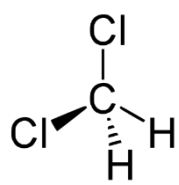

The PEL is the maximum concentration of a chemical that workers may be exposed to for a certain period of time, typically 8 hours. Workers may be exposed to concentrations that exceed the PEL provided they do not exceed the time-weighted average specific to that PEL or any applicable excursion limits.

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in Vivo

The NPL is the list of national priorities among the known releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants throughout the U.S. and its territories. The NPL is intended primarily to guide the EPA in determining which sites warrant further investigation U.S. EPA (2015a) United States Environmental Protection Agency National Priorities List. In. <http://www.epa.gov/superfund/sites/npl/> Accessed February 12 2015

Presence in places of employment

Presence in homes

Instances of exposure and actual harm

<http://www.dtsc.ca.gov/LawsRegsPolicies/Regs/SCPA.cfm>

⁴ California Code of Regulations, title 8, section 5155

Note that the ATSDR data differs from the CARB data reported in paragraph f of this same section. The reason for the differences is not known with certainty, but one reason for this difference is likely the fact that CARB actually measures emissions from all sources in ambient air where as ATSDR summarized data self-reported by specific facilities.

⁶ <http://www.arb.ca.gov/aqd/almanac/almanac.htm>

⁷ *Note that no data was published on CARBs website for 2009 through 2011, and the most recent Almanac published for 2013 did not provide any methylene chloride release data. The 2008 Almanac, reporting for 2007, repeated the 2006 data and did not provide new data for methylene chloride.*

[illegible]

“Reliable information” and “reliable information demonstrating exposures” are defined in sections 69501.1(a) (57) and (58) respectively, and include sources of information other than primary, peer-reviewed scientific literature.

[illegible]