichlorobenzepylene Chemical Mane Chemical Mane Chemical Mane Asyl acetate Chiorobyl chlorobenze C	Sec. 302(EHS) TP0 500 1,000 100/10,000 100/10,000 100/10,000 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 1	Secti EHS Ra 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 100 1 1000 1 1000 1 1000 1 1000 1 1000 1 1000 1 1000 1 1000 1	sec 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 31

|:| | 100 | 1+ I

1,1 1 10 I.

500

-----| 500 | 100

100/10,000

500/10,000

790-73-7 Aritrosorin-Ettiyu ee 760-73-0 Hetherrylic onhydride 764-61-0 Z-Butnen, 1.4-dichtoro-765-34-4 Glycidylaldehyde 786-19-6 Carbophenothion 814-64-6 Acriylt chlorophosphate 814-64-6 Acriylt chlorophosphate 814-68-6 Acriylt chlorophosphate 814-68-6 Acriylt chlorophosphate 82-60-0 Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanote 823-60-5 Diaminotoluene 824-61-5 Diaminotoluene 824-61-5 Diaminotoluene 824-61-5 Diaminotoluene 824-61-5 Trimethylolographic phosphite 824-61-5 Trimethylolographic phosphite 824-61-5 Starmane, acetoxytriphenyl-

....

T 313

1 1 1 10

.

۰.

.

* 96 - E AN

Page 16		Sec. 302(EHS)	Sec	tion 304	
CAS Number	Chemical Name	IPQ	RQ	RQ	Sec 313
		603×876222600×382			
	1,3-Dichloropropene Propionitrile, 3-chtoro-	1,000	ļ	100	X
542-76-7	3-Chloropropionitrile	1,000		1,000	1
542+88-1	Bis(chlaromethyl) sther	100	1.5	10	313
542-88-1	Chlaromethyl ether	100	1	10	1 ×
542-88-1	Dichloramethyl ether		i	10	x
	Ethylthiocyanate Cadmium acetete	10,000	1	1.16	1
•••••	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••			10	
	Cobaltous formate	1	1	1,000	1
	Copper cyenide m-Nitrophenol		1	10	1.
	Tris(2-chlaroethyl)amine	100	1.1	1	
556-61-6	Hethyl isothiocyanate	500	, ,		•••••
556-64-9	Methyl thiocyanate	10,000		1	ł.
557-19-7	Kickel cyanide Zinc cyanide	1	1	10	1
	Zinc cyanitae	1	1	10	1
	Zinc scatate	1 -	I	1,000	1
	Zinc formate Hethanesulfonyl fluoride	1,000		1,000	1
563-12-2	Ethion	1,000		1 10	1.5
		·····	••••••	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	·
	Semicarbazide hydrochloride thallium(I) acetate	1,000/10,000	1	 100	1 .
569-64-2	C.I. Basic Green 4	i	Ι,	1	313
\$73-56-8	2,6-Dinitrophenol	1		10	1
	Taluene-2,4-diisocyanate	500		100	313
	1-Acetyl-2-thiouren Celcium ayenlde			1,000	Į –
	Celcium cyanida Mercuric cyanida			10	1
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		••••••	
	Recuric thiocyanate			10 100	1
593-60-2	VinyL bramide				 313
594-42-3	Perchloromethylmercapten	500	ĺ	100	İ
594-42-3	Trichlaromethanesulfenyl chłąride	500		100	1
597-64-8	Tetraethyltin	100	1	Ì	i i
	Bromoacetone 2,6-Dinitrotolucne			1,000 100	313
*****			•••••		1 313
	Pentachiarobenzene 3,4,5-Trichiorophenot	!!!		10	!
	3,4-Dinitratoluene			10 10	1
614-78-8	Thioures, 12-methylphenyl)-	500/10,000	1 j	1 - F	i
Page 18		•		10/	
Page 18		Sec. 302(EHS)		CERCLA	Sec
CAS Number	Chemical Kame	Sec. 302(EHS) TPA	EKS RQ	CERCLA R8	313
CAS Number VIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII		Sec. 302(EHS)	EKS RQ	CERCLA R&	
CAS Number ************************************	Allasherterations and an antipation and a second se	Sec. 302(EHS) TP8 500 100	EHS RQ . 1 1	CERCLA RG	313
CAS Number 919-86-8 920-46-7 924-16-3	attantettakoutatotoarettakoutatotoarettakoutatotototo Demeton-5-methyl Methacryloyl chloride K-11 (rosodi-n-butyiamine	Sec. 302(EHS) TP4 500 109	EHS Rg 1 1	CERCLA Re Internet	313
CAS Number 919-86-8 920-46-7 924-16-3 930-55-2	Demeton S-mothyl Methacrylogi, chloride Methacrylogi, chloride M-Hitrosodi-n-bulyiamine M-Hitrosopynsiidine	Sec. 302(EHS) TPA 500 100	EKS Rg 1 1	CERCLA Re 10 10	313
CAS Number 919-86-8 920-46-7 924-16-3 930-55-2 933-75-5	Demeton S-methyl Methacrylogi chloride K-Hitrosodi-n-butyiomine K-Hitrosopyrafidine 2,3,6-1richtorphenet	Sec. 302(EHS) TP4 500 100	EHS Rg 1	CERCLA R6 10 10	313
CAS Number 919-86-8 920-46-7 924-16-3 930-55-2 933-75-5 933-78-8 944-22-9	Demeton S-methyl Hethacryiogi chloride K-Hitrosodin-bulyiamine K-Hitrosopyrnsiidine 2,3,6-1richlorophenol 5,3,5-1richlorophenol Fonofos	Sec. 302(EHS) TPA 500 100 500 500	EHS Rg 1	CERCLA Re 10 10	313
CAS Number 919-86-8 920-46-7 924-16-3 930-55-2 933-75-5 933-78-8 944-22-9	Demeton S-methyl Hethacryiogi chloride K-Hitrosodin-bulyiamine K-Hitrosopyrnsiidine 2,3,6-1richlorophenol 5,3,5-1richlorophenol Fonofos	Sec. 302(EHS) TPA 500 100	EHS Rg 1 1	CERCLA R6 10 10	313
CAS Number 919-86-8 920-46-7 924-16-3 930-55-2 933-75-5 933-78-8 944-22-9 947-82-4 950-10-7	Demeton S-methyl Hethacryioly chloride K-Hitrosodin-bulyiamine K-Hitrosopynsiidine 2,3,6-1richlorophenol 5,005 faian Meghosfolan	Sec. 302(f#s) 174 500 100 500 500 100/10,000 500	EHS R0 1 1 1 1	CERCLA R6 10 10	313
CAS Number 919-86-8 920-46-7 924-16-3 930-55-2 933-75-5 933-75-8 944-22-9 947-82-4 950-10-7 950-37-8	Demeton S-mathyl Methacryiogi, chioride W-Nitrosodin-n-butyimmine W-Nitrosodynaidime 2,3,6-1richtorophenot 2,3,5-1richtorophenot Fonofos Phosfoian Mephosfolan Methidathion	Sec. 302(EHS) TPA 500 100 500 500 100/10,000	EHS RQ 1 1 1 1 1	CERCLA R6 10 10	313
CAS Number 919-86-8 920-46-7 924-16-3 930-55-2 933-75-5 933-78-8 944-22-9 947-82-4 950-10-7 950-10-7 950-57-8 959-98-6 961-11-5	Demeton S-mathyl Methacry(optic thioride W-Witrosodin-p-butylamine W-Witrosodin-p-butylamine W-Witrosodin-p-butylamine 2.3,6-1-richtorophenol 2.3,5-1-richtorophenol 2.3,5-1-richtorophenol Phosfaian Mephosfolum Methidethion alpha - Endosulfan Tetrachtorovinghos	Sec. 302(f#s) 174 500 100 500 500 100/10,000 500	EHS Rg 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	CERCLA Ra 10 10 10	313
CAS Number 919-84-8 920-46-7 924-16-3 933-75-5 933-76-8 944-22-9 947-82-4 950-10-7 950-37-8 959-98-8 961-11-5	Demeton S-mathyl Methacryiogi, chloride U-Hitrosodin-n-butylmmine H-Hitrosodin-n-butylmmine L-Hitrosodyn-raidine 2,3,6-Trichtorophenot 2,3,5-Trichtorophenot Fonofos Phosfolan Mephosfolan Mephosfolan I Tetrachtorvinphos I	Sec. 302(f#s) 174 500 100 500 500 100/10,000 500	EHS Rg 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	CERCLA R6 10 10 10 10	313 1 313 313 313 313 313 313
CAS Number 919-86-8 920-16-3 924-16-3 930-55-2 933-75-5 933-78-8 944-72-9 944-78-9 944-78-9 944-78-9 944-78-9 950-10-7 950-37-8 950-10-7 950-37-8 950-10-7	Demeton S-mathyl Methacryiogi, chioride W-Nitrosodin-n-butyimmine W-Nitrosodynrafidine 2,3,6-1richtorophenot 2,3,5-1richtorophenot Fonofos Phosfaian Mephosfolan Methidathion alpha - Endosulfan Tetrachiorvinphos C.1. Basic Red 1 Norbornide	Sec. 302(Ens) 794 500 100 500 100/10,000 500 500/10,000	EHS Rg 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	CERCLA R6 10 10 10 10	313
CAS Number 910-84-8 920-46-7 922-46-3 930-55-2 933-78-5 944-22-9 944-22-9 944-22-9 944-22-9 944-22-9 944-22-9 944-21-10-10-7 959-98-8 961-11-5	Demeton-S-mathyl Methacryiogi, chloride U-31,5-1richtorphenot 2,3,5-1richtorphenot 2,3,5-1richtorphenot Fonofos Phosfaian Mephosfolan Methidsthion alpha - Endosulfan Tetrachlorvinphos C.1. Basic Red 1 Norbormide Tricthoxys llane	Sec. 302(Ens) 794 500 100 500 100/10,000 500 500/10,000 500/10,000	EHS Rg 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	CERCLA R6 10 10 10 10	313 313 313 313 313
CAS Number 910-66-6 920-16-3 924-16-3 930-55-2 933-75-5 933-78-8 944-22-9 944-782-4 950-10-7 950-916-8 950-916-8 950-916-8 961-11-5	Demeton-S-mathyl Methacryiogi, chloride U-31,5-1richtorphenot 2,3,5-1richtorphenot 2,3,5-1richtorphenot Fonofos Phosfaian Mephosfolan Methidsthion alpha - Endosulfan Tetrachlorvinphos C.1. Basic Red 1 Norbormide Tricthoxys llane	Sec. 302(firs) 174 100 100 100/10,000 500 500/10,000	EHS Ro 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	CERCLA Ra 10 10 10	313 313 313 313 313
CAS Number 910-86-8 920-66-7 924-16-3 933-75-5 933-78-8 934-78-8 944-722-9 944-782-4 950-10-7 950-10-7 950-01-7 950-01-7 950-01-7 950-01-7 961-11-5 999-38-8 961-11-5 999-38-8 991-34-8	Demoton-S-mathyl Methacry(optic chioride W-Witrosodin-n-butylemine W-Witrosodin-n-butylemine W-Witrosodin-n-butylemine 2.3,6-Trichlorophenol 2.3,5-Trichlorophenol 2.3,5-Trichlorophenol Phosfaian Methodshian Athe Endosulfan Tetrachlorvinghos C.1. Basic Red 1 Norbormide Trichloroysilane Chloromeguat chloride Meptochiar epoxide	Sec. 302(Ens) 794 500 100 500 100/10,000 500 500/10,000 500/10,000	EHS RO 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	CERCLA Ra 10 10 10	313 313 313 313 313
C45 Number 010-84-8 920-46-7 924-16-3 930-55-2 933-75-5 933-78-8 944-22-9 94-782-4 950-17-8 950-37-8 950-97-8 950-97-8 961-11-5 907-38-6 901-142-4 908-30-1 909-142-4 908-30-1 909-142-57-3 1021-07-8	Demeton S-mathyl Methacryiogi chloride W-Nitrosodin-n-butyimmine W-Nitrosodynralidine 2,3,6-11 richtorophenot 2,3,5-11 richtorophenot 2,3,5-11 richtorophenot Fonofos Phosfoian Mephosfolan Methidathion alpha - Endosulfan Tetrachtorvinphos C.1. Basic Red 1 Norbornide Trichtoxysilane Chloranguat chlaride Mettachter spoxide Endosulfan sulfate	Sec. 302(fins) 174 100 100 100/10,000 500 500/10,000 100/10,000	EHS RO 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	CERCLA Ra 10 10 11 10 10	313 313 313 313 313
CAS Number 910-86-8 920-66-7 924-16-3 933-75-5 933-75-5 933-78-8 944-22-9 944-22-9 944-22-9 944-22-9 950-10-7 950-03-8 961-11-5 999-38-8 961-11-5 999-38-8 901-27-8 1099-38-8 1031-07-8 1031-07-8	Demeton S-mathyl Methacry(optic chioride W-Witrosodin-n-butylemine W-Witrosodyn-sidine 2.3,5-1richlorophenol 2.3,5-1richlorophenol Fonofos Phosfaian Mephosfolum Methidsthion alphe - Endosulfan Tetrachlorophenol C.1. Basic Red 1 Norbormide C.1. Basic Red 1 Norbormide C.1. Basic Red 1 Norbormide C.1. Basic Red 1 Norbormide C.1. Consequent chilaride Meptochlor epoxide Endosulfan sulfate Trieniphos Choraeis actette	Sec. 302(Ens) 794 500 100 500 100/10,000 500 500/10,000 500/10,000	EHS Ro 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	CERCLA Ra 10 10 11 10 10	313 313 313 313 313
C45 Number 010-84-8 920-46-7 924-16-3 930-55-2 933-78-8 944-22-9 947-82-4 950-17-8 950-97-8 950-97-8 950-97-8 950-97-8 990-88-5 991-42-4 998-30-1 990-81-5 1021-47-6 1031-47-6	Demeton S-mathyl Methacryiogi chloride W-Witrosodin-n-butylamine W-Witrosodyn-ratidine 2,3,6-Trichtorophenot 2,3,5-Trichtorophenot Fonofos Phosfaian Mephosfotan Methidsthion alpha - Endosulfan Tetrachlorvinphos C.1. Basic Red 1 Norbornide Triethoxysilane Chloraugust chloride Methidsthian elektoria Chloraugust chloride Triethoxysilane Chloraugust chloride Triethoxysilane Chloraugust chloride Triethoxysilane Chloraugust chloride Triethoxysilane Chloraugust chloride Triethoxysilane Chloraugust chloride Chloraugust chloride Triethoxysilane Chloraugust chloride Triethoxysilane Chloraugust chloride	Sec. 302(fins) 174 100 100 100/10,000 500 500/10,000 100/10,000 100/10,000	EHS RO 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	CERCLA RG 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	313 313 313 313 313
C45 Number 010-84-8 920-46-7 924-16-3 930-55-2 933-75-5 933-78-8 944-82-4 950-10-7 950-37-8 959-98-8 959-98-8 959-98-8 959-142-4 959-11-5 909-81-5 909-81-5 1024-57-3 1031-07-8 100	Demeton S-mathyl Hethacry(og) chloride W-Nitrosodin-n-butylamine W-Nitrosodyn-nitylamine W-Nitrosodyn-nitylamine W-Nitrosodyn-nitylamine W-Nitrosodyn-n-butylamine Nephosfolan Mephosfolan Mephosfolan Methidathion alpha - Endosulfan Triathoysilane C.I. Basic Red 1 Norbornide Triathoysilane Chloreagut chlaride Meptachlar epoxide Endosulfan sulfate Triathopos Complexite chlaride Meptachlar epoxide Triathopos Complexite chlaride Meptachlar epoxide Triathopos Complexite chlaride Meptachlar epoxide Amonius Dicarbonate Triathylin chloride	Sec. 322(Ens) 794 500 100 500 100/10,000 500/10,000 100/10,000 500 100/10,000 500 100/10,000 100/10,000	EHS Rg 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	CERCIA RA RA 10 11 10 11 10 10 10 11 10 10 11 10 11 10 11 11	313 313 313 313 313
CAS Number 910-84-8 920-46-7 922-16-3 930-55-2 933-75-5 933-78-5 944-22-9 944-22-9 944-22-9 944-22-9 944-22-9 944-22-9 944-22-9 96-37-8 969-98-8 969-98-8 969-98-8 969-98-8 969-98-8 969-98-8 969-10-7 969-58-6 969-58-6 969-58-6 969-58-6 1021-45-7 1021-5 1	Demeton-S-mathyl Methacryiogi, chloride W-Witrosodin-n-butylamine W-Witrosodin-n-butylamine W-Witrosodyn-stidine 2,3,6-Trichtorophenot 2,3,5-Trichtorophenot Fonofos Phosfaian Mephosfolan Mephosfolan Methidathion alpha - Endosulfan Tetrachlorvinphos C.I. Basic Red 1 Norbornide Chlormegust chlaride Meptochlar epoxide Endosulfan sufate Triemthyltin chlaride Amenius bicarbonate Trisethyltin chlaride	Sec. 302(Ens) 774 100 100 500 100/10,000 500 500/10,000 100/10,000 500 100/10,000 100/10,000	EHS R0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	CERCLA Rea Rea 10 10 11 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	313 313 313 313 313
C45 Number 010-84-8 920-46-7 922-46-3 930-55-2 933-78-8 944-22-9 947-82-4 950-10-7 950-37-8 950-97-8 950-98-8 961-11-5 997-38-8 991-42-4 991-42-4 991-42-4 1031-47-8 1031-47-8 1031-47-8 1031-47-8 1045-43-7- 1045-43-7- 1045-43-7- 1045-43-7- 1045-43-7- 1045-43-7- 1045-43-7- 1045-43-7- 1045-43-7- 1045-43-7- 1045-43-7- 1045-43-7- 1045-43-7- 1045-43-7- 1045-4-8 1045-4-8 1045-4-8 1045-4-8 1045-4-8 1045-4-8 1045-4 1045-4 1045-4-8 1045-4	Demeton-S-mathyl Hethacryiogic chloride Hethacryiogic chloride Hethacryiogic chloride L'il (rosodi-n-butylmine H'il (rosodi-n-butylmine H'il (rosodi-n-butylmine H'il (rosodi-n-butylmine C.J. 5. fri chlorophenol Fonofos Phosfaian Mephosfolan Hethidsthion alpha - Endosulfan Tetrachlorvinphos C.J. Basic Red 1 Norbornide Triethoxysilane Chloraeguat chlaride Chloraeguat chlaride Triestiphos Chromic acttet Ammonium blicárbonate Trimethyltin chloride Lead sterrate Ammonium carbasate	Sec. 322(Ens) 794 500 100 500 100/10,000 500/10,000 100/10,000 500 100/10,000 500 100/10,000 100/10,000	EHS R0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	CEECLA RG 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	313 313 313 313 313
CAS Number 910-84-8 920-46-7 922-46-3 933-75-5 933-75-5 933-78-5 944-22-9 944-22-9 944-22-9 944-22-9 944-22-9 944-22-9 944-24-4 959-98-8 961-11-5 989-36-8 961-11-5 1024-57-3 1021-47-6 1026-33-7 1027-35-1 1111-78-0 1116-54-7	Demoton-S-mathyl Hethacry(optic chioride W-Witrosodin-n-butylemine W-Witrosodin-n-butylemine W-Witrosodin-n-butylemine 2.3,6-1richlorophenol 2.3,5-1richlorophenol 2.3,5-1richlorophenol 2.3,5-1richlorophenol Phosfalan Mephosfolun Methidethion alphe - Endosulfan Tetrachlororinghos C.1. Basic Red 1 Norbornide Trietnoysilane Chloraneguar chlaride Meptochlar eposide Endosulfan sulfate Triesthyltin chloride Lead steares Amonius Dicarbonate Methodethionsilane Chromic acteste Amonius chloraneguar Methorophic Methodethionsilane Chromic acteste Amonius chloraneguar Methorophic Methodethionsilane Chromic acteste Amonius chloraneguar Methorophic Methodethionsilane Chromic acteste Chromic	Sec. 322(Ens) 794 500 100 500 100/10,000 500 500/10,000 500 100/10,000 500 100/10,000 500 100/10,000	EHS Ro 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	CEECLA Rea 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	313 313 313 313 313 313 313 313
CAS Number 910-84-8 920-46-7 922-46-3 930-55-2 933-75-5 933-78-5 933-78-5 944-22-9 945-21-7 949-38-6 949-38-6 949-38-6 1001-07-8 1003-44-5 1007-23-0 1007-23-0 111-17-8-0 1116-54-7 1128-71-4 1128-71-4	Demoton-S-mathyl Hethacry(opt chioride W-Witrosodin-n-butylemine W-Witrosodin-n-butylemine W-Witrosodin-n-butylemine 2.3,6-Trichlorophenol 2.3,5-Trichlorophenol 2.3,5-Trichlorophenol 2.3,5-Trichlorophenol Phosfaian Hephosfolum Hethosfolum Anthidathian alpha - Endosulfan Tetrachlorofinghos C.1. Basic Red 1 Norbormide Triethosyllame Chloromeguat chiaride Heptachlar epoxide Endosulfan sulfate Triethos Chromic actette Amonium bicarbonata Triensodicthanolamine Hitrosodicthanolamine Heptachlar epoxide Endosulfan sulfate Triensodicthanolamine Helitrosodicthanolamine Heptachlar epoxide Amonium bicarbonata Triensodicthanolamine Hitrosodicthanolamine Propone sulfone I 3-Propone sulfone	Sec. 302(firs) 174 100 100 100/10,000 500 500/10,000 100/10,000 500/10,000 100/10,000	EHS R0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	CERCLA Re Re 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	313 313 313 313 313 313 313
CAS Number 910-84-8 920-46-7 922-46-3 930-55-2 933-75-5 933-78-5 933-78-5 944-22-9 945-21-7 949-38-6 949-38-6 949-38-6 1001-07-8 1003-44-5 1007-23-0 1007-23-0 111-17-8-0 1116-54-7 1128-71-4 1128-71-4	Demeton-S-mathyl Hethacryiogic chloride Hethacryiogic chloride Hethacryiogic chloride L'il (rosodir-n-buty)mnine H'il (rosodir-n-buty)mnine H'il (rosodir-n-buty)mnine L'il (rosodir-n-buty)mnine Hephosfolan Hephosfolan Hephosfolan Hephosfolan Hephosfolan Hephosfolan Hethidsthion alpha - Endosulfan Tetrachlorvinphos C.1. Basic Red 1 Norbornide C.1. Basic Red 1 Norbornide Chloracpust chloride Chloracpust chloride Chromic acttet Amonium blicárbonste Trimethyltin chloride Lead stearate Amonium carbasate H'il (rosodiethanolasine Propane sultone I abressi	Sec. 302(firs) 174 100 100 500 500 500/10,000 500/10,000 500/10,000 500/10,000	EHS R0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	CERCLA Re Re 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	313 313 313 313 313 313 313 313
C45 Number 010-84-8 920-46-7 922-46-3 930-55-2 933-78-8 944-22-9 947-82-4 950-10-7 950-37-8 950-96-8 951-12-8 950-98-8 961-11-5 907-88-8 901-42-4 908-30-1 907-88-8 1031-07-8 1031-07-8 1031-07-8 1031-07-8 1031-17-8 1031-17-8 1031-17-8 1031-17-8 1031-17-8 1031-17-8 1031-17-8 1031-17-8 1031-17-8 1031-17-8 1110-71-4 1120-71-4 1122-71-4 1122-60-7	Demeton S-mathyl Hethacryiogic chloride Hethacryiogic chloride Hethacryiogic chloride Hethacryiogic chloride 2,3,6-Trichtorophenot 2,3,5-Trichtorophenot Fonofos Phosfoian Hephosfoian Hethidsthion alpha - Endosulfan Tetrachtorvinphos C.I. Basic Red 1 Norbornide C.I. Basic Red 1 Norbornide Chlorangust chlaride Chlorangust chlaride Chlorangust chlaride Chronic acctate Amonius Dicarbonta Triesthyltar bhorlde Lead stearate Amonius chlaride Hettochten eposide Chronic actate Amonius Dicarbonta Triesthyltarbonta Triesthyltarbonta Chronic actate Amonius chlaride Lead stearate Amonius chlaride 1,3-Propane sultone Hitrocyclahesane	Sec. 302(firs) 174 100 500 100/10,000 500/10,000 500/10,000 500/10,000 500/10,000 500/10,000	EHS R0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	CERCLA Re Re 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	313 313 313 313 313 313 313
C45 Number 010-84-8 920-46-7 922-16-3 930-55-2 933-75-5 944-22-9 94-782-4 950-10-7 950-37-8 950-37-8 950-37-8 950-37-8 961-11-5 907-38-6 961-11-5 907-38-6 901-42-4 908-30-1 909-81-5 1024-57-3 1031-07-8 1031-47-8 1031-47-8 1031-47-8 1031-47-8 1031-47-8 1031-47-8 1031-47-8 1031-47-8 1031-47-8 1031-47-8 1112-71-4 1122-41-5 122-5 122-5 122-5 122-5 122-5 122-5	Demeton S-mathyl Hethacry(o): chloride Hethacry(o): chloride Hethacry(o): chloride 2,3,6-1richlorophenol 2,3,5-1richlorophenol Fonofos Phosfoian Hephosfolan Hethidethion alpha - Endosulfan Triethoryinghos C.1. Basic Red 1 Norbornide Triethoryinghos C.1. horyinghos Triethoryinghos Trie	Sec. 322(Ens) 744 300 100 500 100/10,000 500 500/10,000 500 100/10,000 500 500/10,000 500/10,000	EHS R0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	CERCLA Re Re 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	313 313 313 313 313 313 313
C45 Number 010-84-8 920-46-7 922-16-3 930-55-2 933-78-8 944-22-9 947-82-4 950-17-8 950-97-8 950-97-8 950-97-8 950-97-8 950-97-8 970-88-8 961-11-5 970-38-8 970-88-15 1031-47-6 1031-47-6 1031-47-8 1031-47-6 1031-47-8 1031-47-8 1031-47-8 1031-47-8 1031-47-8 1031-47-8 1031-47-8 1031-47-8 1031-47-1 1111-78-0 1122-71-4 1122-71-4 1122-71-4 1122-71-4 1122-41-5 1123-10-5 1123	Demoton-S-mathyl Hethacry(s) chloride Hethacry(s) chloride Hethacry(s) chloride Hethacry(s) chlorophenol 2.3,6-Trichlorophenol 2.3,5-Trichlorophenol 2.3,5-Trichlorophenol 2.3,5-Trichlorophenol Phosfaian Hephosfolum Hethosfolum Hethosfolum Anthidathian alpha - Endosulfan Trictnohoringhos C.1. Basic Red 1 Norbormide Tricthosysilane Chlorameguat chloride Heptachlar epoxide Endosulfan sulfate Trienfohos Crawic accette Amonium bicarbonate Trienfohos Crawic accette Amonium bicarbonate Hiltrosodicthanolasine Progene sultone Hiltrosodicthanolasine Pryridine, 4-nitro-, 1-oxide Hestachar	Sec. 302(firs) 174 100 100/10,000 500 500/10,000 500/10,000 500/10,000 500/10,000	EKS Ro 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	CEECLA Rea	313 313 313 313 313 313 313
C45 Number 010-84-8 920-46-7 922-16-3 930-55-2 933-75-5 933-78-8 94-782-4 950-17-8 950-97-8 950-97-8 950-98-8 961-11-5 909-38-6 961-11-5 909-38-6 961-11-5 909-38-6 961-11-5 1021-47-6 1021-47-8 1021-47-8 1021-47-8 1021-47-8 1021-47-8 1022-35-1 1111-78-0 11120-71-4 1122-71-5 122-71-5 1	Demeton S-mathyl Hethacry(o) chloride Hethacry(o) chloride Hethacry(o) chloride L,3,6-1richlorophenol 2,3,5-1richlorophenol 2,3,5-1richlorophenol Fonofos Phosfaian Hephosfolan Hethidsthion alpha - Endosulfan Tetrachlorvinphos C.I. Basic Red 1 Norbornide C.I. Basic Red 1 Norbornide Chlorangust chlaride Chlorangust chlaride Chlorangust chlaride Chrait acctate Amonius bicarbonta Triesthylton Litarbonta Chrait acctate Amonius bicarbonta Triesthylton Heltosolethanalasine Progene sultone 1,3-Propane sultone 1,3-Propane sultone Pyridine, 4-nitro-, 1-oxide Hetalcarb Demotum of the chloride Ferric amonium citrate Pricine, 4-nitro-, 1-oxide Ferric amonium citrate	Sec. 302(firs) 174 100 100/10,000 500 500/10,000 500/10,000 500/10,000 500/10,000	EKS Ro 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	CERCLA RA Re 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	313 313 313 313 313 313 313 313
CAS Number 010-84-8 920-46-7 920-46-7 920-16-7 924-16-3 933-778-8 944-82-4 950-10-7 950-10-7 950-10-7 950-10-7 950-10-7 950-10-7 950-10-7 950-10-7 950-10-7 900-13-8 901-42-4 900-13-8 901-42-4 900-13-8 901-42-4 900-13-8 901-42-4 900-13-8 901-42-4 900-13-8 901-42-4 900-13-8 901-42-4 900-13-8 901-42-4 900-13-8 901-42-4 900-13-8 901-42-4 900-13-8 900	Demeton-S-mathyl Hethacry(obj. chloride W-Witrosodin-hutytamine W-Witrosodyrafidine 2.3,5-Trichtorophenol 2.3,5-Trichtorophenol 2.3,5-Trichtorophenol Fonofos Phosfalan Mephosfolum Methidsthion alphe - Endozulfan Trietnahlorringhos C.1. Basic Red 1 Norbormide Trietnahlorringhos C.1. Basic Red 1 Norbormide Trietnytin chloride Lead sterate Amonius bicarbonate Trietnyttin chloride Lead sterate M-Witrosodiethanalasine Propone sultone Witrosycidesane Pyridine, 4-nitro-, 1-oxide Metalcarb Dechemadiphenyl oxide Pichaberil	Sec. 302(firs) 174 100 100/10,000 500 500/10,000 500/10,000 500/10,000 500/10,000	Erss Ro 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	CERCLA & Rea	313 313 313 313 313 313 313 313
C45 Number 010-84-8 920-46-7 922-16-3 930-55-2 933-75-5 933-78-8 944-22-9 94-782-4 950-10-7 950-37-8 950-37-8 950-37-8 961-11-5 907-38-6 961-11-5 907-38-6 961-11-5 907-38-6 961-11-5 907-38-6 901-42-4 908-30-1 909-38-6 901-42-4 102-71-4 1122-61-7 1122-41-3 1122-61-7 1122-41-3 1122-41-5 1130-71-6 1140-71-6 1140-71-71-6 1140-71-6 1140-71-6	Demeton S-mathyl Hethacry(o): chloride Hethacry(o): chloride Hethacry(o): chloride 2.3,6-1richlorophenol 2.3,5-1richlorophenol Fonofos Phosfaian Mephosfolan Mephosfolan Mephosfolan Hethidathion alpha - Endosulfan Triethoryinghos C.1. Basic Red 1 Norbornide C.1. Sec. 302(firs) 174 100 100/10,000 500 500/10,000 500/10,000 500/10,000 500/10,000	Erss Ro 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	CERCLA Rea Rea 1 10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	313 313 313 313 313 313 313 313	
C45 Number 010-84-8 920-46-7 922-16-3 930-55-2 933-75-8 94-782-4 950-10-7 950-37-8 950-978-8 950-98-8 961-11-5 979-38-8 991-42-4 998-30-1 990-81-5 1031-07-8 1031-07-8 1102-35-1 1111-78-0 1120-71-4 1122-71-5 1120-71-4 1122-71-5 1120-71-4 1122-71-5 1103-97-1	Demeton S-mathyl Hethacry(optic chloride W-Nitrosodi-n-butylamine W-Nitrosodi-n-butylamine W-Nitrosodyrafidine 2,3,6-1richlorophenol 2,3,5-1richlorophenol Fonofos Phosfaian Nephosfolan Hethidshion alpha - Endosulfan Triethoysilane C.I. Basic Red 1 Neotormide Triethoysilane C.I. Basic Red 1 Neotormide Triethylin chloride Led stearate Amonius carbanete N-Nitrosodithanolasine Pyridine, 4-nitro-, 1-oxide Metalcarb Dichlobenil Nitrosol	Sec. 302(fins) 174 100 100/10,000 500/10,000 500/10,000 500/10,000 500/10,000 500/10,000 500/10,000 500/10,000	Erss Ro 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	CEECLA Re 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	313 313 313 313 313 313 313 313
C45 Number 010-84-8 920-46-7 922-46-3 930-55-2 933-75-5 933-78-8 944-22-9 947-82-4 950-10-7 950-37-8 950-98-8 950-11-5 979-98-8 950-11-7 979-98-8 950-11-7 979-98-8 950-11-7 979-98-8 901-42-4 904-82-7 1031-07-8 1031-07-8 1031-07-8 1031-07-8 1031-107-8 1031-107-8 1031-107-8 1031-107-8 1031-107-8 1031-107-8 1031-107-8 1031-107-8 1031-107-8 1031-107-8 1031-107-8 1110-71-4 1120-71-4 12	Demeton S-mathyl Hethacry(op) chloride Hrilfrosodirn-butylmnine Hrilfrosodyrrafidine 2,3,6-Trichtorophenot 2,3,5-Trichtorophenot Fonofos Phosfoian Hephosfolan Hethidethion alpha - Endosulfan Tetrachtorvinphos C.1. Basic Red 1 Norbornide Triethozysilane Chloraeguat chlaride Hettochlar epoxide Choraeguat chlaride Hettochlar epoxide Choraeguat chlaride Hettochlar epoxide Choraeguat chlaride Hettochlar epoxide Choraeguat chlaride Hettochlar epoxide Hettochlar epoxide Hitrosodithanolasine Pyridine, 4-nitro-, 1-oxide Hettochlar Dichtobenil Xylemol Arsenic entoxide Arsenic entoxide Arsenic entoxide Arsenic entoxide Arsenic entoxide Arsenic entoxide Arsenic disulfide	Sec. 302(fins) 174 100 100/10,000 500/10,000 500/10,000 500/10,000 500/10,000 500/10,000 500/10,000 500/10,000	Erss Ro 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	CEECLA Re 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	313 313 313 313 313 313 313 313
C45 Number 010-84-8 920-46-7 922-16-3 930-55-2 933-78-8 944-22-9 94-782-4 950-10-7 950-37-8 950-37-8 959-98-8 961-11-5 997-38-8 961-11-5 997-38-8 961-11-5 997-38-8 961-11-5 997-38-8 901-42-4 908-30-1 909-38-8 1031-07-8 1031-07-8 1031-07-8 1031-07-8 1032-42-7 1122-71-4 1122-71-4 1122-71-4 1122-71-4 1122-71-6 1130-71-6 1130-71-6 1303-28-2 1303-33-9 1304-19-0 1304-19-0 1305-33-9 1304-19-0 1304-19-0 1305-33-9	Demeton S-mathyl Hethacry(optic ahloride Hethacry(optic ahloride Hethacry(optic) 2,3,6-1richlorophenol 2,3,5-1richlorophenol 2,3,5-1richlorophenol Fonofos Phosfaian Mephosfolan Hethidsthion alpha - Endosulfan Triethoysilane C.I. Basic Red 1 Neotormide Triethoysilane C.I. Basic Red 1 Neotormide Triethylific charide Triethylific charide Triethoysilane Nethiosolethanolasine Pyridine, 4-nitro-, 1-oxide Hetalcarb Dichlobenil Xienoid Casulfac Trischylifid C.I. Basic Red 1 Neotormide Trischylific charide Triethylific charide Triethylific charide Trischylific charide Tri	Sec. 302(fins) 174 100 100/10,000 500/10,000 500/10,000 500/10,000 500/10,000 500/10,000 500/10,000 500/10,000	EKS Ro 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	CERCLA Re Re 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	313 313 313 313 313 313 313 313
C45 Number 010-84-8 920-64-7 922-16-3 920-55-2 933-78-8 942-22-9 947-82-4 950-17-8 950-37-8 950-37-8 950-98-8 961-11-5 970-38-8 998-30-1 998-30-1 998-30-1 998-30-1 998-30-1 1031-47-6 1065-37-7 1031-47-6 1065-33-7 1122-71-4 1122-71-4 1122-71-4 1122-71-4 1122-71-6 122-71-6	Demoton-S-mathyl Hethacry(s) chloride Hethacry(s) chloride Hethacry(s) chloride Hethacry(s) chloride 2.3,6-frichlorophenol 2.3,5-frichlorophenol 2.3,5-frichlorophenol 2.3,5-frichlorophenol 2.3,5-frichlorophenol Fonofos Phosfalan Hephosfolun Hethiduthion alphe - Endosulfan Triterchlorringhos C.1. Basic Red 1 Norbornide Triterchlorringhos C.1. Basic Red 1 Norbornide Triterch	Sec. 302(firs) 174 100 100/10,000 500 500/10,000 500/10,000 500/10,000 500/10,000 500/10,000 500/10,000	EKS Ro 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	CERCLA & Rea	313 313 313 313 313 313 313 313
C45 Number 010-84-8 920-64-7 922-16-3 920-55-2 933-78-8 942-22-9 947-82-4 950-17-8 950-37-8 950-37-8 950-98-8 961-11-5 970-38-8 998-30-1 998-30-1 998-30-1 998-30-1 998-30-1 1031-47-6 1065-37-7 1031-47-6 1065-33-7 1122-71-4 1122-71-4 1122-71-4 1122-71-4 1122-71-6 122-71-6	Demeton S-mathyl Hethacry(optic ahloride Hethacry(optic ahloride Hethacry(optic) 2,3,6-1richlorophenol 2,3,5-1richlorophenol 2,3,5-1richlorophenol Fonofos Phosfaian Mephosfolan Hethidsthion alpha - Endosulfan Triethoysilane C.I. Basic Red 1 Neotormide Triethoysilane C.I. Basic Red 1 Neotormide Triethylific charide Triethylific charide Triethoysilane Nethiosolethanolasine Pyridine, 4-nitro-, 1-oxide Hetalcarb Dichlobenil Xienoid Casulfac Trischylifid C.I. Basic Red 1 Neotormide Trischylific charide Triethylific charide Triethylific charide Trischylific charide Tri	Sec. 302(firs) 174 100 100/10,000 500 500/10,000 500/10,000 500/10,000 500/10,000 500/10,000 500/10,000	EKS Ro 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	CERCLA Re Re 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	313 313 313 313 313 313 313 313

1

| | | 5,000 | | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 | -------

| 1 | | | 100 | 1 | | 1 |

100/10.000 500/10.000 100

| 100/10,000 | 1,000 | 100/10,000 | 100/10,000

	ман (т. 1 97)	The state of the s
--	--------------------------	--

	and the second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second				
ige 19		Sec. 302(EHS)	Sect1	on 304	s
LAS NURDER	Chemical Name	TPQ -	RQ	RQ	3
	sodius hydraxide			1,000]	
1313-27-5	Holybdenum trioxide	1: 1	i	1	31
1314-20-1	Therium dioxide			100	3
1314-32-5	Thallic Oxida	• ••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••			•••
1314-56-3	Phosphorus pentoxide	10	1	1,000	
	Vanadius pentoxidə Sulfur phosphida			100	
1314-84-7	Zinc phosphide	500	1	100	
	Zinc phosphido (conc. <= 10%)	500		100	
1314-84-7	2inc phosphide (conc. > 10%)	500		100	
	Lead sulfide 2,4,5-T amines			5,000	
	Cresol (mixed isomers) 2,4-D Esters			1,000	3
1321-12-6	Nitrstaluene	i i	i	1,000	
1327-52-2	Arsenic acid			1	
1327-53-3	Arsenous oxide	100/18,000		1	
1327-53-3	Arsenic trioxide	100/10,000		1	3
	Xylene (mixed isomers) Zinc borate	1		1,000	1
	Asbestos (frieble) Sodium bifiuoride			100	
1335-32-6	Lead subacetate	1		100	3
	Hexachiaronaphthalene				
1336-21-6	Ammonium hydroxide	1		1,000	
1336-36-3	Polychlorinated biphenyls PCBs		i i	1	3 X
1338-23-4	Hethyl ethyl ketone peraxida	i -		10	
	Naphthenic acid	1		100	
1341-49-7	Ammonium biftuor(de			100	
	Atuminum oxide (fibrous forma) Antimycin A	1,000/10,000	•		3
				·	
	Qinoterb Diepoxybutane		1 ` 		3
	2,2'-Sisxirane	500	İ		х
1558-25-4	Trichtoro(chloromethyl)silene	100	11	l 	
1563-66-2	Carbofuran	18/10,000		10	E
	Trifturalin Mercuric acetate	500/10,000	1	1+ 	3
	Hydrazine, 1,2-diethyl-	1		10	
Page 21		sec. 302(ENS)		CERCLA	۰,
CAS Number	Chemical Home	TPQ	RQ	RQ	2
		500/10,000	1 1		
	Cyanophos	1,000	11	i	i.
2642-71-9	Azinphos-ethyl	100/10,000 500	11		ŀ
2665-30-7	Phosphonothioic acid, methyl-, O-(4-nitrop	1 200			
	Phosphonothicic acid, methyl-, D-ethyl O-(500	11	ļ.	ŀ
2757-18-1		100/10,000	1.1	1,000	ł
2742.04-		500/T0,000	1	1,000	
2763-96-	Muscimol 5-(Aminomethyl)-3-isoxazalol	500/10,000 500/10,000			I
2763-96-	Muscimol 5-(Aminomethyl)-3-isoxazalol			1,000	1
2763-96- 2764-72- 2778-04-	i Muscimol 5 - (Aminomethyl)-3-joxazalol 9 Digust 5 Endothion		 1	1,000	
2763-96- 2764-72- 2778-04- 2832-40-	i Nuscinol 5-Aminomethyl)-3-jsoxazalol 9 Digust 3 Endothion 5 C.I. Disperse Yellow 3	500/10,000			
2763-96- 2764-72- 2778-04- 2832-40- 2921-88-	 Nuscinol S-(Aminomethyl)-3-jsoxazsiol Diquet. Endothion C,I. Disperse Yellow 3 Chlorpyrifes 	500/10,000		1	
2763-96- 2764-72- 2778-04- 2832-40- 2921-88- 2921-88-	 Nuscimol 5-(Aminomethyl)-3-(soxazalol Diquet Endothion C.1. Disperse Yellow 3 Chloripyrifos Ferric ammonium oxolate 	500/10,000			
2763-96-/ 2764-72-/ 2778-04- 2832-40-/ 2921-88- 2924-67- 2971-38- 3012-65-	 Nuscinol S-Caminomethyl)-3-jsoxazatol Diquest. Endothion C.I. Disperse Yellow 3 Chlorpyrifos Ferric amonium oxolate 2, A-D Esters Amonium citrate, dibasic 	500/10,000 500/10,000 		1	
2763-96-/ 2764-72-/ 2778-04- 2632-40-/ 2921-88- 2924-67- 2971-38- 3012-65- 3037-72-	 Nuscimol S-(Aminomethyl)-3-isoxazalol Diquat Endothion C.1. Disperse Yellowi 3 Chloripyrifos Ferric amonium oxolate 2,4-0 Esters Ammonium citrate, dibasic Silane, (4-aminobutyloi sinkaymethyl- 	500/10,000	1	1,000	
2763-96- 2764-72- 2778-04- 2832-40- 2921-88- 2944-67- 2971-38- 3012-65- 3037-72-	 Nuscinol S-Caminomethyl)-3-jsoxazatol Diquest. Endothion C.I. Disperse Yellow 3 Chlorpyrifos Ferric amonium oxolate 2, A-D Esters Amonium citrate, dibasic 	500/10,000 500/10,000 	1	1 1,000 100 5,000 	
2763-96- 2764-72- 2778-04- 2978-04- 2921-88- 2921-88- 2921-88- 3012-65- 3037-72- 3118-97- 3164-29-	 Huscinol S-(Aminomethyl)-3-jsoxazslol Diquit. Endothiom C.1. Disperse Yellowi 3 C.1. Disperse Yellowi 3 Perric ammonium oxolate 2.4.0 Esters S Armonium citrate, dibasic S Silone, (4-aminobutyl)disthaymethyl- C.1. Solvent Orange 7 A Ammonium citrate, dispession 	500/10,000 500/10,000 	1	1 1,000 100 5,000	
2763-96-1 2764-72-1 2778-04- 2932-46- 2921-88- 2921-88- 3012-65- 3012-65- 3037-72- 3118-97- 3165-93- 3165-93- 31251-23-	 Huscinol S-(Aminomethyl)-3-jsoxazsiol Diquit Endothion C.1. Disperse Yellowi 3 Chloripyrifos Ferric ammonium boolate 2.4.0 Esters Armonium citrate, dibasic Stiene, (4-mninobutyl)discharymethyl- C.1. Solvent Orange 7 Ammonium tertrats 4.charo-o-toluidine, hydrochloride Cupric nitrate 	500/10,000 500/10,000 	1	1 1,000 100 5,000 	
2763-96- 2764-72- 2778-0- 2632-40- 2921-88- 2921-88- 2924-67- 3012-65- 3037-72- 3118-97- 3164-29- 3165-73- 3251-23-	 Nuscinol S-(Aminomethyl)-3-jsoxazslol Diquat. Endothion C.i. Disperse Yellow 3 Chlorpyrifes Perric annonium oxolate 2.4-0 Esters Ammonium citrate, dibasic 7. Silame, (4-aminobutyl)dishaxymethyl- C.i. Solvent Orange 7 Aumonium tertrate 4Chlaro-o-toluldine, hydrachloride Cupric nitrate 	500/10,000 500/10,000 1,000 1,000		1,000 100 5,000 5,000 100 100	
2763-96- 2764-72- 2778-04- 232-40- 2921-88- 2944-67- 2944-67- 2944-67- 3012-65- 3012-72- 3118-97- 3145-93- 315-93- 315-93- 3251-23- 3254-63-	 Nuscimol S-Aminomethyl)-3-jsoxazalol Diquet. Endothion C.I. Disperse Yellow 3 Chlorpyrifos Ferric ammonium oxolate 2,4-0 Esters Ammonium clirate, dibasic Stilane, (4-aminobutyl)disthaxymethyl- C.L. Solvent Orange 7 Ammonium tertrata 4-Chlaro-stoluidine, hydrochloride Cupric nitrate S Phosphoric acid, dimethyl 4-(methylthio) P 	500/10,000 500/10,000 	1	1,000 100 5,000 100 100 100 100 160	
2763-96- 2764-72- 2778-04- 2832-40- 2921-88- 2944-67- 2971-38- 3012-65- 302- 305-	<pre>Nuccinol S-(Aminomethyl)-3-jsoxazslol Diquat S Endothion C () Disperse Yellow 3 C () D</pre>	500/10,000		1,000 100 5,000 5,000 100 100 100 100 1,000	
2763-96- 2764-72- 2778-04- 2322-40- 2921-88- 2921-88- 3012-65- 3037-72- 3118-97- 3165-93- 3145-93- 3145-93- 3145-93- 3145-93- 3145-93- 3145-93- 3145-93- 3145-93- 3145-93- 3154-24- 3154-24- 3154-24- 3154-24- 3154-24- 3154-24- 3154-24- 3154-24- 3155-25- 3155-2	 Huscinol Forminomethyl)-3-jsomazsiol Diquit. Endothion C.I. Disperse Yellow 3 Chlorpyrifosi Ferric ammonium boolate 2.4.0 Esters Armonium citrate, dibasic Silene, (4-mninobutyl)discharymethyl- C.I. Solvent Orange 7 Ammonium tertrata 4.charo-o-toluidine, hydrochloride Cuporie nitrate D.0-Diethyt s-methyl dithiophosphate Zine carbonate Amo 	500/10,000		1,000 100 5,000 100 100 100 100 160	
2763-96- 2764-72- 2778-04- 2921-85- 2921-85- 3012-65- 302- 302-65- 305-65	 Nuscinol Floationethyl)-3-jsoxazalol Diquit. Endothion C.I. Disperse Yellow 3 C.I. Disperse Yellow 3 C.I. Disperse Yellow 3 C.I. Siperse Yellow 3 Amonium Cifetc, dibasic Amonium Cifetc, dibasic Silene, (4-aninobutyl)disthaymethyl- C.I. Solvent Ürange 7 Amonium tertreta 4-Chlaro-roluidine, hydrochloride Cupric nitrate Phosphoric acid, dimethyl 4-(methylthio) p D.Olicthyl S-methyl dithiophoshate Zinc Carbonate Abt Abt Sulfoxide, 3-chlaropropyl octyl 	500/10,000 500/10,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 500		1,000 100 5,000 5,000 100 100 100 100 1,000	
2763-96- 2764-72- 2778-04- 2778-04- 2921-88- 2921-88- 2921-88- 2921-88- 2921-88- 2921-88- 2921-88- 2921-88- 3012-65- 3012-65- 3012-75- 3164-29- 3264-67- 3264-67- 3264-67- 3264-67- 3264-67- 3264-67- 3264-67- 3264-67- 3264-67- 3264-67- 3264-67- 3264-67- 3264-67- 3264-67- 3547-64- 3547-6	 Huscinol Forminomethyl)-3-jsoxazsiol Diquit. Endothion C.I. Disperse Yellow 3 C.I. Disperse Yellow 3 C.I. Disperse Yellow 3 Perric ammonium boxolate 2.4-0 Esters Armonium citrate, dibesic Silene, (4-aminobutyldischaymethyl- C.I. Solvent Orange 7 Armonium citrate, dibesic C.I. Solvent Orange 7 Armonium citrate, dibesic C.I. Solvent Orange 7 Armonium citrate C.I. Solvent Orange 7 Armonium citrate, dibesic C.I. Solvent Orange 7 Armonium citrate D, Objethyl Smethyl dithiophosphate D, Carbonate Boxifoxide, 3-chlaropropyl octyl Benzinidazole, 4,5-dichlaro-2 (trifluorome 	500/10,000 500/10,000 1500/10,000 1,000		1,000 100 5,000 5,000 100 100 100 100 1,000	
2763-96- 2764-72- 2778-06- 2832-40- 2921-88- 2921-88- 2921-88- 2921-88- 3012-65- 3012-65- 3012-65- 3012-65- 3012-88- 3251-23- 2254-63- 3258-58- 3486-55- 3547-06- 3547-06- 3547-06- 3547-57- 3669-24- 3669-24- 3669-24-	<pre>Nuccinol S-(Aminomethyl)-3-jsomazalol Diquit G-(Aminomethyl)-3-jsomazalol Diquit G-(Aminomethyl)-3-jsomazalol G-(Aminomethyl)-3-gonazalol G-(Aminomethyl)-3-gonazalo G-(Aminomethy</pre>	500/10,000 500/10,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 500 500 500 500 500 500 500 500		1,000 100 5,000 5,000 100 100 100 100 1,000 1+	
2763-96- 2764-72- 2778-04- 2832-40- 2921-88- 2921-88- 2921-88- 3012-85- 3012-85- 3012-85- 3012-85- 3012-85- 3145-97- 3145-97- 3254-63- 3285-83- 3285-83- 3546-35- 3547-04- 3569-97- 3689-24- 369-24	<pre>i Muscinol i, S-(Aminomethyl)-3-josszsiol) Diquit ; S-(Aminomethyl)-3-josszsiol ; Diquit ; Gendothiom ; C.I. Disperse Yeliow 3 ; Chlorpyrifes 4 Ferric ammonium oxolate 2,4-0 Esters 5 Ammonium citrate, dibasic 7 Silame, (4-aminobutyl)disthayamethyl- 6 C.L. Solvent Orange 7 2 Aumonium terrots 3 4-Chlaro-stoluidine, hydrochlòride 6 Cupric mitrate 5 Phosphoric acid, dimethyl 4-(methylthio) p 2 D,-Oliethyl 5-methyl dithiophosphate 9 Zinc carbonate 4 805 1 Sulfaxide, 3-chlaroprophi octyl 5 Sulfatep 5 Tetröethyldithiopyrophisphate</pre>	500/10,000		1 1,000 100 5,000 5,000 100 100 1,000 1+ 100	
2763-96- 2764-72- 2778-04- 2832-40- 2921-86- 2921-86- 2921-86- 2921-86- 2921-86- 3012-85- 3012-85- 3012-85- 3012-85- 3012-81- 3012-85- 3012-85- 3012-85- 3012-85- 3012-85- 3012-85- 3012-85- 3012-85- 3165-97- 3288-58- 3547-04- 3549-57- 3545-97- 3545-24- 3659-2	 Nuccinol Floation S-(Aminomethyl)-3-jsoxazsiol Diquit. Endothion C.1. Disperse feliowith C.1. Disperse feliowith C.1. Solvent of none C.1. Solvent of range 7 Ammonium cartrate C.1. Solvent of range 7 Ammonium cartrate C.1. Solvent of range 7 Ammonium cartrate C.1. Solvent of range 7 D. Q. Oli Ethyl S-smethyl 4-(methylthio) p D. Q. Oli Ethyl S-smethyl dithiophosphete Zirc Carbonate Bot Sulfatepo Sulfatepo Terioethyl dithioprophisphete Chicorophazinone Amison onstate 	500/10,000		1 1,000 100 5,000 5,000 100 100 1,000 1+ 100	
2763-96- 2764-72- 2778-06- 2778-06- 2932-40- 2921-86- 2944-67- 2971-38- 3012-85- 3012-85- 3012-85- 3012-85- 3012-85- 318-97- 3165-92- 3254-63- 3254-63- 3254-63- 3254-63- 3254-63- 3569-57- 3547-64- 3569-57- 3549-24- 3669-24- 3669-24- 3669-24- 3735-23- 3755-23- 3755-25- 3755-25- 3755-25- 3755-25- 3755-25- 3755-25- 3755-25	<pre>Nuccinol S-(Aminomethyl)-3-jsoxazslol Diquit S-(Aminomethyl)-3-jsoxazslol Diquit S Endothion C () Disperse Yellow 3 C () Disperse Ye</pre>	500/10,000		1 1,000 100 5,000 5,000 100 100 1,000 1+ 100	
2763-96- 2764-72- 2778-06- 2778-06- 2921-86- 2921-86- 2921-88- 3012-65- 3012-65- 3012-65- 3012-65- 30251-23- 3254-63- 3254-63- 3254-63- 3254-63- 3547-06- 3547-06- 3547-97- 3669-24- 3669-24- 3669-24- 3669-24- 3669-24- 3669-24- 3669-25- 3734-97- 3735-23- 3735-23- 3761-53- 275-25-23- 275-25-23- 275-25-25-25- 275-25-25-25- 275-25-25-25-25- 275-25-25-25-25-25- 275-25-25-25-25-25-25-25-25-25-25-25-25-25	 Nuccinol Floation S-(Aminomethyl)-3-jsoxazsiol Diquit. Endothion C.1. Disperse feliowith C.1. Disperse feliowith C.1. Solvent of none C.1. Solvent of range 7 Ammonium cartrate C.1. Solvent of range 7 Ammonium cartrate C.1. Solvent of range 7 Ammonium cartrate C.1. Solvent of range 7 D. Q. Oli Ethyl S-smethyl 4-(methylthio) p D. Q. Oli Ethyl S-smethyl dithiophosphete Zirc Carbonate Bot Sulfatepo Sulfatepo Terioethyl dithioprophisphete Chicorophazinone Amison onstate 	500/10,000		 	
2763-96- 2764-72- 2778-04- 2078-04- 2032-40- 2021-88- 2021-88- 2021-88- 3012-85- 3012-85- 3012-85- 3012-85- 3012-85- 3012-85- 318-97- 318-97- 3254-63- 3285-83- 3547-04- 3569-57- 3659-24- 3659-24- 3659-25- 3731-97- 3735-23 3761-53- 2751-23-	 Huschionethyl)-3-jsoxazsiol Diquit. Endothion C.I. Disperse Yellowi 3 C.I. Solvent Drange 7 Ammonium citrate, dibasic S.I. Solvent Drange 7 Ammonium cartrate C.L. Solvent Drange 7 Ammonium cartrate C.L. Solvent Drange 7 D.Dolfethyl S-methyl dithiophosphate D.Dolfethyl S-methyl dithiophosphate D.Dolfethyl S-methyl dithiophosphate Sulfoxide, 3-chlaropropyl octyl Benzimidazole, 4,5-dichlaro-2-(trifluorone Sulfoxide, 3-chlaroprophisphate Chlorophacinone Amison onalate Hethyl cherkapton C.I. Fool Red 5 	500/10,000		1,000 1,000 5,000 5,000 100 100 100 100 100 100 1+ 1 100 1+ 1 1 1 100 1,000 5,000 1,000 1,	

3813-14-7 2,4,5-1 amines 3872-19-1 Fuberidazole 4044-65-0 Ditoscamate 4098-71-9 Isophorone diisocyanate 4104-14-7 Phasacettim 4170-30-3 Crotanaldehyde 4301-50-2 Fluemetil 4418-66-0 Phenol, 2,2'-thiobis[4-chtore-6-methyl-

· . . . · •

Page 20				<u>on 304</u>	
	Chemical Mame	Sec. 302(EHS) TPQ	EHS RQ	RQ	Sec 313
	Ethenesulforyl chloride, 2-chloro-	500	1 1		
1634-04-4		100/10,000			313
	2,3,7,8-TetrachLarodibenza-p-dioxin (TCDD)			1	
1752-30-3	Acetone thiosemicarbazide	1,000/10,000	1		
1762-95-4 1836-75-5	Ammonium thiocyanate	•		5,000	313
1863-63-4	Ammonium benzoate			5,00D	
1888-71-7	Hexach\aropropene			1,000	
1897-45-6 1910-42-5	Chiarothaionit Paraquat	10/10,000			313
1918-00-9			ii	1,000	
	2,4-D Esters			100	
1928-47-8 1928-61-6	2,4,5-T esters 2,4-D Esters			1,000 100	
	2,4-D Esters			100	
	C.i. Direct Black 38	500 (10 DOD			313 .
	Chloraxuran Valinamycin	500/10,800 1,000/10,000	1		l l
2008-46-0	2,4,5-T amines			5,000	
		500/10,000 500/10,000		10 10	
2074-50-2	Paraquat methesulfate	10/10,000	1		
2097-19-0		100/10,000			
2104-64-5		100/10,000	1	1	313
2223-93-0	Fluometuron Cadmium stearate	1,000/10,000	1		
2231-57-4	Thiocarbazide	1,000/10,000	[1	 	l
	Octachloranaphthalene Diglycidyl ether	1,000			313
2275-18-5	Prothoate	100/10,000	į i		į
2303-16-4	Diallote				313
	Propergite Oxydisutfoton	500		[10 [
2524-03-0		500 100	11	1	Ì.
					•••••
2545-59-7 2570-26-5	2,4,5-T esters Pentadecylamine	100/10,000	1	1,000 	i
	Phospherothioic acid, 0,0-dimethyl-5-(2-(m c.z. Direct alue 6	500	11		 313
			•	-	
				· ·	
Page 22	• • • • •	Sec. 302(EHS)		tion 304 CERCLA	- Sec
CAS Number	Chemical Name	Sec. 302(EHS) TPg	ens RQ		sec 313
CAS Number 4549-40-	teres and a formation and an and an and a second second second second second second second second second second	TPQ	2 EHS RQ	CERCLA RQ RQ 10	313
CAS Number 199920-1993 4549-40-1 4680-78-1) N + Kirosamethylvinylamine 3 C.i. Acid Green 3 1 Kazamethyleredissine, N,M'-dibutyl-	TP0	ens RQ	CERCLA RQ	313
CAS Number 199920-1993 4549-40-1 4680-78-1) N + Kirosamethylvinylemine 3 C.i. Acid Green 3 Kexemethylenedissine, N,W -dibutyl-	TPQ 	2 EHS RQ	CERCLA RQ L 10	313
CAS Number 4549-40-1 4680-78-1 4835-11-1 5344-82- 5836-29-	N + Hitrosamethylvinylanine 3 C.i. Acid Green 3 Hesamethylenediasine, N, M - dibutyl- 1 Thioures, (2-chiorophenyl)- 5 Counstetralyl	TP0) EHS RQ 1	CERCLA RQ 10 10	313
CAS Number 4549-40-1 4680-78-1 4835-11- 5344-82- 5836-29- 5836-29- 5893-66- 5972-73-1	 N-Witrosamethylvinylamine C.i.A.cid Green 3 Rezamethylenedissine, N,M[*]-dibutyl- Thiourse, (2-chlorophenyl)- Countettalyl Cupric oxalste Ammonium oxelate 	TPa 500 100/10,000	EHS RQ 1	CERCLA RQ 10 100 100 100 5,000	313
CAS Number 4549-40-1 4680-78-1 4835-11-1 5344-82- 5836-29- 5836-60-	 N-Witrosamethylvinylamine C.i. Acid Green 3 Rezamethylenediasine, N,M[*]-dibutyl- Thioures, (2-chlorophenyl)- Countettralyl Coupric oxalate Armonium oxalate 	TPa 500 100/10,000	EHS RQ 1	CERCLA RQ 10 10 100	313
CAS Number 4549-40-1 4680-78-1 4835-11- 5344-82- 5836-29- 5893-66- 5972-73-1 6009-70- 6369-96-1	 N-Witrosamethylvinylamine K-Witrosamethylvinylamine C.1. Acid Green 3 Kezamethylenediamine, N,M*-dibutyl- Thioures, (2-chirophenyl)- Countetralyl Cupric oxalste Anmonium oxelate Z.4.5-T eminea 	TPa 500 100/10,000) EHS RQ 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	CERCLA RQ 10 10 100 100 5,000 5,000	313
CAS Number 4549-40-1 4680-78-1 46835-11 5344-82- 5835-62- 5835-62- 5835-62- 5872-73-1 6099-70- 6369-96- 6369-97- 6484-52-	 N-Witrosamethylvinylamine C.i. Acid Green 3 Resamethylenediaaine, M,M⁻-dibutyl- Thiourea, (2-chlorophenyl)- Counstetralyl Coupric scalete Anmonium oxelate Z.4.5-T animes Z.4.5-T animes Z.4.50-T animes 	TP0 1 500 100/10,000 500/10,000 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1) EHS RQ 	CERCLA RQ 10 1 100 5,000 5,000 5,000 5,000	313 313 313
CAS Number 4549-40-1 4680-78-4 6680-78- 5344-82- 5344-82- 5372-73-1 6009-70- 6359-96- 6359-96- 6359-96- 6359-97- 6486-52- 6333-73-	 b) N-Witrosamethylvinylamine ci.a Act6 Green 3 kesamethylenediasine, N,M'-dibutyi- Thioures, (2-chtorophenyl)- Countetrelyi Coupric coalate Anmonium oxelate Anmonium oxelate Z,4,5-T mines Z,4,5-T mines Anmonium nitrate (solution) Thallows carbonate 	TP0) EHS RQ 1 	CERCLA RO I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	313
CAS Number 4549-40- 46805-78- 46805-71- 5344-82- 58836-29- 5893-66- 5972-73- 6009-70- 63569-96- 63569-97- 6456-52- 6533-73- 6533-73-	 b) N-Witrosamethylvinylamine c) A-Editoren 3 c) A-Editoren 3 kesamethylenedissine, N,M'-dibutyl- Thioures, (2-chlorophenyl)- Counstetralyl Counstetral counstence Counstetralyl <l< td=""><td>TP0</td><td>) EHS RQ 1 </td><td>CERCLA RQ I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I</td><td>313 313 313 1 /l<>	TP0) EHS RQ 1 	CERCLA RQ I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	313 313 313 1
CAS Mumber 4549-40-1 4680-78-4 84835-11- 5344-82- 5895-66- 5972-73-1 6009-70- 4369-96- 6484-52- 6533-73- 6533-73- 6533-73- 6523-22-	 N-Witrosamethylvinylamine C-IA Acid Green 3 Hezamethylenediamine, N,M[*]-dibutyl- Thiourea, (2-chlorophenyl)- Countetralyl Countetralyl Countetralyl Countetralyl Countetralyl Armonium oxelate Armonium nitrate (solution) Thallows carbonate Molium(1) carbonate Koncorotophos C-thorophonyl phenyl ather 	TP0) EHS RQ RQ I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	CERCLA RQ 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 00 1 5,000 1 5,000 1 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 5,000	313 313 313 1
CAS Mumber 4549-40-0 4680-78 4680-78 4635-11- 5344-82 5873-62- 5873-62- 5873-62- 5873-73- 6000-70- 4580-96- 6533-73- 6686-52- 6533-73- 6623-22- 7005-72- 7005-72- 7421-93-	 b) N-Witrosamethylvinylamine c) A-B (Steren 3) Kezamethylenediasine, N, M[*]-dibutyi- Thioures, (2-chtorophenyl)- Counstetralyi Coupric sosilate Anmonium oxelate Anmonium oxelate Anmonium oxelate 2,4,5-T asines 2,4,5-T asines 2,4,5-T asines Phallows carbonate Thallows carbonate Thallows carbonate Anmonium itrate (solution) Thallows carbonate Anmonium oxelate Anmonium oxelate Anmonium oxelate 4.4,5-T asines 2,4,5-T asines 4.4,5-T asines 4.4,5-T asines 4.4,5-T asines 4.4,5-T asines 4.4,5-T asines 5.4,5-T asines 5.4,5-T asines 5.4,5-T asines 5.4,5-T asines 5.4,5-T asines 6.4,5,5-T asines 6.4,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5	TP0) EHS Ra Ra I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	CERCLA RG I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	313 313 313 313
CAS Mumber 4549-40-0 4680-78 4 4680-78 4 4683-71- 5845-29- 5893-60- 5972-73- 6009-70- 4546-52- 6356-97- 6456-52- 6533-73- 6623-22- 7005-72- 7421-93- 7422-48-	 b) N-Witrosamethylvinylamine c) A-Kitosamethylvinylamine c) A-Kitosamethylvinylamine c) A-Kitosamethylvinylamine c) A-Kitosamethylenediasine, N, M'-dibutyl- thioures, (2-chlorophenyl)- c) Counstetralyl c) Coursi coulste c) Annonium oxelate <lic) annonium="" li="" oxelate<=""> c) Annonium oxelate</lic)>	TP0) EHS Ra Ra 	CERCLA RQ 10 1 100 5,000 5,000 5,000 1 5,000 1 100 1 100 1 5,000 1 100 1 5,000 1 100	313 313 313 313
CAS Mumber 4549-40-0 4680-78 4 4680-78 4 4683-11- 5344-82 5972-73- 6369-96- 6369-97- 6484-52- 6533-73- 6533-73- 6533-73- 742-193- 742-193- 742-193- 742-90- 7439-92-	 N=Witrosamethylvinylamine N=Witrosamethylvinylamine C-1. Acid Green 3 Hexamethylenedissine, N,N"-dibutyl- Thiouree, (2-chlorophenyl)- Counstetralyl Coursi coslate Anmonium axelate Z-4,-5-T asines Z-4,-5-T a	TP0) EHS RQ 	CERCLA RQ 10 10 5,000 5,000 5,000 15,000 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	313 313 313 313
CAS Mumber 4549-40-1 4680-78 469-78 5835-62- 5835-62- 5837-62- 5837-62- 5837-74- 6000-70- 4586-96- 6533-72- 6533-73- 6533-73- 6533-73- 6533-73- 742-92- 742-93- 7429-90- 7439-92- 7439-92- 7439-92-	 b) N-Witrosamethylvinylamine c) A-Kitofteren 3 c) A-Kitofteren 3 kezamethylenediasine, N,M'-dibutyi- thioures, (2-chlorophenyl)- counstetralyi cou	TP0	P EHS RQ I I I	CERCLA RO 10 10 100 5,000 5,000 1,5,000 1,5,000 1,5,000 1,5,000 1,5,000 1,5,000 1,5,000 1,100 1,5,000 1,100 1,100 1,5,000 1,100 1,100 1,5,000 1,100 1,100 1,5,000 1,100 1,100 1,5,000 1,100 1,100 1,5,000 1,100 1,100 1,5,000 1,100 1,100 1,5,000 1,100 1,100 1,5,000 1,100 1,5,000 1,100 1,5,000 1,100 1,5,000 1,100 1,5,000 1,100 1,5,000 1,100 1,5,000 1,100 1,100 1,5,000 1,100 1,5,000 1,100 1,5,000 1,100 1,5,000 1,100 1,5,000 1,100 1,5,000 1,100 1,100 1,5,000 1,100 1,5,000 1,100 1,5,000 1,100 1,5,000 1,10	313 313 313 313 313
CAS Mumber 4549-40-0 4680-78 4680-78 5835-62 5835-62 5835-62 5835-62 5835-62 5835-62 5835-62 5835-62 5835-62 6369-97- 6464-52 6359-97- 6456-52 7625-22 7005-72 7422-96 7429-90 7439-92 7439-92 7430-92	b) N-Witrosamethylvinylamine c) N-Witrosamethylvinylamine C.1. Acid Gireen 3 Heszamethylenediasine, N,M'-dibutyl- Thioures, (2-chlorophenyl)- Counstetralyl Counstetralyl Counstetralyl Counstetralyl Counstant Armonium oxelate Armonium oxelate	TP0	EHS RQ R RQ R RQ R RQ R RQ R RQ R RQ R RQ R RQ R	CERCLA R0 10 10 10 100 5,000 5,000 100 100 5,000 1100 100 100 10	313 313 313 313 1
CAS Mumber 4549-40-0 4680-78 4 4680-78 4 4680-78 4 4683-11- 5344-82 5972-74- 6097-70- 6096-70- 6369-96- 6369-97- 6464-52- 6533-73- 6623-22- 7005-72- 7421-93- 7421-93- 7421-93- 7429-90- 7439-92- 7439-92- 7439-92- 7440-22- 7440-22-	b) N-Witrosamethylvinylamine b) N-Witrosamethylvinylamine C.1. Acid Green 3 Hesamethylenedissine, N,N'-dibutyl- Thiouree, (2-chlorophenyl)- Counstetralyl Counstet	TP0	CHS RQ	CERCLA R0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	313 313 313 313 1
CAS Mumber 4549-40-1 4680-78 4680-78 4635-11- 5345-29- 5637-60- 5637-60- 5637-73- 6666-52- 6533-73- 6626-52- 6533-73- 6626-52- 742-93- 7429-92- 7429-92- 7439-92- 7439-92- 7439-92- 7440-22- 7440-22-	 b) N-Witrosamethylvinylamine c) A-Bitrosamethylvinylamine c) A-Bitrosamethylvinylamine c) A-Bitrosamethylenediasine, N, M⁻-dibutyi- Thioures, (2-chlorophenyl)- c) Countectrolyl c) Countec	TP0	CHS RQ	CERCLA R0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	313 313 313 313 313 313 313 313
CAS Mumber 4549-40-0 4680-78 4 4680-78 4 4680-78 4 4685-11- 5845-29- 5893-60- 5997-27-4 6009-70- 6466-52- 6359-96- 6456-52- 6533-73- 6456-52- 6533-73- 6456-52- 7421-93- 7421-93- 7422-48- 7423-96- 7423-96- 7423-92- 7439-97- 7440-28- 7440-28- 7440-28-	b) N-Witrosamethylvinylamine c) N-Witrosamethylvinylamine C) A-K Acid Green 3 Heszamethylenediasine, N,M'-dibutyl- Thioures, (2-chlorophenyl)- Counstetralyl Counstetra	TP0		CERCLA 80 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	313 313 313 313 313 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 313 31 31
CAS Mumber 4549-40-1 4680-73 4 4680-73 4 4680-73 4 5344-82 5972-74- 6095-96- 6369-96- 6369-96- 6369-96- 6369-97- 6464-52- 6533-73- 6645-52- 6533-73- 6645-52- 6533-73- 7429-90- 7429-90- 7429-90- 7429-90- 7429-90- 7429-90- 7429-90- 7429-90- 7429-90- 7429-90- 7429-90- 7440-22- 7440-22- 7440-23- 740-740-23- 7440-23- 740-740-740-740-740-740-740-740-740-740-	<pre>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>></pre>	TP0		CERCLA R0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	313 313 313 313 313 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
CAS Mumber 4549-40-1 4680-78 4 4680-78 4 4680-78 4 5344-82 5344-82 5344-82 537-73- 6009-70- 6009-70- 6360-97- 6464-52- 6533-73- 6533-73- 6533-73- 6533-73- 6533-73- 742-145- 742-145- 742-145- 742-145- 742-145- 7420-23- 7440-23- 7440-23- 7440-34- 7440-35- 7440-34-	N = Witrosamethylvinylamine N = Witrosamethylvinylamine S C.I. Acid Green 3 Hesamethylenediasine, N, M - dibutyl- Thiouree, (2-chlorophenyl)- Counstetralyl Counstetral	TP0	e.est R0	CERCLA R0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	313 313 313 313 313 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
CAS Mumber 4549-40-0 4680-78 4680-78 4680-78 5835-62 5937-64 5937-74 6007-70 6636-96-1 6369-97- 6456-52 6533-73- 6633-73- 6633-73- 6633-73- 6633-73- 6633-73- 6633-73- 742-90-74 7429-90- 7429-90- 7429-90- 7429-90- 7429-90- 7429-90- 7429-90- 7429-90- 7429-90- 7440-22- 7440-22- 7440-23- 7440-23- 7440-23- 7440-23- 7440-23- 7440-23- 7440-23- 7440-23- 7440-23- 7440-23- 7440-23- 7440-23- 7440-23- 7440-23- 7440-23- 7440-23- 7440-24- 7440-23-74- 7440-23-74-74-74-74-74-74-74-74-74-74-74-74-74-	 b) N-Witrosamethylvinylamine c) A-E Act6 Green 3 Kezamethylenediasine, N,M'-dibutyi- Thioures, (2-chtorophenyl)- Counstetralyi Coursic coalacte Anmonium oxelate Z,4,5-T asines Z,4,5-T asines Z,4,5-T asines Z,4,5-T asines Anmonium itrate (solution) Thatlows carbonate Thatlows carbonate Anorotophos Choróphosi Choróphosi Choróphosi Lend steernte Aursinu (fume or dust) Lend steernte Silver Sofum Thatlows 	TP0	e e	CERCLA R0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	313 313 313 313 1
CAS Mumber 4549-40-0 4680-78-4 4680-78-4 5344-82- 5835-62- 5837-64- 5837-64- 5837-73- 6000-70- 6456-52- 6533-73- 6456-52- 6533-73- 6456-52- 7625-22- 7421-93- 7420-92- 7435-92- 7440-23- 7440-23- 7440-23- 7440-33- 7440-43- 7440-43- 7440-43-	<pre>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>></pre>	TP0	e.est R0	CRECLA R0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	313 313 313 313 1 >>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>
CAS Mumber 4549-40-1 4680-78 4 4680-78 4 4680-78 - 5344-82 5972-74- 6097-70- 6097-70- 6645-22- 6097-70- 6645-52- 6635-75- 6645-52- 6635-75- 7640-52- 7429-90- 7439-92- 7439-92- 7439-92- 7439-92- 7439-92- 7440-234- 7440-234- 7440-24- 7440-35- 7440-41- 7440-43- 7440-43- 7440-43- 7440-45-	<pre>N+Witrosamethylvinylamine N+Witrosamethylvinylamine C-1. Acid Green 3 N+Witrosamethylenedissine, N,N*-dibutyl- Ntourse, (2-chlorophenyl)- Counstetralyl Constetralyl Counstetralyl /pre>	TP0		CERCLA R0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	313 313 313 313 1
CAS Mumber 4549-40-1 4680-78 4483-511- 5344-82- 5835-62- 5837-64- 5837-64- 5837-73- 6000-70- 6356-96- 6533-73- 6456-52- 6533-73- 6456-52- 6533-73- 6456-52- 7005-72- 7421-93- 7429-92- 7429-92- 7429-92- 7429-92- 7429-92- 7440-224- 7440-224- 7440-225- 7440-23- 7440-24- 7440-24- 7440-24- 7440-41- 7440-43- 7440-43- 7440-43- 7440-43- 7440-50- 7440-50- 7440-50- 7440-62-	<pre>N=Witrosconthylvinylamine N=Witrosconthylvinylamine 1 C-1. Acid Green 3 N=Kstamesthylenedissine, N,N" -dibutyl- 1 Thioures, (2-chtorophenyl)- 2 Counstetralyl Course coalste 3 Annonium oxelste 3 Annonium oxelste 5 Alusinum (fume or dust) 1 Lead steerste 5 Alusinum (fume or dust) 1 Hekilum 3 Antsony 4 Ansenic 5 Borlum 7 Beryllium 6 Cobolt 8 Copper 2 Vanadium (fume or dust) 2 Ansenic of dust) 3 Convalum (fume or dust) 3 Convalum (fume or dust) 3 Copper 2 Vanadium (fume or dust) 3 Convalum (fume or dust) 3 Convalum (fume or dust) 3 Convalum (fume or dust) 3 Convalum (fume or dust) 3 Convalum (fume or dust) 3 Convalum (fume or dust) 3 Conventum or dust) 3 Conventum or dust) 3 Conventum or dust) 3 Conventum or dust) 3 Conventum or dust) 3 Conventum or dust) 3 Conventum or dust) 3 Conventum or dust) 3 Conventum or dust) 3 Conventum or dust) 3 Conventum or dust) 3 Conventum or dust) 3 Conventum or dust) 3 Conventum or dust 3 Conventum or</pre>	TP0		CERCLA 2000 1 100 1 100 1 5,000 1 100 1 5,000 1 100 1 5,000 1 100 1 5,000 1 100 1 100 1 5,000 1 1 100 1 1,000 1 10	313 313 313 313 313 313 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 313 1 313 1 313 1 313 1 313 1 313 1 313 1 313 1 313 1 313 1 313 1 313 1 313 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
CAS Mumber 4549-40-1 4680-78 4 4680-78 4 4680-78 - 5344-82 5972-74- 6097-70- 6097-70- 6645-22- 6097-70- 6645-52- 6635-75- 6645-52- 6635-75- 7640-52- 7429-90- 7439-92- 7439-92- 7439-92- 7439-92- 7439-92- 7440-234- 7440-234- 7440-24- 7440-35- 7440-41- 7440-43- 7440-43- 7440-43- 7440-45-	<pre>N=Witrosconthylvinylamine N=Witrosconthylvinylamine 1 C-1. Acid Green 3 N=Kstamesthylenedissine, N,N" -dibutyl- 1 Thioures, (2-chtorophenyl)- 2 Counstetralyl Course coalste 3 Annonium oxelste 3 Annonium oxelste 5 Alusinum (fume or dust) 1 Lead steerste 5 Alusinum (fume or dust) 1 Hekilum 3 Antsony 4 Ansenic 5 Borlum 7 Beryllium 6 Cobolt 8 Copper 2 Vanadium (fume or dust) 2 Ansenic of dust) 3 Convalum (fume or dust) 3 Convalum (fume or dust) 3 Copper 2 Vanadium (fume or dust) 3 Convalum (fume or dust) 3 Convalum (fume or dust) 3 Convalum (fume or dust) 3 Convalum (fume or dust) 3 Convalum (fume or dust) 3 Convalum (fume or dust) 3 Conventum or dust) 3 Conventum or dust) 3 Conventum or dust) 3 Conventum or dust) 3 Conventum or dust) 3 Conventum or dust) 3 Conventum or dust) 3 Conventum or dust) 3 Conventum or dust) 3 Conventum or dust) 3 Conventum or dust) 3 Conventum or dust) 3 Conventum or dust) 3 Conventum or dust 3 Conventum or</pre>	TP0		CRECLA R0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	313 313 313 313 313 313 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 313 1 313 1 313 1 313 1 313 1 313 1 313 1 313 1 313 1 313 1 313 1 313 1 313 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
CAS Mumber 4549-40-1 4680-78 4 4680-78 4 4680-78 4 535-11- 5344-82 5972-74- 6097-70- 6097-70- 6645-22- 6097-70- 6645-52- 6653-73- 6653-73- 6653-73- 6653-73- 6653-73- 742-90-	<pre>N=Witrosamethylvinylamine N=Witrosamethylvinylamine C-1. Acid Green 3 Hestamethylenedissine, N,N*-dibutyl- Thiouree, (2-chlorophenyl)- Counstetralyl Counstetralyl Counstetralyl Counstetralyl Counstants Annonium oxelste Ann</pre>	TP0		CERCLA R0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	313 313 313 313 1
CAS Mumber 4549-40-1 4680-78 4680-78 4680-78 5835-62 5835-62 5837-64 5837-73- 6000-70 6356-96- 6533-73- 6533-73- 6533-73- 6533-73- 6533-73- 6533-73- 6533-73- 6533-73- 6533-73- 7429-92- 7429-92- 7429-92- 7429-92- 7429-92- 7429-92- 7429-92- 7429-92- 7429-92- 7440-224- 7440-23- 7440-24- 7440-25- 7440-25- 7440-24- 7440-25- 7440-24- 7440-50- 740-50- 740-50- 740-50- 740-50- 740-50- 740-50- 740-50- 740-50- 740-50- 740-50	b + Witrosamethylvinylamine b + Witrosamethylvinylamine b - Ci. A Acid Green 3 kesamethylenedissine, N, M'-dibutyl- Thioures, (2-chtorophenyl)- Counstetralyl Counstetr	TP0		CCRCLA R0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	313 313 313 313 313 1
CAS Mumber 4549-40-1 4680-78 4680-78 4680-78 5835-62 5835-62 5837-64 5837-73- 6000-70 6356-96- 6533-73- 6533-73- 6533-73- 6533-73- 6533-73- 6533-73- 6533-73- 6533-73- 6533-73- 7429-92- 7429-92- 7429-92- 7429-92- 7429-92- 7429-92- 7429-92- 7429-92- 7429-92- 7440-224- 7440-23- 7440-24- 7440-25- 7440-25- 7440-24- 7440-25- 7440-24- 7440-50- 740-50- 740-50- 740-50- 740-50- 740-50- 740-50- 740-50- 740-50- 740-50- 740-50	b) N-Witrosamethylvinylamine b) N-Witrosamethylvinylamine c) A-K Acid Green 3 Heszamethylenediasine, N,M'-dibutyl- Thioures, (2-chlorophenyl)- Thioures, (2-chlorophenyl)- Counstetralyl Counstetralyl Counstetralyl Counstetralyl Counstetralyl Counstetralyl Counstetralyl Counstetralyl Counstetralyl Counstetralyl Counstetralyl Counstetralyl Counstetralyl Counstetralyl Counstetralyl Counstant Counstetralyl Counstant Counstetralyl Coun	TP0		CERCLA 80 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	313 313 313 313 1

-98			4 4		*
		a sa <u>ana</u> ina ina ina ina ina ina ina ina ina ina		1993. A . X	
Page 23			Sect	ion 304	
		Sec. 302(EHS)	EHS	CERCLA	Se
	Chemical Name	TPQ.	RQ	RQ	· 31
	II S S S D S & G D D S S OF C D D C D D C D D D C D D D C D D C D D C D D C D D C D D C D D C D D C D D C D D C	- Belgunzació este serendar pace a			12234
	Thollows sulfate	100/10,000	1	100	1
	Thallium(1) sulfate	100/18,000		100	1
	Lead phosphate	1	1	1	
/44/-39-4	Cupric chloride			18	
	Nercuric chloride	500/10,000	1	1	1
7488-56-4	Selenium sulfide	• 1	i i	18	i i
7550-45-0	Titonium tetrachloride	100	Í.	1+	1 31
7558-79-4	Sodium phosphote, dibesic	1	i –	5,000	i –
7580-67-8	Lithium hydrīde	100		•••••••	
	Sodium phosphete, tribesic			5,000	1
7631-89-2	Sodium ersenate	1,000/18,000	i .	1	1
7631-90-5	Sod(um bisulfite			5,000	i i
					·
7632-00-8	Sodium nitrite Boron trifluoride			100	1
		500		!	1
	Lead arsenate Zinc chloride			1	1
	zine churite	·		1,000	1
7647-01-0	Hydrochloric acid	I		5,800	1 31
7647-01-0	Nydrogen chloride (gas only)	500		5,000	ix
7647-18-9	Antimony pentachloride	i		1,000	i i
7664-38-2	Phosphoric ecid	P 1		5,000	j 312
7664-39-3	Bydrogen fluoride	100		100	31
	Nydrofluoric acid	100		100	X X
7664-41-7		500		100	31
7664-93-9	Sut furic acid	1,000			31
	Sodium fluoride	······································	*****		
	Socium Hubrige Socium hypochtorite	1		1,000	!
	Nitric acid			100	
7699-45-8		1,000		1,000	313
				1,000	1
7705-08-0	Ferric chtoride	1 1		1,000	1
7718-54-9	Nicket chloride	i i		100	1
7719-12-2	Phosphorus trichloride	1,000		1,000	1
7720-78-7				1,000	i
·····	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••			
	Potassium permanganate	1 1	i	100	1
	Hydrogen peroxide (tonc.> 52%)	1,000	1		I.
	Phosphorus (yellow or white)	100	1	T.	313
//23-14-0	Phosphorus	100	I	· 1	1
7726-95-6	Bromine	I 500 I		••••••	
	Zinc sulfate	200	1	1 000	
	Chronic acid	1	1	1,000	

7722-64-7 Potassius permanganate 7722-64-7 Hydrogen peroxide (tonc.> 52%) 1,000 7723-14-0 Phosphorus (yellow er white) 100 7723-14-0 Phosphorus (sellow er white) 100 7723-702-0 Zinc sulfate 500 7733-02-0 Zinc sulfate 1736-29-4 7735-92-6 Sodium phosphote, tribasic 1	1	100 - 1 -1	 313
7722-04-1 Hydrogen peroxide (tonc.> 52%) 1,000 7723-14-0 Phosphorus (yellow or white) 100 7723-14-0 Phosphorus 100 7723-14-0 Phosphorus 100 7723-14-0 Phosphorus 100 7723-14-0 Phosphorus 100 7723-95-6 Bronine 500 7733-02-0 Zinc sulfate 100 7733-94-5 Chronic seid 100		i i	
7723-14-0 Phosphorus (yellow or white) 100 7723-14-0 Phosphorus 100 7724-95-6 Broshne 500 7733-02-0 Zinc sulfate 500 7738-96-5 Chronic seid 100		i i	
7723-14-0 Phosphorus 100 .7726-95-6 Brossine 500 .7733-02-0 Zinc sulfate 500 .7739-04-5 Chronsi ca cid 100	1		
.7726-95-6 Brosine 500 7733-02-0 Zinc sulfate 7738-04-5 Chronic scid	<u>ו</u> ין	-1 	1
7733-02-0 Zinc sulfate 7738-94-5 Chronic scid	1	·-····	
7733-02-0 Zinc sulfate 7738-94-5 Chronic acid	1	1	
7738-94-5 Chronic acid	1		1
		1,000	4
7758-29-4 Sodium phosphote, tribesic	1	18	1
	i	5,000	i
		•	•
이 맛 나는 것 같아요. 그는 그는 것 같아요. 그는 그는 그는 그는 그는 그는 그는 그는 그는 그는 그는 그는 그는			
Poge 26	Sect	tion 304	
sec. 302		CERCLA	Sec
CAS Number Chemical Name TPG	RQ	RQ	313
10101-63-0 "Lead locide	1	100	1
10181-89-0 Sodium phosphate, tribesic		5,000	4
10182-06-4 Uranyl nitrate			1
the second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second s		100	
10102-18-8 Sodium selenite 100/10.0	00 Į	100	ł
1 300 10,0	00 1	1.	1
10102-43-9 Nitric oxide 100	1	10	I I
18102-44-0 Witrogen dioxide 100	1	10	1
10182-45-1 Thellium(i) nitrate	- I	100	1
***************************************	·····		
10102-68-4 Lead arsenate	1	11	i
10108-64-2 Codmium chloride		10	i i
10124-50-2 Potassium arsenite 500/10.00		11	:
10124-56-0 Sodjum phosphate, tribesic		•	<u>.</u>
	1	\$,000	1 · ·
10140-65-5 Sodium phosphete, dibesic			
10140-87-1 Stevent 1.2 disting		5,000	
10140-87-1 Ethanol, 1,2-dichlora-, acetate 1,000		1	1
10192-30-0 Annonium bisulfite	1	5,000	
18196-04-0 Annonium sulfice	1	5,000	1
10210-68-1. Cobsit carbonyi 10/10,000	1 1	1	1
10265-92-6 Hethenidophos 100/10,00	0 1	1	1
10294-34-5 Boron trichtoride 500	1 1	i	i '
10311-84-9 Bistifor 100/10,00	0 1	i	i i
***************************************			 .
10361-89-4 Sodium phosphete, tribesic	1	5,008	
10380-29-7 Cupric sulfate, assoniated		100	í
10415-75-5 Mercurous nitrate		10	1
10421-48-4 Ferric nitrate		1,000	1
	I . 1	1 1,000	1
10476-95-6 Methacrolain discatate 1.000			
	1		í.
10568-01-9 Sodius bichromate		10	1
		10	J
11096-82-5 Aroctor 1260	1 1	1	1
11097-69-1 Aroctor 1254	· 4	1 1	
11104-28-2 Arocion 1221	<u>i i i i</u>	1 1	
11115-74-5 Chromic ecid		10	
11141-16-5 Aroctar 1232		1	
	1 1		
12002-03-8 Parie green 500/18.00	A 1 1	1 1	
		11	
12002-03-8 Cupric acetoarsenite 500/10,80		1 000 1	
12002-03-8 Cupric acetoarsenite 500/10,80 12039-52-0 Selenious acid, dithall1um(1+) salt	i i	1,000	
12002-03-8 Cupric acetoarsenite 500/10,80 12039-52-0 Selenious ecid, dithelilum(1+) salt 1 12054-48-7 Wickel hydroxide 1	i i	10	
12002-03-8 Cupric acetoarsenite 500/10,80 12039-22-0 Selenious acid, dithalilum(1+) sait 12054-68-7 Mickel hydroxide	i i		
12002-03-8 Cupric acetoarismite 500/10,800 12039-52-0 Selenious scid, dithalllum(1+) sait 1 12054-467-N Nickei hydroxide 1 12054-467-N Nickei hydroxide 1 12054-467-N Nickei hydroxide 1	i i		
12002-03-8 Cupric acetoarsenite 500/10,80 12039-52-0 Selenious acid, dithalilun(1+) sait 12054-64-7 Wickel hydroxide	i i	10	 313
12002-03-8 Cupric acetoarisenite 500/10,800 12039-22-0 Scientous soid, dithalllum(1+) sait 1 12054-48-7 Nickel hydroxide 1 12058-73-3 Kenganese, tricarbonyl methylcyclopentodie 100	 1	10	313
12002-03-8 Cupric acetoarsenite 500/10,800 12037-03-20 Selenious scid, dithallum(1+) sait 1 12054-04-7 Nicket hydroxide 1 12109-13-3 Mangunese, tricarbonyl methylcyclopentadie 100 121202-04-7 Zineb 100		10	313

Page 24		Sect	tion 304	
	Sec. 302(EHS)	EHS	CERCLA	- Sec
CAS Number Chemical Name	tpg	RQ	RQ	313
7758-94-3 Ferrous chloride		1	100	1
7758-95-4 Lead chloride	1	i	100	i
7758-98-7 Cupric sulfate	1	į –	10	i
7761-88-8 Silver nitrate	I	i i	11	i
7773-06-0 Armonium sulfamate			•••••	-
7775-11-3 Sodium chromate	. 1	ł	5,000	1
7778-39-4 Arsenic acid	1	1	10	1
7778-44-1 Calcium arsenate		1	11	1
the still outclus ensemble	500/10,000	1	11	1
7778-50-9 Potassium bichromate	1	 1		
7778-54-3 Calcium hypochtorite			10	!
7779-86-4 Zinc hydrosulfite	1		10	!
7779-68-6 Zinc nitrate			1,000	!
			1,000	
7782-41-4 Fluorine	1 500	1	10	1
7782-49-2 Selenium	i			313
7782-50-5 Chlorine	100		10	1 313
7782-63-0 Ferrous sulfate	i		1,000	1
7705 03 7	••••••			
7782-82-3 Sodium selenite 7782-86-7 Mercurous nitrate	1	1	100	1
7783-00-8 Selenious acid	1 · · · · ·		-10	1.
7783-06-4 Hydrogen sulfide	1,000/10,000		10	1
rido od 4 nyarogen sutrige	500		100	I
7783-07-5 #ydrogen setenide	10			
7783-20-2 Ammonium sulfate (Solution)	140 .			
7783-35-9 Mercuric sulfate				313
7783-46-2 Lead fluoride			10 100	
•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	••••••••••••••••••••••		100 1	
7783-49-5 Zinc fluoride	1 1	1	1,000	
7783-50-8 Ferric fluoride	i. i	i	100	
7783-56-4 Antimony trifluoride	i i	i	1,000	
7783-60-0 Sulfur tetrafluoride	100	1	i	
7783-70-2 Antimony pentafluoride				
7783-80-4 Tellurium hexafluoride	500	1		
7784-34-1 Arsenous trichlaride	100	1	1	
7784-40-9 Lead arsenate	500	1	1	
	1 1	1	1	
7784-41-0 Potassium arsenate	1 1	,		•••••
7784-42-1 Arsine	100	. !	1	
7784-46-5 Sodium arsenite	500/10,000	· 1	1	
7785-84-4 Sodium phosphate, tribasic	1		5,000	
	······	!	-,	
7786-34-7 Nevinphos	500	1	10	
7786-B1-4 Hickel sulfate	1 - 1		100	
7787-47-5 Beryllium chloride	, i			
7787-49-7 Beryllium fluoride	1 1		1	

pollution prevention in your community

Page 25			Sect	ion 304	
		sec. 302(EKS)	EHS	CERCLA	Sec
CAS Number	Chemical Hame	TPQ	RQ	RQ	313
7787-55-5	Beryilium nitrate		1	11	I I
7788-98-9	Ammonium chromate		i	1 10	i
7789-00-6	Potassium chromate	1 .	i	18	i
7789-06-2	Strontium chromate	i i	i	18	i
·····				·	
7789-09-5	Ammonium bichromate	t	1	10	1
	Cadmium branide	1	Ì	10	i i
7789-43-7	Cobaltous bromide	1	i	1,000	í
7789-61-9	Antinony tribromide	i	i	1,000	i
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •					
7790-94-5	Chlorosulfonic acid	1	Γ.	1,000	1
7791-12-0	Thallous chloride	100/18,800	1	100	i
7791-12-0		100/10,000	i	100	i
7791-23-3	Selenium oxychlaride	500	1	i	í :
•••••					
7803-51-2		500	1	100	1
7803-55-6	Ammonium venedate		÷	1,000	i
8001-35-2	Toxaphene	580/10,000		1	313
8001-35-2	Camphechlor	500/10,000		1	İx
•••••					
8001-35-2	Camphene, octachloro-	500/18,000		1	łx
8001-58-9	Creasote			1	313
8003-19-8	the second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second se			100	
6003-34-7	Pyrethrins			1	
8014-95-7	Sulfurie acid (fuming)			1,000	
8065-48-3	Demeton	500	1		
10022-70-5		1	1	100	
10025-73-7	Chromic chloride	1/10,000	1	1	
10025-87-3					••••
10025-91-9		500		1,000	
10025-71-6		· · · ·		1,000	
10026-13-8		1		5,000	
10020-13-8	Phosphorus pentechloride	500	1	I	
10028-15-6	Ozone	••••••			
10028-22-5		100 .	1	. !	
10031-59-1	Thallium-sulfate			1,000]	
10034-93-2	Hydrazine sulfate	100/10,000		100	
		1	ł	1	313
10039-32-4	Sodium phosphate, dibas(c	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			• • • • •
	Aluminum sulfate	!		5,000	
19045-89-3	Ferrous ammonium sulfate	!		5,900	
10045-94-0	Mercuric nitrate	!		1,000	
		1	1	10	
10049-04-4	Chlorine dioxide	1	1		313
10049-05-5	Chromous chloride	1		1,000	212
10099-74-8	Lead nitrate	1		100	
101-53-8	Chromic sutfate	.		1,000	
	1	1	,		

pollution prevention in your community,

 $p_{i}^{*} \in$

age 27				on 304	_
		Sec. 302(EHS)	EHS	CERCLA	Sec
	Chemical Name	TPQ	RQ	RQ	313
	Annonium sulfide		1	100	
12427-38-2		i	i		313
	Aroclor 1248	· ·	i	1	
	Aroclor 1016	i	İ.	1	l .
				1,000	
12771-08-3	Sulfur monochlaride	100		1,000	
13071-79-9		1 100	11	1	
	Phosphanidon		11		
13194-48-4	Ethoprophos	1,000			
13410-01-0	Sodium selenate	100/10,000	1	I	1
	Gailium trichloride	500/10,D08	11	1	1
	Nickei carbonyl	1	1	10	I I
	Iron, pentacarbonyl-	100	1	l .	l I
		1 500 /10 000		·····	
13494-80-9		500/10,000	1 '	1 1,000	1.
	2,4,5-T saits		-		!
	Beryllium nitrate	1	1	1	!
13746-89-9	Zirconium nitrate	1		5,000	۱
	Catcium chromate	1	1	1D	ŧ
	Lead fluoborate		1	188	1
	Ammonium fluoborate	1	1	5,800	1
	sec-Butylamine	i	i i	1,080	ł –
				······	• • • • •
	Cobaltous sulfamate		11	1,080	!
	Salcomine	500/10,000	1 '	1 100	!
	Nickel nitrate		1	100 5,000	1
14258-49-2	Ammonium oxalate			1 9,000	!
14307-35-8	Lithium chromate	1	ł	10	ŧ.
	Ammonium tartrate	I	1	5,808	1
	Zinc amonium chloride	1	1	1,000	1
	S Zinc ammonium chtoride	I	1	1,000	1
				1 6 000	
	2 Zirconium sulfate			5,000	1
	7 Sicyclo[2.2.1]heptane-2-carbonitrile, 5-ch	500/10,000	11	100	1
	D Nickel ammonium sulfate		-	1 100	1
15739-80-	7 Lead sulfate			1 100	
15958-66-	8 2,3,4-Trichtorophenol	1	1	10	I.
	6 C.1. Direct Brown 95	1	1	1	31
	8 N-Nitresonornicotine	1	1	1	1 31
16721-80-		I	1°	5,000	1
		500/10,000	1	i 100	1
	5 Methomyl	580/10,000	1	1 108	
16752-77-	5 Ethanimidothioic acid, N-[[methylamino)car	300710,000	1		
16871-71-	9 Zinc silicofluorida			5,000	

Page 29	* · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		Secti	on 304	
		Sec. 302(EHS)	ENS	CERCLA	Sec
	Chemical Name	TPQ	RO	RQ	313
	Oadecylbenzenesulfonic acid			1,00D	
27323-41-7	Triethanolamine dodecylbenzene sulfonate			1,000	1
	Vanadyi sulfate	1		1,000	
28300-74-5	Antimony potassium tartrate			108	
28347-13-9	Xylylene dichloride	100/10,000	1		1
28772-56-7	Bromadiolone	100/10,000	11		
30525-89-4	Paraformaldehyde	1	1	1,000	ł
30674-80-7	Methacryloyloxyethyl isocyanate	100	1	I j	
7057/.05.5	2,4,5-TP esters		1	100	1
	beta - Endosulfan		i	1	i
	Uranyi nitrate	1		100	i
37211-05-5	Nickel chloride	1	i	100	i
3/211-03-3	Ricket Chloride	1 			
39156-41-7	2,4-Oimminoanisole sulfate	1	l.	l -	313
39196-1B-4	Thiofanox	100/10,000		100	
42504-46-1	Isopropanolamine dodecylbenzene sulfonate	1	1	1,000	
50782-69-9	Phosphonothioic acid, methyl-, S-(2-(bis(1	100	1		1
52628-25-8	2inc ammonium chloride	1	1	1,000	1
	Lead stearate	i	i i	5,000	1
	Calcium arsenite	i i	i	1	1
	2,4-0 Esters	i	i i	100	ł.
53469-21-9	Aroctor 1242	1	1	1	1
53558-25-1	Pyriminil	100/10,000	1	1	1
55488-87-4	Ferric annonium oxalate	1	1 .	1,000	1
56189-09-4	Lead stearate	1	ŧ, –	5,000	1
59270-08-9	Zinc, dichloro(4,4-dimeshyl-5((((methylami	100/10,00D	1 1	1	1
	2,4,5-T esters	i	i	1,000	1
	Cobait, ((2,2'-(1,2-ethanediylbis(nitrilom	100/10.000	11	i	i
**	Organorhodium Complex (PMN-82-147)	10/1D,000	11	i	i -
•-	organismostan conjector (rinit of 1977)	,	· ·	•.	

Page 28			Sect	ion 504	- 13
CAS Number	chemical Name	Sec. 302(EHS) TPQ	EHS RQ	RO	Sec 313
16923-95-8	Zirconium potassium fluoride	***************************************			
17702-41-9	•	500/10.000		1.000	÷.
17702-57-7		100/10,000		11	· .
18883-66-4	D-Glucose, 2-deoxy-2-[[(methylnitrosoamino	1 100710.000			
10003-00-4	D'atacose, c'acoxy c'ettinetinetiosoanino		1	1	
19287-45-7	Diborane	100	1 1		
19624-22-7		500			
	Osmium tetroxide	1		1,000	313
20816-12-0					x
20830-75-5	Digoxin	10/10,000	1 i 1	· ·	
20830-81-3	-	1		10	
	Aluminum phosphide	500		100	
21548-32-3		500-	11		
21609-90-5	Leptophos	500/18,000	1 1	1	r.
	Mercuric oxide	500/10,000	in i		
	Chlorthiophos	500	i 1		
22224-92-6	Fenanciphos	10/18,888	11	1000	. i .
23135-22-0	Oxamyl	100/1D,000	111	I	Ľ.
23422-53-9	Formetanate hydrochloride	500/10,000	11	i	i.
23505-41-1	Pirimifos-ethyl	1,000	į 1	i .	i
23950-58-5	Benzamide, 3,5-dichloro-N-(1,1-dimethyl-2-p	i i	i i	5,000	
					·
24017-47-8	Triazofos	500	1.	I	r –
24934-91-6	Chionnephos	500	1 1	1	i i
25154-54-5	Dinitrobenzene (mixed isomers)	1	Í.	100	i i
25154-55-6	Nitrophenol (mixed isomers)	1	1	100	ļ.
25155-38-0	Sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate			1,000	 í
	Trichlorophenol		1	10	
	2,4,5-1 eaters		1	1,000	~
	2.4-0 Esters		1	1 100	
23106-20-7	2,4-0 55(613		1	1	
25321-14-6	Oinitrotoluene (mixed isomers)	1		18	313
25321-22-6			1	100	313
	Dichlorobenzene		i .		×
25376-45-8	Diaminotoluene (mixed (somers)		1		313
25376-45-B	Toluenediamine	1 .	I I	1 10	i x
25550-58-7			1	1 10	
26264-06-2		i	1	1,000	i
26419-73-8		100/10,000	1.1	1	ì
26471-62-5	ioluenediisocyanate (mixed isomers)	1		100	2 313
2662a-25-B	Sodium azide (Na(N3))	500	1	1,080	1
26638-19-7		1	1	1 D00	l I
27137-B5-5	Trichloro(dichlorophenyl)silane	500	1.1	1	1

age 30			ion 304	
	Sec. 30Z(EHS)	EHS	CERCLA	s
Chemical Category	TPO	RQ	RO,	3

Antimony Compounds .	1 .		***	3
Arsenic Compounds		1	ļ. • • • • • •	3
Sarium Compounds	4 -			3
aeryllium Compounds	1		***	.3
cadmium Compounds	l	1		3
Chlordane (Technical Wixture and Metabolites)				ŀ
Chlorinated Benzenes	1			!
Chlorinated Ethines		1.		1
Chlorinated Naphthalene	!	!		13
Chlorophenols				1 X
Chlorinated Phenols	1	1		1.^
Chlorosikyi Ethers				1.3
Chromium Compounds		! .	1.1+	13
Cobalt Compounds		1	11	17
Coke Oven Emissions	1	1.	1	13
Copper Compounds		1		13
Cyenide Compounds		1 .	1 ***	1.
8DT and Metabolites		1		1
Diphenythydrazine		1		1
Endosulfan and Metabolites			1	1
Endrin and Metabolites		1		÷
Glycol Ethers		i.	1 1+	13
Hatoethers		i i		1
Halomethanes	1	1	*** .	ì.
Heptachior and Netabolites	1	1	***	i.
Lead Compounds		1	*** .	13
Nanganese Compounds		i .	in.	13
Mercury Compounds	1	1	***	13
Fine mineral fibers		i	1 1+	i
Nickel Compounds		i -	+**	13
#itrophenols	1	ŕ –	++++	Ĩ.
Nitrosamines	i	İ.		i.
Phthalate Esters	i .	Ĩ.	444	İ.
Polybrominated Biphenyls (P88s)	1	i	1	i:
Polycyclic organic matter	1	i	1+ .	İ.
Polynuciear Aromatic Nydrocarbons	i	i	1 ***	İ.
Selenium Compounds	1	1 1	1 ***	Ì.
Silver compounds	i	i i		i
Thattium Compounds	i i	İ		j :
Zinc Compounds	-i 1.	É E		1:

Sample MSDS, Tier I, and Tier II Forms

	·	
OSIA's Nextan Commencention Standard 29 CFR 1910 1200 Standard must be consulted for specific requirements.	U.S. Department of Labor Orversited Strive and Incent Administration (New Administry of Terrar Administration) (New Administry 1018-0027) Amerikan Striversite and Administration	Tier One EMERGENCY AND INTERADOUS Tier One Chemical Inventory Aurist found in a present type Imperant: Red Interaction Offer Computing form Reserved Red Part - Reserved
Section 1	Abor down scanning an au permanent & any som is not applicably or no entermainen of analasia. The Loads must be marked to make a feat	Important: Read instructions before completing form Repeting Period run anary i to Downey as, to Factive Mensureation Emergency Contacts
Manufacture's Hane	Emiliary Treations Humber	····
Address plumber, Seven Cay, Save, and IP Code)	Telephone Humber for Information	5444 Addres Fact
	Date Prepared	
Carton N. Mundan Law C. Law	September of Property applicated	Omne/Operator
Section 8 Hazardous Ingredients/Identity Information Natantsus Compound Exercise Overvices Identity, Common Name(st)	Other Lines	Mail Agrees Constrained Press 1
	GRAN PEL ACCENTLY Neconserved 4 Approve	
		Hered Type America Dille Charge Concert Localian
		£
Section III — Physical/Chemical Choracteristics	andle Samer DuC = 11	
	table care of the	
Varry Durinity (MRL - 1)	Negrocalien Resig	
Bonaday in Yogay	hay Annan - 13	
Appendixes and Other		
Soction IV Fire and Explosion Histord Data		
Concession of the second	List URL	<u>8</u>
Space For Ryping Providence		Carthanter There a Ale the anticity of Statistics and anticity of the Statistics of
·	*********************************	Constructional and the first participant of the second secon
Unavert Fire and Explosion Hazarda		Ber mannings internation in Strate, and entropies, 1 Sectors Sec. 02 1000 9,986 Ber mannings internation in Strate, and entropies, 1 Sectors Sec. 03 16,980 00,966 64 100,000 259,980 64 100,000 259,980
		Lamph ander provide aller berur blev aller aller aller aller aller berur blev aller blev blev aller berur blev aller berur blev aller berur blev aller bl
diapmont koosily)	OSHA 174, Sept. 1885	99 100,000,000 400,009,000 500 500,000,000 600,999,999 10 12000 900,999,999
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
International International International International International International International International International International International International International International International International International International International International International International International International International International International International International International International International International International		

Industries Covered by TRI Right-to-Know Reporting Requirements

2011 to 2099—Food and Kindred Products 2111 to 2141—Tobacco Manufacturers

2211 to 2299—Textile Mill Products

2311 to 2399—Apparel and Other Finished Products made from Fabrics and Other Similar Materials

2411 to 2499—Lumber and Wood Products, (Except Furniture)

2511 to 2599—Furniture and Fixtures

2611 to 2661—Paper and Allied Products

2711 to 2795—Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries

- 2811 to 2899-Chemicals and Allied Products
- 2911 to 2999—Petroleum Refining and Related Industries
- 3011 to 3079—Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products
- 3111 to 3199-Leather and Leather Products
- 3211 to 3299-Stone, Clay, Glass and Concrete Products

3311 to 3399—Primary Metal Industries

3411 to 3499—Fabricated Metal Products, except Machinery and Transportation Equipment

3511 to 3599—Machinery Except Electrical

3611 to 3699–Electrical and Electronic Machinery, Equipment and Supplies

3711 to 3799—Transportation Equipment

3811 to 3873—Measuring, Analyzing and Controlling Instruments; Photographic, Medical and Optical Goods; Watches and Clocks

3911 to 3999—Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries: Jewelry, precious metal

> Silverware, platedware and stainless steel ware Jewelers' findings and materials and lapidary work Musical instruments

Dolls

Games, toys and children's vehicles except dolls and bicycles

Sporting and athletic goods not elsewhere classified

Pens, mechanical pencils and parts

Lead pencils, crayons and artists' materials Marking devices

Carbon paper and inked ribbons

- Costume jewelry and costume novelties, except precious metal
- Feathers, plumes and artificial trees and flowers Buttons

Needles, pins, hooks and eyes and similar notions Brooms and brushes

Signs and advertising displays

Burial caskets

Linoleum, asphalted-felt-base and other hard surface floor coverings not elsewhere classified Mánufacturing industries not elsewhere classified

Sample Form Rs

N. A.	SEPA United States Environmental Protection Agency	FORM R TOXIC INVEN Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and C also known as Title BI of the Superfund Amenic	ommunity Right-to-Know Act o	1986
	WHERE TO SEND COMPLETED FORMS:	1. EPCRA Reporting Center P.O. Box 23779 Washington, DC 20026-3779 ATTN: TOXIC CHEMICAL RELEASE INV	2. APPROPRIATE STATE C (See instructions in Apper ENTORY	IFFICE Enter "X" here it this is a revision
		nstructions to determine whe cable (NA)" boxes should be		For CFA une arty
	PAR	TI. FACILITY IDENT	FICATION IN	ORMATION
1	05070114	SECTION 2. TRADE SEC	RET INFORMATIC	N
	SECTION 1.	Are you claiming the toxi		
	REPORTING	2.1 Yes (Answer question Attach substantiation		De not answer 2.2; Section 3)
	19	2.2 If yes in 2.1, is this copy:	Sanit	ized Unsanitized
ĺ				
l		IFICATION (Important: Rea		
	submitted information is	ave reviewed the attached docume s true and complete and that the a ing data available to the preparers of	amounts and values i	est of my knowledge and belief, the n this report are accurate based on
ľ	Name and official site of owner/op	erator or senior management official		
I				
Ì	Signature		Date	Signed
I				••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••
1				
1		ITY IDENTIFICATION		
	Facility or Establishm	rent Name	·	RI Facility ID Number
	Steel Address			
	City		County	**************************************
	4.1 <u>Siate</u>		Zip Code	·····
ł	- Mailing Adcress (il de	flerent from strent activess)		
		annya nom szere actiess		
			41	
				PUT LABEL HERE
	Siale	Zp Code	│ └ <u>·</u> ·····	
ι	C TO THE R. L.			

€F	PA		EP	A FORM R		181540	RITY ID NUMBER
United Si Environm Agency	lates nontal Protoction			ITY IDENT		N 1014 CA	ernical. Collegory, or Ganacic Nam
SECT	ION 4. FACI	ILITY IDE	NTIFICATION	(Continued)			
4.2	This report of (Important:		formation for nly one)	a. 🗌 An	entire facility	b	Part of a facility
4.3	Technical C	Contact	lame			Telephone	Number (include area code
4.4	Public Con	tact	lame .			Telephone	Number (include area code
4.5	SIC Code (4-digit)	a.	b.	c.	d.	e.	
4.6	Latitude and Longitude			Seconds		Longib Minut	nde sin Secunda
4.7	Dun & Brac	dstreet Nu	umber(s) (S	digits)	a. b.	.	
4.8. + C	EPA Identii	lication N		CRA I.D. No.) 2 characters)	2		
4.9 4.9	Facility NP	DES Pern	iit Númber(s 9 characters		a.		
4.10	an an Tringert	CARGE TOPOLOG		e (UIC) 1.D.	116, 12665.		

SECT	ION 5. PAR	ENT COMPANY I	NFORMATION		
5.1	Name of Parent C	ompany	-	~	
1000	Parent Company's	Dun & Bradstreet Number]		
19 -2		(9 digits)			

pollution prevention in your community

EPA EPA	ORMR	TRIFACULTY O NUMBER
	MICAL-SPECIFIC	Toxic Chemical Category, or Generic Name
Agency INFOH	MATION) [
	(Important: DD NOT com	blete this
SECTION 1. TOXIC CHEMICAL IDENTITY	section if you complete Section	ection 2 below.)
CAS Number (Important): Enter only one number exactly as u.	appears on the Section of a nation of the	
Texic Chemical or Chemical Calegory Name (Important: Ente	r only one name exactly as it appears on the	Section 313 list.)
Generic Chimical Name (Important: Complete Only & Part)	Section 2.1 is checked 'yes." Generic Nam	e must be structurally descriptive.)
1.3		
SECTION 2. MIXTURE COMPONENT IDENT	TTY (Important: DO NOT con	nplete this Section 1 above.)
220 Support Chemical Name Provided by Suppler Important: Maxi	mum of 70 characters, including numbers le	tiers, spaces, and punctuation.)
52.1 2	· *	· · · ·
SECTION 3. ACTIVITIES AND USES OF TH (Important: Check all that apply.)	E TOXIC CHEMICAL AT T	HE FACILITY
(important: Check all (hat apply.)	It pro	duce or import:
a. Produce	د [For on-site use/processing
3.1. manufacture b. import	d. [For sale/distribution As a byproduct
chemical:		As an impurity
The State And State And State And State And State And State And State And State And State And State And State A		
3.2 Process a. As a read	_	As an article component
b. As a form	nulation component d.	Repackaging
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	7
	mical processing aid c.	Ancillary or other use
chemical:		
SECTION 4. MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF THE DURING THE CALENDAR YE	TOXIC CHEMICAL ON-SIT	E AT ANY TIME
4.1 (Enter two-digit code from	260	
		TRIFACE IT ONUMBER
WEPA		Ter & Chumael, Canagery, at Generic Harre
FARTIN CO	EMICAL-SPECIFIC ON (CONTINUED)	
SECTION 5.3 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	N ON RELEASES OF THE	TOXIC CHEMICAL TO THE
ENVIRONMENT ON-SITE	[]	
5.3 Discharges to receiving streams or water bodies	A. Total Release (pounds/ year) (enter range code from instructions or estimate)	B. Basis of C. % From Estimate Stormwater
(enter one name per box) 5.3 Stream or Water Body Name	adaptions of Estaligite)	(enter code)
5.3 Stream or Water Body Name		
5.3Stream or Water Body Name		
	1	
SECTION 6. TRANSFERS OF THE TOXIC C	HEMICAL IN WASTES TO	OFF-SITE LOCATIONS
6.1 DISCHARGES TO PUBLICLY	OWNED TREATMENT W	ORKS (POTW)
6.1.A Total Quantity Transferred to POTWs		·····
6.1.A.1, Total Transfers (pounds/year)	6.1.A.2 Basis of Estimat (enter code)	e
<u> </u>		

6.1.B.____POTW Name

County

Zip Code

Street Address

City

State :

If additional pages of Part II, Sections 5.3 and/or 6.1 are attached, indicate the total number of pages in this box. ______ and indicate which Part II, Sections 5.3(6.1 page this is, here, ______) (example: 1, 2, 3, etc.)

6.1.B POTW Name and Location Information 6.1.B

County

Zip Code

Street Address

State 1

© EPA	EPA	FORM R	TRIFACELTY D	NUMBER
United States Environmental Protection Agency	PART II. CHE INFORMATIC	MICAL-SPECIFIC	Inc Duncal	Callegoy, o Gares & Aure
SECTION 5. RELEASE	ES OF THE TOXIC CH	EMICAL TO THE ENVIRO	DNMENT ON-S	ITE
	ante altera de la composición Altera de la composición de la composición Altera de la composición de la composición de la composición de la composición de la composición de la composición	A. Total Release (pounds/ year) (enter range code from instructions or estimate)	B. Basis of Estimate (enter code)	C. % From Stormwater
5.1 Fugitive or n emissions	on-point air			
5.2 Stack or poir	nt air	• .		
5.3. Discharges t streams or w (enter one na	ater bodies			
5.3.1 Stream or Wa	ter Body Name 🤤			
5.3.2 Stream or Wa	ter Body Name के स्ट्रे			
∭5.3.3 ∭Stream or Wa	ter Body Name 瘾 🦄			
and the set of the set of the set	e na foren (180 añ sa l Murs de 13a	· · · ·		
5.4 Undergroun ≠ on-site	Injections			
5.5 A Releases to	land on-site 2 start			
551 C. Landfill	NA NA			
5.5.2 Land treat		×		
	poundment NA	-		
5.5.4 ⁷ Other disp			l	
Check here on	y if additional Section	1 5.3 information is prov		

						CILITY IO MUN		
€FPA		EPA FOR	VIR .			۶		
United States	PART II.	CHEMICA	L-SPECIFIC		10.e C	Terrical, Carlos		ang Nata
Environmental Prefection Agency			ONTINUED)		11	7		
			SITE LOCATIONS					
.2	caxen Number (RCRA I	U ((A.))						
OII-Sile Location Name		,						
Ireel Address								
2ny			Cou	nty				
itale	Zip Code		is location under control e		ng	П Y.	. [7 No
A. Totel Transfers (poundalyea	<u> </u>	O. Basis of Estimate	lacity or parent campany	10.1	pe of Waste			<u>ب</u>
(enter tango code or estimat		(enter code)		B	ecycling/Ener	gy Recovery	(enler o	nde)
I		1.		1.	м			
2.		2.		2.	м			
3.		3.		3.	м			
					`			
SECTION 6,2 TR			SITE LOCATIONS	4.	м	·		
SECTION 6.2 TR. Off-site EPA Identify	ANSFERS TO	OTHER OFF	SITE LOCATIONS	4.		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•	
SECTION 6,2 TR 6,2 Off-site EPA Identify 6,2 Off-site EPA Identify Off-Site Location Name		OTHER OFF			M		•	
SECTION 6,2 TR		OTHER OFF	<u>[Co</u>	лчу -]			•	
SECTION 6,2 TR 22,577 Off-site EPA Identif 22,577 Off-Site Location Name		OTHER OFF		inty [
SECTION 6,2 TR 21. Off-alle EPA Identif 21. Off-alle EPA Identif 21. Off-alle EPA Identif 21. Off-alle EPA Identif 21. Off-all Tamiders (pound/yes	cation Number (RCFA	OTHER OFF	Es location under control 6 lacitity or parent company	Inty freport ?		Treatment	Xispoisak	BRAN
SECTION 6,2 TR 5.21 Chair EPA Identif 5.21 Chair EPA Identif Children Coation Name Steel Address Children Chair Children State Children Children Coation Children Children Children Coation Children Children Children Children Children Children Children Children Children Children Children Children Children Children C	cation Number (RCFA	OTHER OFF IDNo.]	Es location under control 6 lacitity or parent company	Inty freport ?	ing ype of Waste	Treatment	Xispoisak	BRAN
SECTION 6,2 TR 5.21 Chain EPA Identif 5.21 Chain EPA Identif Children Coation Name Steel Address - Children Children Coation Children Chil	cation Number (RCFA	OTHER OFF IDNo.]	Es location under control 6 lacitity or parent company	Inty] freport ? C. 1	ing ype of Waste	Treatment	Xispoisak	BRAN
SECTION 6,2 TR SECTION 6,2 TR State Coalson Name Seet Address - Seet Address - Seet Address - Seet Address - Setter Address - Setter Setter	cation Number (RCFA	OTHER OFF IDNo]	Es location under control 6 lacitity or parent company	Inty]	ing ype of Waste ecreting/Ene M	Treatment	Xispoisak	iskai:
6.2	cation Number (RCFA	DTHER OFF	Es location under control 6 lacitity or parent company	Inty] (report ? C. 1 1. 2.	ing ypę of Waste ecycling/Ene MM	Treatment	Xispoisak	ISR
SECTION 6,2 TR Section 6,2 TR Sector and Control of the sector of the sector of the sector name of the sector name of the sector of the sect	Cation Number (RCRA	OTHER OFF [DNa]] B. Baids of Estimation gening code 1. 2. 3. 4.	Es location under control 6 lacitity or parent company	I report ? C. 1 1. 2. 3. 4.	ing ype of Waste scycling/Ene M M M M	Treatment Treatment rgy Recover	Xsposa ((enter)	 (3) (3) (3) (3) (3) (3) (3) (3) (3) (3)

State TRI Information Contacts

Illinois

Mr. Joe Goodner Emergency Planning Unit Illinois EPA P.O. Box 19276 2200 Churchill Rd. Springfield, IL 62794-9276 217-785-0830

104

Indiana

Mr. John Rose Indiana Emergency Response Commission 5500 West Bradbury Ave. Indianapolis, IN 46241 317-243-5176

Michigan

Kent Kanagy Title III Coordinator Michigan Department of Natural Resources Environmental Response Division, Title III Notification P.O. Box 30028 Lansing, MI 48909 517-373-8481

Minnesota

Mr. Paul Aasen Minnesota Emergency Response Commission 175 Bigelow Bldg. 450 N. Syndicate St. St. Paul, MN 55104 612-643-3000

New York

William Miner Emergency Coordinator New York Emergency Response Commission New York State Department of Environmental Conservation Bureau of Spill Response 50 Wolf Rd. #340 Albany, NY 12233-4107

pollution prevention in your communit

Ohio

Ms. Cindy Sferra-DeWulf Division of Air Pollution Control 1600 Watermark Dr. Columbus, OH 43215 614-644-3604

Pennsylvania

Ms. Lynn Snead Bureau of Right-to-Know 1503 Labor and Industry Bldg. Seventh and Forrester Sts. Harrisburg, PA 17120 717-783-2071

Wisconsin

Mr. Russ Dumst Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources P.O. Box 7921 Madison, WI 53707 608-266-9255

lour community

Sample Freedom of Information Request

Date

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (or other targeted state or federal department) Freedom of Information Act Officer Address

Dear Sir or Madam:

Pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act, I am requesting to see the following SPDES (or other relevant category of information) files:

1. Company, facility, address, and (if you know it) permit number

2. Other companies, facilities, addresses, and permit numbers

Specifically, I am requesting to see permit applications, draft permits, Monthly Discharge Monitoring Reports, and correspondence from citizens and industry with respect to each permit (or other relevant categories of specific documents). If possible, I would like to review the files on (date several weeks hence).

Thank you for your assistance. Feel free to contact me at (daytime phone) if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

(signature)

Name Address

Unit Conversions

The shorthand formula for calculating the average amount of material in pounds discharged under a Clean Water Act discharge permit is:

F x C x D x 8.36

where F = flow, in millions of gallons per day, C = concentration, in milligrams per liter (both numbers are typically found in NPDES permits), and D = days per year of facility operation (note that the facility may not operate every day; it might be closed on weekends).

This kind of formula uses one or more "conversion factors" (in this case they have all been calculated and shortened down to a single number, 8.36) to translate data from one unit of measure to another. In this example, we are starting with units of millions of gallons per day, milligrams per liter, and days per year; the formula converts this to units of pounds per year.

This is a system based on the fact that anything multiplied by one equals itself: when we multiply by a conversion factor, it has the same effect as multiplying by one. For example, since one gram is equal to 1000 milligrams, the conversion factor

l gram/1000 milligrams

is equal to one. Likewise the the conversion factor

2.2 pounds/kilogram

is also equal to one. Using conversion factors in an equation, since they are always equal to one, affects only the units of measure.

Here's how the shortened version of the formula is derived from the expanded version. We start with the original units of measure—in the case of a typical NPDES permit, that would be millions of gallons per day (the amount of discharge), milligrams per liter (the concentration in the discharge of some substance, say, chromium), and the days of facility operation per year:

> F millions of gallons/day x C milligrams/liter x D days of operation/year

Multiplying this out as it stands would be nonsensical becuase liters and gallons are different forms of measuring the volume of a liquid. To reach a figure of any value at all, you would have to convert gallons to liters or vice versa. In this example we will do both that and another conversion: changing the weight unit of measure, milligrams (like liters, the European way of measuring things), into pounds (like gallons, the English and American way of measuring things).

s pollution prevention in your comm

To do this you add in various conversion factors:

F million gallons/day x C milligrams/liter x D days of operation/year x 1 kilogram/1,000,000 milligrams x 2.2 pounds/kilogram x 3.8 liters/gallon = P pounds/year

The "liters/gallon" element makes the volume-of-liquid conversion, and the "kilogram/milligrams" and "pounds/ kilogram" elements make the weight conversion.

During figuring, the gallons units in the first and sixth elements cancel out, since one is in the numerator and the other in the denominator; likewise the millions in the first and fourth elements cancel out, as do the milligrams in the second and fourth elements, the kilograms in the fourth and fifth elements, the liters in the second and sixth elements, and the days in the first and third elements. All that's left is the variable numbers (that you get from the permits), the conversion numbers (like 2.2), and the pounds and years units.

After canceling out and multiplying, the formula is:

F x C x D x 8.36 = P pounds/year

For a facility operating 340 days per year with a flow of 4 million gallons per day and a concentration of 57 milligrams of chromium per liter, the formula would be:

4 x 57 x 340 x 8.36 = 648,067 pounds/year

If the original figures are not in the same units as described here, alter the formula's conversions as needed. For instance, if the concentration is listed in grams per liter instead of milligrams per liter, then the concentration variable shown above as "C milligrams/liter" would instead be "C grams/liter." Accordingly, the conversion factor of "1 kilogram/1,000,000 milligrams" would be changed to "1 kilogram/1000 grams."

This appendix is an extensively edited version of an appendix in "A Citizen's Toxic Waste Audit Manual," by Ben Gordon and Peter Montague, Greenpeace U.S.A., 1990.

 $\sim p$

INFORM Facility Toxic Waste and Pollution Prevention Assessment

Plant Visit Information Plant:		Worksheet 4 Corporate		Corporate Commitment
Date Of Visit:		Commitment	Question	Company Response
Company Representatives:		L	B. Company Leadership	
Question	Company F	Response	i is there an individual responsible for	
A. Source Reduction Policy			source reduction within your plant? If so, what is that individual's title and technical/program management background?	
definition of source reduction? What is it? When was it first established?			ii. Is there a department or division at the company or plant that is respon- sible for source reduction? If so, how is it statfled, where is it located, and what are its general responsibilities?	
ii. Does your company have a written policy favoring source reduction as the most desirable waste manage- ment option? If so, may we have a copy? Who establishes the policy?			iii. How do this division and individual lit	
iii. Is the policy corporation-wide or			Into the overall corporate structure? That is, to whom do they report and who reports to them?	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
plant-specific?	<u> </u>		iv: To what extent are the managers and operators of your production pro-	
iv. Is your source reduction program a multimedia program? That is, does it cover chemical releases to air, water, and land?			Operation in volved in source reduction? For example, do they identify epor- tunities, implement changes, or measure progress? (Research shows that many source reduction opportunities are identified by pro- duction personnel.)	
 v. Do you have specific source reduc- tion plans for specific chemicals? 		`	C. Source Reduction Incentives	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
vi. For specific industrial processes?			 Is there an incentive system that en- courages employees to come up with suggestions for source reduction? What are the incentives? 	
			ii. Is there a source reduction training	
vii. Does your plan include specific source reduction goals? How are they measured?			program? If so, please describe.	
viii. Are source reduction options consid- ered during the engineering phase when planning new product lines?	<u></u>		iii. Is source reduction information trans- mitted throughout the plant/company in the form of newsletters/staff meet- ings? May we see written examples?	y 1
•				
	•			

Plant:		Worksheet 5 Waste-Related		Waste-Rela	orksheet '5
		Data Collection	Question	Facility Level (facility-level materials accounting)	Process Level (proce
Company Representatives:			viii, If a materials balance is not	materials accounting)	source reduction Inv
Question	Facility Level (facility-level materials accounting)	Process Level (process-level source reduction inventory)	performed, why not?		
Facility and Process Level Data				·.	
i. Does the company collect waste-related data at this plant?			ix. Are the nature and levels of uncertainty in the measure- ment mathods used identi-		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
ii. How are materials tracked (as specific chemicals, by		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	fied? x. How are these levels of un-		
waste categories, as prod- ucts, etc.)?			certainty factored into the analysis of the overall results? (Make sure you get some numbars on the		
iii. Which chemicals and/or waste categories are			amount of material not captured by the measure- ment methods used.)		
tracked?			xi. Who sees the results of the data collection program?		
iv. Does the company track materials released to all environmental media (air, land, and water)?			xii. What are the data used for?		
v. Are materials tracked in				· · ·	
each environmental medium regardless of whether they are regulated in them?		÷.,	xiii. How do these data factor into evaluations of both the source reduction policy and		
Are materials tracked in both production and non- production areas of the plant? (Neareastic)			the specific actions taken to achieve reductions in waste generation?	-	
plant? (Nonproduction areas include storage, ioad- ing, transfer, and pollution control sites.)			xiv. How frequently are the data collected?	·	
ii. Are chemical-specific ma- terials balances performed to assure identification of all	· .		xv. Who performs the collection procedure? What is this	······································	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
major sources and quan- tities of waste generated?			person's educational and professional background?	-	
major sources and guan-		rksheet 5		wo	rksheet 5
major sources and quan- titles of waste generated?	Waste-Relat	Process Level (process-level	professional background?		
major sources and quan- tities of waste generated? Question	Waste-Rela	ted Data Collection	Drofessional background? Question		ed Data Collec
Major sources and quan- tities of waste generated? Question xvi. Have you computerized this information?	Waste-Relat	Process Level (process-level	Duestion iv. What types of costs are captured by the full cost accounting method you use:	Waste-Relate	ed Data Collec
Major sources and quan- tities of waste generated? Question kvi. Have you computerized this information?	Waste-Relat	Process Level (process-level	Duestion Uuestion iv. What types of costs are captured by the full cost	Waste-Relate	ed Data Collec
Question vii. Have you computerized this information? vii. Have you established a base year from which pres- ent and future accomplish- ments are measured? If so,	Waste-Relat	ed Data Collection	Cuestion iv. What types of costs are captured by the full cost accounting method you use: a. Materials (e.g., the costs of wasted starting mate- rials and lost products)? b. Waste handling (e.g., capital and operational	Waste-Relate	ed Data Collec
Question wi, Have you computerized this information? wi, Have you computerized this information? wii, Have you established a base year from which pres- ent and future accomplish- ments are measured? If so, what is that year? Question	Waste-Refai	ed Data Collection	Cuestion iv. What types of costs are captured by the full cost accounting method you use: a. Materials (e.g., the costs of wasted starting mate- rials and lost products)? b. Waste handling (e.g., capital and operational expenses for on-site trecycling, treatment,	Waste-Relate	ed Data Collec
Cuestion Cuestion xvi. Have you computerized this information? xvii. Have you established a base year from which pres- ent and future accomplish- ments are measured? If so, what is that year? Cuestion Progress Reports	Waste-Refai	ed Data Collection	Duestion iv. What types of costs are captured by the full cost accounting method you use: a. Materials (e.g., the costs of wasted starting mate- rials and lost products)? b. Waste handling (e.g., capital and operational expenses for on-site	Waste-Relate	ed Data Collec
Ouestion Ouestion Ouestion Vi. Have you computerized this information? Vii. Have you computerized this information? Vii. Have you established a base year from which pres- ent and future accomplish- ments are measured? If so, what is that year? Ouestion Progress Reports Does the plant prepare progress reports? How do you measure source reduction accomplishments (e.g., by poinds per unit of	Waste-Refaint Facility Level (facility-level materials accounting)	ed Data Collection	Question iv. What types of costs are captured by the full cost accounting method you use: a. Materials (e.g., the costs of wasted staring materials and lost products)? b. Waste handling (e.g., capital and operational and operational expenses for on-site recycling, treatment, storage, or disposal facilities; transportation and other expenses for an and other expenses for an and other expenses for an and other expenses for an and other expenses for an and other expenses for an and other expenses for an and other expenses for an and other expenses for an and other expenses for an and other expenses for an and other expenses for an and other expenses for an and other expenses for an and other expenses for an and other expenses for an and other expenses for an and other expenses for an another expenses fo	Waste-Relate	ed Data Collec
Question Question	Waste-Refaint Facility Level (facility-level materials accounting)	ed Data Collection	Question iv. What types of costs are captured by the full cost accounting method you use: a. Materials (e.g., the costs of wasted staring materials and lost products)? b. Waste handling (e.g., capital and operational oxpenses tor on-site necycling, treatment, storage, or disposal facilities; transportation and other express for wastes sent off-site)?	Waste-Relate	ed Data Collec
Cuestion Cuestion vi, Have you computerized this information? vii, Have you computerized this information? viii, Have you established a base year from which pres- ent and future accomplish- ments are measured? If so, what is that year? Cuestion Progress Reports Does the plant prepare progress reports? How do you measure source reduction accomplishments (e.g., by poinds per unit of	Waste-Refaint Facility Level (facility-level materials accounting)	ed Data Collection	Question iv. What types of costs are captured by the full cost are captured by the full cost accounting method you use: a. Materials (e.g., the costs of wested starting materials and lost products)? b. Waste handling (e.g., capital and operational expenses for on-site tecycling, treatment, storage, or disposal facilities; transportation and other expenses for wastes sent off-site)? c. Regulatory compliance? d. Insurance?	Waste-Relate	ed Data Collec
Question Question	Waste-Refaint Facility Level (facility-level materials accounting)	ed Data Collection	Question iv. What types of costs are captured by the full cost accounting method you use: a. Materials (e.g., the costs of wasted starting materials and lost products)? b. Waste handling (e.g., capital and operational expenses for on-site recycling, treatment, storage, or disposal facilities; transportation and other expenses for wastes sent off-site)? c. Regulatory compliance? d. Insurance?	Waste-Relate	ed Data Collec
Question Question Question Question Question Question Question Question Question Question Question Question Question Question Question Question Question Question Progress Reports Question Progress Reports Question Production Question Production Question Q	Waste-Refaint Facility Level (facility-level materials accounting)	ed Data Collection	Question iv. What types of costs are captured by the full cost accounting method you use: a. Materials (e.g., the costs of wasted starting mate- rials and lost products)? b. Waste handling (e.g., capital and operational expenses for on-site recycling, treatment, storage, or disposal facilities; transportation and other expenses for wastes sent off-site)? c. Regulatory compliance? d. Insurance? e. Future liabilities from waste generation (e.g., accidents, worker eitiness, or waste site	Waste-Relate	ed Data Collec

ollution prevention in your community

-1081 - 108

Sources of Information in Canada

A User Guide: Who to Contact at Statistics Canada. An extremely useful guide for anyone who wants to tap into the experts at Statistics Canada. Lists all department heads. Available free through the Public Affairs Section of Statistics Canada.

oollution prevention in your comm

Canadian Key Business Directory. Published annually by Dun and Bradstreet. Provides basic data about large Canadian businesses.

The Card Service. One of many useful services offered by the Financial Post Information Service. Includes indepth profiles of hundreds of Canadian companies on handy index cards.

Competitive Strategy: Techniques for Analyzing Industries and Competitors, by Michael E. Porter. Contains an excellent section on conducting an industry analysis.

Directory of Directors. Published each year by the Financial Post Company. Lists key Canadian business

people, their backgrounds, and the corporate boards they sit on.

Inter-Corporate Ownership. Published by Statistics Canada every couple of years. It reveals the degree of foreign ownership and the corporate structure of companies operating in Canada.

Finding Canadian Facts Fast: How to Research Information About Almost Anybody or Anything—Quickly, Cheaply, and Legally, Stephen Overbury.

Survey of Industrials; Survey of Mines and Energy Resources; and Survey of Predecessor and Defunct Companies. Three directories published annually by the Financial Post Company.

Who Owns Whom in North America. Published annually by Dun and Bradstreet. It shows the structure of companies, including a list of subsidiaries and associated companies.

Known Health Effects of TRI Chemicals

Reprinted with permission from INFORM's A Citizen's Guide to Promoting Toxic Waste Reduction, by Lauren Kenworthy and Eric Schaeffer. The guide is available from INFORM at 381 Park Ave. S., New York, NY 10016, 212-689-4040. The guide will be updated, expanded, and published under the title Preventing Industrial Toxic Hazards in spring 1993.

Table C-1 Alphat			\$			1	Ζ.	/	7	1	/#
Chemical Name	CAS Number				1			The second secon		A CONTRACTOR	
Acetaldehyde	75-07-0	1 x		f	<u>t e</u>	1 x	f	<u> </u>	1×	[*	<u> </u>
Acetamide	60-35-5	1 Ŷ			1	1^		1	1^		۱.,
Acetone	67-64-1	1			ł.,		x		x		×
Acetonitrile	75-05-8		-	x	x	t x	÷	+	<u>۲</u>	+	x
2-Acetyiaminofluorene	53-96-3	1 x		1 ^	1 ^	1 ^	1 ^		1	1 ·	l X
Acrolein	107-02-8	1 ^				l x	x		x		
Acrylamide.	79-06-1		X		x	Î	ÎŶ	1 x	÷		
Acrylic acid	79-10-7		.^		^ ا	1 ^	ÎŶ	1 ^	1 ^		
Acrylonitrile	107-13-1	X	1.1	x	x	l x	1 ^	1	x		
Aldrin	309-00-2	- x		- Â	Ŷ	ÎŶ	x	ł	1 ŵ	x	
Allyl chloride	107-05-1	x		Ŷ	<u>^</u>	ÎŶ	I ŵ	x	I Ŷ	1 ^ i	
alpha-Naphihylamine	134-32-7	x				1 ^	1 ^	1 ^	1 ^		
Aluminum oxide	1344-28-1						x	-			
Aluminum (fume or dust)	7429-90-5						r i				
1-Amino-2-methylanthraquinone	82-28-0	x									
-Aminoazobenzene	60-09-3	- x	-			<u> </u>	-				
4-Aminobiphenyl	92-67-1	x x				. 1					
Ammonia	7664-41-7	1 ^				x	x			x	
Ammonium nitrate (solution)	6484-52-2	-1-4			-	· ^	Ŷ			~	
Ammonium sulfate (solution)	7783-20-2		•				<u>^</u>		x		
Aniline	62-53-3	×				x	x		â		1
-Anisidine hydrochloride	134-29-2	- X		-+		-	-^		<u></u>		
o-Antsidine	90-04-0						x	x			
Anisidine	104-94-9		- 1	1	- 1		^ I	<u>^</u>			
Anthracene	120-12-7	+ +				-	x		x	- x	
Intimony	7440-36-0		_ [x		<u></u>		^ I	`^	
Arsenic	7440-38-2	X	- 1						- 1	- 1	1
sbestos (friable)	1332-21-4	X	- +				x	-			-
uramine	492-60-8	x				1	1		1		
Sanum	7440-39-3					- 1		- 1			
Senzal chloride	98-87-3	T X	-+	+		x					
lenzamide	55-21-0	1	- 1	- 1		· `				- 1	

) s	./	A CONTRACTOR	5/		\$	7
Table C-1 Alphab	etical Listing	inter a			2/1			\$1		\$	1		6
Chemical Name	CAS Number	/	51	6	10	15	18	1	1/5	#/	f/		
Cyclohexane	110-82-7		Ť	c y	7.97	~		10	1.*	<u> </u>	14	<u>/</u>	7
C.I. Acid Blue 9, diammonium salt	2650-18-2		× [j x			ł
C.I. Acid Blue 9, disodium salt	3844-45-9		x		1						1	1	
C.I. Acid Green 3	4680-78-8		x		-		_		L				ſ
C.I. Basic Green 4	569-64-2		<u>^ </u>			- 1					1		7
C.I. Basic Red 1	989-38-8		x				×			X			
C.I. Direct Black 38	1937-37-7		\$ -	-			_						
C.I. Direct Blue 6	2602-46-2		2		.		- 1						
C.I. Direct Brown 95	16071-86-6		2		×		- [· .		1		
C.I. Disperse Yellow 3	2832-40-8		2				_	_	_				
C.I. Food Red 15	81-88-9		χį.				1				<u> </u>		
C.I. Food Red 5	3761-53-3		x					X			1	1	
C.I. Solvent Orange 7	3118-97-6		<u>-</u>		+	_							
C.I. Solvent Yellow 14	842-07-9					1	T	T			T	1-1	
C.I. Solvent Yellow 3	97-56-3		X	1			1	- 1	- 1		1		
C.I. Vat Yellow 4	128-66-5	+	<u> </u>		_				1		X	1 1	
2,4-D	94-75-7		4			1							
Decabromodiphenyl oxide				1		x	×	×	_ [X			
Diallate	1163-19-5		<u> </u>										
2,4-Diaminoanisole	2303-16-4					X	-		-	X	-		
2,4-Diaminoanisole suttate	615-05-4					1	1.	- 1	- 1				
4.4'-Diaminodiphenyl ether	39156-41-7	1>				1			- 1			1	- 1
2.4-Diaminotolyene	101-80-4	X			1	+	-	xt	-+	-		<u> </u>	
Diazomethane	95-80-7	l ×	() >		1			1	1				1
Dibenzofuran	334-88-3				1				- 1				
,2-Dibromo-3-chioropropane	132-64-9		1-	1	1	-	+		-+-		-		- 1
Doutyl phthalate	96-12-8	X		X	X	d	x I	хI	1	x			[
Dichlorobenzene	84-74-2			X				Ωİ		21	x		- 1
	25321-22-6	X	1-	1-	+ "	+		ĝ⊦-		÷	ŝ		
n-Dichlorobenzene	541-73-1		1	1	1		1	1		Ŷ	^		
-Dichtorobenzene	95-50-1	1	1	1						χ.			
Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	T x	-	+	+	+	+ .	ŧ			X		
3'-Dichlorobenzidine	91-94-1	Ιŷ	1	1		1	1	1		XT	X	- 1	- 1
ichlorobromomethane	75-27-4	1^	1	1	1	1	1	1					- 1
ichloroethyl ether	111-44-4	1 x	+	+		+	+ -	+		4	_	X	1
1-Dichloroethytene	75-35-4	1 Ŷ	1	x	Iх	X					ſ		1
ichloroisopropyl ether	108-60-1	Î		1.	١×					X			
ichloromethyl ether	542-88-1	tŵ	<u> </u>	+		. X		4	-	_			-1
4-Dichlorophenoi	120-83-2	1 ^				X	ſ		1	Т	Т		1
3-Dichloropropene	542.75-6	x				I	1			κŀ			1
ichlorvos	62.73-7	+^-				X	>	4_		K L			
cofol	115-32-2			X	Х	X	1	1		κŢ	T	X	
2,3:4-Diepoxybutane	1464-53-5	X				X					1		
ethanolamine	111-42-2	X	_X		_	X		L		1		1	
ethyl sulfate		X				1 -	<u> </u>)	(-	
ethylhexyl phthalate	64-67-5	X	x				1		1				
ethylphthalate	117-81-7	X	X	X	х		l x	1	1	1	x		
3'-Dimethoxybenzidine	84-66-2	7					1	1	15		-	-	
methyl suffate	119-90-4	X				ł	1	1	11	1	- I,		1
Dimethylaminoazobenzene	77-78-1	X	x	1		x	1	1	X	1	ľ		
N-Dimethylaniine	60-11-7	X		-+		ŵ	x	+	+ ^			-	
	121-69-7		- 1	- 1	- 1	· ^	Â	1	1		51		1

🐊 ⁴ Table C-1 , Alpl	2hotical Link	10.00	* \$	1	e/2	41	1	1	1	13	₹/\$	/.
Chemical Name					3/							2
	CAS Number	-44	18	6/5	<u> </u>	'/÷	18	14	7/3	/*	1	1
Benzene	71-43-2			1 x	X		l x	1	X	\Box	T	1
Benzidine	92-67-5	×				l x	X	1	1			F
p-Benzoquinone	106-51-4			1		l x	1	Ł	1 x	1		
Benzotrichloride	98-07-7	X		1	†	1	x	+	+ ~	+	+	-
Benzoyl chloride	98-88-4			1	1	1	1		x	1	1	1
Benzoyi peroxide	94-36-0			1	1	1	ł	ł.	1			
Benzyl chloride Beryllium	100-44-7	X	-	X		X	x	X	1 x	+	+	1
	7440-41-7	l x	1	ſ	Ľ	1 ^	ÎŶ	1 ^	1^	1	1	L
Biphenyt	92-52-4			l x	I 1	I 1	x	L	İ x	1	1	İ.
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) adipate	103-23-1		X				<u> </u>	-	<u>†</u> ≏	+	+	-
Bromotorm	75-25-2	1		1			l x	ĺχ	x I	1	1	1
1,3-Butadiene	106-99-0	l x		l x	X	ł	ÎŶ	1 ^	1 ^			
1-Butanoi	71-36-3			<u> </u>	<u> </u>		1 x		-		+	1
Butyl acrylate	141-32-2	1		ļ.	1	Į –	11		x I	ļ	1	1
sec-Butyi alcohol	78-92-2		1	1					1 ^	1		
tert-Butyl alcohoi	75-60-5		-			<u> </u>			<u> </u>		+	1
Butyl benzyl phthalate	85-68-7		1				x		x			
1,2-Butylene oxide	106-88-7					i	^	1	1 ^	I 1		1
Butyraidehyde	123-72-8	<u> </u>	-					_	x	I		
Cadmium	7440-43-9	1 x		x	x	x	x		â	1		
Calcium cyanamide	156-62-7	1 ^			^	Ω.	Ŷ		^	1		
Captan	133-06-2	X	X	x	x	Ŷ	-		x			
Carbanyl	63-25-2		<u> </u>	- x	Ŷ	Ŷ	x	x	â	x	X	
Carbon disulfide	75-15-0			Ŷ	Ŷ	^]	Ŷ	Ŷ	Ŷ		X	
Carbon tetrachioride	56-23-5	<u> </u>		Ŷ	-	-	Ŷ	-	Ŷ		÷	
Carbonyl suttide	463-58-1	1.	· ·	<u>^</u>		- 1	Ŷ	- 1	^	1 /	[^]	
Catechol	120-80-9			·		x	^	1	x		11	
Chloramben	133-90-4	X	-	-		-1			~			
Chlordane	57-74-9	Î		x	x	x	x	x			1 1	
Chilonine	7782-50-5	1		1	<u>^</u>	Ŷ	Ŷ	^		X	1	
Chlorine dioxide	10049-04-4		-	x	x	-+			<u>×</u>		<u> </u>	
Chloroacetic acid	79-11-8			~1	~1	x	- 1				- 1	
2-Chioroacetophenone	532-27-4	i	- {	- 1		Ŷ	- 1	- 1		- 1		
Chlorobenzene	106-90-7	-11			-+	-	x	-+				
Chlorobenzilate	510-15-6	1 x		- 1	1		^	- 1	X	- 1		
Chlorolorm	67-66-3	Î	- 1	x	x	x			X			
Chiloromethyt methyl ether	107-30-2	Ŷ			<u>-</u>	숤		-+	X		×	
Chloroprene	126-99-8	1 ^	x	x	x	~1	x	~	- 1		- 1	
Chiorothalonil	1897-45-6	x	<u>^</u>	^I	<u>^</u>	·	^	x		- 1	- 1	
Chromium	7440-47-3	+ î	-+				¥	-+	×	-		
Cobalt	7440-48-4	11	- 1	- 1	- F	1	\$1		× (- 1		
Copper	7440-50-8	1	- 1	x	x		^ i			- 1		
Cresidine	120-71-8	1 x l		-		+		-	X	\rightarrow	_	
n-Cresol	106-39-4	11	- 1			x	1	1		- E	- 1	
Cresol	95-48-7	1 1	- 1	- 1		χl			X	- 1		
Cresol	106-44-5	++	-+	-1	-+-	X	-+-		X	-+	<u> </u>	
cresol (mixed isomers)	1319-77-3		1	1			.		X	1	- 1	
umene hydroperoxide	80-15-9	11	-	1		X	x		X	1		
upterron	135-20-6	X	-+-		-+-	×		-	×	_		
yanide compounds												

			/			10		1	to a	1\$	
			\$/	15/	1	100	* /.		*/	A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	\$/,
Table C-1 Alphab	etical Listing	a (//	8/6	73	//	12	1	18	/\$	/}.
Chemical Name	CAS Number	13	18	44		\$	8	2	15	4	<u>()</u>
.3'-Dimethy/benzidine	119-93-7	X			- 1						
Dimethylcarbornyl chloride	79-44-7	X				X		- 1		- 1	- †
1-Dimethylhydrazine	57-14-7					X			х		_
-0-Dimethylphenol	105-67-9					- 1		- 1	X	- 1	
imethylphthalate	131-11-3	1 1		- 1	1	X	t		x	- 1	- 1
4-Dinitrophenol	51-28-5	1 1	- 1	X	X	X	X		X		
4-Dinitrotokiene	121-14-2	X			_1	- 1	X	- 1	X		- 1
6-Dinitrotoluene	606-20-2	1 1				X	- 1		X	_ [- 1
6-Dinitro-o-cresol	534-52-1		- 1		1	X	. 1		X		
Dioxane	123-91-1	X							- 1	- 1	- t
2-Diphenylhydrazine	122-66-7	X				1			X		
Di-n-octylphihalale	117-84-0					x	x	1		X	
Di-n-propylnitrosamine	621-64-7	X				-	1		T	-1	1
Epichlorohydrin	106-89-8	X	X		_ X]	X	X		x		X
Fithyl activiate	140-88-5	X		X			×		X		X
Ethyl carbamate (urethane)	51-79-6	X	X								
thyl chioride	75-00-3							1			
thy chioroformate	541-41-3	1				X					
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	1		Х	х		X		X		
Ethviene	74-85-1	1					x				
Ethylene dibromide	106-93-4	X	х	x	х	х	X		X		
Ethylene dichloride	107-06-2	X	х								X
Ethylene olycol	107-21-1						X				
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether	110-80-5	1		X	X		X				
Ethylene oxide	75-21-8	TX	X	х	X	X	х		x		X
Ethyleneimine	151-56-4	X	X		x	х	x		x		X
Ethylenethiourea	96-45-7	X	х	X	X		x				
Fluometuron	2164-17-2	X					x		X		
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	×	X		x		x		X		
Freon 113	76-13-1						X			_	
Heptachlor	76-44-8	X	— —			X	X		X	х	
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	X	l	х	X	X	X		X	х	
Hexachlorobutadiene	87-68-3	X		X	X	X	X	L	X	X	
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	77-47-4			X	X	X	x	X	X	X	X
Hexachloroethane	67-72-1	X	1	X	×		X				
Hexachloronaphthalene	1335-87-1			L			L				
Hexamethylphosphoramide	680-31-9	X	X				L X	1	E T		
Hydrazine	302-01-2	X				×	1		X	1	
Hydrazine sullate	10034-93-2	X	ł	L		1		1	1	1	L
Hydrochloric acid	7647-01-0		1	1		X	X	1			1
Hydrogen cyanide	74-90-8			1		x	x		X	1.	t
Hydrogen fluoride	7664-39-3		X	X	×	X	X				1
Hydroquinone	123-31-9		T i	1		X	X	1	X		
Isobutyraldehyde	78-84-2		1			1	×		1	E E	1
sopropyl alcohol	67-63-0	x		1			X	X	1	1	Į.
4,4' Isopropylidenediphenol	80-05-7		1	T		1			-	1	1
Lead	7439-92-1		1	×	l x	1	1	x	1	1	1
Lindane	58-89-9	X		X	X	X			X	X	
Maleic anhydride	108-31-6		1		1	1	1				1
Maneb	1247-38-2		1	i x	l x	1	1 x	X	l x	1	1

n prevention in your co

mmin

14

17

7

pollut

			Γ	100	100	1.	7	7	1	15	7	7
Table C-1 Alphabe	tion Listing		\$/		1	2/	÷/	Ì	\$ /	3/	1	
Chemical Name	CAS Number	1				_			//			1
	7439-96-5	+	-7	-	-1	-1	Ť.	x		-		ŀ
Manganese	101-68-8	1 1			i			^				
ABI			- 1		x							
Aelamine	108-78-1	+^+	-	-	Ŷ	-	X	x	X			
fercury		1 1			^!		^	â	^			
lethanol .	67-56-1	1 1		x	x			Ŷ	x	x		
Aethoxychior	72-43-5	+ +	_	Ŷ	ŵ		x	<u>^</u>	-	^	-	
Methoxyethanol	109-86-4		- 1	^	^	1	^		x		۰.	1
leihyi acrylate	96-33-3	1 1	I		·	~1	x	x	Ŷ		x	· ·
Aethyl bromide	74-83-9	+	_			<u>×</u>		. ^	_	``	+Ŷ	Ľ.
lethyl chloride	74-87-3			x	х		X	x	x		1	
-Methyl ethyl benzene (Cumene)	98-82-6	1 1	·			- 6	X		^			<u>۱</u>
Melhyl ethyl ketone (MEK)	78-93-3			x	X		X	X	X			I.
Methyl hydrazine	60-34-4	X				x	•	x	1		x	Ι.
Viethyl lodide	74-88-4	14						×.		÷ .	1. ^	
Methyl isobutyl ketone	108-10-t						X	<u>ــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ</u>			ļ	ł
Velhyl isocyanate	624-83-9					X			1.1			ł
Methyl methacrylate	80-62-6	1			X		x					
Methyl tert-butyl ether	1634-04-4										<u> </u>	l'
Methylene bromide	. 74-95-3		-					×			I	
Vethylene chloride	75-09-2	X	1.1					۰.			X	1.1
4, 4 Methylenebis (2-chloroaniline)	101-14-4	X						L			L	1
4,4-Methylenebis (N,N-dimethyl)	101-61-1	X			1		-	I 1	I 1	1 ° °	1	1.
4,4 Methylenedianiline	101-77-9						x		· ·	11		1.2
Michler's ketone	90-94-8	X		L					L	·		
Molybdenum trioxide	1313-27-5	1		· ·		X	x	X	1 ° -		· ·	
Mustard gas	505-60-2	X	X			х				ł		ŀ
Naphthalene	91-20-3	1						L	X	X	_	
beta-Naphthylamine	91-59-8	X						—	Г÷.			1
Nickel	7440-02-0	X		X	×		х		I X	15	S.,	1.00
Nitric acid	7697-37-2			i	1	X			ŧ		÷	1.1
Nitrilotriacetic acid	139-13-9	X				-	X		P	T T	1	
Nitrobenzene	98-95-3	1			l ×	X	X		X	1.	1.	1.1
4-Nitrobiphenyl	92-93-3	- X							ł		1	
Ninoten	1836-75-5	X		X	X		X	X	X	с. °÷,		12
Nitrogen mustard	51-75-2	X	x I	x	X	x				1 :	1	ŧ.
Nitroglycerin	55-63-0		J	1	1	1		1	1 X	1	1	1.1
2-Nitrophenol	88-75-5			1	<u> </u>	-	x	x	İΧ	T	1	1
p-Nitrophenol	100-02-7				I I	İх	Îx	l x	1 x		1.	1
2-Nitropropane	79-46-9	1 x	·	. .	x	I ŵ	Ŷ	1 "	1 "	1	1 -	1.5
N-Nitrosodiethylamine	55-18-5	+ î	x	X	1 x	ÎŶ	1	<u> </u>	1	<u> </u>	+	12
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	62-75-9	l û	l î	1 ^	1 ^	۱Ŷ.	1	1	Ł 1	111	1.	1 -
N-Nitrosodinetnylamine	86-30-6	ÎŶ	1 ^	1	1	1 ^	<u>ا ا</u>	1	1 x	1	1.11	1
	156-10-5	+ î	1	t —	+		1	+	+^	+	1	1
p-Nitrosocliphenylamine	156-10-5	- Îx	1	1	1	1	l I	1	1.	Ł	1.5	1.
N-Nitrosodi-n-butylamine		Î		1	ł	x	l –	1	1	1	÷.	
N-Nitrosomethylvinylamine	4549-40-0	+ x	 X	l x	 	łř	x	+	+	+	1	1
N-Nitrosomorpholine	59-69-2 16543-55-8	Ŷ	1 *	^ ا	1	1	1 ^	1			1	
N-Nitrosonomicoline			L		1	ب	١x	1	1.	17	1	1.2
N-Nitrosopiperidine	100-75-4	1 X	X	1	┝┯	X	ĻÅ	+	+	+	+	4.
N-Nitroso-N-ethyl urea	759-73-9	1 X	Γ.Χ.	X	×	1.	1	1.	1	1	F.	1
N-Nitroso-N-methylurea	684-93-5	X	×	X	1	X	1	1	1	1.	1	1

2. 10

.

			1	183	15	1	or star	1	\$ \$	1\$	1.1
	Vicel Louisa	100				4	s /	Ĩ.	s /		
Table C-1 Alphabe	CAS Number			//	//	4. A. A.	/#			1	
Chemical Name		<u>(</u>	/ * * 4	ay	- f	- 1	<u> </u>			-	<u>~</u>
-Nitro-o-anisidine	99-59-2	X	- 1								1
Octachloronaphthalene	2234-13-1		- I		×	- 1			×		
Osmium tetroxide	20816-12-0		_			X			x	_	
Parathion	56-38-2	1		X	X	x	×		^		
CBs	1336-36-3	X					- 1		x		
Pentachloronitrobenzene (PCNB)	82-68-8	X		X	X			_	Ŷ	X	
Pentachlorophenol	87-66-5			×	X	X			^	~	
Peracetic acid	79-21-0	- I+ I			1	X	×		x	x	
Phenol	108-95-2			X		X			~	^	
-Phenylenediamine	106-50-3		×	- 1		X					
2-Phenylphenol	90-43-7	X									
Phosgene	75-44-5		_			X					X
Phosphoric acid	7664-38-2										
Phosphorous (yellow or white)	7723-14-0	+			х	X	х		x		1
Phihalic anhydride	85-44-9							X			_
Picric acid	88-89-1								x		
1,3-Propane sultone	1120-71-4	X							1		1
beta-Propiolacione	57-57-8	X	X			X			L	<u> </u>	
Propionaldehyde	123-38-6						X		×		
Propxur	114-26-1	i					x				
Propylene	115-07-1								L	1	
Propylene dichloride	78-87-5	X	17			- 1			×		1.1
Propylene oxide	75-56-9	×	×			X	X	х	×		x
Propyleneimine	75-55-8	X				х			L		
Pvridine	110-86-1								X		
Outnoline	91-22-5								X X	i i	
Saccharin	81-07-2	X	X	х	х		İ				
Satrole	94-59-7	X			х		X			1	ר ו
Selenium	7782-49-2	1		X	х				X		
Sodium hydroxide (solution)	1310-73-2								X	1	1
Sodium sultate (solution)	7757-82-6		1					1	X		
Styrene	100-42-5	1 ×	x				X I	1	X I	1	
Styrene oxide	96-09-3	1 x		X	l x				1.		
Suffuric acid	7664-93-9	_	1	1		X	X	1	X	(
Terephthalic acid	100-21-0				1	1	x	x	17	1	1
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79-34-5	l x	1	X		1	x	1	X	1	
Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	+ x	1	X	X	-	X	1	X	1	X
	961-11-5	- Î x	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	
Tetrachlorvinphos	7440-28-0	1^		ł.	1		1		ł	1	
Thallium	62-55-5	- x	x		I	1	x		1	1	
Thioacetamide	139-65-1	- L î	11	1	x		1	1	1	1	1 1
4,4'-Thiodianiline	62-56-6	- L î	1	lх	x	x	1	1	1	1	
Thiourea	1314-20-1	<u>+^</u>	† ·	+^	⊢^	1^	1	1	+	1	
Thorium dioxide	1314-20-1		1	1	ł	í		1	E.	1	
Titanium dioxide			1	1		x	1	1	1	1	11
Titanium tetrachloride	7550-45-0		+	x	1 x	+^	+	+	+ x	+	+
Toluene	108-88-3	1.	x	^	^		1 x	1	1^	1	
Toluenediamine	25376-45-8	×	1 ×			x	1^				
Toluene-2,4-diisocyanate	584-84-9		1-	+	<u> - </u>		+ =	+	+	+	+
Toluene-2,6-ditsocyanate	91-08-7		1	1	1	X	X	1	1	1	1 1
e-Toluidine hydrochloride	636-21-5	X	1	1	1	1	t –	1	1	1 -	1 1

• • •			Γ	10	1/5	1/1	Τ	74	17	7\$	7	1
Table C-1, Alphabe	tical Listing -							The second second				1
		x	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	x		X			ſ
o-Toluidine	95-53-4	x x		x	x	x	Ŷ	·x	Ŷ			
Toxaphene	8001-35-2	Î	x	1	Ŷ	l ^	^	1.^	1 ^	1	1	Ł
Triaziquone	68-76-8	<u> </u>	<u>. x</u>		Â	x	x		x	⊢	X	
Trichlorion	52-68-6			X	^.	•	Ŷ	1.	ÎŶ	l x	1 ^ '	ŀ
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120-82-1			X			•		Â.	1 ^	x	
1,1,1-Trichkoroethane	71-55-6	-		X	X	·	h	_		<u> </u>	<u>^</u>	Ł
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79-00-5	X					X		X		, v	1
Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	X		×	x		X			ε	i. –	L
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	95-95-4						X	4—	X	я.	<u> </u>	
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88-06-2	X			I .			ľ	X	j.		ŀ
Trilluralin	1582-09-8	X		X	×		×		X	×.	1	Ł
1.2.4-Trimelhylbenzene	95-63-6					-		L	X	1	L	Ł
Tris (2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate	126-72-7	X	X	X	X		1	1	L	b:	1	i.
Vanadium (lume or dust)	7440-62-2			l I		1				÷.		Ł
Vinvi acetate	108-05-4	1		t			X		×	_	1 ·	Ł
Vinyl bromide	593-60-2					ľ.					1	L
Vinyt chloride	75-01-4	X	x	X	X		j x					L
m-Xviene	108-38-3			X			X	1	X		L	
o-Xylene	95-47-6	T		X	X	1	X	1	I X	1		1
p-Xylene	105-42-3	1		X	1	ł	1	ł.	×	Ľ.	1	1
Xylene (mixed isomers)	1330-20-7	1		X	X	1	X	1	X	L		1
2.6-Xylidine	87-62-7	T	[1	1	ΤX			1	- I	Ł
Zinc (fume or dust)	7440-66-6	1	ł	1	1	1	1.	1	X	1		Ł
Zineb	12122-67-7		ł	ł	I.	1	1	1	X	1	1	L

·. .

Appendix 11: Sample Toxics

ommunity: c

Chemical or Waste	Tier I and Tier II Data													an a tha can a
A493216	Daia	Maximum Amount Onsite at One Time	Non-point Air Emissions	Paint Air Emissions		Underground		Offsite Transfer	Average Daily Amount in	Average Monthly Amount in	Annual Amount in	Groundwater Monitaring	CRA Date Hazardous Wastes	Hazardou Wastes Shipped Offsite
م بذ	1				·	meción	Te Land	iranster	Discharges	Discharges	Discharges	Data	Onsite	Offsite
						- '			2					
			,								··	· ·		
	· · · · · ·													
										Ľ.			•	
,														
-														
		,												
			·											
1 1 1														
			,											
		,												
							-							
													····	
and interruption of the second second second second second second second second second second second second se	<u> </u>							L						
· ·			• .			ж. 		•	na Tao 2	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		· · ·		··· `

3, 112

•

Assessment Table

pollution prevention in

の法定が

	Clean Air Act					·	6 6 - 6 - 6	and Envi					
الجرائية. مان ^{ين} ة	Data Annual Air Emissions	Per NPDES Permit Limits	RCRA Permit Limits	Air Permit Limits	Carcinogenicity	Heritable Genetic and Chromosomal Mutations	Developmental Toxicity (Including	Reproductive Toxicity	Acute Toxicity	Chronic (System)	Neurotoxicity	Bioaccumulation	Persistence in the Environment
4	· ·												
	·						· ·		· ·				
•	3 ^{_1}												
		· .							<u> </u>		· · · · · ·		43
												<u> </u>	
						<u> </u>							
						· · ·				· · ·			
										-			
			<u> </u>				· · · ·						1
									.				

ammin

Holding a Meeting

General Points

- Know why you're meeting—what you want out of it.
- 2. Meetings should be fun, exciting, have spirit.
- 3. The point is to get something done, build the organization, build interest and commitment—people should want to come back.
- 4. You need to have a sense that what the organization is doing is important.
- 5. People's needs should be roughly met. People come to meetings for a variety of reasons—social, personal fulfillment, fun.

Agenda

- 1. A written agenda helps everyone know the focus of the meeting—what items will be considered and when.
- 2. It's impossible to talk about everything—limit the number of items to four or five.
- 3. Agendas should be prepared in advance with some thought given to alternative handling of items—avoid "What do you want to do?" statements. Instead, have suggestions for how to proceed.
- 4. Have open discussion items at the end of the meeting as a way of handling outside issues that are raised, but which are not central to the work that needs to be done. Open discussion comes at the end of the meeting and should be limited in time.
- 5. Determine people's activities in the meeting, such as giving reports, ahead of time. This avoids participation by only a few.
- 6. Decide what work needs to be done—what will be the "up" part of the meeting—and structure the meeting around this.

Chair

1. You should have one.

pollution prevention i

- 2. The chair is the leader for the meeting, not just a moderator. He or she has responsibility for moving the meeting ahead, encouraging participation, and *getting the agenda accomplished*.
- 3. At small meetings, new members should be introduced to the group and made to feel welcome.

Setting

- 1. Everyone should be able to see each other—have a circle for informal meetings, seating around a table for more formal ones.
- 2. Have pleasant surroundings that are free of outside distractions. This will make everyone feel comfortable and be more productive.
- 3. Avoid meeting in a large room if it's a small group—it gives a lost feeling.

Before the meeting ends

- 1. Everyone should leave with something to do. This reinforces commitment and will give members an opportunity to brag at the next meeting (if they've done it) or feel group pressure (if they haven't).
- 2. Make sure that everyone's major concerns are raised—this gives them a stake in the meeting and the group.
- 3. The chair should sum up discussion and provide a focus for the next meeting based on what has been discussed and tasks that are to be done.

Adapted from a 1974 flyer by the Midwest Academy.

#pollution prevention in your community

Organizations That Can Provide Guidance on Lobbying

Canadian Environmental Law Association 517. College St. #401 Toronto, Ontario M6G 4A2 416-977-2410

Citizen Action 600 W. Fullerton Chicago, Illinois 60614 312-975-3670

.....

Citizens Environmental Coalition 33 Central Ave. Albany, New York 12210 518-462-5527 **Citizen Action of New York** 94 Central Ave. Albany, New York 12206 518-465-4600

Great Lakes Natural Resource Center National Wildlife Federation 802 Monroe St. Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104 313-769-3351

Sierra Club Great Lakes Program 214 N. Henry St. #203 Madison, Wisconsin 53703

Organizations That Train Community Organizers

Center for Community Change 1000 Wisconsin Ave. NW Washington, D.C. 20007 202-342-0519

Industrial Areas Foundation 675 W. Jericho Turnpike Huntington, New York 11743 516-354-1076

Midwest Academy 225 W. Ohio St. #250 Chicago, Illinois 60610 312-645-6010 New England Training for Community Organizers 235 Promenade St. Providence, Rhode Island 02908

National Training and Information Center 810 N. Milwaukee Ave. Chicago, Illinois 60622 312-243-3035

Using the Media To Get Your Message Out

The Press Release

The purpose of a press release is:

- 1. To announce an upcoming event and invite the press to cover it.
- 2. To issue a statement or take a stand on a news development or issue.
- 3. To provide background information or to supplement late-breaking news.

Form

Neatness counts. Thousands of releases cross the desks of editors and reporters, and a simple method of elimination is to discard those that do not look professional. No typos, misspellings or cross-outs.

Contents

- The lead (first) paragraph should answer at least two of the five W's: who, what, when, where, and why. The second paragraph should answer the others.
- It helps to have a quotable first paragraph. Pick your priorities carefully. Your lead should convince the editors to cover the story. If they aren't hooked by the lead, they won't read the rest.
- Releases can be longer than one page (typed doublespaced) if necessary, but follow the inverted pyramid rule of diminishing importance. Put essential information near the top so the editor can cut from the tail up.
- Always include the title of the person you are writing about (John Doe, legislative assistant to Rep. Mary Smith.) Include the names of all noteworthy participants and, if for the local press, include addresses of local residents.
- Enclose statements of opinion in quotation marks and attribute to the speaker (Candidate X stated, xxx) Never editorialize in a news release.
- Have a standard closing paragraph, stating succinctly

the purpose of your group or campaign: "Win with Women '80 is a comprehensive campaign to ensure xxx. A project of the xxx-member National Women's Political Caucus, Win With Women works on ..."

pollution*prevention in your communit

The Backgrounder

Backgrounders are releases with all the information anyone could possibly want on your particular campaign or organization.

Getting a Release to the Media

Mailing Lists

- The key to good media coverage is a good mailing list. It should be extensive, covering all media and appropriate reporters in the area. Some cities have media guides, often published by the local public relations association. Call the local association or a local PR firm to see if one exists. If not, you may be able to get names from organizations you work with, such as the PR department of the business of one of your board members.
- Read the newspapers, and follow radio and TV news to decide who would be the most logical person to contact. Call the various media, say who you are and what your campaign is about, then find out who should be receiving your releases.
- Develop personal contacts with sympathetic reporters (for an organization dealing with women's issues, for example, feminist reporters or journalists who specialize in women's movement news). They will appreciate your keeping them posted and may get you coverage even when they cannot cover an event themselves. People in your organization may have personal contacts of their own among the press. Use these in addition to your basic mailing list.
- Never send a release to more than one person at the same newspaper. Nothing makes enemies faster than having two editors plan to use the same story in different sections of one day's paper.

Basic mailing lists. This is how the first line on your mailing label should read:

pollution prevention in your community

- City Desk (for daily newspapers)
- News Assignment Desk (radio and television)
- Local News Desk (wire services and periodicals)
- Political Desk (newspapers and television)
- Women's Editor, Labor Editor, Finance Editor,
 ***etc. (where applicable)
- Photo Desk (newspapers, wire services, periodicals)
- Editor (weeklies)
- College, PTA, club, church, community group and business newspapers and newsletters provide another useful source of publicity. Many unions also publish newspapers and newsletters.
- Lists should be typed on copier labels. Make as many sets as possible at one time. It can be a real crisis to have an emergency release to send and no labels.
- Lists should be divided by medium: dailies, television, radio, weeklies, labor press, etc. Releases are often earmarked for a particular audience.

Press Release Form

- Logo, preferably letterhead, or heading
- Date of issue
- Release date ("immediate," or a.m./p.m. and date)
- Contact name and phone (always office and home)
- Headline (succinct and informative)
- Indent paragraphs five spaces, double space, with a 1.5-inch margin
- When a release runs more than one page, head each page with a shortened version of the headline
- For a release running more than one page, use the word "more" at the bottom of each page

The Daybook

All press and publicity owes a debt to the Associated Press and United Press International wire services. In many major cities AP and UPI put out complete teletype listings of coming events received and used by all television, radio and print media. If you have a solid story, you can telephone it in to the Daybook without mailing a release, although it is preferable to send a written notice.

- If you are phoning in a story, do it at least twelve hours before the event.
- If you telephone no one else on follow-up (see below), call the Daybook. ("Hello, I want to make sure you have our event for noon tomorrow.")
- In many cities private wire services such as the PR New York News Service offer the same service for a fee or free to members. When you pay, you are sure that the story will go out, though that doesn't make it any more newsworthy. Political party leaders or the press office of your congressperson would know if this service is available in your area.

Timing

- Mailing a press release too early is worse than mailing it too late. If it comes too far in advance, it will be shunted aside and forgotten. If you have a hot last-minute story, you can always dispense with a release and phone it in.
- Releases should arrive three to five days before an event to enable assignment editors to put someone on your story. One exception may be the "family" section stories. These editors often insist upon receiving stories about planned events several weeks in advance. Check with your local editors.
- Weekly newspapers also have earlier deadlines, so check with them for proper timing.

Telephone Follow-Up

Call news desks and city desks, the Daybook, special reporters and those you have sent the release to by name.

Wrong follow-up

I just wanted to call and tell you that Candidate X is having a news conference today, and since she has such a terrific position on child care, and it's so relevant . . .

Right follow-up

Who	This is xxx from Candidate X's press staff.
	I'm calling to tell you that
What	Candidate X will tour
Where	the Morningside Day Care Center
When	on Tuesday, March 6
Why	and will have something to say about its

funding.

More info

Special fact This will be her first statement on day care since the mayor cut day care funding. If you need to reach me, my name is xxx. My number is xxx, at home, xxx.

Call personal contacts in advance when you are sure that they have received the release. Be sure to follow up with reporters who have been assigned to you in the past. A good contact, or someone interested in your campaign or candidate, should have more lead time in order to be free to cover you.

- It is your job to let reporters know what is going on and their job to decide whether it is important.
- ۵ Don't risk losing the reporter's interest by rambling on about peripheral concerns.
- Add any last-minute news that might not be in the release, e.g., the "special fact": "Celebrity will be present." Try to give them a hook=why it's a hot story, personalities, photo possibilities, whatever.
- Don't browbeat reporters or editors. Give them the impression that you have a solid story that will be handled professionally and will come out on time.
- When you should call:
 - & Event is 10 a.m. to noon=call from noon to 4:30 p.m. the previous day.
 - & Event is noon to 2 p.m.=call from 8 to 9 a.m. the same day, or 3:30 to 5:30 p.m. the previous day.
 - & Event is 3 to 5 p.m.=call from 8 to 10 a.m. the same day.

Writing a Release

Write short paragraphs (one or two sentences) at all times. Here is a simple, direct lead that tells an editor what he or she needs to know:

A demonstration protesting unfair welfare practices in the Englewood community will be held Monday, April 4, at 10 a.m. in front of City Hall. The picket line is being organized by the Englewood Community Union, a neighborhood organization devoted to improved welfare, housing and education in the area, according to Jack Steele, president of the group.

Perhaps your release is a statement, not an announcement of an event. Here's one way to do it:

Opposition to the proposed "stop-and-frisk" bill was expressed Friday in a letter to Governor Kerner from the Neighborhood Improvement Association of Hyde

Park, which called the bill "unconstitutional, prejudicial to minority groups and fascistic."

In the above example, we not only gave the facts but selected a juicy, eye-catching quotation from the letter itself. Note that the description was put inside quotation marks in the release. It does not say:

Opposition to the fascistic, unconstitutional stop-andfrisk bill was expressed today by ...

Don't try any gimmicky writing in releases. Keep them short and simple, but factual. Be sure names, dates, places and quotes are accurate. Check them all twice before you send the release.

(Adapted from Publicity and the Press, by Don Rose.)

Talking to Reporters

- Reporters often will call to ask a question, verify a fact, clarify a position, get an opinion.
- Be sure your phone number, or that of someone reliable, is easily available to the press=included on every press release and offered every phone call.
- Be certain you are informed. Know the topics being dealt with. Make sure press calls are taken only by people who know what's happening and the organization or candidate's position.
- When you are called, give accurate answers even if this puts you in a bad light temporarily. Always be completely honest. Also, if you don't know the answer, don't fictionalize. Just say, "I don't know, but I'll find out for you. How soon do you need an answer?" That is vital, as different media have deadlines anywhere from five minutes to a day or two away. Always call back. This adds immeasurably to your reliability as a news source.
- If the reporter asks you something you don't want to answer, you can handle it truthfully: "We'll have something to say about that in a few days." Or simply, "I can't answer that right now." Don't say you'll get an answer if you won't or can't.
- Be wary of using "off the record." The more openly you treat reporters, the more they will respect you. Off-the-record stories should only be used by skilled press aides in the most touchy situations.
- In dealing with reporters, always remember 1) what the reporter needs, logistically and editorially; 2) what the reporter wants to know=the facts=as briefly and eloquently as possible. (If you are being recorded for radio or TV, speak in 20-second cuts.)

Staging an Event

Schedule

▲ A 10 a.m. event will get coverage in the afternoon newspapers, the 6 and 11 o'clock evening news and the next day's morning paper. An event that takes place between 10 and 1 is cutting it close, but can deliver all the above on a good story, except the afternoon papers.

*pollution prevention in your community

- A 2 p.m. event can get you on the 6 p.m. evening news, most often without film; it can also be covered by the 11 p.m evening news and the next day's papers.
- A 6 p.m. story may get you on the 11 p.m. news, but unless it's more feature than event, it may cost you coverage for anything else the next day.

The Press Conference

- The press conference can be a useful tool if used wisely. Make sure your constituency is present in adequate numbers. Once again, one person should be in charge.
- The purpose of a conference can be to make announcements and statements, to introduce to the press personalities or specialists with a story, to call new facts and figures to the attention of the public, to launch campaigns and drives. Be sure that the purpose is important enough to bring out expensive television and radio equipment, as well as reporters.
- Remember, the name of the game is having a name.
 With a "name," you only need a couple of speakers.
- Without the "name" you need a package: a grassroots cross-section, specialists you have identified, a variety of points of view-any or all of these.
- The agenda should make the program clear. Lead into the name speaker with one or two minor speakers. Once the statement has been made, open the conference for questions.
- Start on time. If most of the media are there, start rolling, assuming anyone else who is interested will show by the time you get to your headliner. You'll earn a good reputation by keeping control of your schedule. Whenever possible, schedule conferences in the morning—the best time to meet deadlines.
- Send out advance notice, twenty-four to forty-eight hours if possible. The notice should be simple,

written in release form and very short.

- Have a prepared statement, never more than two or three pages long, and have enough copies for all the reporters, probably about 30. The statement should be with the other items in a press kit (see above).
- It is helpful, but not vital, to have a brief release written in story form to pass out with the statement and to deliver to any media unable to attend the conference. It is also good to have a 200-word statement or summary to read for "bleeper" calls to radio stations that can't come.
- Don't give individual interviews to broadcast media or newspapers before you start. Give everyone the same chance.
- Have supporting documents, such as letters or reports, available for reporters.

Location

- Choose a place easily accessible to the press.
- Beg or borrow good rooms from other organizations or corporations. Hotels are in the business of renting rooms and won't lend them.
- Pick a room to go with the size of your crowd. Better too small than too big.
- Make sure the room can accommodate lighting and sound equipment.
- Set up the room so reporters can sit close and cameras can shoot over heads. The panel should sit together behind a long desk and face the audience (in this case, the reporters). Leave space for cameras and standing cameramen behind the desk.

From "Guide to Public Relations for Nonprofit Organizations and Public Agencies," by Barbara Fultz Martinez and Roberta Weiner, copyright 1979 the Grantsmanship Center, adapted and reprinted with permission. For a copy of the full document, about twice as long and with more subject headings, write the center at 1125 W. 6th St., Fifth Floor, P.O. Box 17220, Los Angeles, CA 90017, or call 213-482-9860.

Organizing Is Doorknocking

Three young organizers once made a long drive into rural California to meet famed farmworker organizer Cesar Chavez. After their long, dusty journey, the three sat with Chavez and asked, "Cesar, how do you organize?" Chavez replied, "Well, first you talk to one person, then you talk to another person, then you talk to another person, then you talk to another person..." "But, how do you organize?" they insisted.

Chavez repeated, "First you talk to one person, then to another ..."

There is no substitute for face-to-face contact for involving people and building membership. You can call people on the phone, send flyers in the mail, distribute leaflets and gets lots of media exposure. But to build the relationships that will hold an organization together, you must meet and talk to people, one by one.

So first you have to go and knock on someone's door. When you knock on a new person's door, there is usually an awkward moment when the person is trying to decide whether to close the door in your face. Your opening lines have to be clear, open, and appealing. The person is wondering "Who is this?" "What's this person selling?" "How do I get out of this?" Think about your own experiences with strangers coming to your door. What makes you decide to talk to them? What makes you decide to close the door?

One way around this is to "borrow credibility" by referencing people the person may know. If you can say, "I was just talking to your neighbor, Mrs. Jones, and she said you'd be a good person to talk to," or "Rev. Smith is letting us use the church basement for our meeting next week," you have borrowed credibility and have bought yourself a few more seconds to interest the person.

The person you're talking to knows you want something, so what is it? Are you passing around a petition? A petition is an excellent door-opener. Many organizations use petitions for just this purpose: to get people to open their doors and to collect names and addresses of concerned residents. The petition won't solve the problem (in case you have any illusions about their effectiveness), but they're great organizing tools.

The petition should be worded somewhat generally, but also to the point: "We, the citizens of Sludgetown, want the Chemikill Landfill investigated to determine if it is leaking and, if so, to determine the extent of the contamination. If contamination exists, we want to clean up the site to protect public health and our environment."

pollution prevention in your comm

Along with your petition, bring a bound notebook (one where you don't tear out the pages) and copies of your fact sheet or flyer. Use the notebook to collect information from the people you meet, such as things they know about the site or facility. Also make notes about the people, such as what they've agreed to do and what you've promised to do for them. Keep all promises you make! If you say you'll get back to them tomorrow, *do it*!

Now that you've got all your equipment together you're ready to start knocking.

Rehearse your lines. What do you want to say? Here are four sure-fire questions you should be ready to answer in those thirty seconds when the door opens:

"I am . . . "

"We are ... "—your group and what it's about in 25 words or less.

*"This is . . . "—*your petition to deal with the Chemikill Landfill problem.

"We want ... "—the person's support, or name on the petition, or presence at the next meeting, or money to help the cause.

You can practice this "rap" in front of the mirror or with your spouse or children. Even better, if several of you are going door-to-door, roleplay your presentation with each other until you all feel comfortable doing it.

So now you're talking to somebody at their door. If you get through the first thirty seconds without any hosatility, proceed to try to get a commitment from the person.

Tryto get invited in. Make personal connections—do you know this person, who do you know in common, what do you share in common? If the person is willing to sign the petition, Listen to *their* story, explore their reaction to your group's issue and how they tie it in to *their* own experiences and future plans. The more people talk to you and the more they realize that you are genuinely listening, the stronger the bond between you will become. Ask if there are any questions you might ask the authorities the next time you speak to them and then encourage your new contact to ask the question themselves. Write the questions down along with each person's name and *be sure* to get back to them.

s spollution prevention in your community,

Whether you're selling brushes, vacuum cleaners or toxic waste solutions, the time comes when you have to close in for the sale. In organizing, the "sale" is the person's commitment to *do something*. Signing the petition is fine for most people, but you will meet new people who can and will do more, *but only if you ask them*.

Use your judgement to gauge what each person can "afford." Everyone can do something. Ask for concrete things, such as "Can you give me the names of some other people who might be interested?" "Will you contact them?" "Can you bring two other people to the next meeting?" "Can you give a ride to one other person?" "Could you pass out flyers on this block?" "Would you be willing to host a block meeting?" And so on.

While you're making concrete requests, ask for concrete commitments. Ask your new friend for a specific time when they will have done what was promised, or when you can check back. If you leave things vague, then you don't really have a "deal."

So what if the person you meet says "No," or worse, is obnoxious, hostile, or unfriendly? There's little to be gained by getting into an argument on the doorstep. Instead, kill them with kindness. Our experience is that in many cases, people who wouldn't support an organization at first later become some of the hardest workers. An easy way to end an ugly conversation is to say, "Everyone is entitled to their opinion and you certainly expressed yours. Thank You."

Adapted from Leadership Handbook on Hazardoius Waste, published by the Citizen's Clearinghouse for Hazardous Wastes.

Priority 1 and 2 Toxic Pollutants of Concer And Their Sources

Priority 1

- *Cyanide*—Electroplating (largest industrial source); paint sludges and residues; manufacture and disposal of inorganic cyanides; pyrolysis of certain synthetic and natural materials; chemical, biological and clinical laboratories; steel production; plastics manufacturing; synthetic fibers; chemical manufacturing.
- Chromium—Metal finishing; textile industry (as a mordant); cooling water; leather tanning; catalyst manufacture; pigment and primer; fungicides and wood preservatives; street runoffs.
- Cadmium—Electroplating; paint and pigment manufacture; stabilizer in plastics; street runoff.
- *Copper*—Corrosion of brass and copper pipes; use of copper compounds in aquatic algicides; smelting and refining industry; copper wire mills; coal burning industries; iron and steel producing industries.
- Mercury—As a cathode in the electrolytic preparation of chlorine and caustic soda (33 percent of U.S. use in 1968); electrical apparatae - lamps, arc rectifiers, battery cells (27 percent of U.S. use in 1968); industrial control instruments (switches, thermometers, barometers); general laboratory applications; antifouling and mildew-proofing paints; formulations to control fungal diseases of seeds, bulbs and plants.
- Silver—Photographic materials; electroplating; dental alloys; solder and brazing alloys; paints; jewelry; silverware; coinage; mirror production; street runoff.
- Zinc-Electroplating (galvanization); production of alloys.
- Lead—Street runoff; manufacture of storage batteries; manufacture of gasoline additives; pigments and ceramics; manufacture of metallic lead products; manufacture of lead containing alloys; solder in pipe joints, lead water pipes.
- Penanthrene--Incomplete combustion of organic compounds, particularly from power generation and refuse burning; limited use as a chemical intermediate.

Benzo(a)anthracene-Incomplete combustion of organic compounds, particularly from power generation and refuse burning; no commercial or industrial use.

vention in vour co

Priority 2

- Pyrene-Incomplete combustion of organic compounds (particularly from power generation or refuse burning); no commercial or industrial uses.
- PCB-Plasticizers; heat transfer fluids; hydraulic fluids; fluids in vacuum pumps and compressors; lubricants; wax extenders.
- Trichlorophenol-Germicide; bactericide; glue and wood preservative; antimildew treatment; formed as intermediate metabolites during the microbial degradation of herbicides 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T and pesticides Silvex, ronnel, lindane, and benzene hexachloride.
- Bromoform (tribromomethane)—Combustion of waste materials.
- Methylbromide-Used in soil, seed, feed and space fumigant agents; combustion of waste materials.
- Methylchloride—Used as a chemical intermediate in the production of silicone, gasoline anti-knock, rubber, herbicides, plastic, and other materials; chlorination of drinking water and some industrial effluents; combustion of waste material.
- Bromidechloromethane-Used as a reagent in research; chlorination of drinking water and some industrial effluents; combustion of waste materials.
- Acrolein—Chlorination of waste water and drinking water; aquatic herbicide and algicide; slime control in paper industry; crosslinking protein collagen in leather tanning; tissue fixation in laboratory histological samples; intermediate for plasticizers humectants, crosslinking agents, copolymers, polymers and grease proof cotton; acrolein copolymers used in photography; textile treatment; the paper in-

dustry; as builders in laundry and dishwasher detergents; as coatings for aluminum and steel panels.

pollution prevention in your community :

- 3,3 dichlorobenzidene–Production of dyes and pigments; curing agent for polyurethanes.
- Fluoranthrene-Pyrolytic processing of coal and petroleum at high temperatures; no specific uses.
- Hexachlorobenzene—Fungicide on seed grains; dye manufacturing; an intermediate in organic synthesis; porosity controller in the manufacturing of electrodes; wood preservative; addition in pyrotechnic composition for the military.
- Pentachlorobenzene-Intermediate in the synthesis of specialty compounds.
- 1,2,4,5-tetrachlorobenzene-Production of defoliant 2,4,5trichlorophenoxy acetic acid; synthesis of 2,4,5trichlorophenol; fungicide.
- BHC (hexachlorocyclohexane) (includes alpha, beta, gamma and technical grades)—Insecticides: animals, buildings, man for parasites, clothes water for mosquitoes, plants, and seed and soil.
- Chlordane-Broad spectrum insecticide including termites and soil insects; banned in the United States.

- Dieldrin-Banned in the United States (still made in Holland by Shell); insecticide used on corn and citrus fruits; mothproofing, termites, crops.
- DDT--Public health and agricultural programs; broadspectrum insecticide; banned in the United States in 1972.
- Endosulfan—Broad spectrum insecticide; on EPA's restricted list, but still used on vegetables, fruit, and tobacco.
- Endrin-Avicide, rodenticide, insecticide; largest use is on cotton crops in the southeast United States; increasingly restricted.
- Heptachlor—Broad spectrum insecticide; most uses banned, except for termite control and nonfood plants.
- Toxaphene—Broad spectrum pesticide agricultural use, mainly on cotton; in 1980, was the most heavily used pesticide in the United States.
- *Dioxin*—No commercial or industrial use; byproduct of the manufacture of various organic substances; incomplete combustion of waste materials.

Hazardous Substances Policies Erie County, New York

Erie County includes the city of Buffalo and borders the eastern tip of Lake Erie.

1.37

General Hazardous Substances

- County departments will use hazardous waste minimization techniques and reduce the use of hazardous substances. Minimization techniques will include prohibiting the use of oil-base paints and commercial pesticides where not absolutely necessary, and the recycling of hazardous waste.
- 2. Implementation of a "chemical exchange" program—County departments will exchange surplus chemicals to avoid buying new chemicals and disposing of old ones.
- 3. County departments will evaluate and purchase lesshazardous or nonhazardous products which can be substituted for hazardous materials currently being used. Substitute products that cost more than a product presently used will be evaluated on a caseby-case basis.
- 4. Implementation of a "disposal review" program which will allow for other, less costly, appropriate disposal options to be evaluated.
- 5. Only one kind of mechanical parts degreasing solvent will be purchased in order to maximize solvent recycling options.
- 6. The Erie County Department of Environment and Planning will develop a uniform compliance policy for environmental requirements where state and federal regulations are not specific.
- 7. County departments will implement a "materials identification" program to facilitate proper storage, handling, use, and disposal of all hazardous materials.
- 8. Erie County Division of Purchase will prequalify contractors to provide hazardous waste services in an expeditious and cost-effective manner.
- 9. County departments will be required to implement

proper recordkeeping procedures for the generation of hazardous wastes.

10. County departments will implement an annual environmental compliance self-auditing program at each County facility. Audits will be monitored by the Environmental Compliance Division of the Department of Environment and Planning.

For more information on Erie County's pesticide management policy, contact Mike Raab at 716-858-6370.

Pesticides

- 1. Pesticides may only be used at Erie County facilities where application of those products is necessary. Facilities at which application is permitted are: [facilities listed]
- 2. Purchase of pesticides at facilities not listed above must be justified by the Erie County Division of Environmental Compliance.
- 3. All departmental purchase requests for pesticides are to be sent to the Erie County Division of Environmental Compliance for product evaluation... [emphasis original]
- 4. No pesticides may be purchased by a department that does not employ a New York State Certified Pesticide Applicator. The applicator must be certified for the appropriate application category. [categories listed]
- 5. All County departments must send a list of names, work locations, and Certified Pesticide Applicator numbers and categories to the Erie County Division of Environmental Compliance. Information is to be updated each year.
- 6. Prior to purchase of pesticides, each department should determine if the product is registered with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. Since pesticides are registered for a two-year duration, ensure that the entire amount being purchased will be used up prior to the registra-

tion expiration.

7. Purchase only a one-year (maximum) supply of pesticides.

pollution prevention in your community

- 8. Should a pesticide become "banned," the Division of Environmental Compliance staff will request the vendor or manufacturer to accept the unused portion of the material at no cost to Erie County. [Responsibility for disposal becomes the manufacturer's.]
- 9. No County employee is to accept "samples" of pesticide products from salespersons.
- 10. Pesticides "banned" by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation and presently stored at Erie County facilities must be disposed of

in an environmentally sound manner.

- 11. Each County facility shall send a complete inventory of pesticide products stored at that location to the Division of Environmental Compliance annually. Completed forms are due [date]. [form attached.]
- 12. When application is necessary every effort should be made to use a nonhazardous or the least toxic pesticide available.
- 13. The Department of Environment and Planning, Division of Environmental Compliance, will provide technical assistance to all departments covered by this policy.

For more information contact Mike Raab at 716-858-6370.

mpollution

Comprehensive Pesticide Pollution Prevention Thurston County, Washington

by Mark Swartout Vegetation Management Coordinator Thurston County Department of Community and Environmental Programs

ternopioda au-

Thurston County government has taken the lead in Washington state in regulating its pesticide use. In 1985, the Environmental Health Department drafted and the County Commissioners adopted a first attempt at developing a pesticide use policy. This first policy targeted the the use of herbicides by the Public Works Department's Roads Division. It applied only to county operations, not to pesticide use by private or commercial users.

Citizens were concerned that this policy needed a broader approach. In 1987 the county commissioners appointed a citizen committee charged with studying pesticide use by county departments and making recommendations for a new pesticide use policy. The result of their work was a new policy adopted in 1989. The Pesticide Use Policy and Procedures have several goals:

- To ensure that all non-pesticide pest/vegetation control methods, such as biological and mechanical means, are given full consideration in accordance with classical integrated pest management principles wherever practical and economically feasible.
- To ensure that Thurston County provides full public accountability for any use of pesticide.
- To ensure that any use of pesticide will be done with no adverse impact on human health or the environment.
- To ensure the safety, operation, and maintenance of roadways and other public lands within Thurston County.

In order to achieve these goals, the Pesticide Use Policy and Procedures have several important components:

- All county departments and their contractors who use pesticides are covered.
- Pesticides used by the county must pass a review by the Environmental Health Department using the

following criteria:

- & Low toxicity
- A Environmentally degradable
- Not a developmental toxin
- Not cancer-causing
- Not mutation-causing
- A Not a cause of reproductive problems
- Departments must use an integrated pest/vegetation management approach to solving all pest problems.
- If a department wants to apply a pesticide to an environmentally sensitive area (such as aquifer-sensitive areas, wetlands, and lakes), it needs permission from the Board of Health.
- A citizen Pest and Vegetation Management Advisory Committee was established to oversee implementation of the policy.

A permanent staff position was created to oversee policy implementation and to be a resource for departments developing alternative methods of pest and vegetation control.

Since the adoption of the last policy the use of pesticides by the county has dropped dramatically.

Roads

At its peak in 1985, the county used more than 5,000 pounds of Cal 90 and more than 600 gallons of other pesticides to control vegetation on the shoulders, ditches and backslopes of county roads. In 1992, no herbicides were used on shoulders and to date none in ditches or backslopes.

The new methods of vegetation control are mechanical, requiring a change in maintenance standards. For a time the Roads Division had difficulty maintaining road vegetation at the previous "level of service." The ideal way to develop an IPM program is to have a "build down" approach: changing only a part of the program first, creating a success, then adding another part. This method builds on the successes.

The sudden elimination of a tool (herbicides) required rapid addition of mechanical equipment and training for operators. The learning curve needed to properly apply the new techniques caused what was seen as a drop in the level of service to roadside vegetation, creating a backlash of concern from citizens.

The Roads Division is now writing an integrated vegetation management program. Its goals and objectives are:

Goal

To provide safe conditions for motorists, pedestrians, bicyclists, and county employees.

Objectives

- 1. Maintain proper sight distance (road visibility).
- 2. Maintain visibility of signs and other roadside fixtures (e.g., the guardrail).
- 3. Minimize standing water on the road surface.
- 4. Provide sunlight and air circulation to reduce ice and snow duration.
- 5. Promote a safe work environment.

Goal

To be a "good neighbor" to adjacent property owners of county rights of way and properties.

Objectives

- 1. Respond to public concerns in a timely and cooperative manner.
- 2. Manage county properties so the needs of adjoining property owners are considered.
- 3. Develop, promote, and encourage an "owner will maintain" program for citizens who want to maintain their own frontages.
- 4. Develop vegetation management plans for rights of way next to special-use lands such as agriculture that meet the needs of the property owner and comply with the Thurston County Pesticide Use Policy and Procedures.
- Goal

To be good "environmental stewards" of the land.

Objectives

1. Develop an environmentally sound integrated veg-

etation management program. Any pesticides will be used in accordance with the county's pesticide use policy.

- 2. Encourage establishment of self-sustaining native plant material.
- 3. Protect and enhance wildlife, habitat, and endangered or threatened plants.
- 4. Maximize surface and groundwater quality to the extent possible, as we manage vegetation and storm-water within the needs of the roads system.
- 5. Reduce the opportunity for noxious weeds and other undesirable vegetation by enhancing the environment for the desired native vegetation and stressing undesired species.
- 6. Encourage vegetation management practices which safeguard environmentally sensitive areas.

Goal

To promote long-term, cost-effective management of public resources.

Objectives

- 1. Promote professionalism in the vegetation management staff of Public Works by providing educational and career opportunities that will enhance staff's knowledge of current vegetation practices and stewardship of the land.
- 2. Develop vegetation management strategies that promote stable plant communities.

Lakes

The county has a lake management program. Property owners around lakes in Thurston County can form lake management districts. The purpose of the districts can be various, including plant control, lake restoration, and addressing water quality problems. The county pesticide use policy helps develop guidelines for the districts to follow if they propose to use aquatic herbicides or aluminum sulfate (a lake restorative that is not technically an herbicide).

The policy requires Thurston County to discourage the use of pesticides by private application or by public agencies. This is the only time the pesticide use policy applies outside of county operations. All applications of this category require a permit from the Washington State Department of Ecology. During the permitting process local government is given an opportunity to provide Thurston County requires applicators to develop integrated control methods, using pesticides as a last resort. This requires applicators to look at their problems more holistically, with an ecological perspective.

One of the positive outcomes of this program is that it gets residents and property owners to become involved with both the definitions of their problems and the solutions to them. Often their main problem is education and the realization that they may be contributing to the problem. This then allows them to solve the problem themselves.

Noxious Weeds

The noxious weeds program helps Thurston County property owners identify and eradicate noxious weeds identified through state law. Before adoption of the pesticide use policy the program would provide advice on the control of noxious weeds using various strategies, pesticide use being a significant one. The program even provided herbicide application equipment to property owners. An IPM approach to controlling noxious weeds was developed under the county's new IPM policy, and it received an award from the Washington State Department of Agriculture for its pioneering nature.

Parks

The Parks Department maintains the landscape and facilities in two county parks and the landscape at the County Courthouse Complex. Pesticide use in the facilities was minimal, but of a wide variety due to the various nature of the vegetation and insect pest problems in the

facilities.

The difficulties in implementing the policy for the Parks Department include developing training for employees, changing attitudes, and developing a knowledge base of parks problems and solutions. These have been addressed by holding IPM classes, providing technical expertise when needed, and establishing program development timeline requirements. Developing IPM programs should improve the ability to identify: pests and infestation causes, the number of natural predators useful for pest control, the choice of plant material, and alternatives to the use of pesticides.

pollution prevention in your commun

The Parks Department is increasing the amount of land it is responsible for. Keeping IPM programs in mind during design and acquisition of new parks can greatly increase the eventual effectiveness of such programs in those new areas.

@ @ @

The Pest and Vegetation Management Advisory Committee is currently developing a revised policy. It will broaden current policy by including all county operations that have pest and vegetation management programs, not just those that use pesticides. Chief among these is the county's stormwater utility, with its swales, retention/detention ponds, and infiltration basins. The concern is that some of these other pest management practices either do not solve the pest problem or use methods that have a negative environmental impact.

For more information, contact Mark Swartout at 206-754-4111.

Taken from Great Lakes United's Bulletin of Pollution Prevention, Summer/Fall 1992.