

SECTION 112(b)
LIST OF HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS

| CAS NUMBER | POLLUTANT NAME | CAS NUMBER | POLLUTANT NAME |
|-------------------|---|-------------------|---|
| 75-07-0 | Acetaldehyde | 95-48-7 | o-Cresol |
| 60-35-5 | Acetamide | 108-39-4 | m-Cresol |
| 75-05-8 | Acetonitrile | 106-44-5 | p-Cresol |
| 98-86-2 | Acetophenone | 98-82-8 | Cumene |
| 53-96-3 | 2-Acetylaminofluorene | 94-75-7 | 2,4-D |
| 107-02-8 | Acrolein | | (2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid) (including salts and esters) |
| 79-06-1 | Acrylamide | 72-55-9 | DDE (1,1-dichloro-2,3-bis (p-chlorophenyl) ethylene) |
| 79-10-7 | Acrylic acid | 334-88-3 | Diazomethane |
| 107-13-1 | Acrylonitrile | 132-64-9 | Dibenzofuran |
| 107-05-1 | Allyl chloride | 96-12-8 | 1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane |
| 92-67-1 | 4-Aminobiphenyl | 84-74-2 | Dibutyl phthalate |
| 62-53-3 | Aniline | 106-46-7 | 1,4-Dichlorobenzene |
| 90-04-0 | o - Anisidine | 91-94-1 | 3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine |
| 1332-21-4 | Asbestos | 111-44-4 | Dichloroethyl ether |
| 71-43-2 | Benzene (include benzene from gasoline) | | (Bis (2-chloroethyl) ether) |
| 92-87-5 | Benzidine | 542-75-6 | 1,3-Dichloropropene |
| 98-07-7 | Benzotrichloride | 62-73-7 | Dichlorvos |
| 100-44-7 | Benzyl chloride | 111-42-2 | Diethanolamine |
| 92-52-4 | Biphenyl | 121-69-7 | N, N-Dimethylaniline |
| 117-81-7 | Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP) | 64-67-5 | Diethyl sulfate |
| 542-88-1 | Bis (chloromethyl) ether | 119-90-4 | 3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine |
| 75-25-2 | Bromoform | 60-11-7 | Dimethylaminoazobenzene |
| 106-99-0 | 1,3-Butadiene | 119-93-7 | 3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine |
| 156-62-7 | Calcium cyanamide | 79-44-7 | Dimethylcarbamoyl chloride |
| | | 68-12-2 | N,N-Dimethylformamide |
| 133-06-2 | Captan | 57-14-7 | 1,1-Dimethylhydrazine |
| 63-25-2 | Carbaryl | 131-11-3 | Dimethyl phthalate |
| 75-15-0 | Carbon disulfide | 77-78-1 | Dimethyl sulfate |
| 56-23-5 | Carbon tetrachloride | 534-52-1 | 4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol |
| | | | (including salts) |
| 463-58-1 | Carbonyl sulfide | 51-28-5 | 2,4-Dinitrophenol |
| 120-80-9 | Catechol | 121-14-2 | 2,4-Dinitrotoluene |
| 133-90-4 | Chloramben | 123-91-1 | 1,4-Dioxane |
| 57-74-9 | Chlordane | | (1,4-Diethyleneoxide) |
| 7782-50-5 | Chlorine | 122-66-7 | 1,2-Diphenylhydrazine |
| 79-11-8 | Chloracetic acid | 106-89-8 | Epichlorohydrin (1-Chloro-2,3-epoxypropane) |
| 532-27-4 | 2-Chloroacetophenone | 106-88-7 | 1,2-Epoxybutane |
| 108-90-7 | Chlorobenzene | 140-88-5 | Ethyl acrylate |
| 510-15-6 | Chlorobenzilate | 100-41-4 | Ethylbenzene |
| 67-66-3 | Chloroform | 51-79-6 | Ethyl carbamate (Urethane) |
| 107-30-2 | Chloromethyl methyl ether | 75-00-3 | Ethyl chloride (Chloroethane) |
| 126-99-8 | Chloroprene | 106-93-4 | Ethylene dibromide |
| | | | (Dibromoethane) |
| 1319-77-3 | Cresols/Cresylic Acid (mixed isomers) | 107-06-2 | Ethylene dichloride (1,2-Dichloroethane) |

| CAS NUMBER | POLLUTANT NAME | CAS NUMBER | POLLUTANT NAME |
|-------------------|--|-------------------|--|
| 107-21-1 | Ethylene glycol | 75-09-2 | Methylene chloride (Dichloromethane) |
| 151-56-4 | Ethyleneimine (Aziridine) | 101-68-8 | 4,4'-Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate (MDI) |
| 75-21-8 | Ethylene oxide | 101-77-9 | 4,4'-Methylenedianiline |
| 96-45-7 | Ethylene thiourea | 91-20-3 | Naphthalene |
| 75-34-3 | Ethylidene dichloride (1,1-Dichlorethane) | 98-95-3 | Nitrobenzene |
| 50-00-0 | Formaldehyde | 92-93-3 | 4-Nitrobiphenyl |
| 76-44-8 | Heptachlor | 100-02-7 | 4-Nitrophenol |
| 118-74-1 | Hexachlorobenzene | 79-46-9 | 2-Nitropropane |
| 87-68-3 | Hexachlorobutadiene | 684-93-5 | N-Nitroso-N-methylurea |
| 77-47-4 | Hexachlorocyclopentadiene | 62-75-9 | N-Nitrosodimethylamine |
| 67-72-1 | Hexachloroethane | 59-89-2 | N-Nitrosomorpholine |
| 822-06-0 | Hexamethylene diisocyanate | 56-38-2 | Parathion |
| 680-31-9 | Hexamethylphosphoramide | 82-68-8 | Pentachloronitrobenzene (Quintobenzene) |
| 110-54-3 | Hexane | 87-86-5 | Pentachlorophenol |
| 302-01-2 | Hydrazine | 108-95-2 | Phenol |
| 7647-01-0 | Hydrochloric acid (Hydrogen chloride (gas only)) | 106-50-3 | p-Phenylenediamine |
| 7664-39-3 | Hydrogen fluoride (Hydrofluoric acid) | 75-44-5 | Phosgene |
| 123-31-9 | Hydroquinone | 7803-51-2 | Phosphine |
| 78-59-1 | Isophorone | 7723-14-0 | Phosphorus |
| 58-89-9 | Lindane (all isomers) | 85-44-9 | Phthalic anhydride |
| 108-31-6 | Maleic Anhydride | 1336-36-3 | Polychlorinated Biphenyls (Aroclors) |
| 67-56-1 | Methanol | 1120-71-4 | 1,3-Propane sultone |
| 72-43-5 | Methoxychlor | 57-57-8 | beta-Propiolactone |
| 74-83-9 | Methyl bromide (Bromomethane) | 123-38-6 | Propionaldehyde |
| 74-87-3 | Methyl chloride (Chloroemthane) | 114-26-1 | Propoxur (Baygon) |
| 71-55-6 | Methyl chloroform (1,1,1-Trichloroethane) | 78-87-5 | Propylene dichloride (1,2-Dichloropropane) |
| 60-34-4 | Methylhydrazine | 75-56-9 | Propylene oxide |
| 74-88-4 | Methyl iodide (Iodomethane) | 75-55-8 | 1,2-Propylenimine (2-Methylaziridine) |
| 108-10-1 | Methyl isobutyl ketone (Hexone) | 91-22-5 | Quinoline |
| 624-83-9 | Methyl isocyanate | 106-51-4 | Quinone (p-Benzoquinone) |
| 80-62-6 | Methylm methacrylate | 100-42-5 | Styrene |
| 1634-04-4 | Methyl tert-butyl ether | 96-09-3 | Styrene oxide |
| 101-14-4 | 4,4'-Methylenebis (2-Chloraniline) | 1746-01-6 | 2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin |
| | | 79-34-5 | 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane |

| CAS NUMBER | POLLUTANT NAME | CAS NUMBER | POLLUTANT NAME |
|------------|---|------------|---|
| 127-18-4 | Tetrachloroethylene (Perchloroethylene) | 95-47-6 | o-Xylene |
| 7550-45-0 | Titanium tetrachloride | 108-38-3 | m-Xylene |
| 108-88-3 | Toluene | 106-42-3 | p-Xylene |
| 95-80-7 | Toluene-2,4 diamine | 0 | Antimony Compounds |
| 584-84-9 | 2,4-Toluene diisocyanate | 0 | Arsenic Compounds (inorganic including arsine) |
| 95-53-4 | o-Toluidine | 0 | Beryllium Compounds |
| 8001-35-2 | Toxaphene (Chlorinated Camphene) | 0 | Cadmium Compounds |
| 120-82-1 | 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene | 0 | Chromium Compounds |
| 79-00-5 | 1,1,2-Trichloroethane | 0 | Cobalt Compounds |
| 79-01-6 | Trichloroethylene | 0 | Coke Oven Emissions |
| 95-95-4 | 2,4,5-Trichlorophenol | 0 | Cyanide Compounds ¹ |
| 88-06-2 | 2,4,6-Trichlorophenol | 0 | Glycol ethers ² |
| 121-44-8 | Triethylamine | 0 | Lead Compounds |
| 1582-09-8 | Trifluralin | 0 | Manganese Compounds |
| 540-84-1 | 2,2,4-Trimethylpentane | 0 | Mercury Compounds |
| 108-05-4 | Vinyl acetate | 0 | Fine Mineral Fibers ³ |
| 593-60-2 | Vinyl bromide | 0 | Nickel Compounds |
| 75-01-4 | Vinyl chloride | 0 | Polycyclic Organic Matter ⁴ |
| 75-35-4 | Vinylidene chloride (1,1-Dichloroethylene) | 0 | Radionuclides (including Radon) ⁵ |
| 1330-20-7 | Xylene (mixed Isomers) | 0 | Selenium Compounds |

NOTE: For all listings above which contain the word “compounds” and for glycol ethers, the following applies: Unless otherwise specified, these listings are defined as including any unique chemical substance that contains the named chemical (i.e. antimony, arsenic, etc.) as part of that chemical’s infrastructure.

¹ X’ CN where X = H’ or any other group where a formal dissociation may occur. For example KCN or Ca (CN)₂

² R- (OCH₂CH₂)_n - OR’ where:

n = 1,2, or 3

R = alkyl C7 or less or R = Phenyl or Alkyl substituted Phenyl

R’ = H, or Alkyl C7 or less or Ester, Sulfate, Phosphate, Nitrate, Sulfonate

Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether (CAS Number 111-76-2) is no longer considered a glycol ether. This chemical is sometimes referred to by the common names of Butyl cellosolve or 2-Butoxyethanol. This action was taken by the EPA in a final rule published in the Federal Register / Vol. 69, No. 228 / Monday, November 29, 2004 pages 69320 - 69325.

³ Includes mineral fiber emissions from facilities manufacturing or processing glass, rock, or slag fibers (or other mineral derived fibers) having a fiber diameter less than 3.5 µm and possessing an aspect ratio (fiber length divided by fiber diameter) greater than 3.

⁴ Includes substituted and/or unsubstituted polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons and aromatic heterocyclic compounds, with two or more fused rings, at least one of which is benzenoid (i.e., containing six carbon atoms and is aromatic in structure). Polycyclic Organic Matter is a mixture of organic compounds containing one or more of these polycyclic aromatic chemicals which include dioxins and furans. Polycyclic Organic Matter is generally formed or emitted during thermal processes including (1) incomplete combustion, (2) pyrolysis, (3) the volatilization, distillation or processing of fossil fuels or bitumens, or (4) the distillation or thermal processing of non-fossil fuels. The Administrator may delineate, by test method, what is included in polycyclic organic matter.

⁵ A type of atom which spontaneously undergoes radioactive decay.