Standards for Air Pollutant Emission from Stationary Pollution Sources

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Article 1 These Standards are established pursuant to Article 20, Paragraph 2 of the Air Pollution Control Act.

Article 2 These Standards shall apply to new modified, and existing stationary pollution sources (herein referred to as new pollution sources and existing pollution sources). The standards are listed in Table 1 and Table 2. However, separately established emissions standards for specially designated industry categories, areas, or facilities shall take priority over these Standards.

Article 3 Terms and Symbols used in these Standards are defined as follows:

I. "Peripheral boundary" means the boundary line marking the use or management of public or private premises.

II. "mg" means milligram, equivalent to 0.001 grams.

III. "μg" means microgram, equivalent to 0.001 milligrams.

IV. "K" means Kelvin absolute temperature scale, where K=273+°C.

V. "Nm^3" means a cubic meter of air at a temperature of 273 degrees Kelvin (273 K) and an atmospheric pressure of 1 bar; "m^3" means a cubic meter of air.

VI. "ppm" means parts per million.

VII. "q" means the "highest permissible emissions per unit time" of each pollutant from each stack unit in a single pollution source, measured in grams per second (g/s).

VIII. "a_1" and "a_2" mean the conversion constants for each pollutant.

IX. "k" means the diffusion coefficient for pollutant emissions, measured in grams per second per square meter (g/s•m^2).

X. "h" means the actual height of the outlet of the stack, measured in meters (m).

XI. "△h" means the height of smoke plume from the outlet of the stack, measured in meters (m).

XII. "he" means the effective height of outlet of the stack he=h+△h, measured in meters (m).

XIII. "Qh" means the heat rate of exhaust from the stack, measured in calories per second (cal/s).

XIV. "Vs:" means the outlet exhaust speed of the stack, measured in meters per second (m/s).

XV. "ds" means the internal diameter at the stack outlet, measured in meters per second (m).

XVI. "ρ" means exhaust density, measured in grams per liter (g/l).

XVII. "Cp" means specific heat at constant pressure from exhaust, measured in calories per gram degree Kelvin (cal/g•K).

XVIII. "Ts" means exhaust temperature at the stack outlet, measured in Kelvin (K).

XIX. "T" means ambient temperature surrounding the stack outlet, measured in degrees Kelvin (K).

XX. "ū" means annual average wind speed at the height of the stack outlet, measured in meters per second (m/s) $\bar{u} = \bar{u}_0 (h/10)^{0.2}$

XXI. "$\bar{u}_0$" means average wind speeds at 10 meters high from the ground surface, measured in meters per second (m/s). These standards are based on an average wind speed of 3.5 meters per second (m/s) as the reference base of calculation.

XXII. "Q" means exhaust volume that has been calibrated or does not need to be calibrated, measured in cubic meters per minute (Nm^3/min).

XXIII. "Qs" means the measured exhaust volume base on test method, measured in cubic meters per minute (Nm^3/min).

XXIV. "C" means pollutant concentration that has been calibrated or does not need to be calibrated, measured in ppm or mg/Nm^3.

XXV. "Cs" means the measured pollutant concentration based on test method, measured in ppm or mg/Nm^3.

XXVI. "On" means standard oxygen content in exhaust, measured in %.

XXVII. "Os" means the actual measured oxygen content in exhaust. If value exceeds 20%, then value shall be calculated as 20%.

Article 4 Unless other regulations apply, the principles for existing and new pollution sources referred to in these Standards are as follows:

I. Pollution sources established before April 11, 1992, shall be considered existing pollution sources.

II. Pollution sources established after April 12, 1992, shall be considered new pollution sources.

III. New pollution sources shall also include, after April 12, 1992, increased air pollutant emissions due to the renovation of related facilities or alterations in other single physical or chemical properties or operation methods, and newly 2690/added pollutants in emissions.

"Established," as referred to in subparagraphs I and II in this article, means a stationary source that has already been completed, under construction, or has already completed the contract of a construction project.

Article 5 Peripheral boundary testing is a measurement that can determine whether the air pollutants are emitted from a public or private premise at any location outside of the surrounding area of a public or private premise. When it is not possible to select a testing location for an area outside the peripheral boundary of a public or private premise (for example, due to the presence of an embankment, river, lake, or valley), then an appropriate testing location can be chosen within three meters inside the surrounding boundaries of the factory. When the owner or representative of a public or private premise pollution source holds objections to the determination of a peripheral boundary, the said person shall, within 30 days from the second day of being reported, submit written information to the local competent authority to apply for the redetermination of a peripheral boundary.

Article 6 In principle, sampling collection times for peripheral boundary testing shall be one hour for particulate matter. For gas pollutants, sampling collection shall be one hour for sulfur oxides, and 30 minutes for the remaining listed gas pollutants. However, if the sampling method used has a specified sampling time for the air pollutant, then the time specified in the method shall be used.

Article 7 When gas pollutants do not list the emission standards for stacks, the emission standards shall be calculated in accordance with the following equations:

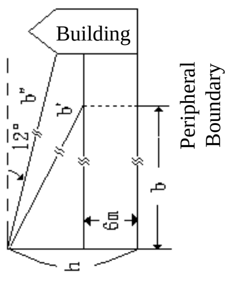

Illustration of calculation

I. Low-height stack, $h \leq 6$m (meters).

$$q = a_2 \cdot b^2$$

b: the minimum horizontal distance from the stack outlet of the pollution source to the peripheral boundary of the pollution source, in units of m (meters).

II. When a taller emissions pipe is $h > 6$m

A. $b \geq 5\ (h\text{-}6)$

$$q = a_2 \cdot b'^2$$

b': the minimum distance from the stack outlet of the pollution source to the peripheral boundary line of the pollution source at a vertical height of 6m (meters), in units of m (meters).

B. $b < 5\ (h\text{-}6)$

$$q = a_2 \cdot b''^2$$

b'': The minimum distance from the center of the stack outlet to the building when the conical area of a pollution source measured at a downward 12 degree angle from the center of a stack outlet intersects with the buildings of other people (with the exception of unoccupied storage warehouse buildings), in units of m (meters).

C. When $b < 5\ (h\text{-}6)$ and there is no conditions of subparagraph II. B, which means that when the distance from the pollution source to a building is very far or a building is lower than 6 m (meters), the conical area of a pollution source measured at a downward 12 degree angle from the center of a stack outlet does not intersect with the buildings of other people.

$$q = a_2 \cdot 25 \cdot (h\text{-}6)^2$$

Article 8 For the air pollutant that is listed in the emission standard table with the stack emission standards, the height of the stack should be calculated by the following equation for a new pollution source.

$$q = a_1 \cdot k \cdot h_e^{2 \cdot 2}$$

Areas	***k* value**	**Applicable Districts**
1	2.6×10^{-3}	Taipei City, New Taipei City, Keelung City, Ilan County
2	4.2×10^{-3}	Taoyuan City, Hsinchu County, Hsinchu City
3	1.8×10^{-3}	Miaoli County, Taichung City, Changhua County, Nantou County, Hualien County
4	2.2×10^{-3}	Yunlin County, Chiayi County, Chiayi City, Tainan City
5	1.6×10^{-3}	Kaohsiung City, Pingtung County, Taitung County, Penghu County

$$he = h + \triangle h$$

$$\triangle h = 1.8\ (1.5Vs \cdot ds + 4 \times 10^{-5} Q_h) / \bar{u}$$

$$Q_h = \frac{\rho \cdot Cp \cdot \pi \cdot ds^2 \cdot Vs \cdot (Ts - T) \cdot 1000}{4}$$

Article 9 For the air pollutant that is listed in the emission standard table with the conversion constants, the height of the stack should be calculated in accordance with the equations of Article 7 and Article 8, respectively, for a new pollution source, and the higher stack height shall be used as the stack height.

When the competent authority handles petition cases involving existing pollution sources, it may order the existing pollution source to improve emissions concentration or may apply the regulations of the first paragraph in this article to change the stack height.

Article 10 Those public and private premises that adopt multiple pollution control measures shall submit written data to the local competent authority, and after receiving approval, may build a stack lower than the specified height designated in Article 9.

For circumstances in the foregoing paragraph, emissions standards shall be calculated based on actual stack height pursuant to Article 9 or official calculations of the highest permissible emissions quantity authorized by the central competent authority. The highest permissible emissions may not exceed the emissions standards for the stack of these Standards.

Article 11 The concentration of all pollutants shall be calculated based on the volume of a non-diluted dry exhaust at a temperature of 273 Kelvin and one atmosphere of 1 bar. A 6% oxygen concentration shall serve as the reference standard, if no special regulations exist for the combustion process of exhaust. Non-combustion processes shall use the volume of non-diluted dry exhaust as the calculation standard. However, for those circumstances in which there are separate regulations for special industries, the oxygen content mentioned in this article shall adopt the oxygen percentage in the regulations as the reference basis.

The correction formulas for pollutant concentration C and exhaust volume Q are as follows:

$$C = \frac{21 - O_n}{21 - O_s} \cdot C_s$$

$$Q = \frac{21 - O_s}{21 - O_n} \cdot Q_s$$

Article 12 The central competent authority shall determine the relevant testing methods and quality control items in these Standards.

Article 13 For those circumstances in which a stationary source is equipped with continuous emission monitoring system of air pollutants in accordance with regulations, the daily measurement values shall comply with the following requirements:

I. For monitoring data of the opacity of particulate pollutants, the six-minute record values shall not exceed the cumulative time of the emission standard values for more than four hours.

II. For monitoring data on gaseous pollutants, the one-hour record values shall not exceed the cumulative time of the emission standard values for more than two hours.

In those circumstances in which a stationary source in the foregoing paragraph, that establish a conversion relationship between concentration and opacity rate of particulate pollutants, and after approval by the competent authority, the opacity rate of particulate pollutants that is converted from the particulate pollutant emissions standard value can be used as the standard value of opacity.

Article 14 These Standards shall take effect on the date of promulgation.

Table 1

Air Pollutant			Emissions Standard: Emissions Pipe		Emissions Standard: Peripheral Boundary	Conversion Constant: a_1	Conversion Constant: a_2	Date of Enforcement: New Pollution Sources	Date of Enforcement: Existing Pollution Sources	Notes
Particulate Pollutant (Opacity)			Continuous automatic monitoring: 6 minute monitoring values for daily opacity may not exceed 20% of the accumulated time by over 4 hours.		–	–	–	Date of promulgation	Date of promulgation	The following equipment are not subject to restrictions: 1. Built-in engines smaller than 2500 cc 2. Equipment for laboratory use 3. Portable welding and soldering equipment 4. Pile drivers 5. Training equipment for visual determination of smoke 6. Equipment for fire drills or accidental fires
			Visual determination of smoke: Opacity may not exceed 20%; when ending or starting operations, opacity can reach 40%; however, within one hour, the accumulated time for 20% opacity may not exceed 3 minutes.		–	–	–	Date of promulgation	Date of promulgation	
Particulate Pollutant (Weight and Concentration)			Combustion Process	(1)50 mg/Nm^3 (2)100 mg/Nm^3	500 μg/Nm^3	0.58	2.8×10^{-4}	Standard (1) shall take effect on the 2013.4.25	Standard (2) shall take effect on the 2014.4.30	1. Particulate emission standards apply to: -Pollution sources established on or after April 25, 2013, which shall be considered new pollution sources. -Pollution sources already established, under construction, that have already completed construction project bidding or completed contract signing without bidding, shall be considered existing pollution sources. -But existing pollution sources compliant with the modified condition of Article 20 of the Air Pollution Control Act shall be considered new pollution sources. 2. Standards (1)、(2)、(3) shall use non-diluted dry exhaust volume as the calculation standard, with the except of combustion processes using heating furnaces, cracking furnaces and boilers.
			External Combustion Process	(3)100 mg/Nm^3				Standard (3) shall take effect on the 2013.4.25	Standard (3) shall take effect on the 2014.4.30	
Sulfur Oxides (SO_x expressed as SO_2)	Combustion Process	Gas Fuel	100 ppm		0.3 ppm	1.0	4.9×10^{-4}	Date of promulgation	Date of promulgation	Unless other regulations apply, emission pipe standards for sulfur-emitting factories in the petroleum refining industry shall use 500 ppm as the standard value.
		Liquid Fuel	300 ppm							
		Solid Fuel	300 ppm							
	External Combustion Process		650 ppm							
Sulfuric Acid (SO_3 or H_2SO_4 expressed as 100% H_2SO_4)	Sulfuric Acid Factories		100 mg/Nm^3		50 μg/Nm^3	0.05	3.0×10^{-5}	Date of promulgation	Date of promulgation	
	Pollution Sources Other than Sulfuric Acid Factories		200 mg/Nm^3							
Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x expressed as NO_2)	Combustion Equipment	Gas Fuel	(1) 300 ppm		–	–	–	Standard (2) shall take effect nationwide on the date of promulgation.	Standard (2) takes effect of the date of promulgation in Taipei City, Kaohsiung City, New Taipei City, Pingtung County, Taitung County, and Hualien County. Other areas shall be subject to Standard (1).	1. Boilers over 4 tons and other combustion equipment with heating value input of 2.64×10^{6} kcal/h or higher. 2. Mixed fuels shall use the following formulas to calculate standard emission values: Standard emission values = Ax+By+Cz Emissions using dry calculations A: Gaseous fuel of NO_x emission standards B: Liquid fuel of NO_x emission standards C: Solid fuel of NO_x emission standards x: Gas fuel as a percentage of total input heating volume y: Liquid fuel as a percentage of total input heating volume z: Solid fuel as a percentage of total input heating volume
			(2) 150 ppm							
		Liquid Fuel	(1) 400 ppm							
			(2) 250 ppm							
		Solid Fuel	(1) 500 ppm							
			(2) 350 ppm							
	Combustion Using Outside Manufacturing Processes		(1) 500 ppm		0.25 ppm	0.60	2.9×10^{-4}			
			(2) 250 ppm							

<table>
<tr><td>Carbon Monoxide (CO)</td><td colspan="2">2000 ppm</td><td colspan="2">—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>Date of promulgation</td><td>Date of promulgation</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Total Fluoride Content (measured as F^-)</td><td colspan="2">10 mg/Nm^3</td><td colspan="2">10 μg/Nm^3</td><td>1.17×10^{-2}</td><td>5.7×10^{-6}</td><td>Date of promulgation</td><td>Date of promulgation</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Hydrogen Chloride (HC1)</td><td colspan="2">80 ppm or 1.8kg/hr or less.</td><td colspan="2">0.1 ppm</td><td>0.19</td><td>9.0×10^{-5}</td><td>Date of promulgation</td><td>Date of promulgation</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Chlorine Gas (Cl_2)</td><td colspan="2">30 ppm</td><td colspan="2">0.02 ppm</td><td>0.07</td><td>4.0×10^{-5}</td><td>Date of promulgation</td><td>Date of promulgation</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Ammonia Gas (NH_3)</td><td colspan="2">Measured in accordance with methods listed in Article 7</td><td colspan="2">1 ppm</td><td>0.885</td><td>4.3×10^{-4}</td><td>Date of promulgation</td><td>Date of promulgation</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Hydrogen Sulfide (H_2S)</td><td colspan="2">Atmospheric output of 100 ppm</td><td colspan="2" rowspan="2">0.1 ppm</td><td rowspan="2">0.177</td><td rowspan="2">9.0×10^{-5}</td><td rowspan="2">Date of promulgation</td><td rowspan="2">Date of promulgation</td><td rowspan="2"></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Before combustion processing, an entrance concentration of 650 ppm</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mercaptan
(RSH measured as CH_3SH)</td><td colspan="2">Measured in accordance with methods listed in Article 7</td><td colspan="2">0.01 ppm</td><td>0.025</td><td>1.2×10^{-5}</td><td>Date of promulgation</td><td>Date of promulgation</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Methyl Sulfide [$(CH_3)_2S$]</td><td colspan="2">Measured in accordance with methods listed in Article 7</td><td colspan="2">0.2 ppm</td><td>0.646</td><td>3.1×10^{-4}</td><td>Date of promulgation</td><td>Date of promulgation</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Methyl Disulfide [$(CH_3)_2S_2$]</td><td colspan="2">Measured in accordance with methods listed in Article 7</td><td colspan="2">0.1 ppm</td><td>0.49</td><td>2.4×10^{-4}</td><td>Date of promulgation</td><td>Date of promulgation</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Monomethylamine [CH_3NH_2]</td><td colspan="2">Measured in accordance with methods listed in Article 7</td><td colspan="2">0.02 ppm</td><td>0.032</td><td>1.6×10^{-5}</td><td>Date of promulgation</td><td>Date of promulgation</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Dimethylamine [$(CH_3)_2NH$]</td><td colspan="2">Measured in accordance with methods listed in Article 7</td><td colspan="2">0.02 ppm</td><td>0.047</td><td>2.3×10^{-5}</td><td>Date of promulgation</td><td>Date of promulgation</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Trimethylamine [$(CH_3)_3N$]</td><td colspan="2">Measured in accordance with methods listed in Article 7</td><td colspan="2">0.02 ppm</td><td>0.061</td><td>3.0×10^{-5}</td><td>Date of promulgation</td><td>Date of promulgation</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Carbon Disulfide (CS_2)</td><td colspan="2">Measured in accordance with methods listed in Article 7</td><td colspan="2">0.4 ppm</td><td>1.58</td><td>7.7×10^{-4}</td><td>Date of promulgation</td><td>Date of promulgation</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Asbestos and Substances Containing Asbestos</td><td colspan="2">Invisible to the naked eye</td><td colspan="2">Invisible to the naked eye</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>Date of promulgation</td><td>Date of promulgation</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Other Air Pollutants (See Table 2)</td><td colspan="2">Measured in accordance with methods listed in Article 7</td><td colspan="2">$A/50$</td><td>$8.5\times10^{-3}\times A$</td><td>$1.1\times10^{-5}\times A$</td><td>Date of promulgation</td><td>Date of promulgation</td><td>A: Table 2 lists the standards for allowable concentrations of hazardous substances in the air in environments with labor operations, in units of mg/m^3).</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="5">Malodorous pollutants</td><td>Height h (meters)</td><td>Standard value</td><td>Areas</td><td>Standard value</td><td rowspan="5">—</td><td rowspan="5">—</td><td rowspan="5">Emissions pipe and peripheral boundary emissions standards (2) and (3) shall take effect on the date of promulgation.</td><td rowspan="5">1. Emissions pipe emissions standards shall take effect one year after the date of promulgation.
2. Peripheral boundary standards (1) and (3) shall take effect on the date of promulgation.</td><td rowspan="5">1. The concentrations of malodorous pollutants are dimensionless mathematical operator values, so there are no units of measure.
2. Definition of an industrial park:
Land for industrial use of an area, part of an industrial zone or urban planning industrial park.
3. Definition of an agricultural district:
A. Urban planning agricultural districts, or zone delineations according to law, which have been determined by the urban planning competent authority to be part of an agricultural business zone.
B. According to the Regional Planning Act, special agricultural districts, common agricultural districts, forest areas and other areas in which land is designated for farming and grazing, aquiculture, forestry, and land for use for other special industrial purposes including agriculture and livestock, and wastewater treatment facilities.
C. Other land as determined by the central competent authority in consultation with the central agricultural industry competent authority.
4. Peripheral boundary emission standards (2) are applicable to new pollution sources located in industrial parks or agricultural districts. However, pollution sources located in existing livestock farms in agricultural districts that have been upgraded but</td></tr>
<tr><td>$h\leq18$</td><td>1000</td><td rowspan="3">Industrial Parks and Agricultural</td><td rowspan="3">(1) 50
(2) 30</td></tr>
<tr><td>$18<h\leq50$</td><td>2000</td></tr>
<tr><td>$50<h\leq100$</td><td>4000</td></tr>
<tr><td>$h>100$</td><td>The emissions pipe concentration that estimated by the air quality model in compliance with the peripheral boundary standards for the area influenced, and the concentration value can be used as the standard value after approval by the central competent authority.</td><td>Areas Other than Industrial Parks and Agricultural Districts</td><td>(3) 10</td></tr>
</table>

									that are operating on an unchanged scale shall be subject to emission standards for existing pollution sources. 5. Standards applied to all sampling locations shall serve as supporting data. 6. New pollution sources subject to malodorous pollutant emission standards shall refer to pollution sources established after September 13, 2007 (inclusive); existing pollution sources refer to pollution sources established before September 13, 2007.

Table 2

Items	Name	Chemical formula	Permissible Exposure Limits	
			ppm	mg/m^3
1.	Acetaldehyde	CH_3CHO	100	180
2.	Acetic acid	CH_3COOH	10	25
3.	Acetic anhydride	$(CH_3CO)_2O$	5	21
4.	Acetone	$(CH_3)_2CO$	750	1,780
5.	Acetonitrile	CH_3CN	40	67
6.	Acetylene tetrabromide (1,1,2,2-Tetrabromoethane)	$CHBr_2CHBr_2$	1	14
7.	Acrolein	CH_2=CHCHO	0.1	0.23
8.	Acrylamide	CH_2=$CHCONH_2$		0.03
9.	Acrylic acid	CH_2=CHCOOH	10	30
10.	Allyl alcohol	CH_2=$CHCH_2OH$	2	4.8
11.	Allyl chloride	CH_2=$CHCH_2Cl$	1	3
12.	Allyl glycidyl ether (AGE)	H_2C=$CHCH_2OCH_2CHCH_2O$	5	23
13.	2-Aminopyridine	$C_5H_4NNH_2$	0.5	1.9
14.	Ammonia	NH_3	50	35
15.	Ammonium chloride (fume)	NH_4Cl		10
16.	n-Amyl acetate	$CH_3COOC_5H_{11}$	100	532
17.	sec-Amyl acetate	$CH_3COOCH(CH_3)(CH_2)_2CH_3$	125	665
18.	Aniline	$C_6H_5NH_2$	2	7.6
19.	Anisidine(o-,p-isomers)	$CH_3OC_6H_4NH_2$	0.1	0.5
20.	Antimony & its compounds (as Sb)	Sb		0.5
21.	ANTU (α-Naphthylt-hiourea)	$C_{10}H_7NHCSNH_2$		0.3
22.	Arsenic organic compounds (as As)	As		0.5
23.	Arsine	AsH_3	0.05	0.16
24.	Azinphos-Methyl	$C_{10}H_{12}N_3O_3PS_2$		0.2
25.	Barium & its soluble compounds (as Ba)	Ba		0.5
26.	Benzoyl peroxide	$(C_6H_4CO)_2O_2$		5
27.	Benzyl chloride	$C_6H_5CH_2Cl$	1	5.2
28.	Biphenyl	$C_6H_5C_6H_5$	0.2	1.3
29.	Boron tribromide	BBr_3	1	10
30.	Boron trifluoride	BF_3	1	2.8
31.	Bromine	Br_2	0.1	0.66
32.	Bromine pentafluoride	BrF_5	0.1	0.72
33.	Bromoform	$CHBr_3$	0.5	5.2
34.	Butane	$CH_3CH_2CH_2CH_3$	800	1,900
35.	1-Butanethiol	C_4H_9SH	0.5	1.8
36.	1-Butanol	$CH_3(CH_2)_3OH$	100	303
37.	2-Butanol	$CH_3CHOHCH_2CH_3$	150	454
38.	n-Butyl acetate	$CH_3COOC_4H_9$	150	712
39.	Sec-Butyl acetate	$CH_3COOCH(CH_3)(C_2H_5)$	200	950
40.	tert-Butyl acetate	$CH_3COOC(CH_3)_3$	200	950
41.	tert-Butyl alcohol	$(CH_3)_3COH$	100	303
42.	Butylamine	$C_4H_9NH_2$	5	15
43.	n-Butyl glycidyl ether	$CH_3(CH_2)_3OCH_2CHCH_2O$	25	133
44.	n-Butyl lactate	$CH_3CHOHCOOC_4H_9$	5	30
45.	o-sec-Butylphenol	$CH_3CH_2CH(CH_3)C_6H_4OH$	5	31
46.	p-tert-butyltoluene	$(CH_3)_3CC_6H_4CH_3$	10	61
47.	Calcium arsenate	$Ca_3(AsO_4)_2$		1
48.	Calcium cyanamide	CaNCN		0.5
49.	Calcium hydroxide	$Ca(OH)_2$		5
50.	Calcium oxide	CaO		5
51.	Camphor (Synthetic)	$C_{10}H_{16}O$	2	12
52.	Caprolactam, Dust	$CH_2(CH_2)_4NHCO$		1
53.	Caprolactam, Vapor	$CH_2(CH_2)_4NHCO$	5	23
54.	Carbaryl	$C_{10}H_7OOCNHCH_3$		5
55.	Carbofuran	$C_{12}H_{15}NO_3$		0.1
56.	Carbon black	C		3.5
57.	Carbon dioxide	CO_2	5,000	9,000
58.	Carbon disulfide	CS_2	10	31
59.	Carbon monoxide	CO	35	40
60.	Cesium hydroxide	CsOH		2
61.	Chlordane	$C_{10}H_6Cl_8$		0.5

62.	Chlorinated diphenyl Oxide	$C_{12}H_4Cl_6O$		0.5
63.	Chlorine	Cl_2	0.5	1.5
64.	Chlorine dioxide	ClO_2	0.1	0.28
65.	Chlorine trifluoride	ClF_3	0.1	0.38
66.	Chloroacetaldehyde	$ClCH_2CHO$	1	3.2
67.	α-Chloroacetophenone (ω-Chloroacetophenone)	$C_6H_5COCH_2Cl$	0.05	0.32
68.	Chloroacetyl chloride	$CH_2ClCOCl$	0.05	0.23
69.	Chlorobenzene	C_6H_5Cl	75	345
70.	Chlorobromomethane	$BrCH_2Cl$	200	1,060
71.	2-Chloro-1,3-Butadiene	$H_2C=CCLCH=CH_2$	10	36
72.	Chlorodifluoromethane	$CHClF_2$	1,000	3,540
73.	Chloroethane	CH_3CH_2Cl	1,000	2,640
74.	2-Chloroethanol	$ClCH_2CH_2OH$	1	3.3
75.	Bis-Chloromethyl ether	$ClCH_2OCH_2Cl$	0.001	0.0047
76.	1-Chloro-1-Nitropropane	$C_3H_6ClNO_2$	2	10
77.	Chloropentafluoroethane	$CClF_2CF_3$	1,000	6,320
78.	Chloropicrin (Tri chloronitromethane)	CCl_3NO_2	0.1	0.67
79.	o-Chlorostyrene	$CLC_6H_5CH=CH_2$	50	283
80.	o-Chlorotoluene	$ClC_6H_4CH_3$	50	259
81.	Chromium metal (as Cr)	Cr		1
82.	Chromium (II) compounds	Cr		0.5
83.	Chromium (III) compounds	Cr		0.5
84.	Coal tar pitch volatiles			0.2
85.	Cobalt, metal fume & dust (as Co)	$Co/CoO/Co_2O_2/Co_2O_4$		0.05
86.	Coke-oven emissions			0.15
87.	Copper, fume	$Cu/Cu_2O/CuO$		0.2
88.	Copper, dusts & mists (as Cu)	$CuSO_4 \cdot 5H_2O/CuCl$		1
89.	Cotton dust			0.2
90.	Crotonaldehyde	$CH_3CH=CHCHO$	2	5.7
91.	Cumene	$C_6H_5CH(CH_3)_2$	50	246
92.	Cresol (all isomers)	$CH_3C_6H_4OH$	5	22
93.	Cyanamide (Hydrogen cyanamide)	H_2NCN		2
94.	Cyanides (as CN-)	CN^-		5
95.	Cyclohexylamine	$C_6H_{11}NH_2$	10	41
96.	Cyclohexane	C_6H_{12}	300	1,030
97.	Cyclohexanol	$C_6H_{11}OH$	50	206
98.	Cyclohexanone	$C_5H_{10}CO$	25	100
99.	1,3-Cyclopentadiene	C_5H_6	75	203
100.	Cyclopentane	C_5H_{10}	600	1,720
101.	2,4-D (2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid)	$Cl_2C_6H_3OCH_2COOH$		10
102.	Decaborane	$B_{10}H_{14}$	0.05	0.25
103.	Demeton	$C_8H_{19}O_3PS_2$	0.01	0.11
104.	Diacetone alcohol	$(CH_3)_2C(OH)CH_2COCH_3$	50	238
105.	Diazinon	$[(CH_3)_2CHC_4N_2H(CH_3)O]PS(OC_2H_5)_2$		0.01
106.	Diazomethane	CH_2N_2	0.2	0.34
107.	Diborane	B_2H_6	0.1	0.11
108.	Dibutyl Phosphate	$(C_4H_9O)_2POOH$	1	8.6
109.	Dibutyl phthalate	$C_6H_4(COOC_4H_9)_2$		5
110.	Dichloroacetylene	C_2Cl_2	0.1	0.39
111.	o-Dichlorobenzene	$C_6H_4Cl_2$	50	301
112.	p-dichlorobenzene	$C_6H_4Cl_2$	75	450
113.	Dichlorodifluoromethane	CCl_2F_2	1,000	4,950
114.	1,3-Dichloro-5,5-Dimethylhydantoin	$C_5H_6Cl_2N_2O_2$		0.2
115.	1,1-Dichloroethane	CH_3CHCl_2	100	405
116.	1,2-Dichloroethylene	$ClCH=CHCl$	200	793
117.	Dichloroethyl ether	$(ClCH_2CH_2)_2O$	5	29
118.	Dichloromonofluoromethane	$CHCl_2F$	10	42
119.	1,1-Dichloro-1-Nitroethane	$H_3CC(Cl)_2NO_2$	2	12
120.	1,2-Dichloropropane	$CH_3CHClCH_2Cl$	75	347
121.	1,3-Dichloropropene	$CHCl=CHCH_2Cl$	1	4.5
122.	2,2-Dichloropropionic Acid	CH_3CCl_2COOH	1	5.8
123.	p -Tetrafluorodichloroethane	$CClF_2CC_1F_2$	1,000	6,990
124.	Dicrotophos	$(CH_3O)_2P(O)OC(CH_3)=CHC(O)N(CH_3)_2$		0.25
125.	Dicyclopentadiene	$C_{10}H_{12}$	5	27
126.	Diethanolamine	$(HOCH_2CH_2)_2NH$	3	13

127.	Diethylamine	$(C_2H_5)_2NH$	10	30
128.	2-Diethylaminoethanol	$(C_2H_5)_2NCH_2CH_2OH$	10	48
129.	Diethylenetriamine	$NH_2C_2H_4NHC_2H_4NH_2$	1	4.2
130.	Diethyl Ketone	$C_2H_5COC_2H_5$	200	705
131.	Diethyl Phthalate	$C_6H_4(CO_2C_2H_5)_2$		5
132.	Difluoro dibromomethane	CF_2Br_2	100	858
133.	Diglycidyl ether	$OCH_2CHCH_2OCH_2CHCH_2O$	0.1	0.53
134.	Diisobutyl ketone	$(C_4H_9)_2CO$	25	145
135.	Diisopropylamine	$[(CH_3)_2CH]_2NH$	5	21
136.	Dimethylacetamide	$CH_3CON(CH_3)_2$	10	36
137.	Dimethylamine	$(CH_3)_2NH$	10	18
138.	N,N-dimethylaniline	$C_6H_5N(CH_3)_2$	5	25
139.	Dichlorovinyl dimethyl phosphate	$(CH_3)_2PO_4CH{=}CCl_2$	0.1	1
140.	N,N-dimethylaniline	$HCON(CH_3)_2$	10	30
141.	Dimethylphthalate	$C_6H_4(COOCH_3)_2$		5
142.	Dimethyl Sulfate	$(CH_3)_2SO_4$	0.1	0.52
143.	Nitrobenzene (all isomers)	$C_6H_4(NO_2)_2$	0.15	1
144.	Dinitro-O-Cresol	$CH_3C_6H_2(NO_2)_2OH$		0.2
145.	Dinitrotoluene	$C_6H_3CH_3(NO_2)_2$		1.5
146.	o-Dioctyl Phthalate	$C_6H_4(COOC_8H_{17})_2$		5
147.	1,4-Dioxane	$(C_2H_4)_2O_2$	25	90
148.	Dioxathion	$C_4H_6O_2[SPS(OC_2H_5)_2]_2$		0.2
149.	Diphenylamine	$(C_6H_5)_2NH$		10
150.	Dipropylene glycol methyl ether	$CH_3OC_3H_6OC_3H_6OH$	100	606
151.	Dipropyl ketone	$(CH_3CH_2CH_2)_2CO$	50	233
152.	Disulfoton	$(C_2H_5O)_2P(S)SCH_2CH_2SCH_2CH_3$		0.1
153.	Divinylbenzene	$C_6H_4(CHCH_2)_2$	10	53
154.	Endosulfan	$C_9H_6Cl_6O_3S$		0.1
155.	EPN (Ethyl para nitrophenyl thionobenzene phosphonate)	$C_6H_5P(C_2H_5O)(S)OC_6H_4NO_2$		0.5
156.	Epichlorohydrin	OCH_2CHCH_2Cl	2	7.6
157.	1,2-Epoxypropane	OCH_2CHCH_3	20	48
158.	2,3-Epoxyl-1-propanol (Glycidol)	$CH_2OHCHCH_2O$	25	76
159.	Ethanolamine	$NH_2CH_2CH_2OH$	3	7.5
160.	Ethion	$[(C_2H_5O)_2P(S)S]_2CH_2$		0.4
161.	Ethylamine	$C_2H_5NH_2$	10	18
162.	Ethyl acetate	$CH_3COOC_2H_5$	400	1,440
163.	Ethyl acrylate	$CH_2{=}CHCOOC_2H_5$	25	102
164.	Ethyl alcohol	C_2H_5OH	1,000	1,880
165.	Ethyl amyl ketone	$CH_3CH_2CH(CH_3)CH_2COCH_2CH_3$	25	131
166.	Ethyl bromide	C_2H_5Br	200	892
167.	Ethyl butyl ketone	$CH_3(CH_2)_3COCH_2CH_3$	50	234
168.	Ethyl ether	$(C_2H_5)_2O$	400	1,210
169.	Ethylenediamine	$NH_2CH_2CH_2NH_2$	10	25
170.	Ethylene dibromide	$C_2H_4Br_2$	20	154
171.	Ethylene glycol (mist)	CH_2OHCH_2OH		10
172.	Ethylene glycol (vapor)	CH_2OHCH_2OH	50	127
173.	Ethylenimine	H_2CNHCH_2	0.5	0.88
174.	Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	$CH_2OHCH_2OC_4H_9$	25	121
175.	Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether	$CH_2OHCH_2OC_2H_5$	5	18
176.	Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate	$C_2H_5OCH_2CH_2COOCH_3$	5	27
177.	Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether	$CH_2OHCH_2OCH_3$	5	16
178.	Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate	$CH_3COOCH_2CH_2OCH_3$	5	24
179.	Ethylene oxide	C_2H_4O	1	1.8
180.	Ethyl formate	$HCOOC_2H_5$	100	303
181.	Ethyl mercaptan	C_2H_5SH	10	25
182.	N-Ethylmorpholine	$CH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_2NCH_2CH_3$	5	24
183.	Fenchlorphos (Ronnel)	$(CH_3O)_2P(S)OC_6H_2Cl_3$		10
184.	Ferrovanadium			1
185.	Fluorides (as F)	F		2.5
186.	Fluorine	F_2	1	1.6
187.	Fluorotrichloromethane	CCl_3F	1,000	5,620
188.	Formamide	$HCONH_2$	20	37
189.	Formic acid	HCOOH	5	9.4
190.	Furfural	C_4H_3OCHO	2	7.9
191.	Furfuryl alcohol	$C_4H_3OCH_2OH$	10	40

192.	Gasoline		300	890
193.	Germanium tetrahydride	GeH_4	0.2	0.63
194.	Glutaraldehyde	$OHC(CH_2)_3CHO$	0.2	0.82
195.	Grain dust			10
196.	Hafnium	Hf		0.5
197.	Heptachlor	$C_{10}H_7Cl_7$		0.5
198.	n-Heptane	$CH_3(CH_2)_5CH_3$	400	1,640
199.	Hexachlorobutadiene	$Cl_2CCClCClCCl_2$	0.02	0.21
200.	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	C_5Cl_6	0.01	0.11
201.	Hexachloroethane	Cl_3CCCl_3	1	9.7
202.	Hexachloronaphthalene	$C_{10}H_2Cl_6$		0.2
203.	Hexafluoroacetone	CF_3COCF_3	0.1	0.68
204.	Hexamethylene diisocyanate (HDI)	$OCN(CH_2)_6NCO$	0.005	0.034
205.	n-Hexane	$CH_3(CH_2)_4CH_3$	50	176
206.	Hexane isomers	C_6H_{14}	500	1,760
207.	sec-Hexyl acetate	$CH_3COOC_6H_{13}$	50	295
208.	Hexylene glycol	$(CH_3)_2COHCH_2CHOHCH_3$	25	121
209.	Hydrogen bromide	HBr	3	9.9
210.	Hydrogen chloride	HCl	5	7.5
211.	Hydrazine	NH_2NH_2	0.1	0.13
212.	Hydrogen cyanide	HCN	10	11
213.	Hydrogen fluoride	HF	3	2.6
214.	Hydrogen peroxide	H_2O_2	1	1.4
215.	Hydrogen selenide	H_2Se	0.05	0.16
216.	Hydrogen sulfide	H_2S	10	14
217.	Hydroquinone	$C_6H_4(OH)_2$		2
218.	Indium and compounds (as In)	In		0.1
219.	Iodine	I_2	0.1	1
220.	Iron pentacarbonyl (as Fe)	$Fe(CO)_5$	0.1	0.23
221.	Iron oxide (fume)	FeO, Fe_3O_4		10
222.	Isoamyl acetate	$CH_3COO(CH_2)_2CH(CH_3)_2$	100	532
223.	Isoamyl alcohol	$(CH_3)_2CHCH_2CH_2OH$	100	361
224.	Isobutyl acetate	$CH_3COOCH_2CH_2 (CH_3)_2$	150	713
225.	Isobutyl alcohol	$(CH_3)_2CHCH_2OH$	50	152
226.	Isooctyl alcohol	$C_7H_{15}CH_2OH$	50	266
227.	Isophorone	$C_9H_{14}O$	5	28
228.	Isophorone diisocyanate (IPDI)	$C_{10}H_{18}(NCO)_2$	0.005	0.045
229.	2-Isopropoxyethanol	$(CH_3)_2CHOCH_2CH_2OH$	25	106
230.	Isopropyl acetate	$CH_3COOCH(CH_3)_2$	250	1,040
231.	Isopropylamine	$(CH_3)_2CHNH_2$	5	12
232.	Isopropyl alcohol	$(CH_3)_2CHOH$	400	983
233.	N-Isopropylaniline	$C_6H_5NHCH(CH_3)_2$	2	11
234.	Isopropyl ether	$(CH_3)_2CHOCH(CH_3)_2$	250	1,040
235.	Isopropyl glycidyl ether (IGE)	$CH(CH_3)_2OCH_2CHCH_2O$	50	238
236.	Ketene	$H_2C{=}CO$	0.5	0.86
237.	Lead arsenate	$Pb_3(AsO_4)_2$		0.15
238.	Lead chromate (as Cr)	$PbCrO_4$		0.05
239.	Linen			0.2
240.	L.P.G. (Liquified petroleum gas)	CnH_{2n+2}(N=2~4)	1,000	1,800
241.	Lithium hydride	LiH		0.025
242.	Magnesium oxide (fume)	MgO		10
243.	Malathion	$C_{10}H_{19}O_6PS_2$		10
244.	Maleic anhydride	$(CHCO)_2O$	0.25	1
245.	Manganese, fume (as Mn)	Mn		1
246.	Manganese & inorganic compounds (as Mn)	Mn		5
247.	Manganese cyclopentadienyl tricarbonyl (as Mn)	$C_5H_4Mn(CO)_3$		0.1
248.	Mesityl oxide	$(CH_3)_2C{=}CHCOCH_3$	15	60
249.	Methacrylic acid	$CH_2{=}C(CH_3)COOH$	20	70
250.	4-Methoxyphenol	$CH_3OC_6H_4OH$		5
251.	Methyl acetate	CH_3COOCH_3	200	606
252.	Methyl acetylene	$CH_3C{\equiv}CH$	1,000	1,640
253.	Methyl acrylate	$CH_2{=}CHCOOCH_3$	10	35
254.	Methylacrylonitrile	$CH_2{=}C(CH_3)CN$	1	2.7
255.	Methylal	$CH_3OCH_2OCH_3$	1,000	3,110
256.	Methyl alcohol	CH_3OH	200	262

257.	Methylamine	CH_3NH_2	10	13
258.	Methyl n-amyl ketone	$CH_3(CH_2)_4COCH_3$	50	233
259.	N-methylaniline	$C_6H_5NHCH_3$	0.5	2.2
260.	Methyl bromide	CH_3Br	5	19
261.	Methyl n-butyl ketone	$CH_3COC_4H_9$	5	20
262.	Methyl chloride	CH_3Cl	50	103
263.	Methyl 2-cyanoacrylate	$CH_2=C(CN)COOCH_3$	2	9.1
264.	Methylcyclohexane	$CH_3C_6H_{11}$	400	1,610
265.	Methylcyclohexanol	$CH_3C_6H_{10}OH$	50	234
266.	Methylcyclohexanone	$CH_3C_5H_9CO$	50	229
267.	Methylcyclopentadienyl manganese tricarbonyl (as Mn)	$CH_3C_5H_4Mn(CO)_3$		0.2
268.	4,4'-Methylene bis (2-chloro aniline)	$C_{13}H_{12}Cl_2N_2$	0.02	0.218
269.	Methylene bisphenyl isocyanate (MDI)	$OCNC_6H_4CH_2C_6H_4NCO$	0.02	0.2
270.	Methyl ethyl ketone	$CH_3COC_2H_5$	200	590
271.	Methyl ethyl ketone peroxide (MEKPO)	$C_8H_{16}O_4$	0.2	1.5
272.	Methyl formate	$HCOOCH_3$	100	246
273.	Methyl hydrazine	CH_3NHNH_2	0.2	0.38
274.	Methyl iodide	CH_3I	2	12
275.	Methyl isoamyl ketone	$CH_3COC_2H_4CH(CH_3)_2$	50	234
276.	Methylisobutyl carbinol	$(CH_3)_2CHCH_2CH(CH_3)OH$	25	104
277.	Methyl isobutyl ketone	$CH_3COCH(CH_3)_2$	50	205
278.	Methylisocyanate	CH_3NCO	0.02	0.05
279.	Methyl isopropyl ketone	$CH_3COCH(CH_3)_2$	200	705
280.	Methyl mercaptan	H_3CSH	10	20
281.	Methyl methacrylate	$C_3H_5COOCH_3$	100	410
282.	Methyl parathion	$(CH_3O)_2P(S)OC_6H_4NO_2$		0.2
283.	Methyl propyl ketone	$CH_3(CH_2)_2COCH_3$	200	705
284.	Methyl tert-butyl ether	$(CH_3)_3COCH_3$	40	144
285.	α-Methylstyrene	$C_6H_5C(CH_3)=CH_2$	50	242
286.	Mica			3
287.	Molybdenum (as Mo) Soluble compounds	Mo		5
288.	Morpholine	C_4H_8ONH	20	71
289.	Naphtha (Coal tar)	C_7H_8~C_8H_{10}	100	400
290.	Naphthalene	$C_{10}H_8$	10	52
291.	Nickel, soluble compounds (as Ni)	Ni		0.1
292.	Nickel carbonyl	$Ni(CO)_4$	0.001	0.007
293.	Nicotine	$C_5H_4NC_4H_7NCH_3$		0.5
294.	Nitric acid	HNO_3	2	5.2
295.	Nitric oxide	NO	25	31
296.	p-Nitroaniline	$NO_2C_6H_4NH_2$		3
297.	Nitrobenzene	$C_6H_5NO_2$	1	5
298.	p-Nitrochlorobenzene	$C_6H_4Cl(NO_2)$		1
299.	Nitroethane	$CH_3CH_2NO_2$	100	307
300.	Nitrogen dioxide	NO_2 and N_2O_4	5	9
301.	Nitrogen trifluoride	NF_3	10	29
302.	Nitroglycerin	$C_3H_5(ONO_2)_3$	0.2	2
303.	Nitroglycol	$(CH_2ONO_2)_2$	0.02	0.12
304.	Nitromethane	CH_3NO_2	100	250
305.	1-Nitropropane	$CH_3CH_2CH_2NO_2$	25	91
306.	2-Nitropropane	$CH_3CHNO_2CH_3$	10	36
307.	Nitrotoluene	$NO_2C_6H_4CH_3$	2	11
308.	Nitrous oxide	N_2O	50	90
309.	Nonane	C_9H_{20}	200	1,050
310.	Octachloronaphthalene	$C_{10}Cl_8$		0.1
311.	Octane	C_8H_{18}	300	1,400
312.	Oil mist (Mineral)			5
313.	Osmium tetroxide (as Os)	OsO_4	0.0002	0.0016
314.	Oxalic acid	$(COOH)_2 \cdot 2H_2O$		1
315.	Oxygen difluoride	OF_2	0.05	0.11
316.	Ozone	O_3	0.1	0.2
317.	Paraffin wax, fume			2
318.	Paraquat	$C_{12}H_{14}N_2Cl_2$ or $C_{12}H_{14}N_2(CH_3SO_4)_2$		0.1
319.	Parathion	$(C_2H_5O)_2PSOC_6H_4NO_2$		0.1
320.	Pentaborane	B_5H_9	0.005	0.013
321.	Pentachloronaphthalene	$C_{10}H_3Cl_5$		0.5

322.	Pentachlorophenol & its sodium salts	C_6Cl_5OH		0.5
323.	Pentane	$CH_3(CH_2)_3CH_3$	600	1,770
324.	Perchloro methyl mercaptan	$ClSCCl_3$	0.1	0.76
325.	Perchloryl fluoride	$ClFO_3$	3	13
326.	Phenol	C_6H_5OH	5	19
327.	Phenothiazine	$C_{12}H_9NS$		5
328.	p-Phenylenediamine	$C_6H_4(NH_2)_2$		0.1
329.	Phenyl ether, vapor	$(C_6H_5)_2O$	1	7
330.	Phenyl glycidyl ether (PGE)	$C_6H_5OCH_2CHCH_2O$	1	6.1
331.	Phenylhydrazine	$C_6H_5NHNH_2$	5	22
332.	Phenyl mercaptan	C_6H_5SH	0.5	2.3
333.	Phenylphosphine	$C_6H_5PH_2$	0.05	0.23
334.	Phorate	$(C_2H_5O)_2P(S)SCH_2SC_2H_5$		0.05
335.	Phosdrin (Mevinphos)	$(CH_3O)_2P(O)OC(CH_3)=CHCOOCH_3$	0.01	0.092
336.	Phosgene	$COCl_2$	0.1	0.4
337.	Phosphine	PH_3	0.3	0.4
338.	Phosphoric acid	H_3PO_4		1
339.	Phosphorus (yellow)	P		0.1
340.	Phosphorus oxychloride	$POCl_3$	0.1	0.63
341.	Phosphorus pentachloride	PCl_5		1
342.	Phosphorus pentasulfide	P_2S_5		1
343.	Phosphorus trichloride	PCl_3	0.2	1.1
344.	Phthalic anhydride	$C_6H_4(CO)_2O$	1	6.1
345.	Phthalodinitrile	$C_6H_4(CN)_2$		5
346.	Picric acid	$C_6H_2(OH)(NO_2)_3$		0.1
347.	Piperazine dihydrochloride	$C_4H_{10}N_2 \cdot 2HCl$		5
348.	Platinum (as Pt) Metal	Pt		1
349.	Platinum (as Pt) Soluble salts	Pt		0.002
350.	Polychlorobiphenyls	$C_{12}H_nCl_{(10-n)}$ $(0 \leqq n \leqq 9)$		0.01
351.	Propane	$CH_3CH_2CH_3$	1,000	1,800
352.	Propionic acid	CH_3CH_2COOH	10	30
353.	1-Propanol	$CH_3CH_2CH_2OH$	200	491
354.	n-Propyl acetate	$CH_3COOC_3H_7$	200	835
355.	n-Propyl nitrate (NPN)	$C_3H_7NO_3$	25	107
356.	Propylene glycol dinitrate	$NO_3CH_2CHNO_3CH_3$	0.05	0.34
357.	Propylene glycol monomethyl ether	$CH_3OCH_2CHOHCH_3$	100	369
358.	Propyleneimine	$CH_3HCNHCH_2$	2	4.7
359.	Pyrethrum			5
360.	Pyridine	C_5H_5N	5	16
361.	Quinone	$C_6H_4O_2$	0.1	0.44
362.	Resorcinol	$C_6H_4(OH)_2$	10	45
363.	Rhodium (as Rh), metal fume and insoluble compounds	Rh		0.1
364.	Rhodium (as Rh), soluble compounds	Rh		0.01
365.	Rotenone	$C_{23}H_{22}O_6$		5
366.	Selenium compounds (as Se)	Se		0.2
367.	Selenium hexafluoride	SeF_6	0.05	0.16
368.	Silicon hydride (Silane)	SiH_4	5	6.6
369.	Silver, metal dust and soluble compounds and fume (as Ag)	Ag		0.01
370.	Sodium azide	NaN_3	0.11	0.29
371.	Sodium bisulfite	$NaHSO_3$		5
372.	Sodium fluoroacetate	FCH_2COONa		0.05
373.	Sodium hydroxide	NaOH		2
374.	Stibine (antimony hydride)	SbH_3	0.1	0.51
375.	Stoddard solvent (White spirits)		100	525
376.	Sulfur dioxide	SO_2	2	5.2
377.	Sulfur hexafluoride	SF_6	1,000	5,970
378.	Sulfur monochloride	S_2Cl_2	1	5.5
379.	Sulfuric acid	H_2SO_4		1
380.	Sulfur pentafluoride	S_2F_{10}	0.01	0.1
381.	Sulfur tetrafluoride	SF_4	0.1	0.44
382.	Sulfuryl fluoride	SO_2F_2	5	21
383.	Talc (containing no asbestos fibers)	$Mg_3[Si_4O_{10}](OH)_2$		2
384.	Tantalum, metal and oxide dust	Ta		5
385.	Tellurium and compounds (as Te)	Te		0.1

386.	TEPP	$(C_2H_5O)_4P_2O_3$	0.004	0.047
387.	Terphenyls	$(C_6H_5)_2C_6H_4$	0.53	5
388.	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloro-2,2-difluoroethane	CCl_3CClF_2	500	4,170
389.	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloro-1,2-difluoroethane	CCl_2FCCl_2F	500	4,170
390.	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	$CHCl_2CHCl_2$	1	6.9
391.	Tetrachloronaphthalene	$C_{10}H_4Cl4$		2
392.	Tetraethyl lead	$Pb(C_2H_5)_4$		0.075
393.	Tetramethyl lead (as Pb)	$Pb(CH_3)_4$		0.075
394.	Tetrahydrofuran (THF)	$(CH_2)_4O$	200	590
395.	Tetramethyl succinonitrile	$NCC(CH_3)_2C(CH_3)_2CN$	0.5	28
396.	Tetranitromethane	$C(NO_2)_4$	1	8
397.	Tetrasodium pyrophosphate	$Na_4P_2O_7$		5
398.	Thioglycolic acid	$HSCH_2COOH$	1	3.8
399.	Thionyl chloride	$SOCl_2$	1	4.9
400.	Thiram	$[(CH_3)_2NCS]_2S_2$		5
401.	Tin & its inorganic compounds (as Sn)	Sn		2
402.	Tin organic compounds (as Sn)	Sn		0.1
403.	Tin oxide (as Sn)	Sn		2
404.	Titanium dioxide	TiO_2		10
405.	o-Toluidine	$CH_3C_6H_4NH_2$	5	22
406.	m-Toluidine	$CH_3C_6H_4NH_2$	2	8.8
407.	p-Toluidine	$CH_3C_6H_4NH_2$	2	8.8
408.	Toluene–2,4-diisocyanate or Toluene–2,6-diisocyanate(TDI)	$CH_3C_6H_3(NCO)_2$	0.005	0.036
409.	Toxaphene	$C_{10}H_{16}Cl_8$		0.5
410.	Tributyl phosphate (TBP)	$(C_4H_9)_3PO_4$	0.2	2.2
411.	Trichloroacetic acid (TCA)	CCl_3COOH	1	6.7
412.	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	$C_6H_3Cl_3$	5	37
413.	1,1,1,-Trichloroethane (methylchloroform)	CH_3CCl_3	350	1,910
414.	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	Cl_2CHCH_2Cl	10	55
415.	Trichloronaphthalene	$C_{10}H_5Cl_3$		5
416.	1,2,3-Trichloropropane	$ClCH_2CHClCH_2Cl$	50	302
417.	1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane	CCl_2FCClF_2	1,000	7,670
418.	Triethylamine	$(C_2H_5)_3N$	10	41
419.	Trifluorobromomethane	$CBrF_3$	1,000	6,090
420.	Trimellitic anhydride	$C_9H_4O_5$	0.005	0.04
421.	Trimethylamine	$(CH_3)_3N$	10	24
422.	Trimethylbenzene	$(CH_3)_3C_6H_3$	25	123
423.	Timethyl phosphite	$(CH_3O)_3P$	2	10
424.	2,4,6-Trinitrotoluene (TNT)	$CH_3C_6H_2(NO_2)_3$		0.5
425.	Triorthocresyl phosphate (TOCP)	$C_{21}H_{21}O_4P$		0.1
426.	Triphenyl amine	$(C_6H_5)_3N$		5
427.	Triphenyl phosphate	$(C_6H_5)_3PO_4$		3
428.	Tungsten Insoluble compounds (as W)	W		5
429.	Tungsten Soluble compounds (as W)	W		1
430.	Turpentine	$C_{10}H_{16}$	100	556
431.	Uranium Soluble compounds (as U)	U		0.2
432.	Uranium Insoluble compounds (as U)	U		0.2
433.	n-Valeraldehyde	$CH_3(CH_2)_3CHO$	50	176
434.	Vanadium pentaoxide dust	V_2O_5		0.5
435.	Vanadium pentaoxide fume	V_2O_5		0.1
436.	Vinyl acetate	$CH_3COOCH{=}CH_2$	10	35
437.	Vinyl bromide	$CH_2{=}CHBr$	5	22
438.	Vinylcyclohexene dioxide	$CH_2CHOC_6H_9O$	10	57
439.	Vinyltoluene	$CH_2{=}CHC_6H_4CH_3$	100	482
440.	Warfarin	$C_{19}H_{16}O_4$		0.1
441.	Wood dust			5
442.	Xylidine	$(CH_3)_2C_6H_3NH_2$	2	10
443.	Yttrium, metal and compounds (as Y)	Y		1
444.	Zinc chloride, (fume)	$ZnCl_2$		1
445.	Zinc chromates (as CrO_3)	$ZnCrO_4$		0.05
446.	Zinc oxide (fume)	ZnO		5
447.	Zirconium compounds (as Zr)	Zr		5