

Lafayette Area NATA 2011 Ambient Concentrations	Chemical/Molecular Formula	Alias (µg/m3)
F1_1_DIMET	C2H8N2 or NH2-N(CH3)2	1_1-Dimethylhydrazine
F1_1_1_TRI	C2H3Cl3 or CCl3CH3	1_1_1-Trichloroethane
F1_1_2_TRI	C2H3Cl3 or CHCl2CH2Cl	1_1_2-Trichloroethane
F1_1_2_2_T	C2H2Cl4 or CHCl2CHCl2	1_1_2_2-Tetrachloroethane
F1_2_DIBRO	C3H5Br2Cl	1_2-Dibromo-3-Chloropropane
F1_2_DIPHE	C12H12N2 or C6H5NHCH2C6H5	1_2-Diphenylhydrazine
F1_2_EPOXY	C4H8O	1_2-Epoxybutane
F1_2_PROPY	C3H7N	1_2-Propyleneimine
F1_2_3_4_5		1_2_3_4_5_6-Hexachlorocyclopentadiene
F1_2_4_TRI	C6H3Cl3	1_2_4-Trichlorobenzene
F1_3_BUTAD	C4H6 or CH2=(CH)2=CH2	1_3-Butadiene
F1_3_DICHL	C3H4Cl2	1_3-Dichloropropene
F1_3_PROPA	C3H6O3S	1_3-Propane Sultone
F1_4_DICHL	C6H4Cl2	1_4-Dichlorobenzene
F1_4_DIOXA	C4H8O2	1_4-Dioxane
F2_ACETYLA	C15H13NO	2-Acetylaminofluorene
F2_CHLOROA	C8H7ClO or C6H5COCH2Cl	2-Chloroacetophenone
F2_NITROPR	C3H7NO2 or CH3CH2NO2	2-Nitropropane
F2_2_4_TRI	CH3C(CH3)2CH2CH(CH3)2	2_2_4-Trimethylpentane
F2_4_D_SA		2_4-D_ Salts And Esters
FF2_4_DINI	C6H4N2O5 or C6H3(OH)N2	2_4-Dinitrophenol
F2_4_DINIT	C7H6N2O4 or C6H3(CH3)N2	2_4-Dinitrotoluene

F2_4_TOLDI	C7H10N2 or CH3C6H3Cl	2_4-Toluene Diamine
F2_4_TOLUE		2_4-Toluene Diisocyanate
F2_4_5_TRI	C6H3Cl3O or C6H2Cl3Cl	2_4_5-Trichlorophenol
F2_4_6_TRI	C6H3Cl3O or C6H2Cl3Cl	2_4_6-Trichlorophenol
F3_3_DICHL	C6H3ClNH2C6H3ClNH2	3_3'-Dichlorobenzidine
F3_3_DIMET	C14H16N2O2	3_3'-Dimethoxybenzidine
F3_3_DIMEY	C14H17ClN2	3_3'-Dimethylbenzidine
F4_AMINOBI	C12H11N or C6H5-C6H4	4-Aminobiphenyl
F4_DIMETHY	C14H15N3	4-Dimethylaminoazobenzene
F4_NITROBI	C12H9NO2 or C6H5C6H4	4-Nitrobiphenyl
F4_NITROPH	C6H5NO3	4-Nitrophenol
F4_4_METHY	C13H12Cl2N2	4_4'-Methylene Bis(2-Chloroaniline)
F4_4_METHA	C13H14N2 or NH2C6H4	4_4'-Methylenedianiline
F4_4_METHP	C15H10N2O2	4_4'-Methylenediphenyl Diisocyanate
F4_6_DINIT	C7H6N2O5	4_6-Dinitro-O-Cresol (Included)
ACETALDEHY	C2H4O or CH3CHO	Acetaldehyde
ACETAMIDE	C2H5NO or CH3CONH2	Acetamide
ACETONITRI	C2H3N or CH3CN	Acetonitrile
ACETOPHENO	C2H3N or CH3CN	Acetophenone
ACROLEIN	CH2=CHCHO or C3H4O	Acrolein
ACRYLAMIDE	C3H5NO or CH2=CH-CO	Acrylamide
ACRYLIC_AC	C3H4O2 or CH2=CHCOOH	Acrylic Acid
ACRYLONITR	C3H3N or CH2=CH-CN	Acrylonitrile

ALLYL_CHLO	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>5</sub> Cl or CH <sub>2</sub> =CHCH <sub>2</sub> Cl	Allyl Chloride
ANILINE	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>7</sub> N or C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> NH <sub>2</sub>	Aniline
ANISIDINE	C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>9</sub> NO or H <sub>2</sub> NC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> COCH <sub>3</sub>	Anisidine
ANTIMONY_C	O <sub>3</sub> Sb <sub>2</sub>	Antimony Compounds
ARSENIC_CO		Arsenic Compounds(Inorganic)
BENZENE	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>6</sub>	Benzene
BENZIDINE	C <sub>12</sub> H <sub>12</sub> N <sub>2</sub> or NH <sub>2</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> NH <sub>2</sub>	Benzidine
BENZOTRICH	C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>5</sub> Cl <sub>3</sub> or C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> CCl <sub>3</sub>	Benzotrichloride
BENZYL_CHL	C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>7</sub> Cl or C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> Cl	Benzyl Chloride
BERYLLIUM_		Beryllium Compounds
BETA_PROPI	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>4</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	Beta-Propiolactone
BIPHENYL	C <sub>12</sub> H <sub>10</sub> or C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	Biphenyl
BIS_2_ETHY	C <sub>24</sub> H <sub>38</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate (DEHP)
BIS_CHLORO	(CH <sub>2</sub> Cl) <sub>2</sub> O or C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> O	Bis(Chloromethyl) Ether
BROMOFORM	CHBr <sub>3</sub>	Bromoform
CADMIUM_CO		Cadmium Compounds
CALCIUM_CY	CCa <sub>2</sub> N <sub>2</sub>	Calcium Cyanamide
CAPTAN	C <sub>9</sub> H <sub>8</sub> Cl <sub>3</sub> NO <sub>2</sub> S	Captan
CARBARYL	C <sub>12</sub> H <sub>11</sub> NO <sub>2</sub>	Carbaryl
CARBON_DIS	CS <sub>2</sub>	Carbon Disulfide
CARBON_TET	CCl <sub>4</sub>	Carbon Tetrachloride
CARBONYL_S	COS	Carbonyl Sulfide
CATECHOL	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>6</sub> O <sub>2</sub> or C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>6</sub> O <sub>2</sub> (benzene-1,2-diol)	Catechol

CHLORAMBEN	C7H5Cl2NO2	Chloramben
CHLORDANE	C10H6Cl8	Chlordane
CHLORINE	Cl2	Chlorine
CHLOROACET	C2H3ClO2 or ClCH2COO	Chloroacetic Acid
CHLOROBENZ	C6H5Cl	Chlorobenzene
CHLOROBENL	C16H14Cl2O3	Chlorobenzilate
CHLOROFORM	CHCl3	Chloroform
CHLOROMETH	C2H5ClO	Chloromethyl Methyl Ether
CHLOROPREN	C4H5Cl or CH2=CClCH=	Chloroprene
CHROMIUM_V		Chromium VI (Hexavalent)
COBALT_COM	CO	Cobalt Compounds
COKE_OVEN_	Coke oven emissions are a mixture of coal	Coke Oven Emissions
CRESOL_CRE	C7H8O	Cresol Cresylic Acid (Mixed I
CUMENE	C9H12 or C6H5CH(CH3)	Cumene
CYANIDE_CO		Cyanide Compounds
DIBENZOFUR	C12H8O	Dibenzofuran
DIBUTYLPHT	C16H22O4 or C6H4(CO	Dibutylphthalate
DICHLOROET	C4H8Cl2O or (ClCH2CH	Dichloroethyl Ether (Bis[2-C
DICHLORVOS	C4H7Cl2O4P or CCl2=Cl	Dichlorvos
DIESEL_PM		Diesel PM
DIETHANOLA	C4H11NO2 or (CH2CH2	Diethanolamine
DIETHYL_SU	C4H10O4S or (C2H5)2S	Diethyl Sulfate
DIMETHYL_F	C3H7NO or HCON(CH3)	Dimethyl Formamide

DIMETHYL_P	$C_6H_4(COOCH_3)_2$ or $C_{10}H_8O_4$	Dimethyl Phthalate
DIMETHYL_S	$C_2H_6O_4S$ or $(CH_3O)_2SO_2$	Dimethyl Sulfate
DIMETHYLCA	$C_3H_6ClNO$	Dimethylcarbamoyl Chloride
EPICHLOROH	$C_3H_5ClO$	Epichlorohydrin
ETHYL_ACRY	$CH_2CHCOOC_2H_5$ or $C_5H_8O_2$	Ethyl Acrylate
ETHYL_CARB		Ethyl Carbamate (Urethane)
ETHYL_CHLO		Ethyl Chloride
ETHYLBENZE	$C_8H_{10}$ or $C_6H_5C_2H_5$	Ethylbenzene
ETHYLENE_B	$Br(CH_2)_2Br$ or $C_2H_4Br_2$	Ethylene Dibromide (Dibromide)
ETHYLENE_C	$ClCH_2CH_2Cl$ or $C_2H_4Cl_2$	Ethylene Dichloride (1_2-Dichloroethane)
ETHYLENE_G	$(C_2H_4O)_nH_2O$ (n = number of repeating units)	Ethylene Glycol
ETHYLENE_O	$C_2H_4O$	Ethylene Oxide
ETHYLENE_T	$C_3H_6N_2S$	Ethylene Thiourea
ETHYLENEIM	$C_2H_5N$ or $CH_2NHCH_2$	Ethyleneimine (Aziridine)
ETHYLIDENE	$CH_3CHCl_2$ or $C_2H_4Cl_2$	Ethylidene Dichloride (1_1-Dichloroethane)
FORMALDEHY	$H_2CO$ or $CH_2O$	Formaldehyde
GLYCOL_ETH	$C_3H_8O_2$	Glycol Ethers
HEPTACHLOR	$C_{10}H_5Cl_7$	Heptachlor
HEXACHLORB	$C_6Cl_6$	Hexachlorobenzene
HEXACHLORC	$C_4Cl_6$ or $CCl_2=CClCCl=CCl_2$	Hexachlorobutadiene
HEXACHLORY	$C_5Cl_6$	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene
HEXACHLORE	$C_2Cl_6$ or $Cl_3CCCl_3$	Hexachloroethane
HEXAMETHYL	$C_8H_{12}N_2O_2$ or $OCN-(CH_2)_6-NCO$	Hexamethylene Diisocyanate

HEXANE	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>14</sub>	Hexane
HYDRAZINE	N <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub> or H <sub>2</sub> N-NH <sub>2</sub> or H	Hydrazine
HYDROCHLOR		Hydrochloric Acid (Hydrogen
HYDROGEN_F	HF or FH	Hydrogen Fluoride (Hydroflu
HYDROQUINO	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>6</sub> O <sub>2</sub> or C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> (OH) <sub>2</sub>	Hydroquinone
ISOPHORONE	C <sub>9</sub> H <sub>14</sub> O	Isophorone
LEAD_COMPO	Pb	Lead Compounds
MALEIC_ANH	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	Maleic Anhydride
MANGANESE_	Mn	Manganese Compounds
MERCURY_CO	Hg	Mercury Compounds
METHANOL	CH <sub>4</sub> O or CH <sub>3</sub> OH	Methanol
METHOXYCHL	C <sub>16</sub> H <sub>15</sub> Cl <sub>3</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	Methoxychlor
METHYL_BRO	CH <sub>3</sub> Br	Methyl Bromide (Bromomet
METHYL_CHL	CH <sub>3</sub> Cl	Methyl Chloride (Chloromet
METHYL_IOD	CH <sub>3</sub> I	Methyl Iodide (Iodomethane
METHYL_ISB	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>12</sub> O or CH <sub>3</sub> COCH <sub>2</sub> C	Methyl Isobutyl Ketone (Hex
METHYL_ISC	CH <sub>3</sub> NCO or C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>3</sub> NO	Methyl Isocyanate
METHYL_MET	CH <sub>2</sub> C(CH <sub>3</sub> )COOCH <sub>3</sub> or	Methyl Methacrylate
METHYL_TER	(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> COCH <sub>3</sub> or C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>12</sub>	Methyl Tert-Butyl Ether
METHYLENE_	CH <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub>	Methylene Chloride
METHYLHYDR	CH <sub>6</sub> N <sub>2</sub> or CH <sub>3</sub> NHNH <sub>2</sub>	Methylhydrazine
N_NITROSO_	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> N <sub>3</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	N-Nitroso-N-Methylurea
N_NITROSOD	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>6</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O or (CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> NN	N-Nitrosodimethylamine

N_NITROSOM	4H8N2O2	N-Nitrosomorpholine
N_N_DIMETH	C8H11N or C6H5N(CH3)2	N_N-Dimethylaniline
NAPHTHALEN	C10H8	Naphthalene
NICKEL_COM	Ni	Nickel Compounds
NITROBENZE	C6H5NO2	Nitrobenzene
O_TOLUIDIN		O_TOLUIDIN
P_PHENYLEN		P_PHENYLEN
PAHPOM		PAHPOM
PARATHION	(C2H5O)2PSOC6H4NO2	Parathion
PENTACHLON	C6Cl5NO2	Pentachloronitrobenzene (C
PENTACHLOP	C6Cl5OH or C6HCl5O	Pentachlorophenol
PHENOL	C6H6O or C6H5OH	Phenol
PHOSGENE	COCl2 or CCl2O	Phosgene
PHOSPHINE	PH <sub>3</sub> or H <sub>3</sub> P	Phosphine
PHOSPHORUS	P	Phosphorus
PTHALIC_A	C8H4O3 or C6H4(CO)2	Phthalic Anhydride
POLYCHLORI		Polychlorinated Biphenyls (A
PROPIONALD	C3H6O or CH3CH2CHO	Propionaldehyde
PROPOXUR__	C11H15NO3 or CH3NH(C	Propoxur (Baygon)
PROPYLENED	C3H6Cl2	Propylene Dichloride (1_2-D
PROPYLENEO	C3H6O or CH3CHCH2O	Propylene Oxide
QUINOLINE	C9H7N	Quinoline
QUINONE__P	C6H4O2	Quinone (P-Benzoquinone)

SELENIUM_C	Se	Selenium Compounds
STYRENE	C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> or C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> CHCH <sub>2</sub>	Styrene
STYRENE_OX	C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O or C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> CHCH <sub>2</sub> O	Styrene Oxide
TETRACHLOR	C <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>4</sub> or Cl <sub>2</sub> C=CCl <sub>2</sub>	Tetrachloroethylene
TITANIUM_T	Cl <sub>4</sub> Ti	Titanium Tetrachloride
TOLUENE	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> CH <sub>3</sub> or C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>8</sub>	Toluene
TOXAPHENE_	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>10</sub> Cl <sub>8</sub>	Toxaphene (Chlorinated Car
TRICHLOROE	C <sub>2</sub> HCl <sub>3</sub> or ClCH=CCl <sub>2</sub>	Trichloroethylene
TRIETHYLAM	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>15</sub> N or (C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> N	Triethylamine
TRIFLURALI	C <sub>13</sub> H <sub>16</sub> F <sub>3</sub> N <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	Trifluralin
VINYL_ACET	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>6</sub> O <sub>2</sub> or CH <sub>3</sub> COOCH=CH <sub>2</sub>	Vinyl Acetate
VINYL_BROM	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>3</sub> Br or CH <sub>2</sub> =CHBr	Vinyl Bromide
VINYL_CHLO	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>3</sub> Cl or H <sub>2</sub> C=CHCl	Vinyl Chloride
VINYLDENE	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> or H <sub>2</sub> C=CCl <sub>2</sub>	Vinylidene Chloride
XYLENES__M	C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub>	Xylenes (Mixed Isomers)



## Hazard Summary

1,1-Dimethylhydrazine is primarily used as a high-energy fuel in military applications and as a rocket propellant and fuel for thrusters. Acute (short-term) inhalation

Methyl chloroform is used as a solvent and in many consumer products. Effects reported

1,1,2-Trichloroethane is used as a chemical intermediate and a solvent. No information

As 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane is no longer used much in the United States, current air

1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP) was used in the past as a soil fumigant and nematode

1,2-Diphenylhydrazine was used in the past to produce benzidine-based dyes. Current

1,2-Epoxybutane is primarily used as a stabilizer in chlorinated hydrocarbon solvents.

1,2-Propyleneimine is used as an intermediate in the paper, textile, rubber, and pharmaceutical

cyclohexane

Occupational exposure to 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene may occur from inhalation during its

Motor vehicle exhaust is a constant source of 1,3-butadiene. Although 1,3-butadiene

1,3-Dichloropropene is used as a component in formulations for soil fumigants. Acute

1,3-Propane sultone is used as a chemical intermediate. No information is available on

The primary exposure to 1,4-dichlorobenzene is from breathing contaminated indoor

1,4-Dioxane is used as a solvent. Acute (short-term) inhalation exposure to high levels

2-Acetylaminofluorene is used by scientists to study the carcinogenicity and mutagenicity

The main uses for 2-chloroacetophenone are in tear gas and in chemical Mace. It is a

2-Nitropropane is used primarily as a solvent. Severe liver damage, as well as some kidney

2,2,4-Trimethylpentane is released to the environment through the manufacture, use, and

2,4-Dinitrophenol is used in the manufacture of dyes, wood preservatives, and as a pesticide

2,4-Dinitrotoluene is used as an intermediate in the manufacture of polyurethanes. No

Exposure to toluene-2,4-diamine is primarily occupational. Acute (short-term) exposure
Exposure to 2,4,5-trichlorophenol may occur during its production or use as a pesticide
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol is no longer used in the United States and only very low levels of
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine was used in the past in the production of dyes and pigments; it
Dianisidine is a colorless, highly toxic, crystalline compound that turns violet when exposed
Limited exposure to 4-aminobiphenyl occurs since it is no longer produced commercially
4-Dimethylaminoazobenzene is used as a dye for coloring polishes, wax products, and soap. Acute (short-
4-Nitrobiphenyl is no longer manufactured or used in the United States. Limited information
4-Nitrophenol is used to manufacture drugs, fungicides, insecticides, and dyes and to
4,4'-Methylenebis(2-chloroaniline), which is also called MBOCA, is used as a curing agent
4,4'-Methylenedianiline (MDA) is primarily used to produce 4,4'-methylenedianiline derivatives
The commercial form of 4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate (MDI) is used to produce polyurethane
4,6-dinitro-o-cresol (DNOC), is a yellow solid with no smell. It is used primarily for insect
Acetaldehyde is a colorless, flammable liquid used in the manufacture of acetic acid, p
Acetamide is used primarily as a solvent and a plasticizer. Workers may be exposed in
Acetonitrile has many uses, including as a solvent, for spinning fibers, and in lithium b
Acetonitrile has many uses, including as a solvent, for spinning fibers, and in lithium b
Acrolein is primarily used as an intermediate in the synthesis of acrylic acid and as a biocide. It may be formed from the breakdown of certain pollutants in outdoor air or
Acrylamide is a colorless, odorless, crystalline amide that polymerizes rapidly and can
Acrylic acid is used in the manufacture of plastics, paint formulations, and other prod
Exposure to acrylonitrile is primarily occupational: it is used in the manufacture of acr

Exposure to allyl chloride primarily occurs for workers in manufacturing plants. The ac
Exposure to aniline may occur from breathing contaminated outdoor air, smoking tob
Everyone is exposed to low levels of antimony in the environment. Acute (short-term) exposure to
ic Including Arsine)
Benzene is a clear, colorless, highly flammable and volatile, liquid aromatic hydrocarb
Benzidine is no longer produced in the United States, although benzidine-based dyes
Benzotrichloride is used extensively in the dye industry and as an intermediate in the
Benzyl chloride is used as a chemical intermediate in the manufacture of certain dyes
Inhalation exposure to beryllium primarily occurs in the workplaces where it is mined, processed, or
beta-Propiolactone is used for vaccines, tissue grafts, surgical instruments, and enzym
Biphenyl is used in organic syntheses, heat transfer fluids, dye carriers, food preserva
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP) is used in the production of polyvinyl chloride (PVC). It exhibits low
Bis(chloromethyl)ether (BCME) is no longer used commercially in the United States. It
Exposure to bromoform may occur from the consumption of chlorinated drinking wa
The main sources of cadmium in the air are the burning of fossil fuels such as coal or oil and the
Calcium cyanamide is used as a fertilizer, pesticide, and in the manufacture of other chemicals. It is
Captan is a fungicide used on fruits, vegetables, and ornamentals. Acute (short-term)
Carbaryl is an insecticide used on a variety of crops. Acute (short-term) and chronic (l
Exposure to carbon disulfide occurs mainly in the workplace. Acute (short-term) inhal
Carbon Tetrachloride is a clear, colorless, volatile and very stable chlorinated hydroca
Carbonyl sulfide is used as an intermediate in organic compound synthesis. Limited in
Exposure to catechol may occur during its manufacture and use. Skin contact with cat

Chloramben is used as a herbicide on a number of crops. Limited information is available.
Chlordane is a chlorinated hydrocarbon used as a non-systemic contact insecticide for lawns and crops. Actually a complex mixture of isomers, other chlorinated
Chlorine is a commonly used household cleaner and disinfectant. Chlorine is a potent
Exposure to chloroacetic acid is most likely to occur in the workplace. Acute (short-term)
Chlorobenzene is used primarily as a solvent, a degreasing agent, and a chemical intermediate. Limited information is available on the acute (short-term) effects of
Until 1999, chlorobenzilate was used as a pesticide in citrus and deciduous fruit trees
Chloroform is a colorless, volatile, liquid derivative of trichloromethane with an ether
Chloromethyl methyl ether is used in some chemical manufacturing processes. Acute
Symptoms reported from acute (short-term) human exposure to high concentrations
Cobalt is a natural element found throughout the environment.
Acute (short-term) exposure to high levels
Exposure to coke oven emissions may occur for workers in the aluminum, steel, graphite, electrical, and
Ambient air contains low levels of cresols from automobile exhaust, power plants, and oil refineries. Acute
Cumene is used in a variety of petroleum products. Acute (short-term) inhalation exposure
Cyanide, any compound containing the monovalent combining group CN. In inorganic cyanides, such as sodium cyanide (NaCN), this group is present as the
Exposure to dibenzofuran may occur from inhalation of contaminated air, or ingesting contaminated drinking water or food. No information is available on the
Dibutyl phthalate is used in making flexible plastics that are found in a variety of consumer
Dichloroethyl ether is mainly used as a chemical intermediate in industry. Limited health
Dichlorvos is an insecticide used on crops, animals, and in pest-strips. Acute (short-term)
<b>Abstract: Diesel particulate matter (DPM) is the most complex of diesel emissions. It</b>
Diethanolamine is used in a number of consumer products, such as shampoos, cosmetics,
Diethyl sulfate is used as an ethylating agent and as a chemical intermediate. No information
Dimethylformamide is used as an industrial solvent and in the production of fibers, films,

Dimethyl phthalate has many uses, including in solid rocket propellants, plastics, and

Exposure to dimethyl sulfate is primarily occupational. Acute (short-term) exposure o

Dimethylcarbamoyl chloride is used as an intermediate in the production of pharmaco

Epichlorohydrin is mainly used in the production of epoxy resins. Acute (short-term) inhalation exposure to epichlorohydrin in the workplace has caused irritation to the

Exposure to ethyl acrylate is primarily occupational. Acute (short-term) exposure of w

Chloride (Chloroethane)

Ethylbenzene is mainly used in the manufacture of styrene. Acute (short-term) exposure to ethylbenzene in humans results in respiratory effects, such as throat

Ethylene Dibromide is a clear, colorless, volatile liquid brominated hydrocarbon with

Exposure to low levels of ethylene dichloride can occur from breathing ambient or wo

Ethylene glycol has many uses, including as antifreeze in cooling and heating systems,

The major use for ethylene oxide is as a chemical intermediate in industry. The acute

Ethylene thiourea is used in the rubber industry and in the production of some fungic

Ethyleneimine has many uses, including in polymerization products and in adhesives a

Ethylidene dichloride is primarily used as an intermediate in chemical synthesis. Acute

Formaldehyde is a colorless poisonous gas synthesized by the oxidation of methanol a

Glycol ethers have many uses; these include use as solvents and as an ingredient in cleaning compounds,

Heptachlor was used as an insecticide; however, nearly all registered uses of heptach

Hexachlorobenzene is a stable, white, crystalline chlorinated hydrocarbon that emits

Hexachlorobutadiene is used mainly as an intermediate in the manufacture of rubber

Hexachlorocyclopentadiene is an intermediate in the manufacture of some pesticides

Hexachloroethane is used by the military for smoke-producing devices, in metal and a

Hexamethylene diisocyanate is used as a polymerizing agent in polyurethane paints a

Hexane is used to extract edible oils from seeds and vegetables, as a special-use solvent.

Individuals may be exposed to hydrazine in the workplace or to small amounts in tobacco.

Hydrogen Chloride [Gas Only])

Hydrogen fluoride is used in the production of aluminum and chlorofluorocarbons, and in the production of organic fluorides.

Produced as an inhibitor, an antioxidant, and an intermediate in the synthesis of dyes, motor fuels, and oils; in photographic processing; and naturally in certain plants.

Isophorone is a widely used solvent and chemical intermediate. The acute (short-term) effects of isophorone are similar to those of other aliphatic ketones.

Lead is a heavy metal that has major health implications. Even low levels of lead exposure can be harmful.

Maleic anhydride is used in the formulation of resins. Exposure to maleic anhydride may occur from accidental releases to the environment or in workplaces where it is used.

Manganese is naturally ubiquitous in the environment. Manganese is essential for normal physiologic functioning in humans and animals, and exposure to low levels of manganese is not considered a health hazard.

Mercury exists in three forms: elemental mercury, inorganic mercury compounds (primarily mercuric chloride), and organic mercury compounds.

It is the simplest alcohol, and is a light, volatile, colourless, flammable, poisonous liquid.

Exposure to methoxychlor may occur during its manufacture or use as a pesticide. Information on the health effects of methoxychlor is limited.

Methyl bromide is used as a fumigant and pesticide. Exposure may occur during fumigation activities.

Low levels of methyl chloride occur naturally in the environment. Higher levels may occur in the workplace.

Methyl iodide is used as an intermediate in the manufacture of some pharmaceuticals.

Methyl isobutyl ketone is used as a solvent for gums, resins, paints, varnishes, lacquers, and inks.

Methyl isocyanate is used to produce carbamate pesticides. Methyl isocyanate is extremely toxic to humans from acute (short-term) exposure. In Bhopal, India, a major release of methyl isocyanate occurred in 1984.

Methyl Methacrylate is a methyl ester of methacrylic acid. Methyl methacrylate is a colorless, flammable liquid.

Methyl tert-butyl ether is used as a gasoline additive. Exposure may occur by breathing vapors.

Methylene Chloride is a clear, colorless, nonflammable, volatile liquid chlorinated hydrocarbon.

Methylhydrazine is used as a high-energy fuel in military applications. Acute (short-term) exposure to methylhydrazine can be harmful.

N-Nitroso-n-methylurea has been studied in mutagenicity and genetics studies and found to be a potent mutagen.

N-Nitrosodimethylamine is found in pepper (*Capsicum annuum*). N-Nitrosodimethylamine is a potent carcinogen.

N-Nitrosomorpholine is not used commercially in the United States. Limited informat
N,N-Dimethylaniline is used as an intermediate in the manufacture of dyes and other
Naphthalene is used in the production of phthalic anhydride; it is also used in mothba
Nickel is a Standardized Chemical Allergen. The physiologic effect of nickel is by mean
Nitrobenzene is used to manufacture aniline. Acute (short-term) and chronic (long-term) inhalation, oral, and dermal exposure of humans to nitrobenzene result in
The term polycyclic organic matter (POM) defines a broad class of compounds that includes the polycyclic
Exposure may occur from the use of parathion as an insecticide on agricultural crops. Parathion is extremely toxic from acute (short-term) inhalation, oral, and
Occupational exposure may occur in workers engaged in the manufacture, formulatio
Pentachlorophenol was once one of the most widely used biocides in the United Stat
Phenol, is a toxic, colourless crystalline solid with a sweet tarry odor that resembles a
Phosgene is used as a chemical intermediate; in the past, it was used as a chemical w
Phosphine is used as an insecticide for the fumigation of grains, animal feed, and leaf
Phosphorus is a non-metal element that has the atomic symbol P, atomic number 15,
Exposure to phthalic anhydride may occur during its use as a chemical intermediate in the plastics industry. The acute (short-term) effects from exposure to phthalic
PCBs are a group of man-made organic chemicals consisting of carbon, hydrogen and chlorine atoms. The number of chlorine atoms and their location in a PCB
Propionaldehyde is used in the manufacture of plastics, in the synthesis of rubber chemicals, and as a disinfectant and preservative. Limited information is available on
Propoxur is an insecticide used to control cockroaches, flies, mosquitoes, and lawn ar
Propylene dichloride is used as a chemical intermediate in several industries. Acute (s
Propylene oxide is used in the production of polyethers (the primary component of p
Quinoline is found in alcoholic beverages. Quinoline is an alkaloid from various plant species including Mentha species. Also present in cocoa, black tea and scotch
Occupational exposure to quinone may occur in the dye, textile, chemical, tanning, ar

Selenium is present in biologic systems in amino acids, such as selenocysteine and selenomethionine.
Styrene is primarily used in the production of polystyrene plastics and resins. Acute (short-term) exposure to styrene in humans results in mucous membrane and eye irritation.
Styrene oxide is used as a reactive plasticizer or diluent for epoxy resins and in the production of phenethyl alcohol and styrene glycol and its derivatives. Acute (short-term) exposure to styrene oxide in humans results in mucous membrane and eye irritation.
Animal studies and a study of 99 twins by Dr. Samuel Goldman and researchers at the University of California, Los Angeles, found no evidence of adverse effects from environmental exposure to titanium tetrachloride.
Environmental exposure to titanium tetrachloride is unlikely because it breaks down rapidly in water.
Toluene is added to gasoline, used to produce benzene, and used as a solvent. Exposure to toluene may occur from breathing ambient or indoor air affected by solvents.
Toxaphene was a widely used pesticide on cotton, other crops, and in livestock and poultry. In 1982, most of the world's toxaphene production was in the United States.
Trichloroethylene is a solvent and extractive in the manufacture of foods. One recent study found no evidence of adverse effects from environmental exposure to trichloroethylene.
Triethylamine is used as a food additive [EAFUS] ("EAFUS: Everything Added to Food in the United States. [ <a href="http://www.eafus.com/">http://www.eafus.com/</a> ]"). Triethylamine belongs to the class of amines.
Trifluralin is a microtubule-disrupting pre-emergence herbicide. Trifluralin is used as a herbicide. No information is available on the acute (short-term) exposure to trifluralin in humans.
Vinyl acetate is primarily used as a monomer in the production of polyvinyl acetate and polyvinyl alcohol. Acute (short-term) inhalation exposure of workers to vinyl acetate has resulted in irritation of the respiratory tract.
Workers may be occupationally exposed to vinyl bromide via inhalation during its manufacture.
Most vinyl chloride is used to make polyvinyl chloride (PVC) plastic and vinyl products. Acute (short-term) exposure to high levels of vinyl chloride in air has resulted in irritation of the respiratory tract.
Vinylidene chloride is used as an intermediate in chemical synthesis and to produce polyvinylidene chloride.
Xylene is found in black walnut. Xylene is a mixture of three structural isomers of the aromatic hydrocarbon benzene.



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Source: CDC-ATSDR Toxic Substances Portal
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Source: LiverTox Record Name: Lead
Source: EPA Air Toxics and <a href="https://pubchem.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov">https://pubchem.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov</a>
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Source: LiverTox
Record Name: Selenium
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