Environment Protection Act 1970

WASTE MANAGEMENT POLICY (NATIONAL POLLUTANT INVENTORY)

Order in Council


This Order comes into effect from the date it is published in the Government Gazette.

Dated 2 October 2012

Responsible Minister:
RYAN SMITH
Minister for Environment and Climate Change

MATTHEW McBEATH
Clerk of the Executive Council

Environment Protection Act 1970
Act No. 8056/1970
WASTE MANAGEMENT POLICY (NATIONAL POLLUTANT INVENTORY)

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SCHEDULE A – Table 1
PART 1 – PRELIMINARY

1. Title
This Order may be cited as the Waste Management Policy (National Pollutant Inventory).

2. Commencement
This Policy will come into operation on publication in the Government Gazette.

3. Revocation of industrial waste management policy (National Pollutant Inventory)
The industrial waste management policy (National Pollutant Inventory), as published in Government Gazette No. S107 on 6 October 1998, is revoked.

4. Definitions
(1) In this Policy:

aggregated emission data means estimates of the amount of a substance emitted to the environment annually from:
(a) facilities, which are not reporting facilities; and
(b) anthropogenic sources other than facilities, which emit a significant amount of that substance;

aggregated transfer data means estimates of the amount of a substance transferred annually from:
(a) facilities, which are not reporting facilities; and
(b) anthropogenic sources other than facilities, which transfer a significant amount of that substance;

agreed between participating jurisdictions means agreed by at least six participating jurisdictions;

Agreement means the agreement made on 1 May 1992 between the Commonwealth, the States, the Australian Capital Territory, the Northern Territory and the Australian Local Government Association, a copy of which is set out in the Schedule to the National Environment Protection Council Act (Victoria) 1995;

ANZSIC means Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification;

article means a manufactured item formed to a specific shape or design during manufacture;

business entity has the meaning given by the term ‘entity’ in the A New Tax System (Goods and Services Tax) Act 1999;

Note: According to section 184-I(1) of the A New Tax System (Goods and Services Tax) Act 1999, ‘entity’ means any of the following:
(a) an individual; or
(b) a body corporate; or
(c) a corporation sole; or
(d) a body politic; or
(e) a partnership; or
(f) any other unincorporated association or body of persons; or
(g) a trust; or
(h) a superannuation fund;

CAS number means Chemical Abstract Service number;

category 1 substance means a substance for which a threshold category of 1 is specified in Column 3 of Table 1 of Schedule A;

category 1a substance means a substance for which a threshold category of 1a is specified in Column 3 of Table 1 of Schedule A;
category 1b substance means a substance for which a threshold category of 1b is specified in Column 3 of Table 1 of Schedule A;
category 2a substance means a substance for which a threshold category of 2a is specified in Column 3 of Table 1 of Schedule A;
category 2b substance means a substance for which a threshold category of 2b is specified in Column 3 of Table 1 of Schedule A;
category 3 substance means a substance for which a threshold category of 3 is specified in Column 3 of Table 1 of Schedule A;
Commonwealth means the Commonwealth of Australia;
emission means release or discharge of a substance to the environment whether in pure form or contained in other matter, and whether in solid, liquid or gaseous form;
emission data for a substance means an estimate of the amount of that substance emitted in a reporting period that identifies:
(a) the medium to which the substance was discharged (for example, air, land or water); and
(b) the estimation technique used;
estimation technique means a method for estimating the amount of a substance emitted or transferred;
facility means any building or land together with any machinery, plant, appliance, equipment, implement, tool or other item used in connection with any activity carried out at the facility, and includes an offshore facility. The facility may be located on a single site or on adjacent or contiguous sites owned or operated by the same person;
financial reporting year means a year commencing 1 July;
industry reporting materials means resources agreed between participating jurisdictions, which provide advice to a facility in meeting requirements of this Policy, including:
(a) advice or guidance on the information that is required to be furnished or retained by occupiers; and
(b) an appropriate estimation technique or range of estimation techniques;
mandatory reporting transfer destination means:
(a) a destination for containment, including landfill, tailings storage facility, underground injection or other long term purpose-built waste storage structure; or
(b) an off-site destination for destruction; or
(c) an off-site sewerage system; or
(d) an off-site treatment facility that leads solely to one or more of the above;
mandatory transfer data for a substance means an estimate of the amount of that substance transferred, to a mandatory reporting transfer destination, in a reporting period that identifies:
(a) the type of destination; and
(b) whether the transfer is on-site or off-site; and
(c) the estimation technique used;
national environment protection goal means a goal that:
(a) relates to desired environmental outcomes; and
(b) guides the formulation of strategies for the management of human activities that may affect the environment;
**National Environment Protection (National Pollutant Inventory) Measure** means the measure made under subsection 14(1) of the National Environment Protection Council Act (Victoria) 1995 and the equivalent provision of the corresponding Act of participating jurisdictions on 27 February 1998 as varied from time to time;

**National Pollutant Inventory** or NPI means the inventory of emitted and transferred substances, established as a result of the National Environment Protection (National Pollutant Inventory) Measure;

occupier in relation to any facility means a person who is in occupation or control of the facility whether or not that person is the owner of the facility. A business entity is the occupier of a facility where that business entity has operational control of the facility;

**off-shore facility** means a vessel or structure located in an off-shore area (as defined in the Commonwealth Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2006) that is used or constructed for the recovery of petroleum (including natural gas), or carries, contains or includes equipment for drilling, or for carrying out other operations in connection with a well, from the vessel or structure; and includes a combination of two or more related off-shore facilities, but excludes a vessel engaged merely in site surveys or investigations to a depth in the seabed not exceeding 100 metres;

**overburden** means the overlying rock and soil, which is not part of the ore or part of the sub-grade rock, that is displaced during underground or surface mining operations;

**participating jurisdiction** means the Commonwealth, a participating State or a participating Territory;

**participating State** means a State:
(a) that is a party to the Agreement; and
(b) in which an Act that corresponds to the National Environment Protection Council (Commonwealth) Act 1994 is in force in accordance with the Agreement;

**participating Territory** means a Territory:
(a) that is a party to the Agreement; and
(b) in which an Act that corresponds to the National Environment Protection Council (Commonwealth) Act 1994 is in force in accordance with the Agreement;

**Policy** means this Waste Management Policy (National Pollutant Inventory);

**reporting facility** means a facility that is required to report information under clause 8;

**reporting list** means Table 1 of Schedule A;

**reporting period** for a facility means:
(a) a financial reporting year; or
(b) an annual period approved by the Authority;

**substance** means a substance specified in Column 1 of Table 1 of Schedule A;

**substance identity information** for a particular substance means:
(a) the name of that substance; and
(b) the CAS number of that substance, if applicable;

**supporting data** in relation to a reporting facility means:
(a) the name of the occupier of the facility or any other relevant identification (including the business entity name and any name changes in the preceding financial year); and
(b) the occupier’s Australian Company Number (ACN) (if applicable); and
(c) the occupier’s Australian Business Number (ABN), if any; and
(d) the main activities of the facility; and
(e) the occupier’s postal address; and
(f) the street address of the facility; and
(g) the contact phone number for public inquiries;

**Territory** means the Australian Capital Territory or the Northern Territory;

**transfer** means the transport or movement, on-site or off-site, of substances to a mandatory reporting transfer destination or a voluntary reporting transfer destination. Transfer does not include the transport or movement of substances contained in overburden, waste rock, uncontaminated soil, uncontaminated sediment, rock removed in construction or road building, or soil used for the capping of landfills;

**voluntary reporting transfer destination** means a destination for reuse, recycling, reprocessing, purification, partial purification, immobilisation, remediation or energy recovery;

**voluntary transfer data** for a substance means an estimate of the amount of that substance transferred, to a voluntary reporting transfer destination, in a reporting period that identifies:
(a) the type of destination; and
(b) whether the transfer is on-site or off-site; and
(c) the estimation technique used;

**waste rock** means the sub-grade rock displaced during underground or surface mining operations.

(2) A business entity that controls a facility has **operational control** of the facility if the entity, or one of its subsidiaries, has full authority to introduce and implement its operating policies at the facility.

### PART 2 – POLICY OBJECTIVE

#### 5. Purpose and goals

(1) The purpose of this Policy is to implement the National Environment Protection (National Pollutant Inventory) Measure within the State of Victoria.

(2) The desired environmental outcomes of the National Environment Protection (National Pollutant Inventory) Measure and Policy are:

(a) the maintenance and improvement of:
   (i) ambient air quality; and
   (ii) ambient marine, estuarine and fresh water quality; and

(b) the minimisation of environmental impacts associated with hazardous wastes; and

(c) an improvement in the sustainable use of resources.

(3) The national environment protection goals established by the National Environment Protection (National Pollutant Inventory) Measure are to:

(a) collect a broad base of information on emission and transfer of substances; and

(b) disseminate the information collected to all sectors of the community in a useful, accessible and understandable form.

(4) This Policy furthers the national environment protection goals in subclause (3) by providing a basis for:
(a) collecting and developing a broad base of information on emission and transfer of substances within Victoria; and
(b) supplying that information to the Commonwealth for collation and dissemination.

6. Principles
In applying this Policy, regard must be had to the principles of environment protection set out in sections 1B to 1L of the Environment Protection Act 1970.

PART 3 – ATTAINMENT PROGRAM

7. Reporting obligation – commencement
(1) An occupier of a reporting facility is not required to furnish any information otherwise required under clause 8, unless or until the ANZSIC code for one or more activities undertaken at the facility:
   (a) has been agreed between participating jurisdictions as an industry type required to report under the National Environment Protection (National Pollutant Inventory) Measure; and
   (b) has been included by the Commonwealth on a published list as an industry type required to report under the National Environment Protection (National Pollutant Inventory) Measure; and
   (c) has industry reporting materials published by the Commonwealth.
(2) An occupier of a reporting facility is not required to furnish mandatory transfer data, otherwise required under clause 8, unless or until industry reporting materials for transfers have been published by the Commonwealth.

8. Reporting obligation – reportable information
(1) The occupier of each facility is required to provide the following information if a reporting threshold for a substance is exceeded in a reporting period:
   (a) supporting data for the facility; and
   (b) substance identity information and emission data for each substance for which the reporting threshold is exceeded in the reporting period; and
   (c) the type and mass of fuel or waste burned in the reporting period; and
   (d) any information that may be required to assess the integrity of the emission data; and
   (e) substance identity information and mandatory transfer data for each substance for which a category 1, category 1b or category 3 reporting threshold is exceeded in the reporting period; and
   (f) any information that may be required to assess the integrity of the mandatory transfer data; and
   (g) a statement, signed by the occupier or a person authorised by the occupier for that purpose, that the occupier has exercised due diligence in gathering and providing the information mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (f).
(2) The occupier of each reporting facility may voluntarily report substance identity information and voluntary transfer data.
(3) Information reported under subclause (2) must be accompanied by a statement, signed by the occupier or a person authorised by the occupier for that purpose, that the occupier has exercised due diligence in gathering and providing that information.
(4) Information under subclauses (1), (2) and (3) is to be provided to the Authority within three months after the end of the reporting period to which it relates.
(5) The requirements under subclauses (1), (3) and (4) are to be imposed, to the extent possible, by the Authority or, to the extent this is not possible, by the Commonwealth.
(6) The Authority is not to release any information provided to it under subclauses (1)(c), (d) or (f) unless:

(a) the occupier consents to its release; or
(b) the Authority is legally compelled to release it; or
(c) it is specifically required by another State, Territory or Commonwealth data gathering program.

(7) If subclause (6)(c) applies, this information can only be supplied to the State, Territory or Commonwealth program that requires it.

(8) In this clause facility does not include:

(a) a mobile emission source (for example, an aircraft in flight or a ship at sea) operating outside the boundaries of a fixed facility; or
(b) a petroleum retailing facility engaging in the retail sale of fuel; or
(c) a dry-cleaning facility employing less than 20 persons; or
(d) a scrap metal handling facility trading in metal, which is not engaged in the reprocessing of batteries or the smelting of metal; or
(e) a facility, or part of a facility, engaging solely in agricultural production, including the growing of trees, aquaculture, horticulture or live-stock raising unless it is engaged in:

(i) processing of agricultural produce; or
(ii) intensive live-stock production (for example, a piggery, cattle feedlot or poultry farm).

9. **Reporting obligation – emission and transfer estimation techniques**

In estimating emission data and mandatory transfer data for the purposes of furnishing information under clause 8, the occupier of a reporting facility:

(a) if an estimation technique is set out in the relevant industry reporting materials for that type of reporting facility, applies either:

(i) that estimation technique; or
(ii) any other estimation technique that the Authority has agreed is likely to provide more representative emission or transfer data than the technique set out in the relevant industry reporting materials; and

(b) if no estimation technique is set out in the relevant industry reporting materials that relates to a specific process carried out at the reporting facility or means of emission or transfer of waste from the reporting facility, applies any estimation technique that the Authority has agreed is likely to provide emission or transfer data for that process or means of emission or transfer; and

(c) documents any technique applied under subparagraph (a) (ii) or paragraph (b); and

(d) retains any data that may be required by the Authority to verify the emission or transfer data for the time period required by the Authority from the date on which a report was provided to the Authority; and

(e) provides data retained under subclause (d) to the Authority as required.

10. **Reporting threshold – category 1, category 1a and category 1b substances**

(1) The reporting threshold for a category 1 substance is exceeded in a reporting period if the activities of the facility involve the use of 10 tonnes or more of the substance in that period.

(2) The reporting threshold for a category 1a substance is exceeded in a reporting period if the activities of the facility involve the use of 25 tonnes or more of the substance in that period.
(3) The reporting threshold for a category 1b substance is exceeded in a reporting period if the activities of the facility involve the use of 5 kilograms or more of the substance in that period.

(4) In this clause, use of a substance means the handling, manufacture, import, processing, coincidental production or other use of the substance.

(5) In this clause, a substance is taken not to be used if:
   (a) it is incorporated in an article in a way that does not lead to emission of the substance to the environment; or
   (b) it is an article for sale or use that is handled in a way that does not lead to emission of the substance to the environment.

(6) In working out the amount of a substance used for the purposes of subclauses (1), (2) and (3), the occupier is not required to include any amount of the substance that is in a proprietary mixture or any other material unless:
   (a) for a proprietary mixture – the substance is specified in a Material Safety Data Sheet describing the properties and use of the substance, or the manufacturer’s advice; and
   (b) for any other material – the occupier could reasonably be expected to know that the substance is in the material.

11. Reporting threshold – category 2a substances and category 2b substances

(1) The reporting threshold for a category 2a substance is taken to be exceeded in a reporting period if the activities of the facility involve the burning of:
   (a) 400 tonnes or more of fuel or waste in that period; or
   (b) 1 tonne or more of fuel or waste in any hour in that period.

(2) The reporting threshold for a category 2b substance is taken to be exceeded in a reporting period if:
   (a) the activities of the facility involve:
        (i) the burning of 2,000 tonnes or more of fuel or waste in that period; or
        (ii) the consumption of 60,000 megawatt hours or more of electrical energy in that period for other than lighting or motive purposes; or
   (b) the maximum potential power consumption of the facility at any time in that period is rated at 20 megawatts or more for other than lighting or motive purposes.

12. Reporting threshold – category 3 substances

(1) The reporting threshold for category 3 substances is exceeded in a reporting period if the activities of the facility involve a total of 15 tonnes or more of total nitrogen or a total of 3 tonnes or more of total phosphorus in that period being:
   (a) emitted to water (excluding groundwater); or
   (b) transferred to a mandatory reporting transfer destination; or
   (c) both emitted to water and transferred to a mandatory reporting transfer destination.

(2) Both total nitrogen and total phosphorus must be reported if the category 3 threshold is exceeded, even if the threshold is exceeded only on the basis of one of these substances.

13. Supply of information to the Commonwealth by the Authority – information on reporting facilities

On or before 31 December each year, the Authority shall provide to the Commonwealth the following information in an agreed format for each reporting facility:
(a) supporting data provided under clause 8; and
(b) emission data, mandatory transfer data and voluntary transfer data provided under clause 8; and
(c) the relevant ANZSIC code for the facility based on the main activity of the facility; and
(d) the latitude and longitude of the facility to the nearest second or the equivalent map grid reference.

14. Supply of information to the Commonwealth by the Authority – information on sources other than reporting facilities

(1) The Authority shall develop, or cause to be developed, aggregated emission and transfer data for particular substances in specific regions within Victoria at particular times, as agreed between participating jurisdictions.

(2) The data developed under subclause (1) shall be submitted in an agreed format to the Commonwealth on or before the date agreed between participating jurisdictions.

15. Supply of information to the Commonwealth by the Authority – additional information

(1) The Authority may accept any emission or transfer data estimated in accordance with clause 9, or other data relating to the emission or transfer of substances from an occupier of a facility, whether or not that facility is a reporting facility, and submit that data to the Commonwealth for inclusion in the NPI.

(2) The Authority may submit other data to the Commonwealth for inclusion in the NPI (e.g. ambient concentrations of specified substances for a particular region within Victoria).

(3) Data under subclause (1) or (2) is to be submitted to the Commonwealth in a format as agreed with the Commonwealth.

16. Assessment of integrity of information

(1) Before providing data to the Commonwealth under clauses 13 and 15, the Authority shall, for each reporting facility, undertake any reasonable action that it considers necessary, for that particular reporting facility, to confirm the accuracy of the information furnished by the occupier.

(2) The Authority shall conduct assessments of integrity of reported emission and transfer data from reporting facilities in accordance with preferred outcomes and procedures as agreed between participating jurisdictions.

17. Confidentiality – national security

A claim by an occupier of a reporting facility that information should be treated as confidential on the grounds of national security will be assessed by the Commonwealth in accordance with the National Environment Protection (National Pollutant Inventory) Measure.

18. Confidentiality – commercial confidentiality

(1) A claim by an occupier of a reporting facility that particular information should be treated as confidential on the grounds of commercial confidentiality will, unless the existing law of Victoria provides otherwise, be dealt with in accordance with subclauses (3), (4), (5) and (6).

(2) If the existing law of the Victoria does provide otherwise, the information must be dealt with under that law.

(3) If subclause (2) does not apply, the claim should be:
   (a) assessed by the Authority using the procedures agreed between participating jurisdictions and taking account of the principles in subclause (4); and
   (b) after that assessment, granted or refused by the Authority.
(4) The principles are:
   (a) the occupier is to justify the claim for confidentiality to the Authority; and
   (b) the Authority is to weigh the interest of the occupier against the public interest in disclosure of the information.

(5) If subclause (2) does not apply and the claim has been granted, the information for which the claim was granted should not be included in the NPI unless it is included in a way (such as by aggregation with other information) that preserves the confidentiality of the information.

(6) If subclause (2) does not apply and the claim has not been assessed, the information provided by the occupier under clause 8 will not be made publicly available on the NPI.

19. Security of information

(1) The Authority should ensure that information provided by an occupier, or aggregated emission or transfer data collected, is not released to the public prematurely, unless the Authority is legally compelled to release it, and that information provided is not able to be altered, unless as provided for by this Policy.

(2) Secure storage of information shall be provided by the Authority where:
   (a) confidentiality claims have been granted or have been sought and are being assessed; or
   (b) information is supplied in confidence for the purposes of developing aggregated emission or transfer data; or
   (c) information is supplied for the purposes of verifying emission data, mandatory transfer data or voluntary transfer data in accordance with clauses 8, 9 and 16(2).

20. Legal status of information

Information provided by an occupier solely for the purposes of the NPI under this Policy will not be used by a participating jurisdiction as evidence in any court proceedings for non-compliance by the occupier with another obligation imposed by the jurisdiction.
Schedule A
Alphabetically-ordered reporting list of substances for the National Pollutant Inventory
(determined by consideration of health and environmental risks in Australia)

1. In this schedule:
   (a) the threshold for category 1 acids refers to the amount of the acid compound used
       (for example, in the case of ‘hydrochloric acid’, the threshold refers to the amount
       of hydrogen chloride used). This amount can be calculated as a factor of volume and
       concentration; and
   (b) the thresholds for ‘total nitrogen’ and ‘total phosphorus’ refer only to the amounts
       of those nitrogen and phosphorus compounds that give rise to nitrate/nitrite and
       phosphate ions, respectively. For transfers, the thresholds for ‘total nitrogen’ and
       ‘total phosphorus’ refer only to the amounts of soluble compounds of nitrogen and
       phosphorus that are in materials that readily permit the dissolution of these substances; and
   (c) the threshold for ‘ammonia (total)’ refers to the total amount of both ammonia (NH₃)
       and the ammonium ion (NH₄⁺) in solution; and
   (d) the threshold for ‘chlorine & compounds’ includes the amount of chlorine compounds
       used, which may produce emission of chlorine gas (Cl₂), free residual chlorine,
       hypochlorite ion (OCl⁻), hypochlorous acid (HOCl) or chloramines; and
   (e) the threshold for category 1 or category 1b substances that are listed as ‘(a metal)
       & compounds’ refers to the total amount of the metal and its compounds used. For
       example, the amount of ‘lead & compounds’ used refers to the total amount of lead
       and all compounds that incorporate lead.

2. For the purposes of estimating emission and mandatory transfer data under clause 8:
   (a) the amount of a category 1 acid emitted or transferred refers to the amount of the actual
       acid compound emitted or transferred. For example, in the case of ‘hydrochloric acid’,
       the amount emitted or transferred refers to the amount of hydrogen chloride emitted
       or transferred. It does not include any amounts of the acid that have been neutralised
       before release as the acid no longer exists; and
   (b) the amounts of ‘total nitrogen’ and ‘total phosphorus’ emitted or transferred refer to the
       amounts of those nitrogen and phosphorus compounds emitted or transferred that give
       rise to nitrate/nitrite and phosphate ions respectively. For transfers, the amounts of
       ‘total nitrogen’ and ‘total phosphorus’ transferred refer only to the amounts of soluble
       compounds of nitrogen and phosphorus that are in materials that readily permit the
       dissolution of these substances; and
   (c) the amount of ‘ammonia (total)’ emitted or transferred refers to the total amount of
       both ammonia (NH₃) and the ammonium ion (NH₄⁺) emitted or transferred in solution;
       and
   (d) the amount of ‘chlorine & compounds’ emitted or transferred refers to the total amount
       of chlorine gas (Cl₂), free residual chlorine, hypochlorite ion (OCl⁻), hypochlorous
       acid (HOCl) and chloramines emitted or transferred, expressed as the equivalent
       weight of chlorine (Cl); and
   (e) the amount emitted or transferred in relation to a substance listed as ‘(a metal) &
       compounds’ refers to the amount of the metal emitted or transferred. For example, the
       amount of ‘lead & compounds’ emitted refers only to the amount of lead emitted; and
   (f) the amount of ‘polychlorinated dioxins and furans (TEQ)’ emitted refers to the sum
       of the toxic equivalent amounts of the individual congeners emitted. Toxic equivalent
       amounts are obtained by multiplying the mass of the congener by the toxicity
       equivalency factor published in industry reporting materials; and
(g) the amount of ‘polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (Benzo[a]pyrene equivalent) (PAHs B[a]Peq)’ emitted refers to the sum of the toxic equivalent amounts of the individual congeners emitted. Toxic equivalent amounts are obtained by multiplying the mass of the congener by the toxicity equivalency factor published in industry reporting materials; and

(h) the amount of ‘oxides of nitrogen’ emitted refers to the mass of nitrogen oxide and nitrogen dioxide expressed as the equivalent mass of nitrogen dioxide according to the industry reporting materials; and

(i) the amount of ‘particulate matter ≤2.5 μm (PM2.5)’ emitted refers only to the amount emitted from the burning of fuel or waste.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>COLUMN 1</th>
<th>COLUMN 2</th>
<th>COLUMN 3</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
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<td>SUBSTANCE</td>
<td>CAS No.</td>
<td>THRESHOLD CATEGORY</td>
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<tr>
<td>Acetaldehyde</td>
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<td>Acetic acid (ethanoic acid)</td>
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<td>Acetone</td>
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<td>Chloroform (trichloromethane)</td>
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<td>Chlorophenols (di, tri, tetra)</td>
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<td>Chromium (III) compounds</td>
<td>7440-47-3</td>
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<td>Chromium (VI) compounds</td>
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<td>Cobalt &amp; compounds</td>
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<td>COLUMN 1</td>
<td>COLUMN 2 CAS No.</td>
<td>COLUMN 3 THRESHOLD CATEGORY</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Copper &amp; compounds</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cumene (1-methylethylbenzene)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cyanide (inorganic) compounds</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cyclohexane</td>
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<tr>
<td>1,2-Dibromoethane</td>
<td>106-93-4</td>
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<td>Dibutyl phthalate</td>
<td>84-74-2</td>
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<tr>
<td>1,2-Dichloroethane</td>
<td>107-06-2</td>
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<td>Dichloromethane</td>
<td>75-09-2</td>
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<td>Ethanol</td>
<td>64-17-5</td>
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<td>2-Ethoxyethanol</td>
<td>110-80-5</td>
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<td>2-Ethoxyethanol acetate</td>
<td>111-15-9</td>
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<td>Ethyl acetate</td>
<td>141-78-6</td>
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<td>Ethyl butyl ketone</td>
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<td>Ethylbenzene</td>
<td>100-41-4</td>
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<td>Ethylene glycol (1,2-ethanediol)</td>
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<td>Ethylene oxide</td>
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<td>Di-(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP)</td>
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<td>Fluoride compounds</td>
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<td>Formaldehyde (methyl aldehyde)</td>
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<td>Glutaraldehyde</td>
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<td>n-Hexane</td>
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<td>Hydrochloric acid</td>
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<td>Hydrogen sulfide</td>
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<td>Lead &amp; compounds</td>
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<td>Mercury &amp; compounds</td>
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<td>Methanol</td>
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<td>2-Methoxyethanol</td>
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<td>CAS No.</td>
<td>THRESHOLD CATEGORY</td>
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<td>2-Methoxyethanol acetate</td>
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<td>Methyl ethyl ketone</td>
<td>78-93-3</td>
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<td>Methyl isobutyl ketone</td>
<td>108-10-1</td>
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<td>Methyl methacrylate</td>
<td>80-62-6</td>
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<td>4, 4-Methylene bis (2-chloroaniline) (MOCA)</td>
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<td>Methylenebis (phenylisocyanate)</td>
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<td>Nickel &amp; compounds</td>
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<td>Nickel carbonyl</td>
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<td>Nickel subsulfide</td>
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<td>Nitric acid</td>
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<td>Organo-tin compounds</td>
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<td>Oxides of nitrogen</td>
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<td>Particulate matter ≤2.5 μm (PM2.5)</td>
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<td>Particulate matter ≤ 10.0 μm (PM10)</td>
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<td>Phenol</td>
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<td>Polychlorinated biphenyls</td>
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<td>Polychlorinated dioxins and furans (TEQ)</td>
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<td>Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (B[a]Peq)</td>
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<td>Selenium &amp; compounds</td>
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<td>Styrene (ethenylbenzene)</td>
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<td>Sulfur dioxide</td>
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<td>Sulfuric acid</td>
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<td>1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane</td>
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<td>Tetrachloroethylene</td>
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<td>Toluene (methylbenzene)</td>
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<td>Toluene-2,4-disocyanate</td>
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<td>Total nitrogen</td>
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<td>Total phosphorus</td>
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<td>COLUMN 1 SUBSTANCE</td>
<td>COLUMN 2 CAS No.</td>
<td>COLUMN 3 THRESHOLD CATEGORY</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total volatile organic compounds</td>
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<td>1,1,2-Trichloroethane</td>
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<td>Trichloroethylene</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vinyl chloride monomer</td>
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<td>Xylenes (individual or mixed isomers)</td>
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<td>Zinc and compounds</td>
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