Ohio Environmental Protection Agency

# Guidelines for the Beneficial Use of Recovered Screen Material

Division of Materials and Waste Management
Construction & Demolition Debris Recycling Program
November 2015

**THIS POLICY DOES NOT HAVE THE FORCE OF LAW**

**DISCLAIMER**

The information contained in this document is intended for guidance only. It is not a rule and does not create standards or criteria that must be followed by the regulated community. Compliance with this document does not relieve the owner or operator from any liability for environmental damages caused by the use of the recovered screen material, nor does it relieve the owner or operator from the responsibility of complying with the applicable rules or any local government requirements. This document does not establish policies or precedents applicable to other recycling or cleanup projects.

The statutory provisions and regulations discussed in this guidance contain legally binding requirements. This guidance itself does not substitute for those provisions or regulations, nor is it regulation itself. As required by ORC Section 3745.30, this document has been stamped with the phrase "THIS POLICY DOES NOT HAVE THE FORCE OF LAW." Thus, this document does not impose any new requirements. Ohio EPA retains discretion to use approaches on a case-by-case basis that differ from this guidance where appropriate. Ohio EPA will base decisions on the statute and regulations as applied to the specific facts of the situation. Any person is free to raise questions and concerns about the substance contained in this guidance and the appropriateness of its application.

**PREFACE**

The guidelines detailed herein apply to recovered screen material generated at construction and demolition debris recycling facilities in Ohio. These guidelines will be periodically reviewed by Ohio EPA and revised as necessary to ensure recovered screen material is properly managed in Ohio.

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**INTRODUCTION**

Construction and demolition (C&D) debris is defined by 3745-400-01(F) of the Ohio Administrative Code (OAC) as material resulting from the alteration, construction, destruction, rehabilitation, or repair of man-made structures, including houses, buildings, industrial or commercial facilities, or roadways. C&D does not include any materials classified as solid waste, hazardous waste, infectious waste, or materials removed from a structure prior to demolition (Construction and Demolition Debris 2014). C&D debris does not include any solid wastes other than specified by the Ohio Revised Code. Additionally, C&D does not include materials from mining operations, nontoxic fly ash, spent nontoxic foundry sand, slag, or reinforced or non-reinforced concrete, asphalt, building or paving brick (Ohio EPA 2005).

In addition to the larger materials which are sorted and processed for recycling or disposal, construction & demolition debris recycling facilities produce fines known in Ohio and other states as recovered screen material (RSM). The RSM is commonly generated using screening equipment to separate the fines from larger pieces of debris. The larger debris is then sorted and processed for recycling or disposal. RSM is considered to be C&D debris as this term is defined in OAC rule 3745-400-01(F).

This guidance contains a detailed and multi-tiered analysis, monitoring and reporting scheme that is designed to ensure RSM will be used in a safe and environmentally protective manner. For example, RSM can only be used in a residential setting if the concentration of each constituent of concern is below certain protective standards (such as the standards referenced in this document) and concerntrations are unlikely to adversely impact ground water. Standards contained within this document are not intended to be binding and the issuance of an exemption is a fact specific process. As a result, the requirements set forth in this guidance may be more or less stringent based on various factors.

There are a number of methods available to Ohio EPA to actively monitor C&D debris recycling facilities, including recycling at licensed C&D facilities and other legitimate C&D recycling facilities generating RSM. Beneficial use proposals for processed RSM will be evaluated by staff scientists and engineers. Under these guidelines, the facility owner or operator is thus required to demonstrate that their RSM is managed and used in a manner that poses no significant threat to public health or the environment. Ohio EPA has been working with the industry to develop a C&DD Recycling Certification Program (http://epa.ohio.gov/dmwm/Home/CDD/cddrecycle.aspx). This program is designed to provide assurances that RSM meet the definition of C&D in Ohio. Finally, Ohio EPA will update its C&D rules as the industry develops and as the science progresses for evaluating risks associated with C&D recycling.

For the purposes of this document, RSM is defined as: “the fines fraction, consisting of soil and other small materials, derived from the processing or recycling of construction and demolition debris which passes through a final screen size no greater than ¾ of an inch.”

**SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS**

The sampling and analysis requirements detailed in this section provide a scientifically sound methodology for the RSM generator to use to demonstrate that their RSM is appropriate for its intended beneficial use. C&D recyclers may request to use an alternative procedure when operating conditions at the facility necessitate such actions. Ohio EPA will approve such requests on a case-by-case basis if a reasonable justification is provided. Only procedures that conform to the data quality requirements of this section will be considered. Consideration will also be given to alternative procedures that make use of the statistics-based methods enumerated in Chapter Nine of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Document No. SW-846 (United States Environmental Protection Agency, 1992).

**Data Quality Requirements**

- Standard operating procedures detailed in US EPA's publication SW-846 should be followed when collecting composite field samples of RSM.
- Laboratory analyses should be performed by laboratories certified under U.S. EPA's Contract Laboratory Program and accredited under the National Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program.
- Laboratory data should be generated using methods with detection limits at the lowest level that can be reliably measured during routine laboratory operating conditions within specified limits of precision and accuracy. If the practical quantitation limit is above the standards listed in the attached table to this guidance, an explanation must be submitted to Ohio EPA explaining why the detection limit was elevated (Ohio EPA Division of Solid and Infectious Waste Management (now Division of Materials and Waste Management) Guidance Document #406, April 24, 2007).

**Sampling Procedure**

This subsection describes the proper procedure for collecting an 8-hour composite sample. These sampling procedures apply to the initial baseline analysis conducted prior to beneficial use of RSM and also to the routine sampling conducted during the course of standard RSM generation. The 8-hour composite sample is the sample collection type that should be used to measure the average properties of the RSM. The C&D recycler is responsible for taking all necessary steps to avoid errors during sample collection. It is recommended that the recycler carefully plan the sampling events and follow the sampling protocols outlined in this document. Care should be taken to ensure that each individual 8-hour composite sample consists of separate subsamples collected at one hour intervals during the eight hour period. The sampling protocols detailed in this subsection apply to RSM collected directly from the conveyor belt or from the pile that forms in the direct proximity of the conveyor belt discharge. The procedures are as follows:

- Collect, store, composite and ship each subsample in accordance with the instructions detailed in SOPs.
- Collect volatile organic and volatile inorganic subsamples before other constituent types.
- Prepare the 8-hour composite sample from 8 subsamples collected at 60 minute intervals. At each 60 minute interval, collect a subsample of undisturbed RSM.
- If subsamples are collected directly from the RSM conveyor belt, collect each subsample from the entire width and depth of the conveyor at a fixed point.
- If subsamples are collected from the fresh RSM pile, the sampling location is midway up the vertical height of the pile at a surface depth of approximately 6 to 12 inches into the RSM.
- Collect sufficient volume of subsample to fill the pre-cleaned subsample container.
- After eight subsamples are collected, combine the subsamples directly in the composite sample container with no pre-mixing. Notify the laboratory that the sample is an unmixed composite sample, and request that the laboratory thoroughly mix the sample before sample preparation or analysis.
- Documentation demonstrating proper sampling and analysis in accordance with the procedures outlined in this guidance should be provided.

**Baseline Analysis**

Baseline analysis refers to the initial characterization of RSM that should be performed when the C&D recycler is seeking a beneficial use determination. Ohio EPA may approve the beneficial use of RSM only after the C&D recycler conducts a baseline chemical analysis on a representative population of RSM sampled from the recycler's waste stream. The goal of the baseline analysis is to characterize the RSM or identify trace constituents (i.e. potential contaminants of concern) present within the RSM and define the concentrations of these constituents. If the baseline analytical results identify elevated constituents above the respective screening levels found in Appendix A for residential beneficial uses or Appendix B for industrial beneficial uses, then these elevated constituents will be placed on a list of contaminants of concern (COC) for targeted routine monitoring. The results of baseline testing are a critical factor used by Ohio EPA when reviewing or evaluating RSM beneficial use applications.

Baseline analysis should be repeated whenever operational changes are implemented at the facility, or whenever there is a change to the composition of the waste stream, and if such changes could be expected to adversely impact the quality of processed RSM. For example, a new baseline test should be performed whenever the generator's service area expands such that new waste streams are processed at the facility that could result in a shift in from say, residential demolition to industrial or commercial demolition. Another driver for a new baseline could be a shift in the age of the demolished sctructures.

Potential Contaminants of Concern

The groups of chemicals listed in Table 1 are the potential contaminants of concern that require laboratory analysis in order to establish the baseline contaminant of concern list.

**Table 1**

Recommended analytical methods for totals analysis of potential contaminants of concern

| Class of trace contaminant | EPA Methods for Analysis * |
|---|---|
| RCRA metals (As, Ba, Cd, Cr, Pb, Hg, Se, Ag) | US EPA SW-846 Method 6010, 7471** |
| Volatile organic compounds | US EPA SW-846 Method 8260 |
| Semi-volatile organic compounds | US EPA SW-846 Method 8270 |
| Pesticides | US EPA SW-846 Method 8081 |

*Alternative analytical methods should have equivalent or better sensitivity and selectivity.

**Mercury is analyzed following Method 7471.

To establish baseline conditions, we recommend that the recycler prepare a minimum of fourteen, 8-hour composite RSM samples collected over a time period of 7 to 14 days. The recycler's sampling team should adhere to the data quality requirements and sampling procedures detailed herein. Pre-approval must be obtained from Ohio EPA if the recycler wishes to sample according to an alternative procedure not previously approved by Ohio EPA. The analytical laboratory should be instructed to measure the total concentration of each constituent identified in Table 1. We recommend that the analytical laboratory also be instructed to prepare a leachate extract from each composite RSM

sample following the Synthetic Precipitation Leaching Procedure (SPLP), U.S. EPA Method 1312. Subsequently, a totals analysis for the Table 1 constituents should be performed on the SPLP extract.

The COC list is populated by comparing the 95% upper confidence level (UCL) of the mean concentration of each potential contaminant of concern against the respective standards listed. The total concentrations are compared with the residential screening levels (APPENDIX A) or the industrial screening levels (APPENDIX B), based on the intended beneficial use. In this way, the risk to human health associated with direct exposure to RSM is assessed. If fewer than ten observed values for a particular constituent are above the detection limit, then use the highest value measured above the detection limit is used for comparison with the cleanup target levels. Otherwise, the 95% UCL of the mean should be used for comparison with the applicable standards.

Reporting and Approval Requirements

Before Ohio EPA will issue a beneficial use determination, the C&D Recycler should submit a RSM Characterization Report summarizing the analytical results and direct contact standards comparisons to Ohio EPA's Central Office in Columbus. Additionally, the report should contain sampling and analytical documentation. The recycler's RSM is not authorized for sale or beneficial use until Ohio EPA provides authorization based upon the COCs identified in the recycler's baseline analysis. Ohio EPA's authorization will detail the list of COCs that require routine monitoring. Each RSM Characterization Report should include the following specific items:

- A cover letter providing a brief description of the requested use of the RSM and sampling and analytical results indicating each constituent with reported concentrations (i.e., UCL calculation or highest concentration, as applicable) that exceeded the applicable standard.

- Tabulated summary of the reported chemical concentrations for each constituent. The table should include the maximum detected concentration or the 95% UCL of the mean concentration for each constituent, as determined above, and a list of the applicable standards listed in the table attached to this guidance document for comparison.

- Complete set of data reports generated by the laboratory with the results of all testing and quality control analyses.

**Routine Monitoring**

Routine monitoring is performed in order to measure drift in the quality of RSM away from baseline conditions. The routine monitoring gives the recycler, Ohio EPA and the end-user assurance that the approved offsite use scenario is appropriate for the level of contamination present. After one year, the C&D recycler may request a reduction in the number of sampling parameters and the sampling frequency, but only if the monitoring results demonstrate that stability in RSM quality has been achieved. Ohio EPA will evaluate this request primarily based on the results of the data collected during the high and low frequency routine monitoring events. Any reduction in the monitoring requirements is conditional upon the recycler repeating the baseline analysis if changes are implemented to the waste processing operations or waste stream in a manner that may adversely impact the quality of the RSM.

The rest of this section describes the procedure for collecting and reporting routine monitoring data. The requirements are provided to aid in developing specific conditions for those facilities intending to produce RSM for beneficial use. At a minimum, one 8-hour composite sample is collected during each routine monitoring event following the procedures

detailed in the Sampling Procedure section of this guidance. In addition to routine monitoring by the recycler, Ohio EPA, following identical protocols, may also on occasion, sample and analyze RSM approved for beneficial use.

High Frequency Monitoring

High frequency monitoring should be conducted once each week or when 1,000 tons of RSM is generated, whichever is less frequent. The laboratory should be instructed to measure the total concentration of each constituent present on the COC list. The laboratory may be instructed to randomly select four aliquots from the composite sample and initially analyze only one while holding the remaining aliquots in storage pending the results. If the concentration of any constituent is found to exceed its corresponding standards listed in the table attached to this guidance document, then the remaining three aliquots should be analyzed.

Low Frequency Monitoring

Low frequency monitoring should be conducted once every three months or when 10,000 tons of RSM is generated, whichever is less frequent. The laboratory should be instructed to measure the total concentration of arsenic, lead, chromium, cadmium, mercury, copper, nickel and any other COC list constituent identified during baseline analysis. One aliquot of extract should also be prepared using the SPLP method followed by analysis of the extract for the full suite of VOCs, semi-VOCs, and any other COCs identified during baseline sampling.

Reporting and Approval Requirements

Ohio EPA should be notified within 24 hours if any routine monitoring result indicates that the RSM contains or leaches a COC in excess of the applicable standards. The recycler may continue to sell or use the RSM until Ohio EPA provides notification to cease and desist.

Once each quarter, the recycler should submit the results of each high and low frequency monitoring event to Ohio EPA's Central Office in Columbus. The report should be submitted within 30 days of completing the quarterly monitoring event. A complete report includes the following specific items:

- A cover letter providing a brief description of results indicating all detections that exceed target levels.
- Tabulated summary of the reported chemical concentration for each constituent. The table should include a list of the applicable standards listed in the table attached to this guidance document for comparison.
- Complete set of data reports generated by the laboratory with the results of all testing and quality control analyses.

**OFF-SITE USE REQUIREMENTS**

In all instances, authorization from Ohio EPA must be granted to the C&D recycler before the RSM may be beneficially used or used off-site. Ohio EPA's authorization will be based upon the results of the baseline testing. The facility must continue conducting routine monitoring as described in the SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS section.

In all cases, RSM beneficial use projects would need to be authorized by the Agency via the exemption authority found in ORC § 3714.04, under Director's Final Findings and Orders. The applicant for an exemption must sign the exemption and waive its appeal rights.

**General Prohibitions and Best Management Practices**

Land application of RSM might lead to violations of Ohio EPA's secondary ground water standards for total dissolved solids and sulfate if the gypsum wallboard fraction in the processed RSM is too high. The disposal of gypsum wallboard in a high moisture environment under anaerobic conditions can also lead to the generation of objectionable odors. Therefore, as a best management practice, the C&D recycler should remove as much gypsum wallboard as is practicable from the C&D debris before the waste stream is processed. In general, RSM may not be used as fill material in surface waters or wetlands unless a permit specifically authorizing these uses has been issued by Ohio EPA.

**Special Beneficial Use**

Use of RSM is allowed under the following special conditions with authorization from Ohio EPA. Weekly monitoring may be discontinued if all RSM produced by the facility is used in the manner detailed below:

- Recovered screen material may be used at a permitted landfill as subsurface construction material, or as daily or intermediate cover. Use as daily and intermediate cover will require approval by Ohio EPA.
- RSM may be used at a licensed C&D landfill as subsurface construction material or fire prevention cover. For use as fire prevention cover, the material should meet the requirements of OAC rule 3745-400-11(H).
- Recovered screen material may be used with encapsulation technologies, for example, as part of the aggregate feed in the production of concrete or asphalt, provided the applicant can demonstrate the proposed use will not result in violations of Ohio EPA's ground water standards or criteria.

**Residential Beneficial Use**

Authorization by the director of Ohio EPA must be granted to the RSM processing facility before the RSM may be used in a residential setting. Ohio EPA's authorization will be based upon the results of the baseline testing and routine monitoring. Ohio EPA's authorization will detail the list of COCs that require routine monitoring.

Residential use of RSM is allowed under the following conditions:

- The 95% UCL of the mean for each contaminant of concern is below its respective residential standards listed in Appendix A attached to this guidance document.

**Commercial/Industrial Beneficial Use**

Commercial/industrial use of RSM is allowed under the following conditions:

- The 95% UCL of the mean for each contaminant of concern is below its respective industrial standards listed in Appendix B attached to this guidance document.

**Other Beneficial Use**

Permission may be granted for RSM to be used in other applications on a case-by-case basis provided the applicant can demonstrate that the proposed use will not pose a significant risk to human health or the environment. Ohio EPA may require institutional controls, such as an Environmental Covenant or permanent access controls, depending on the proposed use of the RSM.

## APPENDIX A: RESIDENTIAL SCREENING LEVELS

| CAS No. | Analyte | Residential SL (mg/kg) | CAS No. | Analyte | Residential SL (mg/kg) | CAS No. | Analyte | Residential SL (mg/kg) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 83-32-9 | Acenaphthene | 3500 | 71-43-2 | Benzene | 1.2 | 63-25-2 | Carbaryl | 6200 |
| 30560-19-1 | Acephate | 61 | 108-98-5 | Benzenethiol | 78 | 1563-66-2 | Carbofuran | 310 |
| 67-64-1 | Acetone | 61000 | 92-87-5 | Benzidine | 0.00052 | 75-15-0 | Carbon Disulfide | 770 |
| 98-86-2 | Acetophenone | 7800 | 50-32-8 | Benzo[a]pyrene | 0.15 | 56-23-5 | Carbon Tetrachloride | 0.65 |
| 107-02-8 | Acrolein | 0.14 | 205-99-2 | Benzo[b]fluoranthene | 1.5 | 5234-68-4 | Carboxin | 6200 |
| 79-06-1 | Acrylamide | 0.24 | 207-08-9 | Benzo[k]fluoranthene | 15 | 133-90-4 | Chloramben | 920 |
| 79-10-7 | Acrylic Acid | 30000 | 65-85-0 | Benzoic Acid | 250000 | 126-99-8 | Chloro-1,3-butadiene, 2- | 0.01 |
| 107-13-1 | Acrylonitrile | 0.25 | 100-51-6 | Benzyl Alcohol | 6200 | 79-11-8 | Chloroacetic Acid | 120 |
| 15972-60-8 | Alachlor | 9.5 | 100-44-7 | Benzyl Chloride | 1.1 | 106-47-8 | Chloroaniline, p- | 2.7 |
| 116-06-3 | Aldicarb | 62 | 7440-41-7 | Beryllium and compounds | 160 | 108-90-7 | Chlorobenzene | 280 |
| 309-00-2 | Aldrin | 0.031 | 141-66-2 | Bidrin | 6.2 | 510-15-6 | Chlorobenzilate | 4.8 |
| 74223-64-6 | Ally | 15000 | 92-52-4 | Biphenyl, 1,1'- | 47 | 74-11-3 | Chlorobenzoic Acid, p- | 1800 |
| 107-18-6 | Allyl Alcohol | 310 | 108-60-1 | Bis(2-chloro-1-methylethyl) ether | 4.9 | 98-56-6 | Chlorobenzotrifluoride, 4- | 210 |
| 107-05-1 | Allyl Chloride | 0.72 | 111-44-4 | Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether | 0.23 | 109-69-3 | Chlorobutane, 1- | 3100 |
| 7429-90-5 | Aluminum | 77000 | 117-81-7 | Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate | 38 | 67-66-3 | Chloroform | 0.32 |
| 20859-73-8 | Aluminum Phosphide | 31 | 80-05-7 | Bisphenol A | 3100 | 74-87-3 | Chloromethane | 110 |
| 834-12-8 | Ametryn | 550 | 7440-42-8 | Boron And Borates Only | 16000 | 88-73-3 | Chloronitrobenzene, o- | 1.8 |
| 62-53-3 | Aniline | 93 | 74-97-5 | Bromochloromethane | 150 | 100-00-5 | Chloronitrobenzene, p- | 62 |
| 120-12-7 | Anthracene | 17000 | 75-27-4 | Bromodichloromethane | 0.29 | 95-57-8 | Chlorophenol, 2- | 390 |
| 7440-36-0 | Antimony (metallic) | 31 | 75-25-2 | Bromoform | 67 | 1897-45-6 | Chlorothalonil | 170 |
| 7440-38-2 | Arsenic, Inorganic | 20 | 74-83-9 | Bromomethane | 6.8 | 95-49-8 | Chlorotoluene, o- | 1600 |
| 1912-24-9 | Atrazine | 2.3 | 1689-84-5 | Bromoxynil | 1200 | 106-43-4 | Chlorotoluene, p- | 1600 |
| 103-33-3 | Azobenzene | 5.6 | 71-36-3 | Butanol, N- | 6200 | 101-21-3 | Chlorpropham | 12000 |
| 7440-39-3 | Barium | 15000 | 85-68-7 | Butyl Benzyl Phthlate | 280 | 2921-88-2 | Chlorpyrifos | 62 |
| 114-26-1 | Baygon | 250 | 2008-41-5 | Butylate | 3100 | 16065-83-1 | Chromium(III) | 120000 |
| 43121-43-3 | Bayleton | 1800 | 85-70-1 | Butylphthalyl Butylglycolate | 62000 | 18540-29-9 | Chromium(VI) | 0.3 |
| 17804-35-2 | Benomyl | 3100 | 7440-43-9 | Cadmium (Diet) | 70 | 218-01-9 | Chrysene | 150 |
| 25057-89-0 | Bentazon | 1800 | 592-01-8 | Calcium Cyanide | 78 | 7440-48-4 | Cobalt | 23 |
| 56-55-3 | Benz[a]anthracene | 1.5 | 2425-06-1 | Captafol | 3.6 | 7440-50-8 | Copper | 3100 |
| 100-52-7 | Benzaldehyde | 7800 | 133-06-2 | Captan | 230 | 123-73-9 | Crotonaldehyde, trans- | 0.37 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 98-82-8 | Cumene (Isopropylbenzene) | 1900 | 156-59-2 | Dichloroethylene, 1,2-cis- | 160 | 122-66-7 | Diphenylhydrazine, 1,2- | 0.67 |
| 57-12-5 | Cyanide (CN-) | 21 | 156-60-5 | Dichloroethylene, 1,2-trans- | 1600 | 85-00-7 | Diquat | 140 |
| 460-19-5 | Cyanogen | 78 | 120-83-2 | Dichlorophenol, 2,4- | 180 | 298-04-4 | Disulfoton | 2.5 |
| 506-77-4 | Cyanogen Chloride | 3900 | 94-75-7 | Dichlorophenoxy Acetic Acid, 2,4- | 690 | 330-54-1 | Diuron | 120 |
| 108-94-1 | Cyclohexanone | 310000 | 78-87-5 | Dichloropropane, 1,2- | 1 | 115-29-7 | Endosulfan | 370 |
| 108-91-8 | Cyclohexylamine | 12000 | 542-75-6 | Dichloropropene, 1,3- | 1.8 | 145-73-3 | Endothall | 1200 |
| 68085-85-8 | Cyhalothrin/karate | 310 | 62-73-7 | Dichlorvos | 1.8 | 72-20-8 | Endrin | 18 |
| 52315-07-8 | Cypermethrin | 620 | 60-57-1 | Dieldrin | 0.033 | 106-89-8 | Epichlorohydrin | 19 |
| 72-54-8 | DDD | 2.2 | 84-66-2 | Diethyl Phthalate | 49000 | 563-12-2 | Ethion | 31 |
| 72-55-9 | DDE, p,p'- | 1.6 | 112-34-5 | Diethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether | 1800 | 111-15-9 | Ethoxyethanol Acetate, 2- | 6200 |
| 50-29-3 | DDT | 1.9 | 1445-75-6 | Diisopropyl Methylphosphonate | 6300 | 110-80-5 | Ethoxyethanol, 2- | 5500 |
| 1163-19-5 | Decabromodiphenyl ether, 2,2',3,3',4,4',5,5',6,6'- (BDE-209) | 430 | 60-51-5 | Dimethoate | 12 | 141-78-6 | Ethyl Acetate | 620 |
| 2303-16-4 | Diallate | 8.7 | 119-90-4 | Dimethoxybenzidine, 3,3'- | 0.33 | 140-88-5 | Ethyl Acrylate | 14 |
| 333-41-5 | Diazinon | 43 | 95-68-1 | Dimethylaniline, 2,4- | 2.7 | 75-00-3 | Ethyl Chloride (Chloroethane) | 14000 |
| 53-70-3 | Dibenz[a,h]anthracene | 0.015 | 121-69-7 | Dimethylaniline, N,N- | 160 | 60-29-7 | Ethyl Ether | 16000 |
| 132-64-9 | Dibenzofuran | 72 | 119-93-7 | Dimethylbenzidine, 3,3'- | 0.048 | 97-63-2 | Ethyl Methacrylate | 1400 |
| 96-12-8 | Dibromo-3-chloropropane, 1,2- | 0.0053 | 68-12-2 | Dimethylformamide | 6200 | 100-41-4 | Ethylbenzene | 5.8 |
| 106-37-6 | Dibromobenzene, 1,4- | 620 | 105-67-9 | Dimethylphenol, 2,4- | 1200 | 107-15-3 | Ethylene Diamine | 5500 |
| 124-48-1 | Dibromochloromethane | 0.73 | 576-26-1 | Dimethylphenol, 2,6- | 37 | 107-21-1 | Ethylene Glycol | 120000 |
| 106-93-4 | Dibromoethane, 1,2- | 0.036 | 95-65-8 | Dimethylphenol, 3,4- | 62 | 75-21-8 | Ethylene Oxide | 0.18 |
| 84-74-2 | Dibutyl Phthalate | 6200 | 528-29-0 | Dinitrobenzene, 1,2- | 6.2 | 96-45-7 | Ethylene Thiourea | 4.9 |
| 1918-00-9 | Dicamba | 1800 | 99-65-0 | Dinitrobenzene, 1,3- | 6.2 | 84-72-0 | Ethylphthalyl Ethyl Glycolate | 180000 |
| 79-43-6 | Dichloroacetic Acid | 11 | 100-25-4 | Dinitrobenzene, 1,4- | 6.2 | 2104-64-5 | Ethyl-p-nitrophenyl Phosphonate | 0.62 |
| 95-50-1 | Dichlorobenzene, 1,2- | 1800 | 51-28-5 | Dinitrophenol, 2,4- | 120 | 22224-92-6 | Fenamiphos | 15 |
| 106-46-7 | Dichlorobenzene, 1,4- | 2.6 | 121-14-2 | Dinitrotoluene, 2,4- | 1.7 | 2164-17-2 | Fluometuron | 800 |
| 91-94-1 | Dichlorobenzidine, 3,3'- | 1.2 | 606-20-2 | Dinitrotoluene, 2,6- | 0.36 | 206-44-0 | Fluoranthene | 2300 |
| 75-71-8 | Dichlorodifluoromethane | 87 | 88-85-7 | Dinoseb | 62 | 86-73-7 | Fluorene | 2300 |
| 75-34-3 | Dichloroethane, 1,1- | 3.6 | 123-91-1 | Dioxane, 1,4- | 5.3 | 16984-48-8 | Fluoride | 3100 |
| 107-06-2 | Dichloroethane, 1,2- | 0.46 | 957-51-7 | Diphenamid | 1800 | 59756-60-4 | Fluridone | 4900 |
| 75-35-4 | Dichloroethylene, 1,1- | 230 | 122-39-4 | Diphenylamine | 1500 | 944-22-9 | Fonofos | 120 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 50-00-0 | Formaldehyde | 12000 | 150-50-5 | Merphos | 1.8 | 14797-55-8 | Nitrate | 130000 |
| 110-00-9 | Furan | 72 | 78-48-8 | Merphos Oxide | 1.8 | 14797-65-0 | Nitrite | 7800 |
| 98-01-1 | Furfural | 180 | 126-98-7 | Methacrylonitrile | 7.5 | 88-74-4 | Nitroaniline, 2- | 610 |
| 86-50-0 | Guthion | 180 | 10265-92-6 | Methamidophos | 3.1 | 100-01-6 | Nitroaniline, 4- | 27 |
| 76-44-8 | Heptachlor | 0.12 | 67-56-1 | Methanol | 120000 | 98-95-3 | Nitrobenzene | 5.1 |
| 1024-57-3 | Heptachlor Epoxide | 0.059 | 950-37-8 | Methidathion | 62 | 55-63-0 | Nitroglycerin | 6.2 |
| 118-74-1 | Hexachlorobenzene | 0.33 | 16752-77-5 | Methomyl | 1500 | 55-18-5 | Nitrosodiethylamine, N- | 0.00079 |
| 87-68-3 | Hexachlorobutadiene | 6.8 | 99-59-2 | Methoxy-5-nitroaniline, 2- | 11 | 62-75-9 | Nitrosodimethylamine, N- | 0.0023 |
| 319-84-6 | Hexachlorocyclohexane, Alpha- | 0.085 | 72-43-5 | Methoxychlor | 310 | 924-16-3 | Nitroso-di-N-butylamine, N- | 0.094 |
| 319-85-7 | Hexachlorocyclohexane, Beta- | 0.3 | 79-20-9 | Methyl Acetate | 78000 | 621-64-7 | Nitroso-di-N-propylamine, N- | 0.076 |
| 58-89-9 | Hexachlorocyclohexane, Gamma- (Lindane) | 0.56 | 96-33-3 | Methyl Acrylate | 140 | 86-30-6 | Nitrosodiphenylamine, N- | 110 |
| 77-47-4 | Hexachlorocyclopentadiene | 370 | 78-93-3 | Methyl Ethyl Ketone (2-Butanone) | 27000 | 10595-95-6 | Nitrosomethylethylamine, N- | 0.024 |
| 67-72-1 | Hexachloroethane | 13 | 108-10-1 | Methyl Isobutyl Ketone (4-methyl-2-pentanone) | 5300 | 99-08-1 | Nitrotoluene, m- | 6.2 |
| 70-30-4 | Hexachlorophene | 18 | 22967-92-6 | Methyl Mercury | 7.8 | 88-72-2 | Nitrotoluene, o- | 3.2 |
| 121-82-4 | Hexahydro-1,3,5-trinitro-1,3,5-triazine (RDX) | 6 | 80-62-6 | Methyl Methacrylate | 4400 | 99-99-0 | Nitrotoluene, p- | 33 |
| 110-54-3 | Hexane, N- | 540 | 298-00-0 | Methyl Parathion | 15 | 152-16-9 | Octamethylpyrophosphoramide | 120 |
| 591-78-6 | Hexanone, 2- | 200 | 25013-15-4 | Methyl Styrene (Mixed Isomers) | 230 | 117-84-0 | Octyl Phthalate, di-N- | 620 |
| 51235-04-2 | Hexazinone | 2000 | 1634-04-4 | Methyl tert-Butyl Ether (MTBE) | 47 | 23135-22-0 | Oxamyl | 1500 |
| 123-31-9 | Hydroquinone | 8.9 | 75-09-2 | Methylene Chloride | 57 | 1910-42-5 | Paraquat Dichloride | 280 |
| 193-39-5 | Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene | 0.15 | 101-14-4 | Methylene-bis(2-chloroaniline),4,4'- | 1.2 | 56-38-2 | Parathion | 370 |
| 7439-89-6 | Iron | 55000 | 90-12-0 | Methylnaphthalene, 1- | 17 | 1114-71-2 | Pebulate | 3100 |
| 78-83-1 | Isobutyl Alcohol | 18000 | 91-57-6 | Methylnaphthalene, 2- | 230 | 40487-42-1 | Pendimethalin | 2500 |
| 78-59-1 | Isophorone | 560 | 98-83-9 | Methylstyrene, Alpha- | 5500 | 608-93-5 | Pentachlorobenzene | 49 |
| 7439-92-1 | Lead and Compounds | 400 | 51218-45-2 | Metolachlor | 9200 | 82-68-8 | Pentachloronitrobenzene | 2 |
| 330-55-2 | Linuron | 120 | 21087-64-9 | Metribuzin | 1500 | 87-86-5 | Pentachlorophenol | 0.99 |
| 121-75-5 | Malathion | 1200 | 2212-67-1 | Molinate | 120 | 52645-53-1 | Permethrin | 3100 |
| 123-33-1 | Maleic Hydrazide | 31000 | 7439-98-7 | Molybdenum | 390 | 13684-63-4 | Phenmedipham | 15000 |
| 109-77-3 | Malononitrile | 6.2 | 300-76-5 | Naled | 120 | 108-95-2 | Phenol | 18000 |
| 12427-38-2 | Maneb | 310 | 91-20-3 | Naphthalene | 3.8 | 108-45-2 | Phenylenediamine, m- | 370 |
| 7439-97-6 | Mercury (elemental) | 9.4 | 7440-02-0 | Nickel Soluble Salts | 1500 | 95-54-5 | Phenylenediamine, o- | 11 |

| CAS No. | Analyte | Residential SL (mg/kg) | CAS No. | Analyte | Residential SL (mg/kg) | CAS No. | Analyte | Residential SL (mg/kg) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 106-50-3 | Phenylenediamine, p- | 12000 | 95-94-3 | Tetrachlorobenzene, 1,2,4,5- | 18 | 1582-09-8 | Trifluralin | 69 |
| 90-43-7 | Phenylphenol, 2- | 270 | 630-20-6 | Tetrachloroethane, 1,1,1,2- | 2 | 512-56-1 | Trimethyl Phosphate | 27 |
| 298-02-2 | Phorate | 12 | 79-34-5 | Tetrachloroethane, 1,1,2,2- | 0.6 | 526-73-8 | Trimethylbenzene, 1,2,3- | 49 |
| 732-11-6 | Phosmet | 1200 | 127-18-4 | Tetrachloroethylene | 24 | 95-63-6 | Trimethylbenzene, 1,2,4- | 58 |
| 100-21-0 | Phthalic Acid, P- | 62000 | 58-90-2 | Tetrachlorophenol, 2,3,4,6- | 1800 | 108-67-8 | Trimethylbenzene, 1,3,5- | 780 |
| 85-44-9 | Phthalic Anhydride | 120000 | 3689-24-5 | Tetraethyl Dithiopyrophosphate | 31 | 99-35-4 | Trinitrobenzene, 1,3,5- | 2200 |
| 1336-36-3 | Polychlorinated Biphenyls | 0.24 | 7440-28-0 | Thallium (Soluble Salts) | 0.78 | 118-96-7 | Trinitrotoluene, 2,4,6- | 21 |
| 1610-18-0 | Prometon | 920 | 28249-77-6 | Thiobencarb | 620 | NA | Uranium (Soluble Salts) | 230 |
| 7287-19-6 | Prometryn | 250 | 137-26-8 | Thiram | 310 | 7440-62-2 | Vanadium and Compounds | 390 |
| 1918-16-7 | Propachlor | 800 | 7440-31-5 | Tin | 47000 | 1929-77-7 | Vernolate | 62 |
| 709-98-8 | Propanil | 310 | 108-88-3 | Toluene | 4900 | 108-05-4 | Vinyl Acetate | 910 |
| 139-40-2 | Propazine | 1200 | 106-49-0 | Toluidine, p- | 18 | 75-01-4 | Vinyl Chloride | 0.059 |
| 57-55-6 | Propylene Glycol | 1200000 | 8001-35-2 | Toxaphene | 0.48 | 1330-20-7 | Xylenes | 580 |
| 107-98-2 | Propylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether | 43000 | 2303-17-5 | Triallate | 800 | 106-42-3 | Xylene p- | 560 |
| 75-56-9 | Propylene Oxide | 2.1 | 56-35-9 | Tributyltin Oxide | 18 | 108-38-3 | Xylene m- | 550 |
| 51630-58-1 | Pydrin | 1500 | 76-13-1 | Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane, 1,1,2- | 40000 | 95-47-6 | Xylene o- | 650 |
| 129-00-0 | Pyrene | 1700 | 76-03-9 | Trichloroacetic Acid | 7.6 | 7440-66-6 | Zinc and Compounds | 23000 |
| 110-86-1 | Pyridine | 78 | 87-61-6 | Trichlorobenzene, 1,2,3- | 49 | 1314-84-7 | Zinc Phosphide | 23 |
| 10453-86-8 | Resmethrin | 1800 | 120-82-1 | Trichlorobenzene, 1,2,4- | 24 | 12122-67-7 | Zineb | 3100 |
| 299-84-3 | Ronnel | 3100 | 71-55-6 | Trichloroethane, 1,1,1- | 8100 | | | |
| 7782-49-2 | Selenium | 390 | 79-00-5 | Trichloroethane, 1,1,2- | 1.1 | | | |
| 7440-22-4 | Silver | 390 | 79-01-6 | Trichloroethylene | 0.94 | | | |
| 122-34-9 | Simazine | 4.4 | 75-69-4 | Trichlorofluoromethane | 730 | | | |
| 7440-24-6 | Strontium, Stable | 47000 | 95-95-4 | Trichlorophenol, 2,4,5- | 6200 | | | |
| 57-24-9 | Strychnine | 18 | 88-06-2 | Trichlorophenol, 2,4,6- | 48 | | | |
| 100-42-5 | Styrene | 6000 | 93-76-5 | Trichlorophenoxyacetic Acid, 2,4,5- | 620 | | | |
| 1746-01-6 | TCDD, 2,3,7,8- | 0.0000049 | 93-72-1 | Trichlorophenoxypropionic acid, -2,4,5 | 490 | | | |
| 5902-51-2 | Terbacil | 800 | 598-77-6 | Trichloropropane, 1,1,2- | 390 | | | |
| 13071-79-9 | Terbufos | 1.5 | 96-18-4 | Trichloropropane, 1,2,3- | 0.0051 | | | |
| 886-50-0 | Terbutryn | 62 | 96-19-5 | Trichloropropene, 1,2,3- | 0.73 | | | |

## APPENDIX B: INDUSTRIAL SCREENING LEVELS

| CAS No. | Analyte | Industrial SL (mg/kg) | CAS No. | Analyte | Industrial SL (mg/kg) | CAS No. | Analyte | Industrial SL (mg/kg) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 83-32-9 | Acenaphthene | 45000 | 71-43-2 | Benzene | 5.1 | 63-25-2 | Carbaryl | 82000 |
| 30560-19-1 | Acephate | 270 | 108-98-5 | Benzenethiol | 1200 | 1563-66-2 | Carbofuran | 4100 |
| 67-64-1 | Acetone | 670000 | 92-87-5 | Benzidine | 0.01 | 75-15-0 | Carbon Disulfide | 3500 |
| 98-86-2 | Acetophenone | 120000 | 50-32-8 | Benzo[a]pyrene | 0.29 | 56-23-5 | Carbon Tetrachloride | 2.9 |
| 107-02-8 | Acrolein | 0.6 | 205-99-2 | Benzo[b]fluoranthene | 2.9 | 5234-68-4 | Carboxin | 82000 |
| 79-06-1 | Acrylamide | 4.6 | 207-08-9 | Benzo[k]fluoranthene | 29 | 133-90-4 | Chloramben | 12000 |
| 79-10-7 | Acrylic Acid | 390000 | 65-85-0 | Benzoic Acid | 3300000 | 126-99-8 | Chloro-1,3-butadiene, 2- | 0.044 |
| 107-13-1 | Acrylonitrile | 1.1 | 100-51-6 | Benzyl Alcohol | 82000 | 79-11-8 | Chloroacetic Acid | 1600 |
| 15972-60-8 | Alachlor | 41 | 100-44-7 | Benzyl Chloride | 4.8 | 106-47-8 | Chloroaniline, p- | 12 |
| 116-06-3 | Aldicarb | 820 | 7440-41-7 | Beryllium and compounds | 2300 | 108-90-7 | Chlorobenzene | 1300 |
| 309-00-2 | Aldrin | 0.14 | 141-66-2 | Bidrin | 82 | 510-15-6 | Chlorobenzilate | 21 |
| 74223-64-6 | Ally | 210000 | 92-52-4 | Biphenyl, 1,1'- | 200 | 74-11-3 | Chlorobenzoic Acid, p- | 25000 |
| 107-18-6 | Allyl Alcohol | 4100 | 108-60-1 | Bis(2-chloro-1-methylethyl) ether | 22 | 98-56-6 | Chlorobenzotrifluoride, 4- | 2500 |
| 107-05-1 | Allyl Chloride | 3.2 | 111-44-4 | Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether | 1 | 109-69-3 | Chlorobutane, 1- | 47000 |
| 7429-90-5 | Aluminum | 1100000 | 117-81-7 | Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate | 160 | 67-66-3 | Chloroform | 1.4 |
| 20859-73-8 | Aluminum Phosphide | 470 | 80-05-7 | Bisphenol A | 41000 | 74-87-3 | Chloromethane | 460 |
| 834-12-8 | Ametryn | 7400 | 7440-42-8 | Boron And Borates Only | 230000 | 88-73-3 | Chloronitrobenzene, o- | 7.7 |
| 62-53-3 | Aniline | 410 | 74-97-5 | Bromochloromethane | 630 | 100-00-5 | Chloronitrobenzene, p- | 370 |
| 120-12-7 | Anthracene | 230000 | 75-27-4 | Bromodichloromethane | 1.3 | 95-57-8 | Chlorophenol, 2- | 5800 |
| 7440-36-0 | Antimony (metallic) | 470 | 75-25-2 | Bromoform | 290 | 1897-45-6 | Chlorothalonil | 740 |
| 7440-38-2 | Arsenic, Inorganic | 20 | 74-83-9 | Bromomethane | 30 | 95-49-8 | Chlorotoluene, o- | 23000 |
| 1912-24-9 | Atrazine | 10 | 1689-84-5 | Bromoxynil | 16000 | 106-43-4 | Chlorotoluene, p- | 23000 |
| 103-33-3 | Azobenzene | 26 | 71-36-3 | Butanol, N- | 82000 | 101-21-3 | Chlorpropham | 160000 |
| 7440-39-3 | Barium | 220000 | 85-68-7 | Butyl Benzyl Phthlate | 1200 | 2921-88-2 | Chlorpyrifos | 820 |
| 114-26-1 | Baygon | 3300 | 2008-41-5 | Butylate | 41000 | 16065-83-1 | Chromium(III), Insoluble Salts | 1800000 |
| 43121-43-3 | Bayleton | 25000 | 85-70-1 | Butylphthalyl Butylglycolate | 820000 | 18540-29-9 | Chromium(VI) | 6.3 |
| 17804-35-2 | Benomyl | 41000 | 7440-43-9 | Cadmium (Diet) | 980 | 218-01-9 | Chrysene | 290 |
| 25057-89-0 | Bentazon | 25000 | 592-01-8 | Calcium Cyanide | 1200 | 7440-48-4 | Cobalt | 350 |
| 56-55-3 | Benz[a]anthracene | 2.9 | 2425-06-1 | Captafol | 15 | 7440-50-8 | Copper | 47000 |
| 100-52-7 | Benzaldehyde | 120000 | 133-06-2 | Captan | 1000 | 123-73-9 | Crotonaldehyde, trans- | 1.7 |

| CAS No. | Analyte | Industrial SL (mg/kg) | CAS No. | Analyte | Industrial SL (mg/kg) | CAS No. | Analyte | Industrial SL (mg/kg) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 98-82-8 | Cumene (Isopropylbenzene) | 9900 | 156-59-2 | Dichloroethylene, 1,2-cis- | 2300 | 122-66-7 | Diphenylhydrazine, 1,2- | 2.9 |
| 57-12-5 | Cyanide (CN-) | 130 | 156-60-5 | Dichloroethylene, 1,2-trans- | 23000 | 85-00-7 | Diquat | 1800 |
| 460-19-5 | Cyanogen | 1200 | 120-83-2 | Dichlorophenol, 2,4- | 2500 | 298-04-4 | Disulfoton | 33 |
| 506-77-4 | Cyanogen Chloride | 58000 | 94-75-7 | Dichlorophenoxy Acetic Acid, 2,4- | 9700 | 330-54-1 | Diuron | 1600 |
| 108-94-1 | Cyclohexanone | 4100000 | 78-87-5 | Dichloropropane, 1,2- | 4.4 | 115-29-7 | Endosulfan | 4900 |
| 108-91-8 | Cyclohexylamine | 160000 | 542-75-6 | Dichloropropene, 1,3- | 8.2 | 145-73-3 | Endothall | 16000 |
| 68085-85-8 | Cyhalothrin/karate | 4100 | 62-73-7 | Dichlorvos | 8 | 72-20-8 | Endrin | 250 |
| 52315-07-8 | Cypermethrin | 8200 | 60-57-1 | Dieldrin | 0.14 | 106-89-8 | Epichlorohydrin | 82 |
| 72-54-8 | DDD | 9.6 | 84-66-2 | Diethyl Phthalate | 660000 | 563-12-2 | Ethion | 410 |
| 72-55-9 | DDE, p,p'- | 6.8 | 112-34-5 | Diethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether | 24000 | 111-15-9 | Ethoxyethanol Acetate, 2- | 82000 |
| 50-29-3 | DDT | 8.6 | 1445-75-6 | Diisopropyl Methylphosphonate | 93000 | 110-80-5 | Ethoxyethanol, 2- | 74000 |
| 1163-19-5 | Decabromodiphenyl ether, 2,2',3,3',4,4',5,5',6,6'- (BDE-209) | 3300 | 60-51-5 | Dimethoate | 160 | 141-78-6 | Ethyl Acetate | 2600 |
| 2303-16-4 | Diallate | 38 | 119-90-4 | Dimethoxybenzidine, 3,3'- | 1.4 | 140-88-5 | Ethyl Acrylate | 68 |
| 333-41-5 | Diazinon | 580 | 95-68-1 | Dimethylaniline, 2,4- | 12 | 75-00-3 | Ethyl Chloride (Chloroethane) | 57000 |
| 53-70-3 | Dibenz[a,h]anthracene | 0.29 | 121-69-7 | Dimethylaniline, N,N- | 2300 | 60-29-7 | Ethyl Ether | 230000 |
| 132-64-9 | Dibenzofuran | 1000 | 119-93-7 | Dimethylbenzidine, 3,3'- | 0.21 | 97-63-2 | Ethyl Methacrylate | 7100 |
| 96-12-8 | Dibromo-3-chloropropane, 1,2- | 0.064 | 68-12-2 | Dimethylformamide | 82000 | 100-41-4 | Ethylbenzene | 25 |
| 106-37-6 | Dibromobenzene, 1,4- | 8200 | 105-67-9 | Dimethylphenol, 2,4- | 16000 | 107-15-3 | Ethylene Diamine | 74000 |
| 124-48-1 | Dibromochloromethane | 3.2 | 576-26-1 | Dimethylphenol, 2,6- | 490 | 107-21-1 | Ethylene Glycol | 1600000 |
| 106-93-4 | Dibromoethane, 1,2- | 0.16 | 95-65-8 | Dimethylphenol, 3,4- | 820 | 75-21-8 | Ethylene Oxide | 0.79 |
| 84-74-2 | Dibutyl Phthalate | 82000 | 528-29-0 | Dinitrobenzene, 1,2- | 82 | 96-45-7 | Ethylene Thiourea | 51 |
| 1918-00-9 | Dicamba | 25000 | 99-65-0 | Dinitrobenzene, 1,3- | 82 | 84-72-0 | Ethylphthalyl Ethyl Glycolate | 2500000 |
| 79-43-6 | Dichloroacetic Acid | 46 | 100-25-4 | Dinitrobenzene, 1,4- | 82 | 2104-64-5 | Ethyl-p-nitrophenyl Phosphonate | 8.2 |
| 95-50-1 | Dichlorobenzene, 1,2- | 9300 | 51-28-5 | Dinitrophenol, 2,4- | 1600 | 22224-92-6 | Fenamiphos | 210 |
| 106-46-7 | Dichlorobenzene, 1,4- | 11 | 121-14-2 | Dinitrotoluene, 2,4- | 7.4 | 2164-17-2 | Fluometuron | 11000 |
| 91-94-1 | Dichlorobenzidine, 3,3'- | 5.1 | 606-20-2 | Dinitrotoluene, 2,6- | 1.5 | 206-44-0 | Fluoranthene | 30000 |
| 75-71-8 | Dichlorodifluoromethane | 370 | 88-85-7 | Dinoseb | 820 | 86-73-7 | Fluorene | 30000 |
| 75-34-3 | Dichloroethane, 1,1- | 16 | 123-91-1 | Dioxane, 1,4- | 23 | 16984-48-8 | Fluoride | 47000 |
| 107-06-2 | Dichloroethane, 1,2- | 2 | 957-51-7 | Diphenamid | 25000 | 59756-60-4 | Fluridone | 66000 |
| 75-35-4 | Dichloroethylene, 1,1- | 1000 | 122-39-4 | Diphenylamine | 21000 | 944-22-9 | Fonofos | 1600 |

| CAS No. | Analyte | Industrial SL (mg/kg) | CAS No. | Analyte | Industrial SL (mg/kg) | CAS No. | Analyte | Industrial SL (mg/kg) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 50-00-0 | Formaldehyde | 160000 | 150-50-5 | Merphos | 25 | 14797-55-8 | Nitrate | 1900000 |
| 110-00-9 | Furan | 1000 | 78-48-8 | Merphos Oxide | 25 | 14797-65-0 | Nitrite | 120000 |
| 98-01-1 | Furfural | 2500 | 126-98-7 | Methacrylonitrile | 100 | 88-74-4 | Nitroaniline, 2- | 8000 |
| 86-50-0 | Guthion | 2500 | 10265-92-6 | Methamidophos | 41 | 100-01-6 | Nitroaniline, 4- | 120 |
| 76-44-8 | Heptachlor | 0.51 | 67-56-1 | Methanol | 1600000 | 98-95-3 | Nitrobenzene | 22 |
| 1024-57-3 | Heptachlor Epoxide | 0.25 | 950-37-8 | Methidathion | 820 | 55-63-0 | Nitroglycerin | 82 |
| 118-74-1 | Hexachlorobenzene | 1.4 | 16752-77-5 | Methomyl | 21000 | 55-18-5 | Nitrosodiethylamine, N- | 0.015 |
| 87-68-3 | Hexachlorobutadiene | 30 | 99-59-2 | Methoxy-5-nitroaniline, 2- | 47 | 62-75-9 | Nitrosodimethylamine, N- | 0.045 |
| 319-84-6 | Hexachlorocyclohexane, Alpha- | 0.37 | 72-43-5 | Methoxychlor | 4100 | 924-16-3 | Nitroso-di-N-butylamine, N- | 0.43 |
| 319-85-7 | Hexachlorocyclohexane, Beta- | 1.3 | 79-20-9 | Methyl Acetate | 1200000 | 621-64-7 | Nitroso-di-N-propylamine, N- | 0.33 |
| 58-89-9 | Hexachlorocyclohexane, Gamma- (Lindane) | 2.5 | 96-33-3 | Methyl Acrylate | 600 | 86-30-6 | Nitrosodiphenylamine, N- | 470 |
| 77-47-4 | Hexachlorocyclopentadiene | 4900 | 78-93-3 | Methyl Ethyl Ketone (2-Butanone) | 190000 | 10595-95-6 | Nitrosomethylethylamine, N- | 0.1 |
| 67-72-1 | Hexachloroethane | 58 | 108-10-1 | Methyl Isobutyl Ketone (4-methyl-2-pentanone) | 56000 | 99-08-1 | Nitrotoluene, m- | 82 |
| 70-30-4 | Hexachlorophene | 250 | 22967-92-6 | Methyl Mercury | 120 | 88-72-2 | Nitrotoluene, o- | 15 |
| 121-82-4 | Hexahydro-1,3,5-trinitro-1,3,5-triazine (RDX) | 28 | 80-62-6 | Methyl Methacrylate | 19000 | 99-99-0 | Nitrotoluene, p- | 140 |
| 110-54-3 | Hexane, N- | 2500 | 298-00-0 | Methyl Parathion | 210 | 152-16-9 | Octamethylpyrophosphoramide | 1600 |
| 591-78-6 | Hexanone, 2- | 1300 | 25013-15-4 | Methyl Styrene (Mixed Isomers) | 1500 | 117-84-0 | Octyl Phthalate, di-N- | 8200 |
| 51235-04-2 | Hexazinone | 27000 | 1634-04-4 | Methyl tert-Butyl Ether (MTBE) | 210 | 23135-22-0 | Oxamyl | 21000 |
| 123-31-9 | Hydroquinone | 38 | 75-09-2 | Methylene Chloride | 1000 | 1910-42-5 | Paraquat Dichloride | 3700 |
| 193-39-5 | Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene | 2.9 | 101-14-4 | Methylene-bis(2-chloroaniline), 4,4'- | 23 | 56-38-2 | Parathion | 4900 |
| 7439-89-6 | Iron | 820000 | 90-12-0 | Methylnaphthalene, 1- | 73 | 1114-71-2 | Pebulate | 41000 |
| 78-83-1 | Isobutyl Alcohol | 250000 | 91-57-6 | Methylnaphthalene, 2- | 3000 | 40487-42-1 | Pendimethalin | 33000 |
| 78-59-1 | Isophorone | 2400 | 98-83-9 | Methylstyrene, Alpha- | 82000 | 608-93-5 | Pentachlorobenzene | 660 |
| 7439-92-1 | Lead and Compounds | 800 | 51218-45-2 | Metolachlor | 120000 | 82-68-8 | Pentachloronitrobenzene | 8.9 |
| 330-55-2 | Linuron | 1600 | 21087-64-9 | Metribuzin | 21000 | 87-86-5 | Pentachlorophenol | 4 |
| 121-75-5 | Malathion | 16000 | 2212-67-1 | Molinate | 1600 | 52645-53-1 | Permethrin | 41000 |
| 123-33-1 | Maleic Hydrazide | 410000 | 7439-98-7 | Molybdenum | 5800 | 13684-63-4 | Phenmedipham | 210000 |
| 109-77-3 | Malononitrile | 82 | 300-76-5 | Naled | 1600 | 108-95-2 | Phenol | 250000 |
| 12427-38-2 | Maneb | 4100 | 91-20-3 | Naphthalene | 17 | 108-45-2 | Phenylenediamine, m- | 4900 |
| 7439-97-6 | Mercury (elemental) | 40 | 7440-02-0 | Nickel Soluble Salts | 22000 | 95-54-5 | Phenylenediamine, o- | 49 |

| CAS No. | Analyte | Industrial SL (mg/kg) |
|---|---|---|
| 106-50-3 | Phenylenediamine, p- | 160000 |
| 90-43-7 | Phenylphenol, 2- | 1200 |
| 298-02-2 | Phorate | 160 |
| 732-11-6 | Phosmet | 16000 |
| 100-21-0 | Phthalic Acid, P- | 820000 |
| 85-44-9 | Phthalic Anhydride | 1600000 |
| 1336-36-3 | Polychlorinated Biphenyls | 1 |
| 1610-18-0 | Prometon | 12000 |
| 7287-19-6 | Prometryn | 3300 |
| 1918-16-7 | Propachlor | 11000 |
| 709-98-8 | Propanil | 4100 |
| 139-40-2 | Propazine | 16000 |
| 57-55-6 | Propylene Glycol | 16000000 |
| 107-98-2 | Propylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether | 580000 |
| 75-56-9 | Propylene Oxide | 9.7 |
| 51630-58-1 | Pydrin | 21000 |
| 129-00-0 | Pyrene | 23000 |
| 110-86-1 | Pyridine | 1200 |
| 10453-86-8 | Resmethrin | 25000 |
| 299-84-3 | Ronnel | 41000 |
| 7782-49-2 | Selenium | 5800 |
| 7440-22-4 | Silver | 5800 |
| 122-34-9 | Simazine | 19 |
| 7440-24-6 | Strontium, Stable | 700000 |
| 57-24-9 | Strychnine | 250 |
| 100-42-5 | Styrene | 35000 |
| 1746-01-6 | TCDD, 2,3,7,8- | 0.000022 |
| 5902-51-2 | Terbacil | 11000 |
| 13071-79-9 | Terbufos | 21 |
| 886-50-0 | Terbutryn | 820 |
| 95-94-3 | Tetrachlorobenzene, 1,2,4,5- | 250 |
| 630-20-6 | Tetrachloroethane, 1,1,1,2- | 8.8 |
| 79-34-5 | Tetrachloroethane, 1,1,2,2- | 2.7 |
| 127-18-4 | Tetrachloroethylene | 100 |
| 58-90-2 | Tetrachlorophenol, 2,3,4,6- | 25000 |
| 3689-24-5 | Tetraethyl Dithiopyrophosphate | 410 |
| 7440-28-0 | Thallium (Soluble Salts) | 12 |
| 28249-77-6 | Thiobencarb | 8200 |
| 137-26-8 | Thiram | 4100 |
| 7440-31-5 | Tin | 700000 |
| 108-88-3 | Toluene | 47000 |
| 106-49-0 | Toluidine, p- | 77 |
| 8001-35-2 | Toxaphene | 2.1 |
| 2303-17-5 | Triallate | 11000 |
| 56-35-9 | Tributyltin Oxide | 250 |
| 76-13-1 | Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane, 1,1,2- | 170000 |
| 76-03-9 | Trichloroacetic Acid | 33 |
| 87-61-6 | Trichlorobenzene, 1,2,3- | 660 |
| 120-82-1 | Trichlorobenzene, 1,2,4- | 110 |
| 71-55-6 | Trichloroethane, 1,1,1- | 36000 |
| 79-00-5 | Trichloroethane, 1,1,2- | 5 |
| 79-01-6 | Trichloroethylene | 6 |
| 75-69-4 | Trichlorofluoromethane | 3100 |
| 95-95-4 | Trichlorophenol, 2,4,5- | 82000 |
| 88-06-2 | Trichlorophenol, 2,4,6- | 210 |
| 93-76-5 | Trichlorophenoxyacetic Acid, 2,4,5- | 8200 |
| 93-72-1 | Trichlorophenoxypropionic acid, -2,4,5 | 6600 |
| 598-77-6 | Trichloropropane, 1,1,2- | 5800 |
| 96-18-4 | Trichloropropane, 1,2,3- | 0.11 |
| 96-19-5 | Trichloropropene, 1,2,3- | 3.1 |
| 1582-09-8 | Trifluralin | 300 |
| 512-56-1 | Trimethyl Phosphate | 120 |
| 526-73-8 | Trimethylbenzene, 1,2,3- | 210 |
| 95-63-6 | Trimethylbenzene, 1,2,4- | 240 |
| 108-67-8 | Trimethylbenzene, 1,3,5- | 12000 |
| 99-35-4 | Trinitrobenzene, 1,3,5- | 32000 |
| 118-96-7 | Trinitrotoluene, 2,4,6- | 96 |
| NA | Uranium (Soluble Salts) | 3500 |
| 7440-62-2 | Vanadium and Compounds | 5800 |
| 1929-77-7 | Vernolate | 820 |
| 108-05-4 | Vinyl Acetate | 3800 |
| 75-01-4 | Vinyl Chloride | 1.7 |
| 1330-20-7 | Xylenes | 2500 |
| 106-42-3 | Xylene p- | 2400 |
| 108-38-3 | Xylene m- | 2400 |
| 95-47-6 | Xylene o- | 2800 |
| 7440-66-6 | Zinc and Compounds | 350000 |
| 1314-84-7 | Zinc Phosphide | 350 |
| 12122-67-7 | Zineb | 41000 |