

PRELIMINARY DISCUSSION DRAFT : Data Table for DEQ Toxics Focus List (4/21/2010)

CASRN	Chemical Name	Toxicity-ECOSAR (mg/L)	Released (kg/yr)	Presence in Oregon (monitoring data?)	Storage in Oregon? (State Fire Marshall data)	Haz Waste Generation? (DEQ reports)*	Oregon Use Data (PURS - kg/yr)	Uses of Chemical	Sources & Pathways to the Environment
Combustion & Petroleum By-Products									
N/A	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) - as group		7054.5 (TRI) 682084 (EI)	Q	-				
83329	<i>Acenaphthene</i>	0.183	7424 (EI)	L, F	-			Used as an intermediate in dye production, in the manufacture of pharmaceuticals and plastics, and as an insecticide and fungicide. Produced commercially in the United States. 4000kg imported into U.S. in 1986; in 1993, 9x105 kg of [acenaphthene, chrysene, cymene, indene] individual quantity not available. (ASTDR 1995)	Ubiquitous pollutant formed by incomplete combustion of carbon-containing fuels. Found in high concentrations, relative to other PAHs, in total diesel emissions. Released to soil and water at wood treatment facilities, creosote, coal and gas refineries. (ASTDR 1995)
208-96-8	<i>Acenaphthylene</i>	0.275	100065.5 (EI)	L, F	-			No known commercial use, may be used for research. Produced commercially in the United States from catalytic degradation of acenaphthene (ASTDR 1995)	Ubiquitous pollutant formed by incomplete combustion of carbon-containing fuels. Found in high concentrations, relative to other PAHs, in wood-burning emissions. Released to soil and water at wood treatment facilities, coal and gas refineries. (ASTDR 1995)
120-12-7	<i>Anthracene</i>	0.145	nr (TRI)	L, F	-				
56-55-3	<i>Benzo(a)anthracene</i>	0.019	52706 (EI)	L, F	-			Not produced commercially in the United States	Released to the atmosphere as a by-product of combustion, found high relative concentrations in emissions from medical/pathological waste incineration, coke and aluminum plants. Found in coal tar. (ASTDR 1995)
50-32-8	<i>Benzo(a)pyrene</i>	--	13389 (EI)	F	-				
205-99-2	<i>Benzo(b)fluoranthene</i>	--	4848 (EI)	F	-				
191-24-2	<i>Benzo(g,h,i)perylene</i>	--	88 (TRI) 39578 (EI)	F	-				
205-82-3	<i>Benzo(j)fluoranthene</i>	--	0.12 (EI)	-	-			Not produced commercially in the United States. No known use except as research chemical. (ASTDR 1995)	Ubiquitous pollutant formed by incomplete combustion of carbon-containing fuels.
207-08-9	<i>Benzo(k)fluoranthene</i>	--	19551.5 (EI)	F	-				
189-55-9	<i>Benzo(r,s,t)pentaphene</i>	--			-				
218-01-9	<i>Chrysene [benzo(a)phenanthrene]</i>	0.019	50060 (EI)	F	-				
226-36-8	<i>Dibenz(a,h)acridine</i>	0.017			-				
53-70-3	<i>Dibenz(a,h)anthracene</i>	0.002	822 (EI)		-				
224-42-0	<i>Dibenz(a,j)acridine</i>	0.017			-				
5385-75-1	<i>Dibenzo(a,e)fluoranthene</i>	--			-				
192-65-4	<i>Dibenzo(a,e)pyrene</i>	--			-				
189-64-0	<i>Dibenzo(a,h)pyrene</i>	--			-				
191-30-0	<i>Dibenzo(a,l)pyrene</i>	--			-				
194-59-2	<i>Dibenzo(c,g)carbazole, 7H-</i>	0.019			-				

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206-44-0	<i>Fluoranthene [Benzo(j,k)fluorene]</i>	0.052	59223 (EI)	F	-			Used as a lining material to protect drinking water pipes and storage tanks. Not produced commercially in the United States. 9440 kg imported into the United States in 1984. (ASTDR 1995)	Ubiquitous pollutant formed by incomplete combustion of carbon-containing fuels. Found high relative concentrations in emissions from natural gas-powered appliances, municipal waste incineration and coke and aluminum plants. Found in coal tar. Leaches into soil in burned wildland areas from fire debris. Frequently detected in food. (ASTDR 1995)
86-73-7	<i>Fluorene</i>	0.257	nr (TRI) 14709 (EI)	L, F, Q	-			Used as a chemical intermediate in many chemical processes, in the formation of polyradicals for resins, and in the manufacture of dyestuffs. Not produced commercially in the United States. 9.1 kg imported into U.S. in 1984 (ASTDR 1995)	Ubiquitous pollutant formed by incomplete combustion of carbon-containing fuels. Found in high concentrations, relative to other PAHs, in total diesel emissions. Released to soil and water at wood treatment facilities, creosote, coal and gas refineries. (ASTDR 1995)
193-39-5	<i>Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene</i>	0.002	26849 (EI)	Y	-				
56-49-5	<i>Methylcholanthrene, 3-</i>	0.00109	345 (EI)	F	-				
3697-24-3	<i>Methylchrysene, 5-</i>	0.007	0.02 (EI)	-	-				
832-69-9	<i>Methylphenanthrene, 1-</i>	0.053	10345 (EI)	F	-				
2381-21-7	<i>Methylpyrene, 1-</i>	0.019	61071 (EI)	F	-				
5522-43-0	<i>Nitropyrene, 1-</i>	--		F	-				
85-01-8	<i>Phenanthrene</i>	0.145	nr (TRI) 91701.5 (EI)		-				
129-00-0	<i>Pyrene</i>	0.052		L, F, Q	-			Not produced commercially in the United States. No known use except as research chemical. 57400kg imported into U.S. in 1985 (ASTDR 1995)	Ubiquitous pollutant formed by incomplete combustion of carbon-containing fuels. Released to the environment in coke ovens, diesel exhaust particulates, natural gas powered appliances, waste incineration, and coal and gas refineries. Releases to soil and water occurred at refineries, coal tar processing and creosote and wood treatment plants. (ASTDR 1995)
N/A	Dioxins & Furans - as group			L, F, P	-				
1746-01-6	<i>2,3,7,8-TCDD {as total TEQ}</i>	--		B					
Multiple	Naphthalenes		1224.5 (TRI)	F, P, Q	-			Produced from coal tar or petroleum. Used as an intermediate in production of phthalic anhydride, which is used for plasticizers, resins, dyes, insect repellants, pharmaceuticals and more. 2004 estimated U.S. production capacity of 215 million pounds; 21 facilities in Oregon store naphthalene on site (ASTDR 2005)	Most naphthalene is released to the environment through the combustion of wood and fossil fuels. Significant contributions of naphthalene to air also include off-gassing from moth repellant and cigarette smoke. Releases to soil and water generally occur as a result of coal-tar production and manufactured gas plants. (ASTDR 2005)
Consumer Product Constituents (including pharmaceuticals, personal care products, hormones, plasticizers)									
N/A	Phthalates - as a group			L, O	-				

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84-66-2	Diethylphthalate	0.993		L, F	Low			Used in a wide variety of plastic consumer products and packaging, as well as pharmaceutical and personal care products. It is also used as a solvent, insecticide and lubricant. U.S. production volume in 1988 was 26 million pounds. (ASTDR 1995)	Releases to the environment may occur as a result of manufacturing processes, leaching from landfills, waste incineration or volatilization from the products that contain it. (ASTDR 1995)
117-81-7	Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	0.000227		L, F	High				
84-61-7	Di-cyclohexyl phthalate [DCHP]	0.006		L, G					
3380-34-5	Triclosan	0.082		D, L, G					
80-05-7	Bisphenol A	0.55		L, F, O, P, Q	Medium				
134-62-3	Diethyltoluamide, N, N- (DEET)	0.091		L, F, Q	Low				
104-40-5	Nonylphenol, 4- (& ethoxylates)	0.01		-	-				
Current Use Pesticides									
2921-88-2	Chlorpyrifos	0.038		F, R			83128		
94-75-7	2,4-D	52.974	nr (TRI)	L, F, Q	High		354035		
1912-24-9	Atrazine	3.1501	nr (TRI)	L, F, Q, R	High		103775	Atrazine is heavily used as a broad-spectrum herbicide. It is available only to government-certified applicators. It is manufactured in high quantities at 24 different U.S. facilities.(ASTDR 2003)	Released to the environment during its intended use in weed control applications, such as agricultural crops, highway right-of-ways, and occasionally ponds and lakes. In these cases, atrazine volatilizes into the air and is carried into soil and water by runoff and infiltration. (ASTDR 2003)
63-25-2	Carbaryl	0.25	nr (TRI)	L, F, R	High		7813		
1897-45-6	Chlorothalonil	--		L, F, R			95972		
333-41-5	Diazinon	0.132	nr (TRI)	L, F, R			15223		
330-54-1	Diuron	0.358	nr (TRI)	L, F, R	High		175079		
1071-83-6	Glyphosate	23151.414		L, F	High		870065		
58-89-9	Hexachlorocyclohexane (HCH), gamma- (Lindane)	0.28	543 (EI)	L, F					
72-43-5	Methoxychlor	0.021	881 (TRI)	L, F	Low			Methoxychlor is an insecticide that has been used to replace DDT. It attacks a wide range of pests and is used on field and stored crops, livestock and pets. (ASTDR 2002, updated 2009)	Methoxychlor is released to the environment in its intended use as a pesticide. It is released into the atmosphere through spraying and volatilization, and has been detected in soils near sites of use. (ASTDR 2002, updated 2009)
40487-42-1	Pendamethalin	0.004		L, F, R			100960		
87-86-5	Pentachlorophenol	0.068	1092 (TRI)	L, F	High		13986	Pentachlorophenol is principally used as a wood preservative. It was a widely used biocide, but is now restricted. It is still included in the formulation of fungicides and insecticides. As of 1998, there was only one producer in the U.S. (ASTDR 2001)	Ubiquitous pollutant as a result of historic heavy, widespread use. Current releases are limited, due to restrictions. Atmospheric releases occur as a result of volatilization from treated wood products and emissions from wood preservative plants. Water contamination occurs due to atmospheric deposition, wastewater discharges from wood preservative plants, and surface runoff. Leaching to soil occurs from contact with treated wood products. (ASTDR 2001)
52645-53-1	Permethrin	0.00102	nr (TRI)	L, F					
114-26-1	Propoxur (Baygon)	0.46	nr (TRI)	L, F, Q, R	Low				
1582-09-8	Trifluralin	0.003	nr (TRI)	F, R			43527		

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Flame Retardants									
N/A	Polybrominated Diphenyl Ethers (PBDEs) - as a group			L, P, Q	-				
5436-43-1	PBDE-047 [2,2',4,4'-Tetrabromodiphenyl ether]	0.003		H	-				
60348-60-9	PBDE-099 [2,2',4,4',5-Pentabromodiphenyl ether]	0.000694		H	-				
189084-64-8	PBDE-100 [2,2',4,4',6-Pentabromodiphenyl ether]	---		H	-				
68631-49-2	PBDE-153 [2,2',4,4',5,5'-hexabromodiphenyl ether]	---			-				
1163-19-5	PBDE-209 [decabromodiphenyl ether]	0.00000019		N	-				
36483-60-0	PBDE-138 [2,2',3,4,4',5'-Hexabromodiphenyl ether]	0.000138		-	-				
36483-60-0	PBDE-154 [2,2',4,4',5,6'-Hexabromodiphenyl ether]	0.000138		P, Q	-				
68928-80-3	PBDE-185 [2,2',3,4,4',5',6-Heptabromodiphenyl ether]	---		-	-				
40088-47-9	PBDE-66 [2,3',4,4'-Tetrabromodiphenyl ether]	---		P, Q	-				
32534-81-9	PBDE-85 [2,2,3,4,4-Pentabromodiphenyl ether]	---		L, P, Q	-				
Industrial Chemicals or Intermediates									
N/A	Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)		124555 (TRI)	L, O, P, Q	-				
37680-65-2	PCB 18 [2,2',5-trichlorobiphenyl]	0.015		F	-				
7012-37-5	PCB-028 [2,4,4'-trichlorobiphenyl]	0.015		N	-				
35693-99-3	PCB-052 [2,2',5,5'-tetrachlorobiphenyl]	0.005		N	-				
32598-13-3	PCB-077 [3,3',4,4'-tetrachlorobiphenyl]	---		B, C, N	-				
70362-50-4	PCB-081 [3,4,4',5-tetrachlorobiphenyl]	0.005		B, C, N	-				
37680-73-2	PCB-101 [2,2',4,5,5'-pentachlorobiphenyl]	0.00152		B, C, N	-				
32598-14-4	PCB-105 [2,3,3',4,4'-pentachlorobiphenyl]	0.00152		N	-				
74472-37-0	PCB-114 [2,3,4,4',5-pentachlorobiphenyl]	0.00152		N	-				
31508-00-6	PCB-118 [2,3',4,4',5-pentachlorobiphenyl]	0.00152		B, C, N	-				
65510-44-3	PCB-123 [2',3,4,4',5-pentachlorobiphenyl]	0.00152		N	-				
57465-28-8	PCB-126 [3,3',4,4',5-pentachlorobiphenyl]	0.00152		B, C, N	-				
38380-07-3	PCB-128 [2,2',3,3',4,4'-hexachlorobiphenyl]	0.000476		Q	-				
35065-28-2	PCB-138 [2,2',3,4,4',5'-hexachlorobiphenyl]	0.000476		B, N	-				
35065-27-1	PCB-153 [2,2',4,4',5,5'-hexachlorobiphenyl]	0.000476		B, C, N	-				
38380-08-4	PCB-156 [2,3,3',4,4',5-hexachlorobiphenyl]	0.000476		C, N	-				
69782-90-7	PCB-157 [2,3,3',4,4',5'-hexachlorobiphenyl]	0.000476		C, N	-				
52663-72-6	PCB-167 [2,3',4,4',5,5'-hexachlorobiphenyl]	0.000476		C, N	-				
32774-16-6	PCB-169 [3,3',4,4',5,5'-hexachlorobiphenyl]	0.000476		B, C, N	-				
35065-30-6	PCB-170 [2,2',3,3',4,4',5-heptachlorobiphenyl]	0.000147		F, Q	-				
35065-29-3	PCB-180 [2,2',3,4,4',5,5'-heptachlorobiphenyl]	0.000147		B, F, Q	-				
52663-68-0	PCB-187 [2,2',3,4,4',5,5',6-heptachlorobiphenyl]	0.000147		F, Q	-				
39635-31-9	PCB-189 [2,3,3',4,4',5,5'-heptachlorobiphenyl]	0.000147		B, F	-				
52663-78-2	PCB-195 [2,2',3,3',4,4',5,6-octachlorobiphenyl]	0.0000453		F, Q	-				
40186-72-9	PCB-206 [2,2',3,3',4,4',5,5',6-nonachlorobiphenyl]	0.0000139		F, Q	-				
2051-24-3	PCB-209 [2,2',3,3',4,4',5,5',6,6'-decachlorobiphenyl]	0.000421		F, Q	-				
41464-39-5	PCB-44 [2,2',3,5'-tetrachlorobiphenyl]	0.005		F, Q	-				
32598-10-0	PCB-66 [2,3',4,4'-tetrachlorobiphenyl]	0.005		F, Q	-				
34883-43-7	PCB-8 [2,4'-dichlorobiphenyl]	0.046		F	-				

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7664-41-7	Ammonia	43.924	653429 (TRI)	L, F	High		6764	Ammonia is both manufactured and naturally occurring. It is used primarily in agricultural fertilizers. A smaller proportion is used in a variety of applications, including water purification, refrigerants, household cleaners, corrosion inhibitors, and in the manufacture of pharmaceuticals and explosives. There are 2338 facilities that manufacture or process ammonia in the U.S. Maximum production reported in 1999 at 16.6 million metric tons. (ASTDR 2004)	Ammonia occurs at low background levels in all types of environmental media. Ammonia is released to the atmosphere in large quantities by the decay of livestock manure in CAFOs, and from volatilization during production, transport and storage of ammonia, fertilizers and biosolids. It has also been found in coal burning emissions and vehicle exhaust. Natural sources to the atmosphere include volcanoes, forest fires and decomposition. The main sources of release to water are found WWTP effluent, and runoff from fertilized fields and CAFOs. Releases to soil are primarily from fertilizer applications, but also occur from high levels of feces or decaying organic matter on the soil. (ASTDR 2004)
Legacy Pesticides									
60-57-1	Dieldrin	0.007		B, L, F, Q	-			Formerly used as an insecticide. No longer produced, imported to, or used in the U.S.; quantity stored is unknown. (ASTDR 2002)	Ubiquitous, persistent pollutant found in all types of environmental media as a result of historic widespread use. Current releases are extremely limited but include continuing contamination of indoor air from past termite control applications. Release from previously treated soil and contaminated water also contributes to atmospheric concentrations. Contributions to water contamination comes from runoff over contaminated areas and groundwater movement. Current releases to soil may be a result of improper disposal of stored aldrin.(ASTDR 2002)
50-29-3	DDT (and metabolites - as a group)	0.002		F, Q	-				
72-54-8	4,4'-DDD	0.013		N	-				
3424-82-6	2,4'-DDE	0.00169		L, F	-			No commercial use known. (ASTDR 2002, updated 2008)	Ubiquitous, persistent pollutant found in all types of environmental media as a result of historic widespread use. Relatively non-mobile in soil, but presence in atmosphere allows continued deposition onto land and surface waters. (ASTDR 2002, updated 2008)
789-02-6	2,4'-DDT	0.002		L, F	-			DDT is a broad spectrum insecticide used widely in agriculture. It has been banned in the U.S., but is still used for malaria control in some countries. (ASTDR 2002, updated 2008)	Ubiquitous, persistent pollutant found in all types of environmental media as a result of historic widespread use. Relatively non-mobile in soil, but presence in atmosphere allows continued deposition onto land and surface waters. (ASTDR 2002, updated 2008)

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72-55-9	4,4'-DDE	0.00169		B, F	-			No commercial use known (ATSDR 2002, updated 2008)	Ubiquitous, persistent pollutant found in all types of environmental media as a result of historic widespread use. Relatively non-mobile in soil, but presence in atmosphere allows continued deposition onto land and surface waters. (ASTDR 2002, updated 2008)
50-29-3	4,4'-DDT	0.002		B, F	-			DDT is a broad spectrum insecticide used widely in agriculture. It has been banned in the U.S., but is still used for malaria control in some countries. (ASTDR 2002, updated 2008)	Ubiquitous, persistent pollutant found in all types of environmental media as a result of historic widespread use. Relatively non-mobile in soil, but presence in atmosphere allows continued deposition onto land and surface waters. (ASTDR 2002, updated 2008)
53-19-0	DDD, 2,4'-	0.013		L, F	-			Formerly used as an insecticide, now used in the treatment of cancer of the adrenal gland. (ASTDR 2002, updated 2008)	Ubiquitous, persistent pollutant found in all types of environmental media as a result of historic widespread use. Relatively non-mobile in soil, but presence in atmosphere allows continued deposition onto land and surface waters. (ASTDR 2002, updated 2008)
309-00-2	Aldrin	0.000326	884.5 (TRI)	L, F, Q	-			Formerly used as an insecticide. No longer produced, imported to, or used in the U.S.; quantity stored is unknown. (ASTDR 2002)	Ubiquitous, persistent pollutant found in all types of environmental media as a result of historic widespread use. Current releases are extremely limited but include continuing contamination of indoor air from past termite control applications. Release from previously treated soil and contaminated water also contributes to atmospheric concentrations. Contributions to water contamination comes from runoff over contaminated areas and groundwater movement. Current releases to soil may be a result of improper disposal of stored dieldrin.(ASTDR 2002)
57-74-9	Chlordane (and metabolites - as a group)	0.00117	990 (TRI)	L, F, Q	-			Chlordane was formerly used as an agricultural insecticide and for subterranean termite control. (ASTDR 1994)	Ubiquitous, persistent pollutant found in all types of environmental media as a result of historic widespread use. Current releases are extremely limited but include continuing contamination of indoor air from past termite control applications. Release from previously treated soil and contaminated water also contributes to atmospheric concentrations. Contributions to water contamination comes from runoff over contaminated areas and groundwater movement. Current releases to soil may be a result of improper disposal of stored chlordane (ASTDR 1994)
57-74-9	alpha-Chlordane	0.00117		L, F	-				
5103-71-9	Chlordane, cis-	0.00117		B, L	-				
5103-74-2	Chlordane, trans-	0.00117		B, L	-				
5103-73-1	Cis-Nonachlor	0.000824		F	-				

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27304-13-8	Oxychlorthane	0.008		B, F, Q	-				
39765-80-5	Trans-Nonachlor	0.000824		L, F, Q	-				
76-44-8	Heptachlor (& Heptachlor epoxide)	0.003	885 (TRI)	B, I, N	-				
118-74-1	Hexachlorobenzene	---	886 (TRI)	B	-				
319-85-7	Hexachlorocyclohexane, beta- (beta-BHC)	0.28		D	-				
95-95-4	Trichlorophenol, 2,4,5- (2,4,5-T)	0.297			-				
	Metals								
7439-97-6	Mercury (and methylmercury)	0.00077	229 (TRI) 1317 (EI)	B, L, P	Medium				
7440-38-2	Arsenic		857 (TRI) 829 (EI)	L					
7440-43-9	Cadmium		6964.5 (TRI) 368.5 (EI)	L					
18450-29-9	Chromium	0.011	31363 (TRI)	L	-			Chromium is used for metal finishing, leather tanning, wood preservation, refractory and pigments. It is commercially produced at 3,567 facilities in the U.S., and is mined in Coos County, OR. (ASTDR 2008 Draft)	Releases to the atmosphere are from metal and steel plating industrial emissions, and via combustion of coal, oil and gas. Contamination of water occurs from industrial effluents, atmospheric deposition, land erosion, and WWTP effluents. Releases to soil comes from landfilling of consumer products that contain chromium, agricultural and food wastes, and underground injection of industrial waste products. (ASTDR 2008 Draft)
7440-50-8	Copper	0.00145	20151 (TRI)	L, F	High			Copper is used in metals and metal alloys for construction, electrical supplies, transportation and automotive, industrial machinery and consumer products. Copper sulfate compounds are also used as a fungicide to protect crops, leather, fabric, wood and more, from blight, mold and rust. (ASTDR 2004)	Copper is released into the environment from natural and anthropogenic sources. Natural sources include wind-blown dust, volcanoes, forest fires, decaying vegetation, and sea spray. Atmospheric inputs include metal and wood production, waste incineration, combustion of oil, coal and gas, and fertilizer production. Copper is released to water via stormwater and surface runoff, natural weathering, erosion, atmospheric deposition, WWTP effluent, landfill leachate, agricultural runoff, mine runoff, and in aquatic vegetation management in lakes and ponds. Releases to soil originate from mine tailings, municipal waste and landfills. (ASTDR 2004)
7439-92-1	Lead		302381 (TRI)	L, F					
7440-02-0	Nickel	0.052	88397 (TRI) 3781 (EI)	L, F	High				

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7439-96-5	Manganese	0.05	47787 (TRI) 22257 (EI)	L, F	High			Manganese is used in production of metals, ceramics and dry cell batteries, in fertilizers, animal feed, fireworks, matches and as a colorant for bricks. It is also part of an additive, MMT, for gasoline. U.S. imported 610 metric tons in 2007. (ASTDR 2008 Draft)	Manganese is ubiquitous in the environment comes from natural and anthropogenic sources. Releases to air originate primarily from industrial emissions and combustion of fossil fuels. Releases to water and soil are a result of landilling and underground injection of industrial waste material, and subsequent leaching and erosion. (ASTDR 2008 Draft)
7440-22-4	Silver	0.0032	nd (TRI)	L, F	Medium				
Volatile Organic Compounds									
127-18-4	Tetrachloroethylene	1.152	5149 (TRI)	L, F, Q	High				
79-01-6	Trichloroethylene	2.927	49890 (TRI) 184816.5 (EI)	L, F, Q	High				
71-43-2	Benzene	6.359	1291 (TRI) 16218659 (EI)	L, F, Q	Low				
100-41-4	Ethylbenzene	1.13	5107 (TRI) 2313787 (EI)	L, F, Q	Medium				
106-46-7	Dichlorobenzene, 1,4- (Dichlorobenzene-p)	0.0958	nd (TRI) 124300 (EI)	L, F, Q	Medium				
50-00-0	Formaldehyde	3.871	212671 (TRI) 19901504 (EI)	L, F	High				
108-88-3	Toluene	2.567	89668 (TRI)	L, F, Q	High				

* DEQ Hazardous Waste Generation data has not been entered as of 4/21/2010

BASIS FOR PRESENCE IN OREGON

- A Nilsen et al. (2007); detected in sediment
- B Fish tissue (Henny et al., 2009)
- C USEPA pilot survey of rural soils, Willamette River Basin, 2007
- D Barnes et al (2002), USGS Open File Report 02-94
- E Oregon TRI, June 2008
- F USGS NWIS, Oregon, 2000-2007
- G USGS SIR 2008-5027, 2008
- H Osprey eggs (C. Henny, *pers. comm.*)
- I Pesticides in Oregon Surface Water, 1968-2004
- J Suspected per Lau et al. (2007).
- K Billig and Gould, 2007 (SWCA memorandum)
- L Suspected per Weston et al (2009), Hintzen et al (2009)
- M U.S. EPA Columbia "Nose" Survey (2008)
- N Eugene Water & Electric Board data, 2008
- O Earliest Exposures: WA Toxics Coalition
- P Pollution in People (2009)
- Q CDC: Fourth National Report on Human Exposure to Environmental Chemicals
- R DEQ Pesticide Stewardship Partnership Monitoring

NOTE: "nr" in Column I indicates that the compound is reportable under TRI, but no releases have been reported in Oregon. A blank cell indicates that the compound is not reportable under TRI

NOTE: Emissions Inventor (EI) in Column I values based on EPA 2002 National Air Toxics Assessment (NATA) Database

NOTE: For State Fire Marshall Data: L= used at 5 or less facilities, with total max range of no more than 1000-4999; Medium = used at 6-14 facilities, with total max range of no more than 100000-249000; High = used at 15 or more facilities and/or max range exceeds 250,000+

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NOTE: Numeric quantities listed in Column M come from the Oregon Pesticide Use Reporting System (PURS) database and are in kg/yr