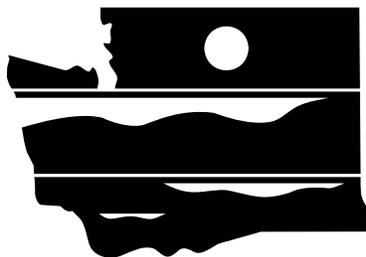




# **Pollution Prevention Help Guide**

**For use with Pollution Prevention Plan (P2 Plan)  
(version 3.1)**



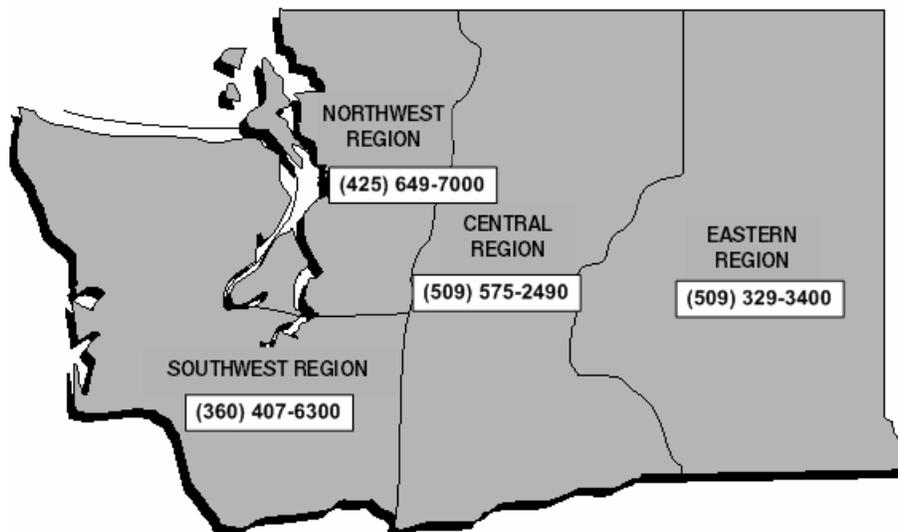
WASHINGTON STATE  
DEPARTMENT OF  
**E C O L O G Y**

Washington State Department of Ecology  
Hazardous Waste and Toxics Reduction Program  
Revised March, 2006  
**Publication #02-04-024**

Ecology continually strives to improve the Pollution Prevention Plan forms. Visit our website at <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr/p2/p3.html> to download the current version of the Pollution Prevention Plan or to download this guide.

Or, for additional copies of this publication, please contact:

Washington State Department of Ecology  
Attn: HW Information  
PO Box 47658  
Olympia WA 98504-7658  
(360) 407-6700



*The Department of Ecology is an equal opportunity agency and does not discriminate on the basis of race, creed, color, disability, age, religion, national origin, sex, marital status, disabled veteran's status, Vietnam Era veteran's status or sexual orientation.*

*If you need this information in an alternate format, please call the Hazardous Waste and Toxics Reduction Program at 360-407-6700. Persons with hearing loss can call 711 for Washington Relay Service. Persons with a speech disability can call 877-833-6341.*



# **Pollution Prevention Help Guide**

Washington State Department of Ecology  
Hazardous Waste and Toxics Reduction Program  
Revised March, 2006  
**Publication #02-04-024**



# TABLE OF CONTENTS

---

<b>INTRODUCTION</b> .....	<b>1</b>
Where to Send Your Plan .....	2
Special Plans.....	3
<b>BASIC FACILITY INFORMATION</b> .....	<b>5</b>
Facility Name .....	5
Industry Type & NAICS Code .....	5
Identification Number .....	5
Base Year.....	6
<b>PLANNING HISTORY, TRAINING, COST ACCOUNTING</b> .....	<b>7</b>
Description of Products and Services .....	7
Production Level & Units .....	7
Previous Accomplishments .....	8
Pollution Prevention Training .....	9
Employee Involvement in Pollution Prevention Training .....	10
Cost Accounting .....	11
<b>GOALS AND MANAGEMENT POLICY</b> .....	<b>13</b>
Numeric Performance Goals .....	13
Required and Optional Performance Goals .....	13
Four Methods for Developing Numeric Goals.....	16
Non-numeric Performance Goals .....	17
Management Policy .....	17
<b>PROCESSES AND OPPORTUNITIES</b> .....	<b>19</b>
Basic Steps .....	19
How to Use the Tables .....	20
The 95 Percent Rule .....	20
<b>PROCESS</b> .....	<b>22</b>
What is a Process in Detail? .....	22
Description .....	22
Research .....	22
Hazardous Substances Used .....	22
Hazardous Wastes Generated .....	24
Recycling, Treatment, Releases and Other Resources .....	24

<b><u>OPPORTUNITY</u></b> .....	<b>25</b>
Description of Opportunity .....	25
Targeted Hazardous Products and Wastes .....	25
Observations .....	25
Estimated Environmental Effects of the Opportunity .....	25
Hazardous Substance Reduction .....	25
Hazardous Waste Reduction.....	26
Recycling of Hazardous Waste .....	26
Treatment of Hazardous Waste .....	26
Solid Waste Reduction .....	26
Wastewater Reduction .....	26
Energy Conservation.....	26
Cost Savings .....	26
Air Emissions Reduction .....	27
CO2 Emissions Reduction .....	27
Other Effects .....	27
Feasibility .....	27
Technical Feasibility .....	27
Environmental Health Risk Reduction or Risk-Shifting.....	27
Economic Feasibility.....	27
Opportunity Implementation Schedule.....	27
Selected for Implementation.....	28
Scheduled for Further Study .....	28
Rejected.....	28
Barriers to Implementation.....	28
 <b><u>APPENDIX 1: RISK ANALYSIS</u></b> .....	 <b>29</b>
<b><u>APPENDIX 2: TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY ANALYSIS</u></b> .....	<b>31</b>
<b><u>APPENDIX 3: LOWER THRESHOLDS FOR PBT CHEMICALS</u></b> .....	<b>33</b>
<b><u>APPENDIX 4: CHEMICALS LIST</u></b> .....	<b>35</b>

# Introduction

---

The Department of Ecology (Ecology) administers the pollution Prevention Planning Program provided for in Chapter 70.95C RCW and Chapter 173-307 WAC. In 2002, in response to suggestions from facility planners to Ecology staff, and taking into account advancements in electronic technologies, Ecology developed a new Pollution Prevention Plan reporting format. The new reporting format simplifies the reporting process, makes the guidance more accessible to planners, and to provides facilities with a streamlined set of worksheets.

For facilities with Word 2000, 2002, or 2003 an electronic reporting option is now available. The new reporting forms can be filled out on your company's computer and sent to ecology by e-mail or mailed in on a floppy diskette. For those who will be sending documents in the traditional manner, the new help guidance and the new reporting sheets provide an opportunity for facilities to develop process-oriented plans for more efficient and effective pollution prevention planning.

The Toxics Reduction staff of Ecology will provide planning and technical assistance during your plan preparation. Our assistance is NOT enforcement-oriented. Staff are also available in our regional offices to provide information and answers to your questions. Workshops, personalized visits to your site, or other training opportunities will also be conducted to give you as much assistance as possible. We will notify you of dates and locations of training opportunities.

Implementation of your pollution prevention plan is voluntary. However, submittal of plans, executive summaries, five-year updates and annual progress reports is mandatory. According to WAC 173-307-100, failure to develop and submit a document may result in a penalty fee of not less than \$1,000, or three times the previous year's planning fee, whichever is greater. This penalty may be charged each year for non-submittal of documents, in addition to the current year's planning fee.

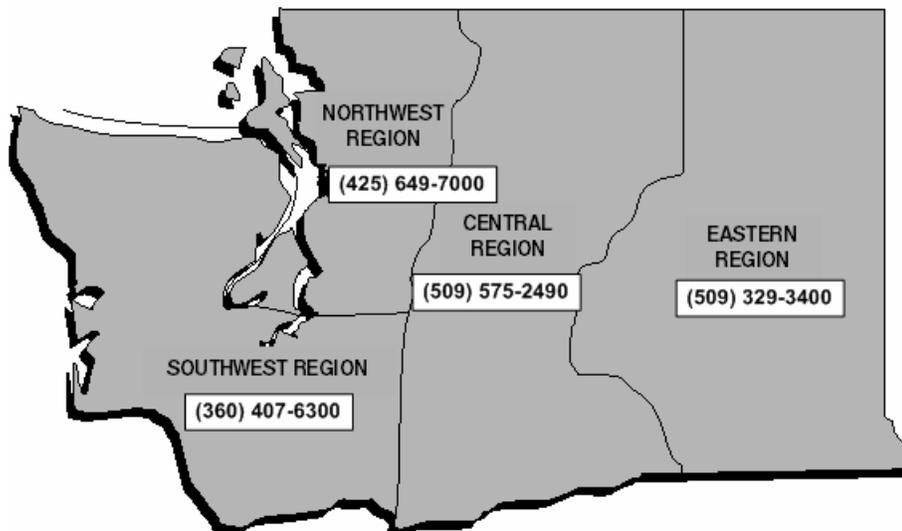
**Pollution Prevention** is the use of materials, processes, or practices that reduce or eliminate the creation of wastes or pollutants at the source. Unlike "end-of-pipe" pollution control and treatment devices, pollution prevention can help to avoid the creation of a waste in the first place (a potential money-saver). Pollution prevention also includes practices that reduce the use of materials, energy, water, or other resources, for greater efficiencies (another potential money-saver). Pollution prevention plans must consider reduction opportunities in the following order:

- #1. Opportunities to use less material or resources, or to use material that is less hazardous
- #2. Opportunities to recycle or reuse
- #3. Opportunities to treat waste

Opportunities that are higher on this priority list tend to offer the greatest benefits. For example, eliminating the use of a hazardous solvent might yield more benefits than recycling it.

**Regional Technical Assistance Contacts**

<b>Regions</b>	<b>Phone Numbers</b>	<b>E-mail Addresses</b>
<b>Central</b> 15 W Yakima Ave, Suite 200 Yakima, WA 98902-3401	<b>(509) 454-7659</b>	<a href="mailto:bdic461@ecy.wa.gov">bdic461@ecy.wa.gov</a>
<b>Eastern</b> N 4601 Monroe, Suite 100 Spokane, WA 99205-5301	<b>(509) 329-3551</b>	<a href="mailto:cafr461@ecy.wa.gov">cafr461@ecy.wa.gov</a>
<b>Northwest</b> 3190 160th Ave SE Bellevue, WA 98008-5452	<b>(425) 649-7040</b>	<a href="mailto:djoh461@ecy.wa.gov">djoh461@ecy.wa.gov</a>
<b>Southwest</b> PO Box 47775 Olympia, WA 98504-7775	<b>(360) 407-6354</b>	<a href="mailto:hone461@ecy.wa.gov">hone461@ecy.wa.gov</a>
<b>Ecology Industrial Section</b> PO Box 47600 Olympia, WA 98504-7600	<b>(360) 407-6906</b>	<a href="mailto:ckra461@ecy.wa.gov">ckra461@ecy.wa.gov</a>



If your facility fits one of the following descriptions, **call your Ecology staff member** as soon as possible; you may need to develop a special type of plan.

### Research Laboratories

Research labs--defined as a facility that performs the majority of its work in an experimental or investigative capacity--may develop a more general plan than other facilities. It will consist of policies and procedures for personnel using hazardous substances or generating hazardous waste through laboratory research, and should also address how chemical use and waste are minimized. These policies and procedures are submitted in to Ecology in lieu of the standard pollution prevention plan. Please contact your Ecology staff member if you have questions.

Because its work is normally unique in nature, a research lab's use of hazardous substances and hazardous waste generation is not predictable. The work of a research lab exhibits characteristics of diversity, variability and originality. By comparison, a testing laboratory performs routine, standardized, often repetitive analyses.

### Interrelated Facilities

If your facility is one of several that are substantially similar and that share ownership, you may be able to develop a single plan and pay a single fee. Check the following criteria and contact your Ecology staff member if you believe you are eligible:

- Are the facilities owned or operated by the same person/company/agency?
- Are a significant majority of those processes substantially similar, inasmuch as they:
  - Are essentially interchangeable?
  - Use similar equipment and materials?
  - Produce similar products or services?
  - Generate similar hazardous waste?

### Environmental Management Systems

A number of facilities have already achieved the integration of pollution prevention into overall business management through adoption and implementation of an environmental management system. The ISO 14001 criteria establishes one standard for an environmental management system, though by no means the only standard.

Ecology recognizes that pollution prevention plans prepared in compliance with its current regulations and guidance may duplicate information contained in a facility's environmental management system. More importantly, Ecology recognizes that for many facilities, an environmental management system may represent a superior approach to the implementation of pollution prevention. Ecology guidelines for using an environmental management system in lieu of a standard pollution prevention plan are found in Ecology publication # 97-401, which is available on the internet at <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/biblio/97401.html>. Facilities that wish to apply for this option should first contact their Ecology staff person.

## **Proprietary Information**

Can I protect proprietary information? The public will be allowed to review the plans/executive summaries and annual reports you submit. If a document you submit contains proprietary information, you may either: 1) work with your Toxics Reduction staff member to see if a complete report can be submitted without the proprietary information or, 2) request that information be deleted from the record before it is opened to the public. You can indicate the material you wish deleted in a letter submitted when you submit the document. The letter should state the location of the information in the document and should cite RCW 43.21A.160. Ecology will then make a determination as to whether the information you indicate should be designated confidential. No information will be made public until Ecology makes a decision on your request. If Ecology determines that the information you indicate should be designated confidential, the information will be withheld. If Ecology determines that it cannot designate the information confidential, you will be notified. Ecology will not contact you to ask if your plan contains confidential business information. Under RCW 43.21A.160 Ecology is authorized to make a determination of confidentiality based on certification by a person that information submitted is confidential business information. It is up to you to let Ecology know that you want this determination made.

# Basic Facility Information

---

## Facility Name

[Back](#)

If you've received this form from Ecology, and a facility name is entered in this field, this is the name that Ecology uses for your facility (or for your set of interrelated facilities – see Ecology's guidance on interrelated facilities for more information). If your facility's name has changed or you believe that Ecology's records are wrong, edit this field to show the name you feel is correct. Ecology will resolve the differences and report back to you with any changes necessary.

If you've downloaded this form from Ecology's web site, or received it via e-mail with no facility name in this field, enter your facility name. If this plan is for multiple (interrelated) facilities, create a name for your plan based on your organization's name (*example: "Bolder Chairs: Washington Operations"*).

## Industry Type & NAICS Code

[Back](#)

If you've received this form from Ecology, and a NAICS (North American Industrial Classification System) code is entered in this field, this is the NAICS code that Ecology uses for your facility (or for your set of interrelated facilities). If your facility's NAICS code has changed or you believe that Ecology's records are wrong, edit this field to show the code you feel is correct. Ecology will resolve the differences and report back to you with any changes necessary.

If you've downloaded this form from Ecology's web site, or received it via e-mail with no NAICS code in this field, enter your NAICS code. If you don't already know your NAICS code, use your existing SIC (Standard Industrial Classification) code and knowledge of your business to look up the new code at the web site <http://www.census.gov/epcd/www/naics.html>

*Example: if your business is "Aircraft Manufacturing," then your SIC code was 3721 and your new NAICS code is 336411.*

## Identification Number

[Back](#)

If this Pollution Prevention Plan covers only one facility, enter your EPA ID number or Community Right-to-Know (CRK) number. If your facility has both of these numbers, use the EPA ID number. If this is an "interrelated facility (IRF)" plan for multiple facilities, enter your IRF number if you know it or leave this space blank.

*Example: "WAD000009876" or "CRK000022082"*

## Base Year

[Back](#)

Your base year is the calendar year prior to the due date of your plan or plan update, in your current five-year planning cycle. This field comes pre-set in both the downloaded version of the forms and in those mailed to you. The base year field is used to set the year headings on many tables on the form.

*Example: If your new plan or plan update is due on September 1, 2006, then your base year for this new planning cycle is 2005.*

# Planning History, Training, Cost Accounting

## Description of Products and Services

[Back](#)

**What does your facility do?** Briefly describe the products you make or the services you provide.

*Example: "Bolder Chairs makes a variety of metal chairs and small tables. We also do custom manufacturing of office furniture."*

## Production Level & Units

[Back](#)

**How busy is your facility?** Indicate how busy your facility was during the previous calendar year. When compared from one year to the next, this number should indicate relative production growth within your facility.

Ecology uses your production level to tell when there's improvement. If your production level doubled but your waste remained the same amount, you have improved and Ecology is interested in how you did it.

Pick a unit that will show improvements and greater efficiency in using hazardous substances and wastes.

**CORRECT:** "My production level is the number of chairs we made last year." Now Ecology can compare the amount of chairs you made with the amount of paint you used, and see if you're becoming more efficient in paint use."

**INCORRECT:** "My production level is the total amount of paint I use, in gallons." There's no way for Ecology to tell how efficiently you are using the paint.

Use units of measure common to your industry, such as:

- number of pounds or gallons of each product produced,
- annual gross sales,
- FTE employees, or
- production hours.

*Example:*

- "Bolder Chairs worked on 607 job orders during 2004."
- "Bolder Chairs grossed \$12 million dollars in 2004."
- "Bolder Chairs had 14 full-time painters in 2004 and 17 in 2005."

Units	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Full-time painters	14	17				
Ratio	1.00	1.21				

The form will automatically calculate your production index of ratio each year, so it is only necessary to fill in the top row of the table each year.

**Is your facility's production level confidential?** If you need to, keep your production level confidential by setting the base year equal to 100.

*Example (see below): "Gross sales were \$100 million in my base year, 2003. I'll report that as 'Gross sales: 100'." A year later: "Gross sales were \$110 million in 2004. I'll report that as 110." "In 2005, we entered overseas markets and sales increased tremendously to 137 million; that's 137."*

Units	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Gross Sales	100	110	137			
Ratio	1.00	1.10	1.37			

**Do you track more than one production level?** If it would help relate your production to processes that use hazardous substances or generate hazardous wastes, separately submit production levels in as many different product lines as you track for pollution prevention. Although it may be imperfect, report one overall production level that best characterizes your facility's volume of business in the form.

*Example: "Our mill produces paper in a number of different ways: the Kraft process (1000 tons per day); the Sulfite process (500 tons per day) and the Wastepaper process (100 tons per day)." Report the total: "1600 tons/day."*

## Previous Accomplishments

[Back](#)

**What previous environmental successes have you had?** Write a short summary of the accomplishments your facility attained in the previous five-year cycle of planning, or if this is your first plan, include accomplishments achieved in recent years. Recording successes can help current planning efforts and provide a track record for future comparison. It can also provide valuable insight for the planning team as to what has worked successfully in the past, how to evaluate a process for improvement, or how to go about identifying promising new opportunities.

Examples of prior accomplishments include:

- reduction in the use of a hazardous product,
- replacement of a hazardous product with a non-hazardous product,
- modifying a process to reduce waste,
- providing training to facility staff to improve efficiency or increase worker safety,
- increased recycling of hazardous wastes,
- an improvement in treatment processes, or
- reduction in emissions.

Successes reducing energy consumption, non-hazardous solid waste generation, water use, and other environmental improvements important to your company can also be reported here.

For each prior accomplishment, note the year that activities were implemented and if possible, describe associated benefits such as pounds of waste reduced, dollars saved, or risks that were reduced.

For hazardous waste-related improvements, list them in order:

- first, your **hazardous product reduction** accomplishments, then
- your **waste reduction** successes, then
- **recycling**, and then
- your prior achievements with **treatment** processes.

*Example: "2003—Reduced use of paint solvents by 2,000 lbs annually by using HVLP guns. 2005—Started recycling about 5,000 pounds annually by filtering and reusing metal-working fluids annually."*

### **Annual Progress Reports**

If this report is your five-year plan update, you must also report on progress made during the fifth year of your previous plan. In older reporting formats, this was done with two separate forms. Now you may use this form for both the plan update and Annual Progress Report.

Use the "Previous Accomplishments" field to enter information on the previous calendar year:

- Production Factor
- Goals
- Processes
- Opportunities Implemented
- Updates on continuing opportunities (obstacles, benefits, and statistics when available)

*Example: "Production factor in 2004 was 1.3; all goals but hazardous substance reduction achieved; our painting process was outsourced; only opportunity not implemented as planned was buying better spray guns, since painting was outsourced. Training continues to be the biggest obstacle to progress."*

## **Pollution Prevention Training**

[Back](#)

**How do you train your employees in environmental issues?** Describe your program briefly, emphasizing how pollution prevention ideas are taught.

This includes the training of employees in:

- proper hazardous materials handling and use,
- waste reduction techniques,
- pollution prevention principles,
- proper waste management, and related subjects
- the company's environmental policies and management systems.

Only well-trained employees knowledgeable about the materials, processes, and production requirements of their work areas, can contribute to workplace safety, increased productivity, environmental health, and the long-term sustainability of your business.

*Examples:*

- *New employee orientation includes our environmental policy, hazardous substance and waste management procedures, and Pollution Prevention Program goals.*
- *Waste management issues will be integrated into safety meetings.*
- *Our environmental policy is visibly posted for employees and public.*
- *Annual and quarterly P2 goals and progress will be charted and posted in the lunchroom.*
- *The P2 team votes at the end of each year for the best pollution prevention idea of the year, and choose an award for who submitted the idea (usually cash).*
- *A second-level environmental- sustainability training will be provided for all supervisors. On-going training and development is encouraged in this area.*

## **Employee Involvement in Pollution Prevention Planning**

[Back](#)

**How are employees kept involved in preventing pollution?** Write a brief description.

Include a list of the members of any pollution prevention planning teams that are already established, including their specialties (i.e., engineering, purchasing, accounting, materials/inventory control, production, research & development, health & safety, or management, etc).

Employee involvement is critical in facility environmental planning. Employees provide the expert information that is necessary to:

- evaluate processes,
- identify areas for improvement,
- develop strategies for change, and later,
- implement the changes.

When consulted early in the planning process, key employees can provide the kick-start and momentum necessary to implement a strong pollution prevention program. You may decide to assign an existing total quality team or health and safety team to address pollution prevention in your facility.

*Examples:*

- *General Manager (Miguel Casitas): Management policies and project support*
- *Machining Supervisor (Jon Johnson): Pollution prevention in the machining, metal fabrication, and degreasing areas.*
- *Paint Supervisor (Cris Westman): Pollution prevention in the painting processes, as well as the degreasing areas.*
- *Open door policy: Employees can make P2 suggestions at any time to supervisors who forward them to the P2 team.*
- *Environmental, Safety and Health Manager (Petra Peterson, Assembly Supervisor): In charge of overall P2 Plan, chair of the P2 team, and coordinates technical and economic evaluations.*
- *Accounting (Rick Vescue): Economic evaluations and environmental metrics*
- *Design (Sabine Julio): Provide design modifications to reduce impact*

## Plan Contact

Provide the name, phone number and e-mail for the person you want Ecology to contact regarding this plan in the Plan Contact field.

## Cost Accounting

[Back](#)

**How do you know how much pollution is costing you? Does your accounting system track the environmental costs you need?** Describe the cost accounting system you use (or will use) to track environmental costs, including compliance and oversight costs.

Table 1 in Ecology Publication #95-400, "Cost Analysis for Pollution Prevention" (available at: <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/pubs/95400.pdf>) lists typical costs to consider when evaluating a pollution prevention project, with the most important costs italicized. How many of these costs does your current accounting system track?

Many businesses that formerly placed most environmental costs into overhead have changed their accounting systems in order to track these costs more easily.

*Example: "We have recently started to use a software package that tracks material flows and associated costs. Every department is responsible for its own processing and waste management costs. Time and project codes allow us to track labor time spent by teams and individuals for environmental projects such as permits and hazardous materials training. The new software helps us produce more accurate job estimates and contract bids."*

As you evaluate the economic feasibility of pollution prevention opportunities, Ecology will be looking for a careful analysis of costs to make sure that a good opportunity isn't unimplemented because its benefits were underestimated.



# Goals and Management Policy

## Numeric Performance Goals

[Back](#)

What are your goals for reducing hazardous substance use and hazardous waste generation? Estimate the total effects of this five-year plan.

Goal	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Hazardous Product Reduction (lbs)		20,000			
Hazardous Waste Reduction (lbs)	<b>Required</b>	25,000			
Hazardous Waste Recycling (lbs)		20,000			
On-site Hazardous Waste Treatment (lbs)		50,000			
Wastewater Reduction (gal)					
Energy Conservation (kWh)	<b>Optional</b>				
Cost Savings (\$)					
Air Emissions Reduction (lbs)					
Solid Waste Reduction (lbs)					
CO <sub>2</sub> Emissions Reduction (lbs)					

(See examples below.)

## Required and Optional Performance Goals

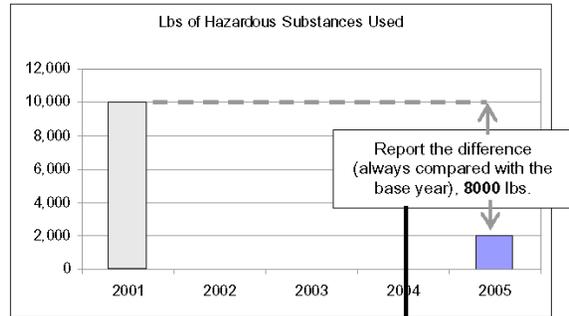
[Back](#)

The first four numeric performance goals lines in the table are required. The other six categories are provided for your optional use. We encourage you to set the additional goals if they make sense for your company.

Please note that you are recording 5-year goals, not annual goals. The columns under each year are for updating your 5-year goals, if they change during the 5-year planning cycle. If the goal you enter in the first column is still in effect in subsequent years, just enter that same value in the following year's space. (See following example.)

## How do I report during the **first year?**

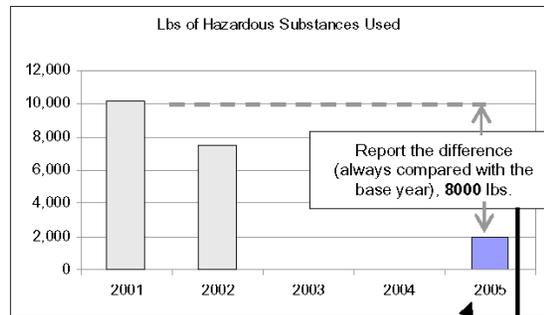
"These are the results I expect my plan to have."



### Numeric Performance Goals

Goal	2002	2003
Hazardous Substance Use Reduction (lbs)	8000	
Hazardous Waste Reduction (lbs)		
Hazardous Waste Recycling (lbs)		
On-site Hazardous Waste Treatment (lbs)		

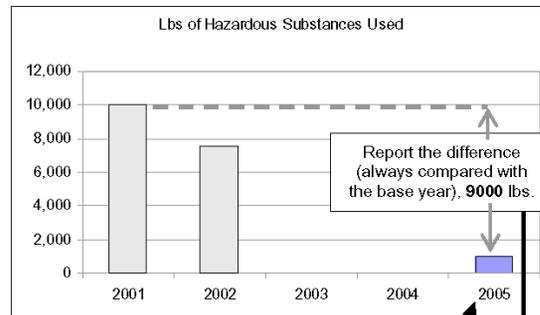
## How do I report in the **following years?** (There are three possibilities.)



"I think my plan will give the **same** results as I originally thought."

### Numeric Performance Goals

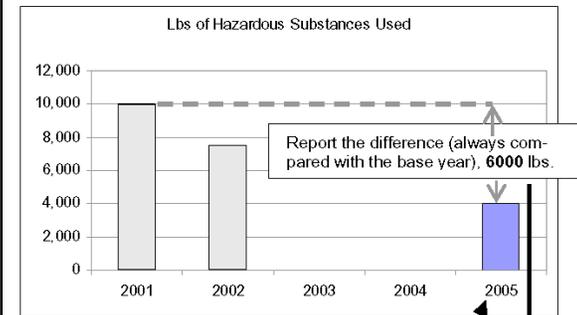
Goal	2002	2003
Hazardous Substance Use Reduction (lbs)	8000	8000
Hazardous Waste Reduction (lbs)		
Hazardous Waste Recycling (lbs)		
On-site Hazardous Waste Treatment (lbs)		



Or..."I think my plan will give **better** results than I originally thought."

### Numeric Performance Goals

Goal	2002	2003
Hazardous Substance Use Reduction (lbs)	8000	9000
Hazardous Waste Reduction (lbs)		
Hazardous Waste Recycling (lbs)		
On-site Hazardous Waste Treatment (lbs)		



Or..."I think my plan will give **worse** results than I originally thought."

### Numeric Performance Goals

Goal	2002	2003
Hazardous Substance Use Reduction (lbs)	8000	6000
Hazardous Waste Reduction (lbs)		
Hazardous Waste Recycling (lbs)		
On-site Hazardous Waste Treatment (lbs)		

Estimate goals by category for all the actions that you plan to take during this planning cycle, including ones that will take less than five years. You may have several on-site treatment processes, solvent recycling stills, or an updated solid waste recycling program that produces multiple benefits.

### **1. Hazardous Product Reduction**

This goal is the desired reduction in the use of products (raw materials) that contain Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) or Montreal Protocol chemicals or chemical groups, by the end of your current 5-year planning cycle.

*Example: If your facility used 30,000 lbs. of paints, solvents, and cleaners that contained TRI chemicals in 2002, and you hope to reduce the total amount of these hazardous products to 10,000 lbs. in 2007 (the final year of this planning cycle), your hazardous product use reduction goal would be 20,000 lbs. (30,000 minus 10,000).*

### **2. Hazardous Waste Reduction**

This goal is the desired reduction in the generation of hazardous (dangerous) wastes by the end of the current planning cycle.

*Example: If your organization generated 40,000 lbs. of spent solvents, paint waste and dirty rags that designated as dangerous or extremely hazardous waste in 2002, and you hope to reduce the total amount of these hazardous wastes to 15,000 lbs. in 2007 (the final year of this planning cycle), your hazardous waste reduction goal would be 25,000 lbs. (40,000 minus 15,000).*

### **3. Hazardous Waste Recycling**

This goal is the desired increase in recycling of hazardous wastes (on-site or off-site) generated at your facility, by the end of the current planning cycle.

*Example: If your facility generated 80,000 lbs. of a hazardous waste and recycled 50% of it (40,000 lbs.) in 2002, and you hope to increase the recycling rate to 75% by 2007 (the final year of this planning cycle), then your hazardous waste recycling goal would be 20,000 lbs. [(.75 times 80,000) minus 40,000].*

One of the benefits of recycling may be the reduction of hazardous substances purchased. Contact your Ecology staff member on how to report the various effects of recycling.

### **4. On-Site Hazardous Waste Treatment**

This goal is the hoped-for increase in on-site treatment of hazardous waste generated at your facility, at the end of the current planning cycle.

*Example: If your facility generated 100,000 lbs. of a hazardous waste machine coolant and shipped this waste off-site for energy recovery in 2002 and you hope to treat 50% of this waste on-site via evaporation (and ship the remainder for energy recovery) by 2007 (the final year of this planning cycle), then your hazardous waste treatment goal would be 50,000 lbs. (.5 times 100,000).*

- 1. POLICY-BASED**– The goals are set by environmental policy makers at your facility.

*Example: The U.S. Army had a goal of 50% hazardous waste reduction from 2000 levels by 2006.*

*Example: A local facility decides that the 50% air emissions reduction goal of the parent company can be bettered to 60% by 2006 from 2000 levels.*

- 2. ADDITIVE, BASED ON OPPORTUNITIES** – Add up the estimated environmental effects (by category) for all the opportunities you expect to implement during the planning cycle.

*Example: A packaging manufacturer operates two solvent recycling stills on-site and is planning to add a third near a new press line. Due to anticipated improvements in ink utilization and planned changes in press cleaning operations (due to better batching), they expect to recover a higher percentage of the spent press cleaning solvent. The total increase in hazardous waste solvent estimated to be recycled at the end of the 5-year planning cycle is 24,000 pounds (4,000 + 7,000 from the existing stills and 13,000 from the new still).*

- 3. ISSUE-BASED** – These goals are not policy goals, but are devised more as a tool to investigate the kinds of pollution prevention opportunities to evaluate for identified environmental issues at your facility.

*Example: A facility decides that the state goal of 50% hazardous waste reduction is a start, but would like to shoot for a 75% reduction due to a recent substantial increase in disposal costs for their principal waste stream.*

- 4. COMPLIANCE-DRIVEN** – The goal may be driven by environmental regulations.

*Example: A chemical company may have a goal of reducing air emissions of benzene and toluene to less than 10% of their 2000 levels, because of provisions in their Title V air-operating permit. This may also cause the company to think about reducing the use of these TRI chemicals in their operations, and they may set a goal of 15% reduction in the use of hazardous products.*

*Example: A fiber glassing company might set a goal of 50% hazardous product use reduction to comply with the Clean Air Act in order to avoid spending large amounts of money on abatement equipment for VOCs.*

*Example: In order to comply with their NPDES permit, a petroleum terminal will set a goal of 95% for hazardous waste treated, since the hazardous waste contains benzene in quantities that would violate their permit if not treated.*

## Non-Numeric Performance Goals

[Back](#)

**Do you have goals that can't be put into numbers?** Or that don't match the categories in the Numeric Performance Goals table?

You may also use this section for comments or explanations regarding your goals in the Numeric Performance Goals table. If you do not have numeric goals, explain progress toward setting numeric goals here.

*Examples:*

- *Water use reduction*
- *Natural gas use reduction*
- *Fuel oil use reduction*
- *Reductions in specific non-hazardous process feed-stocks*
- *Improving employee health and safety*
- *Providing new environmental training for employees*
- *Improving procedures for managing hazardous materials*
- *Purchasing environmental or hazardous materials management software*
- *Updating materials purchasing practices to include product screening*
- *Establishing or reorganizing your planning team*
- *Improving relations with the local community related to their environmental concerns*
- *"Greening" your supply chain with suppliers, distributors and customers.*

These goals may be hard to quantify, but success is often obvious and important to the well being of your company. In succeeding years, measures of progress toward these goals can also be included in this section.

## Management Policy

[Back](#)

**What is your organization's policy toward pollution prevention?** Research has shown that top management support and employee involvement are the two most important factors leading to successful implementation of pollution prevention plans. In this section, describe your management's policy towards:

- toxic substances,
- hazardous wastes, and
- environmental issues in general

You will also state your management's commitment to implementing the plan. That commitment is essential if the benefits of your plan are to be realized.

Most organizations have mission and vision statements, and some even have environmental policies posted in the hallways for all to see. You are encouraged to use your organization's existing environmental policy. If your organization doesn't already have one, it may be possible to put together an environmental policy statement based on your mission and vision statements. In the absence of any organization-wide environmental policy, you will need to provide a pollution prevention policy statement in this section. A good place to start is to look on the Internet for other organizations' policy statements, and adapt them to your company.

Management support is not likely if top management is not involved with the formulation of your plan from the beginning. If your facility is part of a vast organization with headquarters in some other city or country, it would be a good idea to contact top management early-on and get them involved. If their support is not obtained, then when it comes time to fund the projects outlined in your plan, it may prove difficult to carry out those projects.

The management policy statement in this section should not be taken lightly; it should be backed up by real commitment from top management. In order to encourage this commitment, a signature from top management is required stating that your organization is committed to implementing the plan. Ecology toxics reduction staff members are available to help obtain top management support, if necessary.

**Send the top management commitment statement separately, on organization letterhead, along with a statement indicating that your facility is officially submitting the planning document for review.** Most facilities send the top management commitment statement only when submitting the initial plan and five-year plan updates. (The rest of the management policy statement can then be included in the electronic version of the Pollution Prevention Plan.)

*Examples:*

- *We are a community-minded business that wants to make sure that our waste is properly managed and that every economically feasible pollution prevention measure is implemented. We will look at pollution prevention opportunities that will not shift the risk to one environmental medium or product to another. We will look for alternative products or processes that use less or eliminate the use of toxic materials and/or generate hazardous wastes. We want to make sure the environment is managed properly to insure a healthy place for the children of today and future generations.*
- *Protecting the environment is a high priority at our company. We are committed to developing and implementing an effective Pollution Prevention Plan, and to achieving our goals. We are committed to minimizing our business impact to the air, water, land and human health. We will ensure that risks will not be shifted from one process, environmental medium or product to another.*

# Processes and Opportunities

## Basic Steps

[Back](#)

The following sections of your plan describe the details of your processes and opportunities and are repetitive, meaning that you will (usually) have multiple processes to describe and (often) multiple opportunities to describe for each process. To read more information on pollution prevention resources and ancillary materials go to <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr/p2/p3.html> and look under *Other Resources and References*.

The repeating blocks of processes and of opportunities are added or subtracted by clicking on the “+” or “-” sign at the right side of the table.

**What is a process?** A process is a step (or steps) in your operations which helps produce your product or service. Your toxics reduction staff member can help you analyze your processes.

*Examples:*

- “painting,”
- “sandblasting”
- “final cleanup”

**What is an opportunity?** An opportunity is your idea for reducing the hazardous waste you generate or hazardous substances you use. Your toxics reduction staff member can suggest many opportunities.

*Example:*

- “use more latex paint instead of oil-based paints,”
- “use a non-hazardous machine coolant,”
- “train workers to use less solvent.”

### What processes need to be in your plan?

If you have...	...and you have...	...plan for...	Why?	Typical Businesses Include:
<b>few</b> processes that involve hazardous substances or wastes (less than 5)	<b>few</b> hazardous substances or wastes (less than 20)	... <b>all</b> your processes, hazardous substances and wastes ( <a href="#">Click here to go to how to fill out the table</a> ).	Ecology encourages this method because of its simplicity and thoroughness.	Printers, garages, machine shops
<b>many</b> processes that involve hazardous substances or wastes (more than 5)	<b>many</b> hazardous substances or wastes (more than 20)	... <b>enough</b> processes to account for 95% of your hazardous substances and wastes. ( <a href="#">Click here to go to a method for this analysis</a> ).	This method—the minimum specified in the rules doesn't track small amounts of your hazardous substances and leaves out minor processes.	Autobody painters, universities, military bases, hospitals, laboratories.

## How to Use the Tables

[Back](#)

1. List all your processes that use hazardous substances or generate hazardous wastes. Click the “+” sign to make a new page for you to add information. **Make sure** a button marked “GoTo” appears—otherwise a page hasn’t been added for you to add information. (Click the “-“ sign to remove it and any opportunities associated with it. Be careful not to delete them accidentally.)

Process	Opportunity
Paint Stripping GoTo	Enter New Opportunity Name GoTo Enter New Opportunity Name
Re-painting GoTo	Enter New Opportunity Name GoTo Enter New Opportunity Name
Final touch-up GoTo	Enter New Opportunity Name GoTo Enter New Opportunity Name
Enter New Process Name	

2. For each process, list the opportunities you plan to study to reduce the use of hazardous products and generation of hazardous waste. Click the “+” sign to make a new page for you to add information. **Make sure** a button marked “GoTo” appears—otherwise a page hasn’t been added for you to add information. (Click the “-“ sign to remove that page.)

Process	Opportunity
Paint Stripping GoTo	*Green* paint stripper. GoTo Plastic bead stripping instead of methylene chloride
Re-painting GoTo	Painter training--maximum transfer efficiency techniques. GoTo Paint stock rotation/inventory control.
Final touch-up GoTo	Mineral spirits final wipe--toluene replacement. GoTo Shop towel laundry contract.
Enter New Process Name	

3. Click on “GoTo” to go to the page your processes and opportunities will be described on.

You may have opportunities that aren't specific to just one process, such as better inventory management or a better maintenance program. If so list a process named "Facility Wide," and an opportunity named "Non-process specific." List them in the opportunity's description.

## The 95 Percent Rule

[Back](#)

This method is usually only needed by facilities with a great number of hazardous substances and wastes, to limit the amount of analysis and inventorying they do.

By using the technique below, you will list your facility's processes that are within the scope of the planning requirements [Reference: WAC 173-307-030 (2) (a)]. These same process names are to be used throughout the plan and for the duration of your company's participation in the Washington State Pollution Prevention Plan Program.

Processes subject to planning include all processes that use products containing hazardous substances (hazardous products) or generate hazardous wastes up to a 95% threshold. The two thresholds (one for hazardous products and one for hazardous wastes) are determined as follows (also see example, below):

1. Create two lists of all of the hazardous products (and hazardous wastes) that were used (or generated) during the last completed calendar year (your base year). List the products used or wastes generated from largest to smallest, based on quantity in pounds.
2. Total the quantities for each list. These two totals should equal 100% of your hazardous products used and 100% of your hazardous wastes generated, respectively.
3. Determine the 95% threshold for both lists by either counting down 95% from the top of the list or counting up 5% from the bottom of the list. Mark the threshold on both lists.
4. The processes subject to planning are all of the processes that are at or above the 95% thresholds, either due to hazardous product use or hazardous waste generation.
5. You may also include other processes in your plan but the 95% threshold represents the minimum requirements. For instance, in the example below, you might also want to plan to reduce or eliminate the Hotbit product because it contains Freon 113, an ozone-depleting chemical. This would add the "HD Drilling" process to your plan.

Note: The example below illustrates a hazardous products list; a hazardous waste list is created in the same way except that the "Hazardous Ingredients" column may be omitted. Also, while it is not required, you should feel free to include non-hazardous materials and other key processes and/or practices in your evaluation, if it is appropriate for meeting your environmental goals. Many facilities have chosen to expand the scope of their plans to include issues like water conservation, stormwater runoff, and solid waste generation.

Hazardous Product	Amount Used (Lbs)	Hazardous Ingredients and Their Concentrations (Hs%)	Process(es) Where Used
Vapo-Kleen	3235 lbs.	Trichloroethylene (100%)	Vapor Degreasing
Magnicoat	2150 lbs.	Toluene (20%), Xylene (10%)	Painting
Primal-Etch	487 lbs.	Nitric Acid (20%)	Finish Preparation
Clearcool	134 lbs	Ethylene glycol (70%)	Heat Exchanger
Hotbit	29 lbs.	Freon 113 (100%)	HD Drilling
Hydrochloric Acid	18 lbs	Hydrochloric Acid (34%)	Drop Loop Etching
Finalclean	11 lbs.	Methanol (15%)	Final Assembly Cleaning
total	6064 lbs. =>	Times .95 = 5760.8 lbs. equals threshold, so add processes as follows: 3235 + 2150 + 487 = 5872.	Processes and products within plan threshold are Yellow

For this example you would list the following processes in the "Processes and Opportunities" table: 1. Vapor Degreasing, 2. Painting, and 3. Finish Preparation. Add them to the ["Processes and Opportunities" table](#). (Other processes would likely be added from your separate listing of hazardous wastes generated, but remember that each process is only listed once.)

## What is a Process in Detail?

[Back](#)

For each process within the scope of your plan, you will complete one process block as follows:

## Description

[Back](#)

Write a detailed description of the process that names the inputs, such as raw materials, energy, and hazardous products and the outputs, such as the end product or service, by-products, wastes, and emissions. Clearly understanding how inputs and outputs are related to a particular process is essential to determining reduction opportunities. You are strongly encouraged to use and include a process-flow diagram and to apply “mass balance” concepts.

## Research

[Back](#)

Complete the appropriate check boxes and brief descriptions for the types of research your planning team conducted in order to identify possible opportunities to improve this process. Note: Your research must identify the full range of potentially feasible opportunities ranked according to the Waste Management Hierarchy (see below) and without regard to possible impediments to implementing those opportunities.

Washington State Waste Management Hierarchy (RCW 70.105.150)

- Waste reduction
- Waste recycling
- Physical, chemical, and biological treatment
- Incineration
- Solidification/stabilization treatment
- Landfill

## Hazardous Substances Used

[Back](#)

A “hazardous product” is a product that contains hazardous substances. The terms “hazardous product” and “hazardous substance” are sometimes used interchangeably; this makes sense when the product contains 100% of hazardous ingredients (e.g., methyl ethyl ketone, trichloroethylene, methylene chloride, hydrofluoric acid).

For the purposes of this plan, hazardous substances are those chemicals listed under SARA Title III, Section 313, also known as the Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) and/or in the Montreal Protocol listing of ozone-depleting chemicals. The list is located in Appendix 4, Page 35.

**Note:** Chemicals not on the list such as acetone, can be tracked in the section named “Recycling, Treatment, Releases and Other Resources.” Reporting such chemicals is optional.

If you have difficulty sorting out how much hazardous substance each of your processes uses, contact your Ecology staff member. You may be able to account for hazardous substance uses by reporting some uses together.

MSDS's (Material Safety Data Sheets) list which hazardous products have hazardous substances in them, below.

-----  
 COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS  
 -----

Components

Material	CAS Number	%
2-AMINO-2-METHYLBUTANENITRILE	4475-95-0	86.0-88.0
*AMMONIA	7664-41-7	5.5-7.0
*METHYL ETHYL KETONE	78-93-3	2.0-3.0
METHYL ETHYL KETONE CYANOHYDRIN	4111-08-4	0.1-0.3
AMMONIUM CYANIDE	12211-52-8	<1.0
TRIETHYLAMINE	121-44-8	<1.0
WATER	7732-18-5	12.0-15.0

\* Disclosure as a toxic chemical is required under Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and 40 CFR part 372.

The steps to complete this table are as follows:

1. List by product name the hazardous products used in this process (one at a time). Enter the product (trade) name or the actual chemical name (for pure products).
2. Use the TAB key to move to the "Ingredients" section. A drop-down menu listing all the hazardous substances prompts you to select the hazardous ingredients (one at a time) from the alphabetical listing. (If the CAS# or the ingredient name are not found in the look up table, you have the option to list the ingredient in the Recycling, Treatment, Releases, and Other Resources Table, or omit it).
3. Double-click the correct ingredient and its name and CAS# will be automatically entered into the ingredients field.
4. Use the TAB key to enter the percentage of that ingredient from the product MSDS sheet. If a percentage range is given for the ingredient, select the middle value of that range (Example: Acetone 20-50%, select 35%. If the percentage is less than 0.5%, enter "0"; if it is between 0.5% and 1%, enter "1%.")
5. Click the "+" sign to the right to add another ingredient and repeat this process until the major product ingredients have been recorded.
6. Repeat the above procedure for each hazardous product.
7. In the appropriate year column, enter the quantity of the *product* (not the ingredient) used during that year.

(Use the "+" sign to add rows or the "-" sign to delete rows.)

Quantities should be reported in pounds. MSDS's usually have enough information to convert gallons into pounds:

Multiply (the number of gallons of product) x ( specific gravity) x 8.3 lbs/gallon  
*Example: (50 gallons of solvent) x 0.886 x 8.3 lb/gallon = 368 lbs of solvent*

-----  
PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES  
-----

Physical Data

Boiling Point	: Decomposes
Vapor Pressure	: 14 mm Hg @ 68 C (154 F)
Vapor Density	: (Air = 1.0) Greater than 1
Freezing Point	: -30 C (-22 F)
Solubility in Water	: Soluble
Odor	: Ammonia-like
Form	: Liquid
Color	: Yellow
Specific Gravity	: 0.886

## **Hazardous Wastes Generated**

[Back](#)

Identify all of the hazardous wastes generated from this process. Use your Dangerous Waste Annual Report (if you report) for reference. List the wastes in the first column and the quantities generated, for the most recently completed calendar year.

## **Recycling, Treatment, Releases and Other Resources**

[Back](#)

The information to be entered in this table depends on the nature of the process. It can include waste recycled, waste treated, air emissions, wastewater discharged, electrical consumption, natural gas consumption, fuel oil consumption, water used, non-hazardous solid waste generated, or any other parameter that you choose to measure. As before, enter the name of the waste, release, or resource and the quantity for the appropriate calendar year. Be sure to indicate the units of measure in parentheses after the name. {Example: Fuel Oil #2 (gals.)}

# Pollution Prevention Opportunities

## Describe the Opportunity

[Back](#)

What do you plan to do? Describe with enough detail to inform someone not familiar with your facility.

*Example: "Switching to non-chlorinated metal-working fluids. We plan to switch to our new fluid as soon as we can figure out what tests are necessary for the aluminum machining we do. We plan to test Smith Company's Cool-Cut II-7."*

## Targeted Hazardous Products and Wastes

[Back](#)

What products or wastes will this reduce? Be sure the items are identical to those listed in the table. (You can list other materials or resources, too, like paper, electricity or water.)

*Example: "Chlorinated metal-working fluids" or "All flammable (D001) solvents," or "Styrene."*

## Observations

[Back](#)

What progress did you make with this opportunity during the last calendar year? (Note: You don't need to fill this part out the first time you complete the checklist for a new opportunity.)

*Example:*

Year    Observations

2005    *"We did half of the necessary testing—it looks like the 'Ice-Bore 135' will work, but we need to use it in our milling machine before we know for sure. We'd appreciate any publications Ecology has about companies who have made a similar switch."*

2006    *"Testing of both products was completed; we have selected the Ice-Bore 135 product. Implementation has begun; we are also considering the purchase of a new recycling unit for the coolant that will reduce change-outs to once every 2 years."*

## Estimated Environmental Effects of the Opportunity

[Back](#)

What effects will your opportunity have? Since you don't know how well this opportunity will do, you will need to estimate. Actual pounds may be added in future annual progress reports.

Not all effect categories apply to all opportunities; where there is no estimated effect, enter a "0."

(Note: Ecology uses these estimates to understand what you're doing, not to penalize you if you don't successfully meet your goals.)

### Hazardous Substance Reduction (lbs)

How many fewer pounds of hazardous products will you use annually? If you use a product that's only half hazardous ingredients, report its whole weight.

*Example: 5 gallons (50 pounds) of paint might only contain 3 gallons (30 pounds) of hazardous substances. Report 50 pounds.*

### **Hazardous Waste Reduction (lbs)**

How many fewer pounds of the targeted hazardous waste will you generate annually?

*Examples: "I think this will reduce waste by half—and last year we generated 3950 pounds of coolant waste, so that's about 2000 pounds." Report 2000 pounds.*

*"It'll be more than a hundred pounds, but it won't be a thousand pounds. I'll estimate 500 pounds until I know for sure." Report 500 pounds.*

### **Recycling of Hazardous Waste (lbs)**

How many pounds of hazardous waste will you recycle annually? Some waste can be re-used, usually by "reclamation," that is, changing it so it's useful again.

*Examples: "A distillation unit will recover a lot of usable solvent out of the 1000 pounds we usually have had burned by a hazardous waste incinerator." Report 1000 pounds.*

*"I'm going to send our 1000 pounds of solvent off-site to be distilled. Our contractor says they'll give me recycling credits." Report 1000 pounds. (Do not include burning flammable wastes for its energy value.)*

### **Treatment of Hazardous Waste (lbs)**

How many pounds of hazardous waste will you treat annually? Some wastes are processed on-site to make them less dangerous, sometimes completely safe.

*Example: "My sewer district wrote to me that if I neutralize these 50 gallons of acidic waste by adding the right amount of lye, it's safe to discharge it to their plant." Report 417 pounds (50 gallons x 8.34 pounds per gallon).*

### **Solid Waste Reduction (lbs)**

Would there be any effect on quantities of (non-hazardous) solid waste generated at your facility as a result of implementing this opportunity? Examples: pallets, cardboard, scrap metal, shrink-wrap, office paper, packaging materials. (Optional. While not specified in the planning rules, some companies track these reductions.)

### **Wastewater Reduction (gal)**

Would there be any effect on process wastewater generation? (Optional. While not specified in the planning rules, some companies track these reductions.)

### **Energy Conservation (kWh)**

Will electrical consumption be affected if this opportunity is implemented? (Optional. While not specified in the planning rules, some companies track these reductions.)

### **Cost savings (\$)**

How much money will you save? Estimate the total annual cost savings of implementing this opportunity. Include less obvious costs such as the cost of training, inspections, permits, making emergency plans, etc. (If this will cost money rather than save it, put the number in parentheses, like this: (3,000) or put a minus sign in front of it.)

### **Air emissions reduction (lbs)**

What effect would there be on facility air emissions? (Optional. While not specified in the planning rules, some companies track these reductions.)

### **CO2 Emissions Reduction (lbs):**

What effect would implementation have on CO2 (carbon dioxide) emissions from combustion of fossil fuel sources (fuel oil, natural gas, etc.)? (Optional. While not specified in the planning rules, some companies track these reductions.)

### **Other effects:**

What other effects do you expect? Some opportunities lead to better health and safety. Others may raise employee morale or eliminate odor complaints.

*Example: "Our company is in a fast-growing area and this opportunity will prevent complaints about the truck traffic that hauls our hazardous waste."*

## **Feasibility**

[Back](#)

How feasible is this opportunity?

### **Technical Feasibility**

Is this opportunity technically feasible? Will this opportunity work, if you ignore cost? Use a technical evaluation checklist if necessary. See Appendix 2, page 31.

*Example: "We've found that use of the replacement coolant caused an unacceptable rate of quality problems in one line of our parts."*

### **Environmental Health Risks or Risk-Shifting**

Will environmental or health risks be reduced and not shifted to another process? Will there be an overall benefit to human health and the environment? Look at the bigger picture—a multi-media approach—so that risks aren't merely moved from land to water, water to air, from one product to another, one set of workers to another, etc.

*Example: "The replacement coolant worked fine—but our health and safety officer said that dermatitis went up during the test, so we're not going to use it."*

### **Economic Feasibility**

Is this opportunity economically feasible? What is the cost of this opportunity compared to "business as usual"? Any analysis is acceptable, as long as it identifies all the significant affected costs. It must include less obvious costs such as the cost of training, inspections, permits, making emergency plans, etc. Use an [economic evaluation checklist](#) such as the one at <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/pubs/95400.pdf>, if necessary or contact your toxics reduction staff member. The analysis must be submitted only if the opportunity is rejected for financial reasons. See Appendix 1, page 29 for assistance.

## **Opportunity Implementation Schedule**

[Back](#)

Which one of the following three choices have you made? Fill in the date or reasons it's been rejected.

### **Selected for Implementation**

“Yes, we’ll take advantage of this pollution prevention opportunity.” All of the factors listed above are favorable: it makes sense. (Reminder—Ecology will not penalize you if this opportunity does not work.) Report when you expect to begin. It must include the month and year. Example: “3/2007.” “March, 2007.”

### **Scheduled for Further Study**

“We aren’t sure yet.” More information needs to be gathered or more tests run. Report when you expect to your study to end. It must include the month and year. Example: “3/2007.” “March, 2007.”

### **Rejected**

“No, this won’t work.” Technical or economic reasons or ones related to risk can prevent you from doing a project, but report what factors caused it to be rejected.

*Example: “We cannot find a coolant that meets our needs. The pressure at the tool-head is too great and the types of metal we use are too specialized.”*

## **Barriers to Implementation**

[Back](#)

What problems will there be implementing this? Even if you choose to do this opportunity, what problems do you foresee?

*Example: “This new coolant sometimes smells bad because of bacterial growth in the sump. We’re going to monitor it and take appropriate steps if we have to.”*

## Risk Analysis

As an adjunct to economic analysis, it is important to account for risks or potential liabilities when evaluating pollution prevention opportunities. There are no standards or widely recognized methods for doing this, as the estimates of potential liability depend on many assumptions. It is not required that potential financial liabilities related to the use of hazardous substances or the generation of hazardous waste be quantified. They should, however, be considered.

To make a decision about whether to implement a pollution prevention opportunity, it is usually sufficient to compare the relative risks of the current practice and the opportunity. A simple scoring system allows one to identify whether the risks would increase, decrease or shift if the opportunity is implemented.

The following form may be used to help compare and analyze relative risk. The number of risk factors, and the scoring weights, are deliberately kept small to make the form easy to use. Facilities should decide what additional factors are important to their decision-making, and include them as well.

<b>Risk Analysis</b>		
<b>Current Practice</b>	<b>Risk Factors</b>	<b>Pollution Prevention Alternative</b>
<b>Name:</b>		<b>Name:</b>
<b>Score</b> Low =1    Medium =3 High =9    Unknown =3		<b>Score</b> Low =1    Medium =3 High =9    Unknown =3
	<b>Property contamination</b>	
	<b>Accidents</b>	
	<b>Health effects</b>	
	<b>Compliance violations</b>	
	<b>Disposal liability</b>	
	<b>Other</b>	
	<b>Total Risk Score</b>	



## Technical Feasibility Analysis

Facility Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Process: \_\_\_\_\_

Opportunity: \_\_\_\_\_

	Yes	No	Not Sure
1. Have you determined that this option has a proven track record?	_____	_____	_____
2. Are you certain that this option will create less waste, decrease the use of hazardous substances or promote recycling?	_____	_____	_____
3. Will this option adversely affect productivity?	_____	_____	_____
4. Will this option require additional staff?	_____	_____	_____
5. Are you certain that this option will not simply move waste problems from one form to another or from one person to another (e.g., from solid wastes to air emissions)?	_____	_____	_____
6. Is your plant layout and design capable of incorporating this option?	_____	_____	_____
7. Will the vendor guarantee this option?	_____	_____	_____
8. Have you determined that this option will improve or maintain worker safety and health?	_____	_____	_____
9. Are materials and parts readily available?	_____	_____	_____
10. Can this option be easily serviced?	_____	_____	_____
11. Are other businesses using this option?	_____	_____	_____
12. Is there vendor support available for start-up, testing, training, and repair?	_____	_____	_____
13. Will this option adversely affect product quality?	_____	_____	_____
14. Are adequate utilities available to accommodate this option?	_____	_____	_____
15. Will special employee training be required?	_____	_____	_____



## Lower Thresholds for PBT Chemicals Under TRI

Under the Toxic Chemical Release Inventory (TRI), EPA has established lower reporting thresholds for certain chemicals that are Persistent, Bioaccumulative, and Toxic (PBT). The reporting threshold is 100 pounds manufactured, processed or used for chemicals that are PBT. For a subset of the PBT chemicals that are highly persistent and highly bioaccumulative, the threshold is 10 pounds per year. For dioxins and dioxin –like compounds, the threshold is 0.1 grams. The table below lists the PBT chemicals and their thresholds. More about TRI reporting for PBT chemicals can be found at: <http://www.epa.gov/tri>.

<b>Chemical</b>	<b>Reporting Threshold</b>
<i>Aldrin</i>	<i>100 lbs.</i>
<i>Benzo(g,h,l)perylene</i>	<i>10 lbs.</i>
<i>Chlordane</i>	<i>10 lbs.</i>
<i>Dioxin and dioxin-like compounds</i>	<i>0.1 grams</i>
<i>Heptachlor</i>	<i>10 lbs.</i>
<i>Hexachlorobenzene</i>	<i>10 lbs</i>
<i>Isodrin</i>	<i>10 lbs.</i>
<i>Methoxychlor</i>	<i>100 lbs.</i>
<i>Octachlorostyrene</i>	<i>10 lbs.</i>
<i>Pendimethalin</i>	<i>100 lbs.</i>
<i>Pentachlorobenzene</i>	<i>10 lbs.</i>
<i>Polycyclic aromatic compounds category</i>	<i>100 lbs.</i>
<i>Polychlorinated biphenyl (PCBs)</i>	<i>10 lbs.</i>
<i>Tetrabromobisphenol A</i>	<i>100 lbs.</i>
<i>Toxaphene</i>	<i>10 lbs.</i>
<i>Trifluralin</i>	<i>100 lbs.</i>
<i>Mercury</i>	<i>10 lbs.</i>
<i>Mercury compounds</i>	<i>10 lbs.</i>
<i>Lead</i>	<i>100 lbs.</i>
<i>Lead compounds</i>	<i>100 lbs.</i>
<i>Aldrin</i>	<i>100 lbs.</i>
<i>Benzo(g,h,l)perylene</i>	<i>10 lbs.</i>
<i>Chlordane</i>	<i>10 lbs.</i>
<i>Dioxin and dioxin-like compounds</i>	<i>0.1 grams</i>



## Chemicals List

Hazardous Substances for purposes of Pollution Prevention Plan (TRI and Montreal Protocol Chemicals, 2002)

Source: EPA 260-B-01-001, "List of Toxic Chemicals", adapted by WA State Dept of Ecology.

Questions: Tom Boucher, (425) 649-7180

CAS	Chemical, sorted by Name
4080-31-3	1-(3-CHLOROALLYL)-3,5,7-TRIAZA-1-AZONIAADAMANTANE CHLORIDE
354-11-0	1,1,1,2-TETRACHLORO-2-FLUOROETHANE (HCFC-121A)
630-20-6	1,1,1,2-TETRACHLOROETHANE
71-55-6	1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE (METHYL CHLOROFORM)
354-14-3	1,1,2,2-TETRACHLORO-1-FLUOROETHANE (HCFC-121)
79-34-5	1,1,2,2-TETRACHLOROETHANE
79-00-5	1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE
13474-88-9	1,1-DICHLORO-1,2,2,3,3-PENTAFLUOROPROPANE (HCFC-225CC)
812-04-4	1,1-DICHLORO-1,2,2-TRIFLUOROETHANE (HCFC-123B)
111512-56-2	1,1-DICHLORO-1,2,3,3,3-PENTAFLUOROPROPANE (HCFC-225EB)
1717-00-6	1,1-DICHLORO-1-FLUOROETHANE (HCFC-141B)
57-14-7	1,1-DIMETHYL HYDRAZINE
5124-30-1	1,1-METHYLENE BIS(4-ISOCYANATOCYCLOHEXANE)
39001-02-0	1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-OCTACHLORODIBENZOFURAN
3268-87-9	1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-OCTACHLORODIBENZO-P-DIOXIN
67562-39-4	1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HEPTACHLORODIBENZOFURAN
35822-46-9	1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HEPTACHLORODIBENZO-P-DIOXIN
55673-89-7	1,2,3,4,7,8,9-HEPTACHLORODIBENZOFURAN
70648-26-9	1,2,3,4,7,8-HEXACHLORODIBENZOFURAN
39227-28-6	1,2,3,4,7,8-HEXACHLORODIBENZO-P-DIOXIN
57117-44-9	1,2,3,6,7,8-HEXACHLORODIBENZOFURAN
57653-85-7	1,2,3,6,7,8-HEXACHLORODIBENZO-P-DIOXIN
72918-21-9	1,2,3,7,8,9-HEXACHLORODIBENZOFURAN
19408-74-3	1,2,3,7,8,9-HEXACHLORODIBENZO-P-DIOXIN
57117-41-6	1,2,3,7,8-PENTACHLORODIBENZOFURAN
40321-76-4	1,2,3,7,8-PENTACHLORODIBENZO-P-DIOXIN
96-18-4	1,2,3-TRICHLOROPROPANE
120-82-1	1,2,4-TRICHLOROBENZENE
95-63-6	1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE
106-88-7	1,2-BUTYLENE OXIDE
96-12-8	1,2-DIBROMO-3-CHLOROPROPANE (DBCP)
106-93-4	1,2-DIBROMOETHANE (ETHYLENE DIBROMIDE)
422-44-6	1,2-DICHLORO-1,1,2,3,3-PENTAFLUOROPROPANE (HCFC-225BB)
354-23-4	1,2-DICHLORO-1,1,2-TRIFLUOROETHANE (HCFC-123A)
431-86-7	1,2-DICHLORO-1,1,3,3,3-PENTAFLUOROPROPANE (HCFC-225DA)
1649-08-7	1,2-DICHLORO-1,1-DIFLUOROETHANE (HCFC-132B)
95-50-1	1,2-DICHLOROBENZENE
107-06-2	1,2-DICHLOROETHANE (ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE)
540-59-0	1,2-DICHLOROETHYLENE
78-87-5	1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE
122-66-7	1,2-DIPHENYLHYDRAZINE (HYDRAZOBENZENE)
95-54-5	1,2-PHENYLENEDIAMINE
615-28-1	1,2-PHENYLENEDIAMINE DIHYDROCHLORIDE
38661-72-2	1,3-BIS(METHYLISOCYANATE)CYCLOHEXANE
106-99-0	1,3-BUTADIENE
507-55-1	1,3-DICHLORO-1,1,2,2,3-PENTAFLUOROPROPANE (HCFC-225CB)
136013-79-1	1,3-DICHLORO-1,1,2,3,3-PENTAFLUOROPROPANE (HCFC-225EA)
541-73-1	1,3-DICHLOROBENZENE

542-75-6	1,3-DICHLOROPROPYLENE
123-61-5	1,3-PHENYLENE DIISOCYANATE
108-45-2	1,3-PHENYLENEDIAMINE
10347-54-3	1,4-BIS(METHYLISOCYANATE)CYCLOHEXANE
2556-36-7	1,4-CYCLOHEXANE DIISOCYANATE
764-41-0	1,4-DICHLORO-2-BUTENE
106-46-7	1,4-DICHLOROBENZENE
123-91-1	1,4-DIOXANE
104-49-4	1,4-PHENYLENE DIISOCYANATE
624-18-0	1,4-PHENYLENEDIAMINE DIHYDROCHLORIDE
3173-72-6	1,5-NAPHTHALENE DIISOCYANATE
82-28-0	1-AMINO-2-METHYLANTHRAQUINONE
35691-65-7	1-BROMO-1-(BROMOMETHYL)-1,3-PROPANEDICARBONITRILE
354-25-6	1-CHLORO-1,1,2,2-TETRAFLUOROETHANE (HCFC-124A)
75-68-3	1-CHLORO-1,1-DIFLUOROETHANE (HCFC-142B)
5522-43-0	1-NITROPYRENE
16938-22-0	2,2,4-TRIMETHYLHEXAMETHYLENE DIISOCYANATE
128903-21-9	2,2-DICHLORO-1,1,1,3,3-PENTAFLUOROPROPANE (HCFC-225AA)
306-83-2	2,2-DICHLORO-1,1,1-TRIFLUOROETHANE (HCFC-123)
60851-34-5	2,3,4,6,7,8-HEXACHLORODIBENZOFURAN
57117-31-4	2,3,4,7,8-PENTACHLORODIBENZOFURAN
2655-15-4	2,3,5-TRIMETHYLPHENYL METHYL CARBAMATE
51207-31-9	2,3,7,8-TETRACHLORODIBENZOFURAN
1746-01-6	2,3,7,8-TETRACHLORODIBENZO-P-DIOXIN
422-48-0	2,3-DICHLORO-1,1,1,2,3-PENTAFLUOROPROPANE (HCFC-225BA)
78-88-6	2,3-DICHLOROPROPENE
15646-96-5	2,4,4-TRIMETHYLHEXAMETHYLENE DIISOCYANATE
95-95-4	2,4,5-TRICHLOROPHENOL
88-06-2	2,4,6-TRICHLOROPHENOL
94-75-7	2,4-D [ACETIC ACID, (2,4-DICHLOROPHOXY)-]
53404-37-8	2,4-D 2-ETHYL-4-METHYLPENTYL ESTER
1928-43-4	2,4-D 2-ETHYLHEXYL ESTER
1929-73-3	2,4-D BUTOXYETHYL ESTER
94-80-4	2,4-D BUTYL ESTER
2971-38-2	2,4-D CHLOROCROTYL ESTER
94-11-1	2,4-D ISOPROPYL ESTER
1320-18-9	2,4-D PROPYLENE GLYCOL BUTYL ETHER ESTER
2702-72-9	2,4-D SODIUM SALT
94-82-6	2,4-DB
615-05-4	2,4-DIAMINOANISOLE
39156-41-7	2,4-DIAMINOANISOLE SULFATE
95-80-7	2,4-DIAMINOTOLUENE
120-83-2	2,4-DICHLOROPHENOL
75790-87-3	2,4'-DIISOCYANATODIPHENYL SULFIDE
105-67-9	2,4-DIMETHYLPHENOL
51-28-5	2,4-DINITROPHENOL
121-14-2	2,4-DINITROTOLUENE
541-53-7	2,4-DITHIOBIURET
120-36-5	2,4-DP
606-20-2	2,6-DINITROTOLUENE
87-62-7	2,6-XYLIDINE
53-96-3	2-ACETYLAMINOFLUORENE
117-79-3	2-AMINOANTHRAQUINONE
2837-89-0	2-CHLORO-1,1,1,2-TETRAFLUOROETHANE (HCFC-124)
75-88-7	2-CHLORO-1,1,1-TRIFLUOROETHANE (HCFC-133A)

532-27-4	2-CHLOROACETOPHENONE
110-80-5	2-ETHOXYETHANOL
149-30-4	2-MERCAPTOBENZOTHIASZOLE (MBT)
109-86-4	2-METHOXYETHANOL
75-86-5	2-METHYLLACTONITRILE
109-06-8	2-METHYLPYRIDINE
88-75-5	2-NITROPHENOL
79-46-9	2-NITROPROPANE
90-43-7	2-PHENYLPHENOL
422-56-0	3,3-DICHLORO-1,1,1,2,2-PENTAFLUOROPROPANE (HCFC-225CA)
91-94-1	3,3'-DICHLOROBENZIDINE
612-83-9	3,3'-DICHLOROBENZIDINE DIHYDROCHLORIDE
64969-34-2	3,3'-DICHLOROBENZIDINE SULFATE
119-90-4	3,3'-DIMETHOXYBENZIDINE
20325-40-0	3,3'-DIMETHOXYBENZIDINE DIHYDROCHLORIDE (O-DIANISIDINE DIHYDROCHLORIDE)
111984-09-9	3,3'-DIMETHOXYBENZIDINE HYDROCHLORIDE (O-DIANISIDINE HYDROCHLORIDE)
91-93-0	3,3'-DIMETHOXYBENZIDINE-4,4'-DIISOCYANATE
91-97-4	3,3'-DIMETHYL-4,4'-DIPHENYLENE DIISOCYANATE
119-93-7	3,3'-DIMETHYLBENZIDINE (O-TOLIDINE)
612-82-8	3,3'-DIMETHYLBENZIDINE DIHYDROCHLORIDE (O-TOLIDINE DIHYDROCHLORIDE)
41766-75-0	3,3'-DIMETHYLBENZIDINE DIHYDROFLUORIDE (O-TOLIDINE DIHYDROFLUORIDE)
139-25-3	3,3'-DIMETHYLDIPHENYLMETHANE-4,4'-DIISOCYANATE
460-35-5	3-CHLORO-1,1,1-TRIFLUOROPROPANE (HCFC-253FB)
563-47-3	3-CHLORO-2-METHYL-1-PROPENE
542-76-7	3-CHLOROPROPIONITRILE
55406-53-6	3-iodo-2-propynyl butylcarbamate
56-49-5	3-METHYLCHOLANTHRENE
101-80-4	4,4'-DIAMINODIPHENYL ETHER
4128-73-8	4,4'-DIISOCYANATODIPHENYL ETHER
80-05-7	4,4'-ISOPROPYLDENEDIPHENOL
101-14-4	4,4'-METHYLENEBIS(2-CHLOROANILINE) (MBOCA)
101-61-1	4,4'-METHYLENEBIS(N,N-DIMETHYL)BENZENAMINE
101-77-9	4,4'-METHYLENEDIANILINE
139-65-1	4,4'-THIODIANILINE
534-52-1	4,6-DINITRO-O-CRESOL
60-09-3	4-AMINOAZOBENZENE
92-67-1	4-AMINOBIIPHENYL
60-11-7	4-DIMETHYLAMINOAZOBENZENE
75790-84-0	4-METHYLDIPHENYLMETHANE-3,4-DIISOCYANATE
92-93-3	4-NITROBIIPHENYL
100-02-7	4-NITROPHENOL
3697-24-3	5-METHYLCHRYSENE
99-59-2	5-NITRO-O-ANISIDINE
99-55-8	5-NITRO-O-TOLUIDINE
57-97-6	7,12-DIMETHYLBENZ(A)ANTHRACENE
194-59-2	7H-DIBENZO(C,G)CARBAZOLE
71751-41-2	ABAMECTIN [AVERMECTIN B1]
30560-19-1	ACEPHATE (ACETYLPHOSPHORAMIDOTHIOIC ACID O,S-DIMETHYL ESTER)
75-07-0	ACETALDEHYDE
60-35-5	ACETAMIDE
75-05-8	ACETONITRILE
98-86-2	ACETOPHENONE
62476-59-9	ACIFLUORFEN, SODIUM SALT [5-(2-CHLORO-4-(TRIFLUOROMETHYL)PHENOXY)-2-NITROBENZOIC ACID, SODIUM SALT]
107-02-8	ACROLEIN
79-06-1	ACRYLAMIDE
79-10-7	ACRYLIC ACID
107-13-1	ACRYLONITRILE
15972-60-8	ALACHLOR
116-06-3	ALDICARB
309-00-2	ALDRIN [1,4:5,8-DIMETHANONAPHTHALENE, 1,2,3,4,10,10-HEXACHLORO-1,4,4A,5,8,8A-HEXAHYDRO-(1.ALPHA.,4.ALPHA.,4A.BETA.,5.ALPHA.,8.ALPHA.,8A.BETA.)-]
107-18-6	ALLYL ALCOHOL

107-05-1	ALLYL CHLORIDE
107-11-9	ALLYLAMINE
319-84-6	ALPHA-HEXACHLOROCYCLOHEXANE
134-32-7	ALPHA-NAPHTHYLAMINE
7429-90-5	ALUMINUM (FUME OR DUST)
1344-28-1	ALUMINUM OXIDE (FIBROUS FORMS)
20859-73-8	ALUMINUM PHOSPHIDE
834-12-8	AMETRYN (N-ETHYL-N'-(1-METHYLETHYL)-6-(METHYLTHIO)-1,3,5-TRIAZINE-2,4-DIAMINE)
33089-61-1	AMITRAZ
61-82-5	AMITROLE
7664-41-7	AMMONIA (INCLUDES ANHYDROUS AMMONIA AND AQUEOUS AMMONIA FROM WATER DISSOCIABLE AMMONIUM SALTS AND OTHER SOURCES; 10 PERCENT OF TOTAL AQUEOUS AMMONIA IS REPORTABLE UNDER THIS LISTING)
101-05-3	ANILAZINE [4,6-DICHLORO-N-(2-CHLOROPHENYL)-1,3,5-TRIAZIN-2-AMINE]
62-53-3	ANILINE
120-12-7	ANTHRACENE
7440-36-0	ANTIMONY
N010	ANTIMONY COMPOUNDS
7440-38-2	ARSENIC
N020	ARSENIC COMPOUNDS
1332-21-4	ASBESTOS (FRIABLE)
1912-24-9	ATRAZINE (6-CHLORO-N-ETHYL-N'-(1-METHYLETHYL)-1,3,5-TRIAZINE-2,4-DIAMINE)
7440-39-3	BARIUM
N040	BARIUM COMPOUNDS
22781-23-3	BENDIOCARB [2,2-DIMETHYL-1,3-BENZODIOXOL-4-OL METHYL CARBAMATE]
1861-40-1	BENFLURALIN (N-BUTYL-N-ETHYL-2,6-DINITRO-4-(TRIFLUOROMETHYL) BENZENAMINE)
17804-35-2	BENOMYL
98-87-3	BENZAL CHLORIDE
55-21-0	BENZAMIDE
71-43-2	BENZENE
92-87-5	BENZIDINE
56-55-3	BENZO(A)ANTHRACENE
218-01-9	BENZO(A)PHENANTHRENE (CHRYSENE)
50-32-8	BENZO(A)PYRENE
205-99-2	BENZO(B)FLUORANTHENE
191-24-2	BENZO(G,H,I)PERYLENE
205-82-3	BENZO(J)FLUORANTHENE
206-44-0	BENZO(J,K)FLUORENE (FLUORANTHENE)
207-08-9	BENZO(K)FLUORANTHENE
189-55-9	BENZO(R,S,T)PENTAPHENE
98-07-7	BENZOIC TRICHLORIDE (BENZOTRICHLORIDE)
98-88-4	BENZOYL CHLORIDE
94-36-0	BENZOYL PEROXIDE
100-44-7	BENZYL CHLORIDE
7440-41-7	BERYLLIUM
N050	BERYLLIUM COMPOUNDS
91-59-8	BETA-NAPHTHYLAMINE
57-57-8	BETA-PROPIOLACTONE
82657-04-3	BIFENTHRIN
92-52-4	BIPHENYL
108-60-1	BIS(2-CHLORO-1-METHYLETHYL) ETHER
111-91-1	BIS(2-CHLOROETHOXY) METHANE
111-44-4	BIS(2-CHLOROETHYL) ETHER
542-88-1	BIS(CHLOROMETHYL) ETHER
56-35-9	BIS(TRIBUTYLTIN) OXIDE
10294-34-5	BORON TRICHLORIDE
7637-07-2	BORON TRIFLUORIDE
314-40-9	BROMACIL (5-BROMO-6-METHYL-3-(1-METHYLPROPYL)-2,4-(1H,3H)-PYRIMIDINEDIONE)
53404-19-6	BROMACIL, LITHIUM SALT [2,4-(1H,3H)-PYRIMIDINEDIONE, 5-BROMO-6-METHYL-3-(1-METHYLPROPYL), LITHIUM SALT]
7726-95-6	BROMINE
353-59-3	BROMOCHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE (HALON 1211)
75-25-2	BROMOFORM (TRIBROMOMETHANE)
74-83-9	BROMOMETHANE (METHYL BROMIDE)
75-63-8	BROMOTRIFLUOROMETHANE (HALON 1301)

1689-84-5	BROMOXYNIL (3,5-DIBROMO-4-HYDROXYBENZONITRILE)
1689-99-2	BROMOXYNIL OCTANOATE (OCTANOIC ACID, 2,6-DIBROMO-4-CYANOPHENYLESTER)
357-57-3	BRUCINE
141-32-2	BUTYL ACRYLATE
123-72-8	BUTYRALDEHYDE
4680-78-8	C.I. ACID GREEN 3
6459-94-5	C.I. ACID RED 114
569-64-2	C.I. BASIC GREEN 4
989-38-8	C.I. BASIC RED 1
1937-37-7	C.I. DIRECT BLACK 38
28407-37-6	C.I. DIRECT BLUE 218
2602-46-2	C.I. DIRECT BLUE 6
16071-86-6	C.I. DIRECT BROWN 95
2832-40-8	C.I. DISPERSE YELLOW 3
81-88-9	C.I. FOOD RED 15
3761-53-3	C.I. FOOD RED 5
3118-97-6	C.I. SOLVENT ORANGE 7
842-07-9	C.I. SOLVENT YELLOW 14
97-56-3	C.I. SOLVENT YELLOW 3
492-80-8	C.I. SOLVENT YELLOW 34 (AURAMINE)
128-66-5	C.I. VAT YELLOW 4
7440-43-9	CADMIUM
N078	CADMIUM COMPOUNDS
156-62-7	CALCIUM CYANAMIDE
133-06-2	CAPTAN [1H-ISOINDOLE-1,3(2H)-DIONE, 3A,4,7,7A-TETRAHYDRO-2-[(TRICHLOROMETHYL)THIO]-]
63-25-2	CARBARYL [1-NAPHTHALENOL, METHYLCARBAMATE]
1563-66-2	CARBOFURAN
75-15-0	CARBON DISULFIDE
56-23-5	CARBON TETRACHLORIDE
463-58-1	CARBONYL SULFIDE
5234-68-4	CARBOXIN (5,6-DIHYDRO-2-METHYL-N-PHENYL-1,4-OXATHIIN-3-CARBOXAMIDE)
120-80-9	CATECHOL
N230	CERTAIN GLYCOL ETHERS
354-56-3	CFC-111
76-12-0	CFC-112
422-78-6	CFC-211
3182-26-1	CFC-212
2354-06-5	CFC-213
29255-31-0	CFC-214
1599-41-3	CFC-215
661-97-2	CFC-216
422-86-6	CFC-217
2439-01-2	CHINOMETHIONAT [6-METHYL-1,3-DITHIOL[4,5-B]QUINOXALIN-2-ONE]
133-90-4	CHLORAMBEN [BENZOIC ACID, 3-AMINO-2,5-DICHLORO-]
57-74-9	CHLORDANE [4,7-METHANOINDAN, 1,2,4,5,6,7,8,8-OCTACHLORO-2,3,3A,4,7,7A-HEXAHYDRO-]
115-28-6	CHLORENDIC ACID
90982-32-4	CHLORIMURON ETHYL [ETHYL-2-[[[(4-CHLORO-6-METHOXYPRIMIDIN-2-YL)AMINO]CARBONYL]AMINO]SULFONYL]BENZOATE ]
7782-50-5	CHLORINE
10049-04-4	CHLORINE DIOXIDE
79-11-8	CHLOROACETIC ACID
108-90-7	CHLOROBENZENE
510-15-6	CHLOROBENZILATE [BENZENEACETIC ACID, 4-CHLORO-.ALPHA.-(4-CHLOROPHENYL)-.ALPHA.-HYDROXY-, ETHYL ESTER]
74-97-5	CHLOROBROMOMETHANE (BROMOCHLOROMETHANE)
75-45-6	CHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE (HCFC-22)
75-00-3	CHLOROETHANE (ETHYL CHLORIDE)
67-66-3	CHLOROFORM
74-87-3	CHLOROMETHANE (METHYL CHLORIDE)
107-30-2	CHLOROMETHYL METHYL ETHER
N084	CHLOROPHENOLS
76-06-2	CHLOROPICRIN

126-99-8	CHLOROPRENE
63938-10-3	CHLOROTETRAFLUOROETHANE
1897-45-6	CHLOROTHALONIL [1,3-BENZENEDICARBONITRILE, 2,4,5,6-TETRACHLORO-]
75-72-9	CHLOROTRIFLUOROMETHANE (CFC-13)
5598-13-0	CHLOROPYRIFOS METHYL [O,O-DIMETHYL-O-(3,5,6-TRICHLORO-2-PYRIDYL)PHOSPHOROTHIOATE]
64902-72-3	CHLORSULFURON [2-CHLORO-N-[[[(4-METHOXY-6-METHYL-1,3,5-TRIAZIN-2-YL)AMINO]CARBONYL]BENZENESULFONAMIDE]
7440-47-3	CHROMIUM
N090	CHROMIUM COMPOUNDS (EXCEPT FOR TRANSVAAL-MINED)
7440-48-4	COBALT
N096	COBALT COMPOUNDS
7440-50-8	COPPER
N100	COPPER COMPOUNDS
8001-58-9	CREOSOTE
1319-77-3	CRESOL (MIXED ISOMERS)
4170-30-3	CROTONALDEHYDE
98-82-8	CUMENE
80-15-9	CUMENE HYDROPEROXIDE
135-20-6	CUPFERRON [BENZENEAMINE, N-HYDROXY-N-NITROSO,AMMONIUM SALT]
21725-46-2	CYANAZINE
N106	CYANIDE COMPOUNDS
1134-23-2	CYCLOATE
110-82-7	CYCLOHEXANE
108-93-0	CYCLOHEXANOL
68359-37-5	CYFLUTHRIN [3-(2,2-DICHLOROETHENYL)-2,2-DIMETHYLCYCLOPROPANE CARBOXYLIC ACID, CYANO(4-FLUORO-3-PHENOXYPHENYL) METHYL ESTER]
68085-85-8	CYHALOTHRIN [3-(2-CHLORO-3,3,3-TRIFLUORO-1-PROPENYL)-2,2-DIMETHYLCYCLOPROPANECARBOXYLIC ACID CYANO(3-PHENOXYPHENYL) METHYL ESTER]
533-74-4	DAZOMET (TETRAHYDRO-3,5-DIMETHYL-2H-1,3,5-THIADIAZINE-2-THIONE)
53404-60-7	DAZOMET, SODIUM SALT [TETRAHYDRO-3,5-DIMETHYL-2H-1,3,5-THIADIAZINE-2-THIONE, ION(1-), SODIUM]
1163-19-5	DECABROMODIPHENYL OXIDE
13684-56-5	DESMEDIPHAM
117-81-7	DI(2-ETHYLHEXYL) PHTHALATE (DEHP)
2303-16-4	DIALATE [CARBAMOTHIOIC ACID, BIS(1-METHYLETHYL)-, S-(2,3-DICHLORO-2-PROPENYL) ESTER]
25376-45-8	DIAMINOTOLUENE (MIXED ISOMERS)
333-41-5	DIAZINON
334-88-3	DIAZOMETHANE
226-36-8	DIBENZ(A,H)ACRIDINE
224-42-0	DIBENZ(A,J)ACRIDINE
5385-75-1	DIBENZO(A,E)FLUORANTHENE
192-65-4	DIBENZO(A,E)PYRENE
53-70-3	DIBENZO(A,H)ANTHRACENE
189-64-0	DIBENZO(A,H)PYRENE
191-30-0	DIBENZO(A,L)PYRENE
132-64-9	DIBENZOFURAN
124-73-2	DIBROMOTETRAFLUOROETHANE (HALON 2402)
84-74-2	DIBUTYL PHTHALATE
1918-00-9	DICAMBA (3,6-DICHLORO-2-METHOXYBENZOIC ACID)
99-30-9	DICHLORAN [2,6-DICHLORO-4-NITROANILINE]
90454-18-5	DICHLORO-1,1,2-TRIFLUOROETHANE
25321-22-6	DICHLOROBENZENE (MIXED ISOMERS)
75-27-4	DICHLOROBROMOMETHANE
75-71-8	DICHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE (CFC-12)
75-43-4	DICHLOROFLUOROMETHANE (HCFC-21)
75-09-2	DICHLOROMETHANE (METHYLENE CHLORIDE)
127564-92-5	DICHLOROPENTAFLUOROPROPANE
97-23-4	DICHLOROPHENE [2,2'-METHYLENEBIS(4-CHLOROPHENOL)]
76-14-2	DICHLOROTETRAFLUOROETHANE (CFC-114)
34077-87-7	DICHLOROTRIFLUOROETHANE

62-73-7	DICHLORVOS [PHOSPHORIC ACID, 2,2-DICHLOROETHENYL DIMETHYL ESTER]
51338-27-3	DICLOFOP METHYL [2-[4-(2,4-DICHLOROPHOENYO)PHENOXY]PROPANOIC ACID, METHYL ESTER]
115-32-2	DICOFOL [BENZENEMETHANOL, 4-CHLORO-.ALPHA.-4-(CHLOROPHENYL)-.ALPHA.-(TRICHLOROMETHYL)-]
77-73-6	DICYCLOPENTADIENE
1464-53-5	DIEPOXYBUTANE
111-42-2	DIETHANOLAMINE
38727-55-8	DIETHATYL ETHYL
64-67-5	DIETHYL SULFATE
134190-37-7	DIETHYLDIISOCYANATOBENZENE
35367-38-5	DIFLUBENZURON
101-90-6	DIGLYCIDYL RESORCINOL ETHER
94-58-6	DIHYDROSAFROLE
55290-64-7	DIMETHIPIIN [2,3-DIHYDRO-5,6-DIMETHYL-1,4-DITHIIN-1,1,4,4-TETRAOXIDE]
60-51-5	DIMETHOATE
2524-03-0	DIMETHYL CHLOROTHIOPHOSPHATE
131-11-3	DIMETHYL PHTHALATE
77-78-1	DIMETHYL SULFATE
124-40-3	DIMETHYLAMINE
2300-66-5	DIMETHYLAMINE DICAMBA
79-44-7	DIMETHYLCARBAMYL CHLORIDE
88-85-7	DINITROBUTYL PHENOL (DINOSEB)
25321-14-6	DINITROTOLUENE (MIXED ISOMERS)
39300-45-3	DINOCAP
957-51-7	DIPHENAMID
122-39-4	DIPHENYLAMINE
2164-07-0	DIPOTASSIUM ENDOTHALL [7-OXABICYCLO(2.2.1)HEPTANE-2,3-DICARBOXYLIC ACID, DIPOTASSIUM SALT]
136-45-8	DIPROPYL ISOCINCHOMERONATE
138-93-2	DISODIUM CYANODITHIOIMIDOCARBONATE
330-54-1	DIURON
2439-10-3	DODINE [DODECYLGUANIDINE MONOACETATE]
28057-48-9	D-TRANS-ALLETHRIN [D-TRANS-CHRYSANTHEMIC ACID OF D-ALLETHRONE]
106-89-8	EPICHLOROHYDRIN
13194-48-4	ETHOPROP [PHOSPHORODITHIOIC ACID O-ETHYL S,S-DIPROPYL ESTER]
140-88-5	ETHYL ACRYLATE
541-41-3	ETHYL CHLOROFORMATE
759-94-4	ETHYL DIPROPYLTHIOCARBAMATE (EPTC)
100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE
74-85-1	ETHYLENE
107-21-1	ETHYLENE GLYCOL
75-21-8	ETHYLENE OXIDE
96-45-7	ETHYLENE THIOUREA
N171	ETHYLENEBISDITHIOICARBAMIC ACID (EBDC), SALTS AND ESTERS
151-56-4	ETHYLENEIMINE (AZIRIDINE)
75-34-3	ETHYLIDENE DICHLORIDE
52-85-7	FAMPUR
60168-88-9	FENARIMOL [.ALPHA.-(2-CHLOROPHENYL)-.ALPHA.-(4-CHLOROPHENYL)-5-PYRIMIDINEMETHANOL]
13356-08-6	FENBUTATIN OXIDE (HEXAKIS(2-METHYL-2-PHENYLPROPYL) DISTANNOXANE)
66441-23-4	FENOXAPROP ETHYL [2-(4-((6-CHLORO-2-BENZOXAZOLYLEN)OXY) PHENOXY)PROPANOIC ACID, ETHYL ESTER]
72490-01-8	FENOXYCARB [[2-(4-PHENOXYPHENOXY)ETHYL]CARBAMIC ACID ETHYL ESTER]
39515-41-8	FENPROPATHRIN [2,2,3,3-TETRAMETHYLCYCLOPROPANE CARBOXYLIC ACID CYANO(3-PHENOXYPHENYL)METHYL ESTER]
55-38-9	FENTHION [O,O-DIMETHYL O-[3-METHYL-4-(METHYLTHIO)PHENYL] ESTER, PHOSPHOROTHIOIC ACID]
51630-58-1	FENVALERATE [4-CHLORO-ALPHA-(1-METHYLETHYL)BENZENEACETIC ACID CYANO(3-PHENOXYPHENYL)METHYL ESTER]

14484-64-1	FERBAM [TRIS(DIMETHYLCARBAMODITHIOATO-S,S')IRON]
69806-50-4	FLUAZIFOP BUTYL [2-[4-[[5-(TRIFLUOROMETHYL)-2-PYRIDINYL]OXY] PHENOXY]PROPANOIC ACID, BUTYL ESTER]
2164-17-2	FLUOMETURON [UREA, N,N-DIMETHYL-N'-[3-(TRIFLUOROMETHYL) PHENYL]-]
7782-41-4	FLUORINE
51-21-8	FLUOROURACIL (5-FLUOROURACIL)
69409-94-5	FLUVALINATE [N-[2-CHLORO-4-(TRIFLUOROMETHYL)PHENYL]-DL-VALINE (+)-CYANO(3-PHENOXYPHENYL)METHYL ESTER]
133-07-3	FOLPET
72178-02-0	FOMESAFEN [5-(2-CHLORO-4-(TRIFLUOROMETHYL)PHENOXY)-N-METHYLSULFONYL-2-NITROBENZAMIDE]
50-00-0	FORMALDEHYDE
64-18-6	FORMIC ACID
76-13-1	FREON 113 [ETHANE, 1,1,2-TRICHLORO-1,2,2-TRIFLUORO-] (CFC-113)
N-WA-HBFC	HBFCS, MONTREAL PROTOCOL ANNEX C GROUP 2
N-WA-HCFC	HCFCs, MONTREAL PROTOCOL ANNEX C GROUP 1
76-44-8	HEPTACHLOR [1,4,5,6,7,8,8-HEPTACHLORO-3A,4,7,7A-TETRAHYDRO-4,7-METHANO-1H-INDENE]
87-68-3	HEXACHLORO-1,3-BUTADIENE
118-74-1	HEXACHLOROBENZENE
77-47-4	HEXACHLOROCYCLOPENTADIENE
67-72-1	HEXACHLOROETHANE
1335-87-1	HEXACHLORONAPHTHALENE
70-30-4	HEXACHLOROPHENE
822-06-0	HEXAMETHYLENE-1,6-DIISOCYANATE
680-31-9	HEXAMETHYLPHOSPHORAMIDE
51235-04-2	HEXAZINONE
67485-29-4	HYDRAMETHYLNON [TETRAHYDRO-5,5-DIMETHYL-2(1H)-PYRIMIDINONE[3-[4-(TRIFLUOROMETHYL)PHENYL]-1-[2-[4-(TRIFLUOROMETHYL)PHENYL]ETHENYL]-2-PROPENYLIDENE]HYDRAZONE]
302-01-2	HYDRAZINE
10034-93-2	HYDRAZINE SULFATE
7647-01-0	HYDROCHLORIC ACID (ACID AEROSOLS INCLUDING MISTS, VAPORS, GAS, FOG, AND OTHER AIRBORNE FORMS OF ANY PARTICLE SIZE)
74-90-8	HYDROGEN CYANIDE
7664-39-3	HYDROGEN FLUORIDE
123-31-9	HYDROQUINONE
35554-44-0	IMAZALIL [1-[2-(2,4-DICHLOROPHENYL)-2-(2-PROPENYLOXY)ETHYL]-1H-IMIDAZOLE]
193-39-5	INDENO(1,2,3-CD)PYRENE
13463-40-6	IRON PENTACARBONYL
78-84-2	ISOBUTYRALDEHYDE
465-73-6	ISODRIN
25311-71-1	ISOFENPHOS [2-[[[ETHOXYL]((1-METHYLETHYL)AMINO)PHOSPHINOTHIOYL] OXY]BENZOIC ACID 1-METHYLETHYL ESTER]
4098-71-9	ISOPHORONE DIISOCYANATE
67-63-0	ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL (MANUFACTURING-STRONG ACID PROCESS, NO SUPPLIER NOTIFICATION)
120-58-1	ISOSAFROLE
77501-63-4	LACTOFEN [BENZOIC ACID, 5-[2-CHLORO-4-(TRIFLUOROMETHYL) PHENOXY]-2-NITRO-, 2-ETHOXY-1-METHYL-2-OXOETHYL ESTER]
7439-92-1	LEAD
N420	LEAD COMPOUNDS
58-89-9	LINDANE [CYCLOHEXANE, 1,2,3,4,5,6-HEXACHLORO-(1.ALPHA.,2.ALPHA.,3.BETA.,4.ALPHA.,5.ALPHA.,6.BETA.)]
330-55-2	LINURON
554-13-2	LITHIUM CARBONATE
121-75-5	MALATHION
108-31-6	MALEIC ANHYDRIDE
109-77-3	MALONONITRILE
12427-38-2	MANEB [CARBAMODITHIOIC ACID, 1,2-ETHANEDIYLBIS-, MANGANESE COMPLEX]

7439-96-5	MANGANESE
N450	MANGANESE COMPOUNDS
108-39-4	M-CRESOL
99-65-0	M-DINITROBENZENE
93-65-2	MECOPROP
7439-97-6	MERCURY
N458	MERCURY COMPOUNDS
150-50-5	MERPHOS
126-98-7	METHACRYLONITRILE
137-42-8	METHAM SODIUM (SODIUM METHYLDITHIOCARBAMATE)
67-56-1	METHANOL
20354-26-1	METHAZOLE [2-(3,4-DICHLOROPHENYL)-4-METHYL-1,2,4-OXADIAZOLIDINE-3,5-DIONE]
2032-65-7	METHIOCARB
94-74-6	METHOXONE ((4-CHLORO-2-METHYLPHENOXY)ACETIC ACID) (MCPA)
3653-48-3	METHOXONE SODIUM SALT ((4-CHLORO-2-METHYLPHENOXY)ACETATE SODIUM SALT)
72-43-5	METHOXYCHLOR [BENZENE, 1,1'-(2,2,2-TRICHLOROETHYLIDENE)BIS [4-METHOXY-]]
96-33-3	METHYL ACRYLATE
79-22-1	METHYL CHLOROCARBONATE
78-93-3	METHYL ETHYL KETONE(MEK)(NOTE: DE-LISTED 6/05, REPORTING OPTIONAL)
60-34-4	METHYL HYDRAZINE
74-88-4	METHYL IODIDE
108-10-1	METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE (MIBK)
624-83-9	METHYL ISOCYANATE
556-61-6	METHYL ISOTHIOCYANATE [ISOTHIOCYANATOMETHANE]
80-62-6	METHYL METHACRYLATE
298-00-0	METHYL PARATHION
1634-04-4	METHYL TERT-BUTYL ETHER
74-95-3	METHYLENE BROMIDE
101-68-8	METHYLENEBIS(PHENYLISOCYANATE) (MDI)
9006-42-2	METIRAM
21087-64-9	METRIBUZIN
7786-34-7	MEVINPHOS
90-94-8	MICHLER'S KETONE
2212-67-1	MOLINATE (1H-AZEPINE-1-CARBOETHOIC ACID, HEXAHYDRO-, S-ETHYL ESTER)
1313-27-5	MOLYBDENUM TRIOXIDE
76-15-3	MONOCHLOROPENTAFLUOROETHANE (CFC-115)
150-68-5	MONURON
505-60-2	MUSTARD GAS [ETHANE, 1,1'-THIOBIS[2-CHLORO-]]
108-38-3	M-XYLENE
88671-89-0	MYCLOBUTANIL [.ALPHA.-BUTYL-.ALPHA.-(4-CHLOROPHENYL)-1H-1,2,4-TRIAZOLE-1-PROPANENITRILE]
121-69-7	N,N-DIMETHYLANILINE
68-12-2	N,N-DIMETHYLFORMAMIDE
142-59-6	NABAM
300-76-5	NALED
91-20-3	NAPHTHALENE
71-36-3	N-BUTYL ALCOHOL
110-54-3	N-HEXANE
7440-02-0	NICKEL
N495	NICKEL COMPOUNDS
N503	NICOTINE AND SALTS
1929-82-4	NITRAPYRIN (2-CHLORO-6-(TRICHLOROMETHYL)PYRIDINE)
N511	NITRATE COMPOUNDS (AQUEOUS)
7697-37-2	NITRIC ACID
139-13-9	NITRILOTRIACETIC ACID
98-95-3	NITROBENZENE
1836-75-5	NITROFEN [BENZENE, 2,4-DICHLORO-1-(4-NITROPHENOXY)-]
51-75-2	NITROGEN MUSTARD [2-CHLORO-N-(2-CHLOROETHYL)-N-METHYLETHANAMINE]
55-63-0	NITROGLYCERIN
872-50-4	N-METHYL-2-PYRROLIDONE (NMP)
924-42-5	N-METHYLOLACRYLAMIDE
55-18-5	N-NITROSODIETHYLAMINE

62-75-9	N-NITROSODIMETHYLAMINE
924-16-3	N-NITROSODI-N-BUTYLAMINE
621-64-7	N-NITROSODI-N-PROPYLAMINE
86-30-6	N-NITROSODIPHENYLAMINE
4549-40-0	N-NITROSOMETHYLVINYLAMINE
59-89-2	N-NITROSOMORPHOLINE
759-73-9	N-NITROSO-N-ETHYLUREA
684-93-5	N-NITROSO-N-METHYLUREA
16543-55-8	N-NITROSONORNICOTINE
100-75-4	N-NITROSOPIPERIDINE
27314-13-2	NORFLURAZON [4-CHLORO-5-(METHYLAMINO)-2-[3-(TRIFLUOROMETHYL) PHENYL]-3(2H)-PYRIDAZINONE]
90-04-0	O-ANISIDINE
134-29-2	O-ANISIDINE HYDROCHLORIDE
95-48-7	O-CRESOL
2234-13-1	OCTACHLORONAPHTHALENE
29082-74-4	OCTACHLOROSTYRENE
528-29-0	O-DINITROBENZENE
19044-88-3	ORYZALIN [4-(DIPROPYLAMINO)-3,5-DINITROBENZENE SULFONAMIDE]
20816-12-0	OSMIUM TETROXIDE
95-53-4	O-TOLUIDINE
636-21-5	O-TOLUIDINE HYDROCHLORIDE
301-12-2	OXYDEMOTON METHYL [S-(2-(ETHYLSULFINYL)ETHYL) O,O-DIMETHYL ESTER PHOSPHOROTHIOIC ACID]
19666-30-9	OXYDIAZON [3-[2,4-DICHLORO-5-(1-METHYLETHOXY)PHENYL]- 5-(1,1-DIMETHYLETHYL)-1,3,4-OXADIAZOL-2(3H)-ONE]
42874-03-3	OXYFLUORFEN
95-47-6	O-XYLENE
10028-15-6	OZONE
104-94-9	P-ANISIDINE
123-63-7	PARALDEHYDE
1910-42-5	PARAQUAT DICHLORIDE
56-38-2	PARATHION [PHOSPHOROTHIOIC ACID, O,O-DIETHYL-O-(4-NITROPHENYL)ESTER]
106-47-8	P-CHLOROANILINE
95-69-2	P-CHLORO-O-TOLUIDINE
104-12-1	P-CHLOROPHENYL ISOCYANATE
120-71-8	P-CRESIDINE
106-44-5	P-CRESOL
100-25-4	P-DINITROBENZENE
1114-71-2	PEBULATE [BUTYLETHYL CARBAMOTHIOIC ACID S-PROPYL ESTER]
40487-42-1	PENDIMETHALIN [N-(1-ETHYLPROPYL)-3,4-DIMETHYL-2,6-DINITROBENZENAMINE]
608-93-5	PENTACHLORO BENZENE
76-01-7	PENTACHLOROETHANE
87-86-5	PENTACHLOROPHENOL (PCP)
57-33-0	PENTOBARBITAL SODIUM
79-21-0	PERACETIC ACID
594-42-3	PERCHLOROMETHYL MERCAPTAN
52645-53-1	PERMETHRIN [3-(2,2-DICHLOROETHENYL)-2,2-DIMETHYLCYCLOPROPANE CARBOXYLIC ACID, (3-PHENOXYPHENYL)METHYL ESTER]
85-01-8	PHENANTHRENE
108-95-2	PHENOL
26002-80-2	PHENOTHRIN [2,2-DIMETHYL-3-(2-METHYL-1-PROPENYL)CYCLOPROPANE CARBOXYLIC ACID (3-PHENOXYPHENYL)METHYL ESTER]
57-41-0	PHENYTOIN
75-44-5	PHOSGENE
7803-51-2	PHOSPHINE
7723-14-0	PHOSPHORUS (YELLOW OR WHITE)
85-44-9	PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE
1918-02-1	PICLORAM
88-89-1	PICRIC ACID
51-03-6	PIPERONYL BUTOXIDE
29232-93-7	PIRIMIPHOS METHYL [O-(2-(DIETHYLAMINO)-6-METHYL-4-PYRIDINYL)-O,O-DIMETHYLPHOSPHOROTHIOATE]
100-01-6	P-NITROANILINE

156-10-5	P-NITROSODIPHENYLAMINE
N575	POLYBROMINATED BIPHENYLS (PBB)
N583	POLYCHLORINATED ALKANES
1336-36-3	POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS (PCBS)
9016-87-9	POLYMERIC DIPHENYLMETHANE DIISOCYANATE
7758-01-2	POTASSIUM BROMATE
128-03-0	POTASSIUM DIMETHYLDITHIOCARBAMATE
137-41-7	POTASSIUM N-METHYLDITHIOCARBAMATE
106-50-3	P-PHENYLENEDIAMINE
41198-08-7	PROFENOFOS [O-(4-BROMO-2-CHLOROPHENYL)-O-ETHYL-S-PROPYLPHOSPHOROTHIOATE]
7287-19-6	PROMETRYN [N,N'-BIS(1-METHYLETHYL)-6-METHYLTHIO-1,3,5-TRIAZINE-2,4-DIAMINE]
23950-58-5	PRONAMIDE
1918-16-7	PROPACHLOR [2-CHLORO-N-(1-METHYLETHYL)-N-PHENYLACETAMIDE]
1120-71-4	PROPANE SULTONE
709-98-8	PROPANIL [N-(3,4-DICHLOROPHENYL)PROPANAMIDE]
2312-35-8	PROPARGITE
107-19-7	PROPARGYL ALCOHOL
31218-83-4	PROPETAMPHOS [3-[(ETHYLAMINO)METHOXYPHOSPHINOTHIOYL]OXY]-2-BUTENOIC ACID, 1-METHYLETHYL ESTER]
60207-90-1	PROPICONAZOLE [1-[2-(2,4-DICHLOROPHENYL)-4-PROPYL-1,3-DIOXOLAN-2-YL]METHYL-1H-1,2,4-TRIAZOLE]
123-38-6	PROPIONALDEHYDE
114-26-1	PROPOXUR [PHENOL, 2-(1-METHYLETHOXY)-, METHYL CARBAMATE]
115-07-1	PROPYLENE (PROPENE)
75-56-9	PROPYLENE OXIDE
75-55-8	PROPYLENEIMINE
106-42-3	P-XYLENE
110-86-1	PYRIDINE
91-22-5	QUINOLINE
106-51-4	QUINONE
82-68-8	QUINTOZENE [PENTACHLORONITROBENZENE]
76578-14-8	QUIZALOFOP-ETHYL [2-[4-[(6-CHLORO-2-QUINOXALINYL)OXY]PHENOXY] PROPANOIC ACID ETHYL ESTER]
10453-86-8	RESMETHRIN [[5-(PHENYLMETHYL)-3-FURANYL]METHYL-2,2-DIMETHYL-3-(2-METHYL-1-PROPENYL)CYCLOPROPANECARBOXYLATE]
78-48-8	S,S,S-TRIBUTYLTRITHIOPHOSPHATE (DEF)
81-07-2	SACCHARIN (MANUFACTURING, NO SUPPLIER NOTIFICATION)
94-59-7	SAFROLE
78-92-2	SEC-BUTYL ALCOHOL
7782-49-2	SELENIUM
N725	SELENIUM COMPOUNDS
74051-80-2	SETHOXYDIM [2-[1-(ETHOXYIMINO)BUTYL]-5-[2-(ETHYLTHIO)PROPYL]-3-HYDROXYL-2-CYCLOHEXEN-1-ONE]
7440-22-4	SILVER
N740	SILVER COMPOUNDS
122-34-9	SIMAZINE
26628-22-8	SODIUM AZIDE
1982-69-0	SODIUM DICAMBA [3,6-DICHLORO-2-METHOXYBENZOIC ACID, SODIUM SALT]
128-04-1	SODIUM DIMETHYLDITHIOCARBAMATE
62-74-8	SODIUM FLUOROACETATE
7632-00-0	SODIUM NITRITE
132-27-4	SODIUM O-PHENYLPHENOXIDE
131-52-2	SODIUM PENTACHLOROPHENATE
N746	STRYCHNINE AND SALTS
100-42-5	STYRENE
96-09-3	STYRENE OXIDE
7664-93-9	SULFURIC ACID (ACID AEROSOLS INCLUDING MISTS, VAPORS, GAS, FOG, AND OTHER AIRBORNE FORMS OF ANY PARTICLE SIZE)
2699-79-8	SULFURYL FLUORIDE (VIKANE)
35400-43-2	SULPROFOS [O-ETHYL O-[4-(METHYLTHIO)PHENYL]PHOSPHORODITHIOIC ACID S-PROPYL ESTER]

34014-18-1	TEBUTHIURON [N-[5-(1,1-DIMETHYLETHYL)-1,3,4-THIADIAZOL-2-YL]-N,N-DIMETHYLUREA]
3383-96-8	TEMEPHOS
5902-51-2	TERBACIL [5-CHLORO-3-(1,1-DIMETHYLETHYL)-6-METHYL-2,4-(1H,3H)-PYRIMIDINEDIONE]
75-65-0	TERT-BUTYL ALCOHOL
79-94-7	TETRABROMOBISPHENOL A
127-18-4	TETRACHLOROETHYLENE (PERCHLOROETHYLENE)
961-11-5	TETRACHLORVINPHOS [PHOSPHORIC ACID, 2-CHLORO-1-(2,4,5-TRICHLOROPHENYL)ETHENYL DIMETHYL ESTER]
64-75-5	TETRACYCLINE HYDROCHLORIDE
7696-12-0	TETRAMETHRIN [2,2-DIMETHYL-3-(2-METHYL-1-PROPENYL) CYCLOPROPANECARBOXYLIC ACID (1,3,4,5,6,7-HEXAHYDRO-1,3-DIOXO-2H-ISOINDOL-2-YL)METHYL ESTER]
7440-28-0	THALLIUM
N760	THALLIUM COMPOUNDS
148-79-8	THIABENDAZOLE [2-(4-THIAZOLYL)-1H-BENZIMIDAZOLE]
62-55-5	THIOACETAMIDE
28249-77-6	THIOBENCARB [CARBAMIC ACID, DIETHYLTHIO-,S-(P-CHLOROBENZYL)ESTER]
59669-26-0	THIODICARB
23564-06-9	THIOPHANATE ETHYL [[1,2-PHENYLENEBIS(IMINOCARBONOTHIOYL)] BISCARBAMIC ACID DIETHYL ESTER]
23564-05-8	THIOPHANATE METHYL
79-19-6	THIOSEMICARBAZIDE
62-56-6	THIOUREA
137-26-8	THIRAM
1314-20-1	THORIUM DIOXIDE
7550-45-0	TITANIUM TETRACHLORIDE
108-88-3	TOLUENE
26471-62-5	TOLUENE DIISOCYANATE (MIXED ISOMERS)
584-84-9	TOLUENE-2,4-DIISOCYANATE
91-08-7	TOLUENE-2,6-DIISOCYANATE
8001-35-2	TOXAPHENE
10061-02-6	TRANS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE
110-57-6	TRANS-1,4-DICHLORO-2-BUTENE
43121-43-3	TRIADIMEFON [1-(4-CHLOROPHENOXY)-3,3-DIMETHYL-1-(1H-1,2,4-TRIAZOL-1-YL)-2-BUTANONE]
2303-17-5	TRIALATE
68-76-8	TRIAZQUONE [2,5-CYCLOHEXADIENE-1,4-DIONE, 2,3,5-TRIS (1-AZIRIDINYL)-]
101200-48-0	TRIBENURON METHYL [2-[[[(4-METHOXY-6-METHYL-1,3,5-TRIAZIN-2-YL) METHYLAMINO]CARBONYL]AMINO]SULFONYL]BENZ OIC ACID, METHYL ESTER]
1983-10-4	TRIBUTYL TIN FLUORIDE
2155-70-6	TRIBUTYL TIN METHACRYLATE
52-68-6	TRICHLORFON [PHOSPHONIC ACID, (2,2,2-TRICHLORO-1-HYDROXYETHYL)-, DIMETHYL ESTER]
76-02-8	TRICHLOROACETYL CHLORIDE
79-01-6	TRICHLOROETHYLENE (TCE)
75-69-4	TRICHLOROFLUOROMETHANE (CFC-11)
57213-69-1	TRICLOPYR TRIETHYLAMMONIUM SALT
121-44-8	TRIETHYLAMINE
1582-09-8	TRIFLURALIN [BENZENEAMINE, 2,6-DINITRO-N,N-DIPROPYL-4-(TRIFLUOROMETHYL)-]
26644-46-2	TRIFORINE [N,N'-[1,4-PIPERAZINEDIYL]BIS(2,2,2-TRICHLOROETHYLIDENE)] BISFORMAMIDE]
639-58-7	TRIPHENYL TIN CHLORIDE
76-87-9	TRIPHENYL TIN HYDROXIDE
126-72-7	TRIS(2,3-DIBROMOPROPYL) PHOSPHATE
72-57-1	TRYPAN BLUE
51-79-6	URETHANE (ETHYL CARBAMATE)
7440-62-2	VANADIUM (EXCEPT WHEN CONTAINED IN AN ALLOY)
N770	VANADIUM COMPOUNDS
50471-44-8	VINCLOZOLIN [3-(3,5-DICHLOROPHENYL)-5-ETHENYL-5-METHYL-2,4-OXAZOLIDINEDIONE]
108-05-4	VINYL ACETATE
593-60-2	VINYL BROMIDE
75-01-4	VINYL CHLORIDE

75-35-4	VINYLDENE CHLORIDE
N874	WARFARIN AND SALTS
1330-20-7	XYLENE (MIXED ISOMERS)
7440-66-6	ZINC (FUME OR DUST)
N982	ZINC COMPOUNDS

12122-67-7	ZINEB [CARBAMODITHIOIC ACID, 1,2-ETHANEDIYLBIS-, ZINC COMPLEX]
------------	--

CAS	Chemical, sorted by CAS
100-01-6	P-NITROANILINE
100-02-7	4-NITROPHENOL
100-25-4	P-DINITROBENZENE
10028-15-6	OZONE
10034-93-2	HYDRAZINE SULFATE
100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE
100-42-5	STYRENE
100-44-7	BENZYL CHLORIDE
10049-04-4	CHLORINE DIOXIDE
10061-02-6	TRANS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE
100-75-4	N-NITROSOPIPERIDINE
101-05-3	ANILAZINE [4,6-DICHLORO-N-(2-CHLOROPHENYL)-1,3,5-TRIAZIN-2-AMINE]
101-14-4	4,4'-METHYLENEBIS(2-CHLOROANILINE) (MBOCA)
101200-48-0	TRIBENURON METHYL [2-[[[(4-METHOXY-6-METHYL-1,3,5-TRIAZIN-2-YL) METHYLAMINO]CARBONYL]AMINO]SULFONYL]BENZ OIC ACID, METHYL ESTER]
101-61-1	4,4'-METHYLENEBIS(N,N-DIMETHYL)BENZENAMINE
101-68-8	METHYLENEBIS(PHENYLISOCYANATE) (MDI)
101-77-9	4,4'-METHYLENEDIANILINE
101-80-4	4,4'-DIAMINODIPHENYL ETHER
101-90-6	DIGLYCIDYL RESORCINOL ETHER
10294-34-5	BORON TRICHLORIDE
10347-54-3	1,4-BIS(METHYLISOCYANATE)CYCLOHEXANE
104-12-1	P-CHLOROPHENYL ISOCYANATE
104-49-4	1,4-PHENYLENE DIISOCYANATE
10453-86-8	RESMETHRIN [[5-(PHENYLMETHYL)-3-FURANYL]METHYL-2,2-DIMETHYL-3-(2-METHYL-1-PROPENYL)CYCLOPROPANECARBOXYLATE]
104-94-9	P-ANISIDINE
105-67-9	2,4-DIMETHYLPHENOL
106-42-3	P-XYLENE
106-44-5	P-CRESOL
106-46-7	1,4-DICHLOROBENZENE
106-47-8	P-CHLOROANILINE
106-50-3	P-PHENYLENEDIAMINE
106-51-4	QUINONE
106-88-7	1,2-BUTYLENE OXIDE
106-89-8	EPICHLOROHYDRIN
106-93-4	1,2-DIBROMOETHANE (ETHYLENE DIBROMIDE)
106-99-0	1,3-BUTADIENE
107-02-8	ACROLEIN
107-05-1	ALLYL CHLORIDE
107-06-2	1,2-DICHLOROETHANE (ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE)
107-11-9	ALLYLAMINE
107-13-1	ACRYLONITRILE
107-18-6	ALLYL ALCOHOL
107-19-7	PROPARGYL ALCOHOL
107-21-1	ETHYLENE GLYCOL
107-30-2	CHLOROMETHYL METHYL ETHER
108-05-4	VINYL ACETATE
108-10-1	METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE (MIBK)
108-31-6	MALEIC ANHYDRIDE
108-38-3	M-XYLENE
108-39-4	M-CRESOL
108-45-2	1,3-PHENYLENEDIAMINE
108-60-1	BIS(2-CHLORO-1-METHYLETHYL) ETHER
108-88-3	TOLUENE
108-90-7	CHLOROBENZENE
108-93-0	CYCLOHEXANOL
108-95-2	PHENOL
109-06-8	2-METHYLPYRIDINE
109-77-3	MALONONITRILE
109-86-4	2-METHOXYETHANOL

110-54-3	N-HEXANE
110-57-6	TRANS-1,4-DICHLORO-2-BUTENE
110-80-5	2-ETHOXYETHANOL
110-82-7	CYCLOHEXANE
110-86-1	PYRIDINE
111-42-2	DIETHANOLAMINE
111-44-4	BIS(2-CHLOROETHYL) ETHER
1114-71-2	PEBULATE [BUTYLETHYLCARBAMOTHIOIC ACID S-PROPYL ESTER]
111512-56-2	1,1-DICHLORO-1,2,3,3,3-PENTAFLUOROPROPANE (HCFC-225EB)
111-91-1	BIS(2-CHLOROETHOXY) METHANE
111984-09-9	3,3'-DIMETHOXYBENZIDINE HYDROCHLORIDE (O-DIANISIDINE HYDROCHLORIDE)
1120-71-4	PROPANE SULTONE
1134-23-2	CYCLOATE
114-26-1	PROPOXUR [PHENOL, 2-(1-METHYLETHOXY)-, METHYLCARBAMATE]
115-07-1	PROPYLENE (PROPENE)
115-28-6	CHLORENDIC ACID
115-32-2	DICOFOL [BENZENEMETHANOL, 4-CHLORO-.ALPHA.-4-(CHLOROPHENYL)-.ALPHA.-(TRICHLOROMETHYL)-]
116-06-3	ALDICARB
1163-19-5	DECABROMODIPHENYL OXIDE
117-79-3	2-AMINOANTHRAQUINONE
117-81-7	DI(2-ETHYLHEXYL) PHTHALATE (DEHP)
118-74-1	HEXACHLOROBENZENE
119-90-4	3,3'-DIMETHOXYBENZIDINE
119-93-7	3,3'-DIMETHYLBENZIDINE (O-TOLIDINE)
120-12-7	ANTHRACENE
120-36-5	2,4-DP
120-58-1	ISOSAFROLE
120-71-8	P-CRESIDINE
120-80-9	CATECHOL
120-82-1	1,2,4-TRICHLOROBENZENE
120-83-2	2,4-DICHLOROPHENOL
121-14-2	2,4-DINITROTOLUENE
12122-67-7	ZINEB [CARBAMODITHIOIC ACID, 1,2-ETHANEDIYLBIS-, ZINC COMPLEX]
121-44-8	TRIETHYLAMINE
121-69-7	N,N-DIMETHYLANILINE
121-75-5	MALATHION
122-34-9	SIMAZINE
122-39-4	DIPHENYLAMINE
122-66-7	1,2-DIPHENYLHYDRAZINE (HYDRAZOBENZENE)
123-31-9	HYDROQUINONE
123-38-6	PROPIONALDEHYDE
123-61-5	1,3-PHENYLENE DIISOCYANATE
123-63-7	PARALDEHYDE
123-72-8	BUTYRALDEHYDE
123-91-1	1,4-DIOXANE
12427-38-2	MANEB [CARBAMODITHIOIC ACID, 1,2-ETHANEDIYLBIS-, MANGANESE COMPLEX]
124-40-3	DIMETHYLAMINE
124-73-2	DIBROMOTETRAFLUROETHANE (HALON 2402)
126-72-7	TRIS(2,3-DIBROMOPROPYL) PHOSPHATE
126-98-7	METHACRYLONITRILE
126-99-8	CHLOROPRENE
127-18-4	TETRACHLOROETHYLENE (PERCHLOROETHYLENE)
127564-92-5	DICHLOROPENTAFLUROPROPANE
128-03-0	POTASSIUM DIMETHYLDITHIOCARBAMATE
128-04-1	SODIUM DIMETHYLDITHIOCARBAMATE
128-66-5	C.I. VAT YELLOW 4
128903-21-9	2,2-DICHLORO-1,1,1,3,3-PENTAFLUROPROPANE (HCFC-225AA)

131-11-3	DIMETHYL PHTHALATE
1313-27-5	MOLYBDENUM TRIOXIDE
1314-20-1	THORIUM DIOXIDE
131-52-2	SODIUM PENTACHLOROPHENATE
13194-48-4	ETHOPROP [PHOSPHORODITHIOIC ACID O-ETHYL S,S-DIPROPYL ESTER]
1319-77-3	CRESOL (MIXED ISOMERS)
1320-18-9	2,4-D PROPYLENE GLYCOL BUTYL ETHER ESTER
132-27-4	SODIUM O-PHENYLPHENOXIDE
132-64-9	DIBENZOFURAN
1330-20-7	XYLENE (MIXED ISOMERS)
133-06-2	CAPTAN [1H-ISOINDOLE-1,3(2H)-DIONE, 3A,4,7,7A-TETRAHYDRO-2-[(TRICHLOROMETHYL)THIO]-]
133-07-3	FOLPET
1332-21-4	ASBESTOS (FRIABLE)
13356-08-6	FENBUTATIN OXIDE (HEXAKIS(2-METHYL-2-PHENYLPROPYL) DISTANNOXANE)
1335-87-1	HEXACHLORONAPHTHALENE
1336-36-3	POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS (PCBS)
133-90-4	CHLORAMBEA [BENZOIC ACID, 3-AMINO-2,5-DICHLORO-]
134190-37-7	DIETHYLDIISOCYANATOBENZENE
134-29-2	O-ANISIDINE HYDROCHLORIDE
134-32-7	ALPHA-NAPHTHYLAMINE
1344-28-1	ALUMINUM OXIDE (FIBROUS FORMS)
13463-40-6	IRON PENTACARBONYL
13474-88-9	1,1-DICHLORO-1,2,2,3,3-PENTAFLUOROPROPANE (HCFC-225CC)
135-20-6	CUPFERRON [BENZENEAMINE, N-HYDROXY-N-NITROSO,AMMONIUM SALT]
136013-79-1	1,3-DICHLORO-1,1,2,3,3-PENTAFLUOROPROPANE (HCFC-225EA)
136-45-8	DIPROPYL ISOCINCHOMERONATE
13684-56-5	DESMEDIPHAM
137-26-8	THIRAM
137-41-7	POTASSIUM N-METHYLDITHIOCARBAMATE
137-42-8	METHAM SODIUM (SODIUM METHYLDITHIOCARBAMATE)
138-93-2	DISODIUM CYANODITHIOIMIDOCARBONATE
139-13-9	NITRILOTRIACETIC ACID
139-25-3	3,3'-DIMETHYLDIPHENYLMETHANE-4,4'-DIISOCYANATE
139-65-1	4,4'-THIODIANILINE
140-88-5	ETHYL ACRYLATE
141-32-2	BUTYL ACRYLATE
142-59-6	NABAM
14484-64-1	FERBAM [TRIS(DIMETHYLCARBAMODITHIOATO-S,S')IRON]
1464-53-5	DIEPOXYBUTANE
148-79-8	THIABENDAZOLE [2-(4-THIAZOLYL)-1H-BENZIMIDAZOLE]
149-30-4	2-MERCAPTOBENZOTHAZOLE (MBT)
150-50-5	MERPHOS
150-68-5	MONURON
151-56-4	ETHYLENEIMINE (AZIRIDINE)
156-10-5	P-NITROSODIPHENYLAMINE
1563-66-2	CARBOFURAN
15646-96-5	2,4,4-TRIMETHYLHEXAMETHYLENE DIISOCYANATE
156-62-7	CALCIUM CYANAMIDE
1582-09-8	TRIFLURALIN [BENZENEAMINE, 2,6-DINITRO-N,N-DIPROPYL-4-(TRIFLUOROMETHYL)-]
15972-60-8	ALACHLOR
1599-41-3	CFC-215
16071-86-6	C.I. DIRECT BROWN 95
1634-04-4	METHYL TERT-BUTYL ETHER
1649-08-7	1,2-DICHLORO-1,1-DIFLUOROETHANE (HCFC-132B)
16543-55-8	N-NITROSONORNICOTINE
1689-84-5	BROMOXYNIL (3,5-DIBROMO-4-HYDROXYBENZONITRILE)
1689-99-2	BROMOXYNIL OCTANOATE (OCTANOIC ACID, 2,6-DIBROMO-4-CYANOPHENYLESTER)
16938-22-0	2,2,4-TRIMETHYLHEXAMETHYLENE DIISOCYANATE

1717-00-6	1,1-DICHLORO-1-FLUOROETHANE (HCFC-141B)
1746-01-6	2,3,7,8-TETRACHLORODIBENZO-P-DIOXIN
17804-35-2	BENOMYL
1836-75-5	NITROFEN [BENZENE, 2,4-DICHLORO-1-(4-NITROPHENOXY)-]
1861-40-1	BENFLURALIN (N-BUTYL-N-ETHYL-2,6-DINITRO-4-(TRIFLUOROMETHYL) BENZENAMINE)
189-55-9	BENZO(R,S,T)PENTAPHENE
189-64-0	DIBENZO(A,H)PYRENE
1897-45-6	CHLOROTHALONIL [1,3-BENZENEDICARBONITRILE, 2,4,5,6-TETRACHLORO-]
19044-88-3	ORYZALIN [4-(DIPROPYLAMINO)-3,5-DINITROBENZENE SULFONAMIDE]
1910-42-5	PARAQUAT DICHLORIDE
1912-24-9	ATRAZINE (6-CHLORO-N-ETHYL-N'-(1-METHYLETHYL)-1,3,5-TRIAZINE-2,4-DIAMINE)
191-24-2	BENZO(G,H,I)PERYLENE
191-30-0	DIBENZO(A,L)PYRENE
1918-00-9	DICAMBA (3,6-DICHLORO-2-METHOXYBENZOIC ACID)
1918-02-1	PICLORAM
1918-16-7	PROPACHLOR [2-CHLORO-N-(1-METHYLETHYL)-N-PHENYLACETAMIDE]
192-65-4	DIBENZO(A,E)PYRENE
1928-43-4	2,4-D 2-ETHYLHEXYL ESTER
1929-73-3	2,4-D BUTOXYETHYL ESTER
1929-82-4	NITRAPYRIN (2-CHLORO-6-(TRICHLOROMETHYL)PYRIDINE)
193-39-5	INDENO(1,2,3-CD)PYRENE
1937-37-7	C.I. DIRECT BLACK 38
19408-74-3	1,2,3,7,8,9-HEXACHLORODIBENZO-P-DIOXIN
194-59-2	7H-DIBENZO(C,G)CARBAZOLE
19666-30-9	OXYDIAZON [3-[2,4-DICHLORO-5-(1-METHYLETHOXY)PHENYL]- 5-(1,1-DIMETHYLETHYL)-1,3,4-OXADIAZOL-2(3H)-ONE]
1982-69-0	SODIUM DICAMBA [3,6-DICHLORO-2-METHOXYBENZOIC ACID, SODIUM SALT]
1983-10-4	TRIBUTYLTIN FLUORIDE
20325-40-0	3,3'-DIMETHOXYBENZIDINE DIHYDROCHLORIDE (O-DIANISIDINE DIHYDROCHLORIDE)
2032-65-7	METHIOCARB
20354-26-1	METHAZOLE [2-(3,4-DICHLOROPHENYL)-4-METHYL-1,2,4- OXADIAZOLIDINE-3,5-DIONE]
205-82-3	BENZO(J)FLUORANTHENE
205-99-2	BENZO(B)FLUORANTHENE
206-44-0	BENZO(J,K)FLUORENE (FLUORANTHENE)
207-08-9	BENZO(K)FLUORANTHENE
20816-12-0	OSMIUM TETROXIDE
20859-73-8	ALUMINUM PHOSPHIDE
21087-64-9	METRIBUZIN
2155-70-6	TRIBUTYLTIN METHACRYLATE
2164-07-0	DIPOTASSIUM ENDOTHALL [7-OXABICYCLO(2.2.1)HEPTANE-2,3-DICARBOXYLIC ACID, DIPOTASSIUM SALT]
2164-17-2	FLUOMETURON [UREA, N,N-DIMETHYL-N'-[3-(TRIFLUOROMETHYL) PHENYL]-]
21725-46-2	CYANAZINE
218-01-9	BENZO(A)PHENANTHRENE (CHRYSENE)
2212-67-1	MOLINATE (1H-AZEPINE-1-CARBOTHIOIC ACID, HEXAHYDRO-, S-ETHYL ESTER)
2234-13-1	OCTACHLORONAPHTHALENE
224-42-0	DIBENZ(A,J)ACRIDINE
226-36-8	DIBENZ(A,H)ACRIDINE
22781-23-3	BENDIOCARB [2,2-DIMETHYL-1,3-BENZODIOXOL-4-OL METHYLCARBAMATE]
2300-66-5	DIMETHYLAMINE DICAMBA
2303-16-4	DIALATE [CARBAMOTHIOIC ACID, BIS(1-METHYLETHYL)-, S-(2,3-DICHLORO-2-PROPENYL) ESTER]
2303-17-5	TRIALATE
2312-35-8	PROPARGITE
2354-06-5	CFC-213

23564-05-8	THIOPHANATE METHYL
23564-06-9	THIOPHANATE ETHYL [[1,2-PHENYLENEBIS(IMINOCARBONOTHIOYL)] BISCARBAMIC ACID DIETHYL ESTER]
23950-58-5	PRONAMIDE
2439-01-2	CHINOMETHIONAT [6-METHYL-1,3-DITHIOLO[4,5-B]QUINOXALIN-2-ONE]
2439-10-3	DODINE [DODECYLGUANIDINE MONOACETATE]
2524-03-0	DIMETHYL CHLOROTHIOPHOSPHATE
25311-71-1	ISOFENPHOS [2-[[ETHOXYL[(1-METHYLETHYL)AMINO]PHOSPHINOTHIOYL OXY]BENZOIC ACID 1-METHYLETHYL ESTER]
25321-14-6	DINITROTOLUENE (MIXED ISOMERS)
25321-22-6	DICHLOROBENZENE (MIXED ISOMERS)
25376-45-8	DIAMINOTOLUENE (MIXED ISOMERS)
2556-36-7	1,4-CYCLOHEXANE DIISOCYANATE
26002-80-2	PHENOTHRIN [2,2-DIMETHYL-3-(2-METHYL-1-PROPENYL)CYCLOPROPANE CARBOXYLIC ACID (3-PHENOXYPHENYL)METHYL ESTER]
2602-46-2	C.I. DIRECT BLUE 6
26471-62-5	TOLUENE DIISOCYANATE (MIXED ISOMERS)
2655-15-4	2,3,5-TRIMETHYLPHENYL METHYLCARBAMATE
26628-22-8	SODIUM AZIDE
26644-46-2	TRIFORINE [N,N'-[1,4-PIPERAZINEDIYL]BIS(2,2,2-TRICHLOROETHYLIDENE)] BISFORMAMIDE]
2699-79-8	SULFURYL FLUORIDE (VIKANE)
2702-72-9	2,4-D SODIUM SALT
27314-13-2	NORFLURAZON [4-CHLORO-5-(METHYLAMINO)-2-[3-(TRIFLUOROMETHYL) PHENYL]-3(2H)-PYRIDAZINONE]
28057-48-9	D-TRANS-ALLETHRIN [D-TRANS-CHRYSANTHEMIC ACID OF D-ALLETHRONE]
28249-77-6	THIOBENCARB [CARBAMIC ACID, DIETHYLTHIO-,S-(P-CHLOROBENZYL)ESTER]
2832-40-8	C.I. DISPERSE YELLOW 3
2837-89-0	2-CHLORO-1,1,1,2-TETRAFLUOROETHANE (HCFC-124)
28407-37-6	C.I. DIRECT BLUE 218
29082-74-4	OCTACHLOROSTYRENE
29232-93-7	PIRIMIPHOS METHYL [O-(2-(DIETHYLAMINO)-6-METHYL-4-PYRIMIDINYL)-O,O-DIMETHYLPHOSPHOROTHIOATE]
29255-31-0	CFC-214
2971-38-2	2,4-D CHLOROCROTYL ESTER
298-00-0	METHYL PARATHION
300-76-5	NALED
301-12-2	OXYDEMOTON METHYL [S-(2-(ETHYLSULFINYL)ETHYL) O,O-DIMETHYL ESTER PHOSPHOROTHIOIC ACID]
302-01-2	HYDRAZINE
30560-19-1	ACEPHATE (ACETYLPHOSPHORAMIDOTHIOIC ACID O,S-DIMETHYL ESTER)
306-83-2	2,2-DICHLORO-1,1,1-TRIFLUOROETHANE (HCFC-123)
309-00-2	ALDRIN [1,4:5,8-DIMETHANONAPHTHALENE, 1,2,3,4,10,10-HEXACHLORO-1,4,4A,5,8,8A-HEXAHYDRO-(1.ALPHA.,4.ALPHA.,4A.BETA.,5.ALPHA.,8.ALPHA.,8A.BETA.)-]
3118-97-6	C.I. SOLVENT ORANGE 7
31218-83-4	PROPETAMPHOS [3-[(ETHYLAMINO)METHOXYPHOSPHINOTHIOYL]OXY]-2-BUTENOIC ACID, 1-METHYLETHYL ESTER]
314-40-9	BROMACIL (5-BROMO-6-METHYL-3-(1-METHYLPROPYL)-2,4-(1H,3H)-PYRIMIDINEDIONE)
3173-72-6	1,5-NAPHTHALENE DIISOCYANATE
3182-26-1	CFC-212
319-84-6	ALPHA-HEXACHLOROCYCLOHEXANE
3268-87-9	1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-OCTACHLORODIBENZO-P-DIOXIN
330-54-1	DIURON
330-55-2	LINURON
33089-61-1	AMITRAZ
333-41-5	DIAZINON
334-88-3	DIAZOMETHANE
3383-96-8	TEMEPHOS

34014-18-1	TEBUTHIURON [N-[5-(1,1-DIMETHYLETHYL)-1,3,4-THIADIAZOL-2-YL]-N,N'-DIMETHYLUREA]
34077-87-7	DICHLOROTRIFLUOROETHANE
353-59-3	BROMOCHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE (HALON 1211)
35367-38-5	DIFLUBENZURON
35400-43-2	SULPROFOS [O-ETHYL O-[4-(METHYLTHIO)PHENYL]PHOSPHORODITHIOIC ACID S-PROPYL ESTER]
354-11-0	1,1,1,2-TETRACHLORO-2-FLUOROETHANE (HCFC-121A)
354-14-3	1,1,2,2-TETRACHLORO-1-FLUOROETHANE (HCFC-121)
354-23-4	1,2-DICHLORO-1,1,2-TRIFLUOROETHANE (HCFC-123A)
354-25-6	1-CHLORO-1,1,2,2-TETRAFLUOROETHANE (HCFC-124A)
354-56-3	CFC-111
35554-44-0	IMAZALIL [1-[2-(2,4-DICHLOROPHENYL)-2-(2-PROPENYLOXY)ETHYL]-1H-IMIDAZOLE]
35691-65-7	1-BROMO-1-(BROMOMETHYL)-1,3-PROPANEDICARBONITRILE
357-57-3	BRUCINE
35822-46-9	1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HEPTACHLORODIBENZO-P-DIOXIN
3653-48-3	METHOXONE SODIUM SALT ((4-CHLORO-2-METHYLPHENOXY)ACETATE SODIUM SALT)
3697-24-3	5-METHYLCHRYSENE
3761-53-3	C.I. FOOD RED 5
38661-72-2	1,3-BIS(METHYLISOCYANATE)CYCLOHEXANE
38727-55-8	DIETHATYL ETHYL
39001-02-0	1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-OCTACHLORODIBENZOFURAN
39156-41-7	2,4-DIAMINOANISOLE SULFATE
39227-28-6	1,2,3,4,7,8-HEXACHLORODIBENZO-P-DIOXIN
39300-45-3	DINOCAP
39515-41-8	FENPROPATHRIN [2,2,3,3-TETRAMETHYLCYCLOPROPANE CARBOXYLIC ACID CYANO(3-PHENOXYPHENYL)METHYL ESTER]
40321-76-4	1,2,3,7,8-PENTACHLORODIBENZO-P-DIOXIN
40487-42-1	PENDIMETHALIN [N-(1-ETHYLPROPYL)-3,4-DIMETHYL-2,6-DINITROBENZENAMINE]
4080-31-3	1-(3-CHLOROALLYL)-3,5,7-TRIAZA-1-AZONIAADAMANTANE CHLORIDE
4098-71-9	ISOPHORONE DIISOCYANATE
41198-08-7	PROFENOFOS [O-(4-BROMO-2-CHLOROPHENYL)-O-ETHYL-S-PROPYLPHOSPHOROTHIOATE]
4128-73-8	4,4'-DIISOCYANATODIPHENYL ETHER
4170-30-3	CROTONALDEHYDE
41766-75-0	3,3'-DIMETHYLBENZIDINE DIHYDROFLUORIDE (O-TOLIDINE DIHYDROFLUORIDE)
422-44-6	1,2-DICHLORO-1,1,2,3,3-PENTAFLUOROPROPANE (HCFC-225BB)
422-48-0	2,3-DICHLORO-1,1,1,2,3-PENTAFLUOROPROPANE (HCFC-225BA)
422-56-0	3,3-DICHLORO-1,1,1,2,2-PENTAFLUOROPROPANE (HCFC-225CA)
422-78-6	CFC-211
422-86-6	CFC-217
42874-03-3	OXYFLUORFEN
43121-43-3	TRIADIMEFON [1-(4-CHLOROPHENOXY)-3,3-DIMETHYL-1-(1H-1,2,4-TRIAZOL-1-YL)-2-BUTANONE]
431-86-7	1,2-DICHLORO-1,1,3,3,3-PENTAFLUOROPROPANE (HCFC-225DA)
4549-40-0	N-NITROSOMETHYL VINYLAMINE
460-35-5	3-CHLORO-1,1,1-TRIFLUOROPROPANE (HCFC-253FB)
463-58-1	CARBONYL SULFIDE
465-73-6	ISODRIN
4680-78-8	C.I. ACID GREEN 3
492-80-8	C.I. SOLVENT YELLOW 34 (AURAMINE)
50-00-0	FORMALDEHYDE
50-32-8	BENZO(A)PYRENE
50471-44-8	VINCLOZOLIN [3-(3,5-DICHLOROPHENYL)-5-ETHENYL-5-METHYL-2,4-OXAZOLIDINEDIONE]
505-60-2	MUSTARD GAS [ETHANE, 1,1'-THIOBIS[2-CHLORO-]]
507-55-1	1,3-DICHLORO-1,1,2,2,3-PENTAFLUOROPROPANE

	(HCFC-225CB)
510-15-6	CHLOROBENZILATE [BENZENEACETIC ACID, 4-CHLORO-.ALPHA.-(4-CHLOROPHENYL)-.ALPHA.-HYDROXY-, ETHYL ESTER]
51-03-6	PIPERONYL BUTOXIDE
51207-31-9	2,3,7,8-TETRACHLORODIBENZOFURAN
51-21-8	FLUOROURACIL (5-FLUOROURACIL)
51235-04-2	HEXAZINONE
5124-30-1	1,1-METHYLENE BIS(4-ISOCYANATOCYCLOHEXANE)
51-28-5	2,4-DINITROPHENOL
51338-27-3	DICLOFOP METHYL [2-[4-(2,4-DICHLOROPHENOXY)PHENOXY] PROPANOIC ACID, METHYL ESTER]
51630-58-1	FENVALERATE [4-CHLORO-ALPHA-(1-METHYLETHYL)BENZENEACETIC ACID CYANO(3-PHENOXYPHENYL)METHYL ESTER]
51-75-2	NITROGEN MUSTARD [2-CHLORO-N-(2-CHLOROETHYL)-N-METHYLETHANAMINE]
51-79-6	URETHANE (ETHYL CARBAMATE)
5234-68-4	CARBOXIN (5,6-DIHYDRO-2-METHYL-N-PHENYL-1,4-OXATHIIN-3-CARBOXAMIDE)
52645-53-1	PERMETHRIN [3-(2,2-DICHLOROETHENYL)-2,2-DIMETHYLCYCLOPROPANE CARBOXYLIC ACID, (3-PHENOXYPHENYL)METHYL ESTER]
52-68-6	TRICHLORFON [PHOSPHONIC ACID, (2,2,2-TRICHLORO-1-HYDROXYETHYL)-, DIMETHYL ESTER]
528-29-0	O-DINITROBENZENE
52-85-7	FAMPHUR
532-27-4	2-CHLOROACETOPHENONE
533-74-4	DAZOMET (TETRAHYDRO-3,5-DIMETHYL-2H-1,3,5-THIADIAZINE-2-THIONE)
53404-19-6	BROMACIL, LITHIUM SALT [2,4(1H,3H)-PYRIMIDINEDIONE, 5-BROMO-6-METHYL-3-(1-METHYLPROPYL), LITHIUM SALT]
53404-37-8	2,4-D 2-ETHYL-4-METHYLPENTYL ESTER
53404-60-7	DAZOMET, SODIUM SALT [TETRAHYDRO-3,5-DIMETHYL-2H-1,3,5-THIADIAZINE-2-THIONE, ION(1-), SODIUM]
534-52-1	4,6-DINITRO-O-CRESOL
53-70-3	DIBENZO(A,H)ANTHRACENE
5385-75-1	DIBENZO(A,E)FLUORANTHENE
53-96-3	2-ACETYLAMINOFLUORENE
540-59-0	1,2-DICHLOROETHYLENE
541-41-3	ETHYL CHLOROFORMATE
541-53-7	2,4-DITHIOBIURET
541-73-1	1,3-DICHLOROBENZENE
542-75-6	1,3-DICHLOROPROPYLENE
542-76-7	3-CHLOROPROPIONITRILE
542-88-1	BIS(CHLOROMETHYL) ETHER
55-18-5	N-NITROSODIETHYLAMINE
55-21-0	BENZAMIDE
5522-43-0	1-NITROPYRENE
55290-64-7	DIMETHIPIIN [2,3-DIHYDRO-5,6-DIMETHYL-1,4-DITHIIN-1,1,4,4-TETRAOXIDE]
55-38-9	FENTHION [O,O-DIMETHYL O-[3-METHYL-4-(METHYLTHIO)PHENYL] ESTER, PHOSPHOROTHIOIC ACID]
55406-53-6	3-IODO-2-PROPYNYL BUTYL CARBAMATE
554-13-2	LITHIUM CARBONATE
55-63-0	NITROGLYCERIN
556-61-6	METHYL ISOTHIOCYANATE [ISOTHIOCYANATOMETHANE]
55673-89-7	1,2,3,4,7,8,9-HEPTACHLORODIBENZOFURAN
5598-13-0	CHLORPYRIFOS METHYL [O,O-DIMETHYL-O-(3,5,6-TRICHLORO-2-PYRIDYL)PHOSPHOROTHIOATE]
56-23-5	CARBON TETRACHLORIDE
563-47-3	3-CHLORO-2-METHYL-1-PROPENE
56-35-9	BIS(TRIBUTYL TIN) OXIDE
56-38-2	PARATHION [PHOSPHOROTHIOIC ACID, O,O-DIETHYL-O-(4-NITROPHENYL)ESTER]
56-49-5	3-METHYLCHOLANTHRENE
56-55-3	BENZO(A)ANTHRACENE
569-64-2	C.I. BASIC GREEN 4

57117-31-4	2,3,4,7,8-PENTACHLORODIBENZOFURAN
57117-41-6	1,2,3,7,8-PENTACHLORODIBENZOFURAN
57117-44-9	1,2,3,6,7,8-HEXACHLORODIBENZOFURAN
57-14-7	1,1-DIMETHYL HYDRAZINE
57213-69-1	TRICLOPYR TRIETHYLAMMONIUM SALT
57-33-0	PENTOBARBITAL SODIUM
57-41-0	PHENYTOIN
57-57-8	BETA-PROPIOLACTONE
57653-85-7	1,2,3,6,7,8-HEXACHLORODIBENZO-P-DIOXIN
57-74-9	CHLORDANE [4,7-METHANOINDAN, 1,2,4,5,6,7,8,8-OCTACHLORO-2,3,3A,4,7,7A-HEXAHYDRO-]
57-97-6	7,12-DIMETHYLBENZ(A)ANTHRACENE
584-84-9	TOLUENE-2,4-DIISOCYANATE
58-89-9	LINDANE [CYCLOHEXANE, 1,2,3,4,5,6-HEXACHLORO-, (1.ALPHA.,2.ALPHA.,3.BETA.,4.ALPHA.,5.ALPHA.,6.BE TA.-)]
5902-51-2	TERBACIL [5-CHLORO-3-(1,1-DIMETHYLETHYL)-6-METHYL-2,4-(1H,3H)-PYRIMIDINEDIONE]
593-60-2	VINYL BROMIDE
594-42-3	PERCHLOROMETHYL MERCAPTAN
59669-26-0	THIODICARB
59-89-2	N-NITROSOMORPHOLINE
60-09-3	4-AMINOAZOBENZENE
60-11-7	4-DIMETHYLAMINOAZOBENZENE
60168-88-9	FENARIMOL [.ALPHA.-(2-CHLOROPHENYL)-.ALPHA.-(4-CHLOROPHENYL)-5-PYRIMIDINEMETHANOL]
60207-90-1	PROPICONAZOLE [1-[2-(2,4-DICHLOROPHENYL)-4-PROPYL-1,3-DIOXOLAN-2-YL]METHYL-1H-1,2,4-TRIAZOLE]
60-34-4	METHYL HYDRAZINE
60-35-5	ACETAMIDE
60-51-5	DIMETHOATE
606-20-2	2,6-DINITROTOLUENE
60851-34-5	2,3,4,6,7,8-HEXACHLORODIBENZOFURAN
608-93-5	PENTACHLOROBENZENE
612-82-8	3,3'-DIMETHYLBENZIDINE DIHYDROCHLORIDE (O-TOLIDINE DIHYDROCHLORIDE)
612-83-9	3,3'-DICHLOROBENZIDINE DIHYDROCHLORIDE
615-05-4	2,4-DIAMINOANISOLE
615-28-1	1,2-PHENYLENEDIAMINE DIHYDROCHLORIDE
61-82-5	AMITROLE
621-64-7	N-NITROSODI-N-PROPYLAMINE
624-18-0	1,4-PHENYLENEDIAMINE DIHYDROCHLORIDE
62476-59-9	ACIFLUORFEN, SODIUM SALT [5-(2-CHLORO-4-(TRIFLUOROMETHYL)PHENOXY)-2-NITROBENZOIC ACID, SODIUM SALT]
624-83-9	METHYL ISOCYANATE
62-53-3	ANILINE
62-55-5	THIOACETAMIDE
62-56-6	THIOUREA
62-73-7	DICHLORVOS [PHOSPHORIC ACID, 2,2-DICHLOROETHENYL DIMETHYL ESTER]
62-74-8	SODIUM FLUOROACETATE
62-75-9	N-NITROSODIMETHYLAMINE
630-20-6	1,1,1,2-TETRACHLOROETHANE
63-25-2	CARBARYL [1-NAPHTHALENOL, METHYL CARBAMATE]
636-21-5	O-TOLUIDINE HYDROCHLORIDE
63938-10-3	CHLOROTETRAFLUOROETHANE
639-58-7	TRIPHENYL TIN CHLORIDE
64-18-6	FORMIC ACID
6459-94-5	C.I. ACID RED 114
64-67-5	DIETHYL SULFATE
64-75-5	TETRACYCLINE HYDROCHLORIDE
64902-72-3	CHLORSULFURON [2-CHLORO-N-[[[4-METHOXY-6-METHYL-1,3,5-TRIAZIN-2-YL]AMINO]CARBONYL]BENZENESULFONAMIDE]
64969-34-2	3,3'-DICHLOROBENZIDINE SULFATE
661-97-2	CFC-216
66441-23-4	FENOXAPROP ETHYL [2-(4-((6-CHLORO-2-BENZOXAZOLYLOXY) PHENOXY)PROPANOIC ACID, ETHYL ESTER)]

67485-29-4	HYDRAMETHYLNON [TETRAHYDRO-5,5-DIMETHYL-2(1H)-PYRIMIDINONE[3-[4-(TRIFLUOROMETHYL)PHENYL]-1-[2-[4-(TRIFLUOROMETHYL)PHENYL]ETHENYL]-2-PROPENYLIDENE]HYDRAZONE]
67-56-1	METHANOL
67562-39-4	1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HEPTACHLORODIBENZOFURAN
67-63-0	ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL (MANUFACTURING-STRONG ACID PROCESS, NO SUPPLIER NOTIFICATION)
67-66-3	CHLOROFORM
67-72-1	HEXACHLOROETHANE
680-31-9	HEXAMETHYLPHOSPHORAMIDE
68085-85-8	CYHALOTHRIN [3-(2-CHLORO-3,3,3-TRIFLUORO-1-PROPENYL)-2,2-DIMETHYLCYCLOPROPANECARBOXYLIC ACID CYANO(3-PHENOXYPHENYL) METHYL ESTER]
68-12-2	N,N-DIMETHYLFORMAMIDE
68359-37-5	CYFLUTHRIN [3-(2,2-DICHLOROETHENYL)-2,2-DIMETHYLCYCLOPROPANE CARBOXYLIC ACID, CYANO(4-FLUORO-3-PHENOXYPHENYL) METHYL ESTER]
684-93-5	N-NITROSO-N-METHYLUREA
68-76-8	TRIAZQUONE [2,5-CYCLOHEXADIENE-1,4-DIONE, 2,3,5-TRIS (1-AZIRIDINYL)-]
69409-94-5	FLUVALINATE [N-[2-CHLORO-4-(TRIFLUOROMETHYL)PHENYL]-DL-VALINE (+)-CYANO(3-PHENOXYPHENYL)METHYL ESTER]
69806-50-4	FLUAZIFOP BUTYL [2-[4-[[5-(TRIFLUOROMETHYL)-2-PYRIDINYL]OXY] PHENOXY]PROPANOIC ACID, BUTYL ESTER]
70-30-4	HEXACHLOROPHENE
70648-26-9	1,2,3,4,7,8-HEXACHLORODIBENZOFURAN
709-98-8	PROPANIL [N-(3,4-DICHLOROPHENYL)PROPANAMIDE]
71-36-3	N-BUTYL ALCOHOL
71-43-2	BENZENE
71-55-6	1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE (METHYL CHLOROFORM)
71751-41-2	ABAMECTIN [AVERMECTIN B1]
72178-02-0	FOMESAFEN [5-(2-CHLORO-4-(TRIFLUOROMETHYL)PHENOXY)-N-METHYLSULFONYL-2-NITROBENZAMIDE]
72-43-5	METHOXYCHLOR [BENZENE, 1,1'-(2,2,2-TRICHLOROETHYLIDENE)BIS [4-METHOXY-]]
72490-01-8	FENOXYCARB [[2-(4-PHENOXYPHENOXY)ETHYL]CARBAMIC ACID ETHYL ESTER]
72-57-1	TRYPAN BLUE
7287-19-6	PROMETRYN [N,N'-BIS(1-METHYLETHYL)-6-METHYLTHIO-1,3,5-TRIAZINE-2,4-DIAMINE]
72918-21-9	1,2,3,7,8,9-HEXACHLORODIBENZOFURAN
74051-80-2	SETHOXYDIM [2-[1-(ETHOXYIMINO)BUTYL]-5-[2-(ETHYLTHIO)PROPYL]-3-HYDROXYL-2-CYCLOHEXEN-1-ONE]
7429-90-5	ALUMINUM (FUME OR DUST)
7439-92-1	LEAD
7439-96-5	MANGANESE
7439-97-6	MERCURY
7440-02-0	NICKEL
7440-22-4	SILVER
7440-28-0	THALLIUM
7440-36-0	ANTIMONY
7440-38-2	ARSENIC
7440-39-3	BARIUM
7440-41-7	BERYLLIUM
7440-43-9	CADMIUM
7440-47-3	CHROMIUM
7440-48-4	COBALT
7440-50-8	COPPER
7440-62-2	VANADIUM (EXCEPT WHEN CONTAINED IN AN ALLOY)
7440-66-6	ZINC (FUME OR DUST)
74-83-9	BROMOMETHANE (METHYL BROMIDE)
74-85-1	ETHYLENE

74-87-3	CHLOROMETHANE (METHYL CHLORIDE)
74-88-4	METHYL IODIDE
74-90-8	HYDROGEN CYANIDE
74-95-3	METHYLENE BROMIDE
74-97-5	CHLOROBROMOMETHANE (BROMOCHLOROMETHANE)
75-00-3	CHLOROETHANE (ETHYL CHLORIDE)
75-01-4	VINYL CHLORIDE
75-05-8	ACETONITRILE
75-07-0	ACETALDEHYDE
75-09-2	DICHLOROMETHANE (METHYLENE CHLORIDE)
75-15-0	CARBON DISULFIDE
75-21-8	ETHYLENE OXIDE
75-25-2	BROMOFORM (TRIBROMOMETHANE)
75-27-4	DICHLOROBROMOMETHANE
75-34-3	ETHYLIDENE DICHLORIDE
75-35-4	VINYLDIENE CHLORIDE
75-43-4	DICHLOROFLUOROMETHANE (HCFC-21)
75-44-5	PHOSGENE
75-45-6	CHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE (HCFC-22)
7550-45-0	TITANIUM TETRACHLORIDE
75-55-8	PROPYLENIMINE
75-56-9	PROPYLENE OXIDE
75-63-8	BROMOTRIFLUOROMETHANE (HALON 1301)
75-65-0	TERT-BUTYL ALCOHOL
75-68-3	1-CHLORO-1,1-DIFLUOROETHANE (HCFC-142B)
75-69-4	TRICHLOROFLUOROMETHANE (CFC-11)
75-71-8	DICHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE (CFC-12)
75-72-9	CHLOROTRIFLUOROMETHANE (CFC-13)
75790-84-0	4-METHYLDIPHENYLMETHANE-3,4-DIISOCYANATE
75790-87-3	2,4'-DIISOCYANATODIPHENYL SULFIDE
75-86-5	2-METHYLLACTONITRILE
75-88-7	2-CHLORO-1,1,1-TRIFLUOROETHANE (HCFC-133A)
759-73-9	N-NITROSO-N-ETHYLUREA
759-94-4	ETHYL DIPROPYLTHIOCARBAMATE (EPTC)
76-01-7	PENTACHLOROETHANE
76-02-8	TRICHLOROACETYL CHLORIDE
76-06-2	CHLOROPICRIN
76-12-0	CFC-112
76-13-1	FREON 113 [ETHANE, 1,1,2-TRICHLORO-1,2,2,-TRIFLUORO-] (CFC-113)
76-14-2	DICHLOROTETRAFLUROETHANE (CFC-114)
76-15-3	MONOCHLOROPENTAFLUROETHANE (CFC-115)
7632-00-0	SODIUM NITRITE
7637-07-2	BORON TRIFLUORIDE
764-41-0	1,4-DICHLORO-2-BUTENE
76-44-8	HEPTACHLOR [1,4,5,6,7,8,8-HEPTACHLORO-3A,4,7,7A-TETRAHYDRO-4,7-METHANO-1H-INDENE]
7647-01-0	HYDROCHLORIC ACID (ACID AEROSOLS INCLUDING MISTS, VAPORS, GAS, FOG, AND OTHER AIRBORNE FORMS OF ANY PARTICLE SIZE)
76578-14-8	QUIZALOFOP-ETHYL [2-[4-[(6-CHLORO-2-QUINOXALINYL)OXY]PHENOXY] PROPANOIC ACID ETHYL ESTER]
7664-39-3	HYDROGEN FLUORIDE
7664-41-7	AMMONIA (INCLUDES ANHYDROUS AMMONIA AND AQUEOUS AMMONIA FROM WATER DISSOCIABLE AMMONIUM SALTS AND OTHER SOURCES; 10 PERCENT OF TOTAL AQUEOUS AMMONIA IS REPORTABLE UNDER THIS LISTING)
7664-93-9	SULFURIC ACID (ACID AEROSOLS INCLUDING MISTS, VAPORS, GAS, FOG, AND OTHER AIRBORNE FORMS OF ANY PARTICLE SIZE)
76-87-9	TRIPHENYL TIN HYDROXIDE
7696-12-0	TETRAMETHRIN [2,2-DIMETHYL-3-(2-METHYL-1-PROPENYL) CYCLOPROPANECARBOXYLIC ACID (1,3,4,5,6,7-HEXAHYDRO-1,3-DIOXO-2H-ISOINDOL-2-YL)METHYL ESTER]
7697-37-2	NITRIC ACID
7723-14-0	PHOSPHORUS (YELLOW OR WHITE)
7726-95-6	BROMINE
77-47-4	HEXACHLOROCYCLOPENTADIENE

77501-63-4	LACTOFEN [BENZOIC ACID, 5-[2-CHLORO-4-(TRIFLUOROMETHYL) PHENOXY]-2-NITRO-, 2-ETHOXY-1-METHYL-2-OXOETHYL ESTER]
7758-01-2	POTASSIUM BROMATE
77-73-6	DICYCLOPENTADIENE
77-78-1	DIMETHYL SULFATE
7782-41-4	FLUORINE
7782-49-2	SELENIUM
7782-50-5	CHLORINE
7786-34-7	MEVINPHOS
7803-51-2	PHOSPHINE
78-48-8	S,S,S-TRIBUTYLTRITHIOPHOSPHATE (DEF)
78-84-2	ISOBUTYRALDEHYDE
78-87-5	1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE
78-88-6	2,3-DICHLOROPROPENE
78-92-2	SEC-BUTYL ALCOHOL
78-93-3	METHYL ETHYL KETONE (MEK)(NOTE: DE-LISTED 6/05, REPORTING OPTIONAL)
79-00-5	1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE
79-01-6	TRICHLOROETHYLENE (TCE)
79-06-1	ACRYLAMIDE
79-10-7	ACRYLIC ACID
79-11-8	CHLOROACETIC ACID
79-19-6	THIOSEMICARBAZIDE
79-21-0	PERACETIC ACID
79-22-1	METHYL CHLOROCARBONATE
79-34-5	1,1,2,2-TETRACHLOROETHANE
79-44-7	DIMETHYLCARBAMYL CHLORIDE
79-46-9	2-NITROPROPANE
79-94-7	TETRABROMOBISPHENOL A
8001-35-2	TOXAPHENE
8001-58-9	CREOSOTE
80-05-7	4,4'-ISOPROPYLDENEDIPHENOL
80-15-9	CUMENE HYDROPEROXIDE
80-62-6	METHYL METHACRYLATE
81-07-2	SACCHARIN (MANUFACTURING, NO SUPPLIER NOTIFICATION)
812-04-4	1,1-DICHLORO-1,2,2-TRIFLUOROETHANE (HCFC-123B)
81-88-9	C.I. FOOD RED 15
822-06-0	HEXAMETHYLENE-1,6-DIISOCYANATE
82-28-0	1-AMINO-2-METHYLANTHRAQUINONE
82657-04-3	BIFENTHRIN
82-68-8	QUINTOZENE [PENTACHLORONITROBENZENE]
834-12-8	AMETRYN (N-ETHYL-N'-(1-METHYLETHYL)-6-(METHYLTHIO)-1,3,5-TRIAZINE-2,4-DIAMINE)
842-07-9	C.I. SOLVENT YELLOW 14
84-74-2	DIBUTYL PHTHALATE
85-01-8	PHENANTHRENE
85-44-9	PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE
86-30-6	N-NITROSODIPHENYLAMINE
872-50-4	N-METHYL-2-PYRROLIDONE (NMP)
87-62-7	2,6-XYLIDINE
87-68-3	HEXACHLORO-1,3-BUTADIENE
87-86-5	PENTACHLOROPHENOL (PCP)
88-06-2	2,4,6-TRICHLOROPHENOL
88671-89-0	MYCLOBUTANIL [.ALPHA.-BUTYL-.ALPHA.-(4-CHLOROPHENYL)-1H- 1,2,4-TRIAZOLE-1-PROPANENITRILE]
88-75-5	2-NITROPHENOL
88-85-7	DINITROBUTYL PHENOL (DINOSEB)
88-89-1	PICRIC ACID
90-04-0	O-ANISIDINE
9006-42-2	METIRAM
9016-87-9	POLYMERIC DIPHENYLMETHANE DIISOCYANATE
90-43-7	2-PHENYLPHENOL
90454-18-5	DICHLORO-1,1,2-TRIFLUOROETHANE
90-94-8	MICHLER'S KETONE
90982-32-4	CHLORIMURON ETHYL [ETHYL-2-[[[(4-CHLORO-6-METHOXYPRIMIDIN-2-YL)AMINO]CARBONYL]AMINO]SULFONYL]BENZOATE]
91-08-7	TOLUENE-2,6-DIISOCYANATE

91-20-3	NAPHTHALENE
91-22-5	QUINOLINE
91-59-8	BETA-NAPHTHYLAMINE
91-93-0	3,3'-DIMETHOXYBENZIDINE-4,4'-DIISOCYANATE
91-94-1	3,3'-DICHLOROBENZIDINE
91-97-4	3,3'-DIMETHYL-4,4'-DIPHENYLENE DIISOCYANATE
924-16-3	N-NITROSODI-N-BUTYLAMINE
924-42-5	N-METHYLOLACRYLAMIDE
92-52-4	BIPHENYL
92-67-1	4-AMINOBIIPHENYL
92-87-5	BENZIDINE
92-93-3	4-NITROBIIPHENYL
93-65-2	MECOPROP
94-11-1	2,4-D ISOPROPYL ESTER
94-36-0	BENZOYL PEROXIDE
94-58-6	DIHYDROSAFROLE
94-59-7	SAFROLE
94-74-6	METHOXONE ((4-CHLORO-2-METHYLPHENOXY)ACETIC ACID) (MCPA)
94-75-7	2,4-D [ACETIC ACID, (2,4-DICHLOROPHENOXY)-]
94-80-4	2,4-D BUTYL ESTER
94-82-6	2,4-DB
95-47-6	O-XYLENE
95-48-7	O-CRESOL
95-50-1	1,2-DICHLOROBENZENE
95-53-4	O-TOLUIDINE
95-54-5	1,2-PHENYLENEDIAMINE
95-63-6	1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE
95-69-2	P-CHLORO-O-TOLUIDINE
957-51-7	DIPHENAMID
95-80-7	2,4-DIAMINOTOLUENE
95-95-4	2,4,5-TRICHLOROPHENOL
96-09-3	STYRENE OXIDE
961-11-5	TETRACHLORVINPHOS (PHOSPHORIC ACID, 2-CHLORO-1-(2,4,5-TRICHLOROPHENYL)ETHENYL DIMETHYL ESTER]
96-12-8	1,2-DIBROMO-3-CHLOROPROPANE (DBCP)
96-18-4	1,2,3-TRICHLOROPROPANE
96-33-3	METHYL ACRYLATE
96-45-7	ETHYLENE THIOUREA
97-23-4	DICHLOROPHENE [2,2'-METHYLENEBIS(4-CHLOROPHENOL)]
97-56-3	C.I. SOLVENT YELLOW 3
98-07-7	BENZOIC TRICHLORIDE (BENZOTRICHORIDE)
98-82-8	CUMENE
98-86-2	ACETOPHENONE
98-87-3	BENZAL CHLORIDE
98-88-4	BENZOYL CHLORIDE
989-38-8	C.I. BASIC RED 1
98-95-3	NITROBENZENE
99-30-9	DICHLORAN [2,6-DICHLORO-4-NITROANILINE]
99-55-8	5-NITRO-O-TOLUIDINE
99-59-2	5-NITRO-O-ANISIDINE
99-65-0	M-DINITROBENZENE
N010	ANTIMONY COMPOUNDS
N020	ARSENIC COMPOUNDS
N040	BARIUM COMPOUNDS
N050	BERYLLIUM COMPOUNDS
N078	CADMIUM COMPOUNDS
N084	CHLOROPHENOLS
N090	CHROMIUM COMPOUNDS (EXCEPT FOR TRANSVAAL-MINED)
N096	COBALT COMPOUNDS
N100	COPPER COMPOUNDS
N106	CYANIDE COMPOUNDS
N171	ETHYLENEBISDITHIOCARBAMIC ACID (EBDC), SALTS AND ESTERS
N230	CERTAIN GLYCOL ETHERS
N420	LEAD COMPOUNDS
N450	MANGANESE COMPOUNDS
N458	MERCURY COMPOUNDS
N495	NICKEL COMPOUNDS

N503	NICOTINE AND SALTS
N511	NITRATE COMPOUNDS (AQUEOUS)
N575	POLYBROMINATED BIPHENYLS (PBB)
N583	POLYCHLORINATED ALKANES
N725	SELENIUM COMPOUNDS
N740	SILVER COMPOUNDS
N746	STRYCHNINE AND SALTS
N760	THALLIUM COMPOUNDS
N770	VANADIUM COMPOUNDS
N874	WARFARIN AND SALTS
N982	ZINC COMPOUNDS
N-WA-HBFC	HBFCs, MONTREAL PROTOCOL ANNEX C GROUP 2
N-WA-HCFC	HCFCs, MONTREAL PROTOCOL ANNEX C GROUP 1