

6-4-19 Priority 1 List for HEAC PEL Review

Chemical	CAS #	ACGIH TLV/STEL	Cal/OSHA PEL/STEL/C	Units	ACGIH/NIOSH/EPA/OEHHA	EPA (US tons/y)	CERS (facilities)	Factor
1-Bromopropane (1-BP)	106945	0.1/NA	5/NA/NA S	ppm	ACGIH: A3, CNS impair, dev/repro, hematological, peripheral neuropathy; OEHHA: cancer	10-50M	61	1
Carbon tetrachloride	56235	5/10 S	2/10/200 S	ppm	ACGIH: A2, liver damage; OEHHA: cancer	100-250M	129	4
Dicyclopentadiene	77736	0.5/1	5/NA/NA	ppm	ACGIH: URT/LRT/eye irr, CNS; other: kidney lesions	250-500M	12	2
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	112345	10/NA	-	ppm	ACGIH: IFV, hematologic, liver and kidney effects	100-250M	1830	3
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (DEHP)	117817	0.5^/NA	5/NA/NA	mg/m ³	ACGIH: A3, LRT irr (^2019 NIC repro; teratogenicity)	-	6	1,4
Methanol	67561	200/250 S	200/250 /1000 S	ppm	ACGIH: Headache, eye dam, dizziness, nausea; EPA: developmental	10-20B	468	5
Monochloroacetic acid	79118	0.5/NA S	-	ppm	ACGIH: IFV, URT irr	50-100M	103	3
Phthalic anhydride	85449	0.002 /0.005 S	6/NA/NA	mg/m ³	ACGIH: IFV, DSEN, RSEN, respiratory sen, asthma	500-750M	6	2,4
p-chloro- α,α,α -trifluorotoluene (PCBTf)	98566	-	-	ppm	IARC, NTP: Under cancer review	10-50M	681	3
Titanium dioxide, ultrafine (<100 nm)	13463677	0.3*/NA	5/NA/NA	mg/m ³	PEL is particulates not otherwise regulated respirable; *NIOSH REL: cancer, 2.4 mg/m ³ for fine and 0.3 mg/m ³ for ultrafine	10-50M	81	2

ACGIH TLV/STEL: 8-hour/15-min. Units vary: mg/m³ or ppm. S= skin notation

Cal/OSHA PEL/STEL/C: 8-hr/15-min/Ceiling. Units vary: mg/m³ or ppm. S= skin notation

ACGIH/NIOSH/EPA/OEHHA: Other notations & health basis for substance as reported by ACGIH, NIOSH, EPA or OEHHA. ACGIH designations: A2 = suspected human carcinogen; A3 = confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans.

EPA: National chemical usage data obtained from EPA Chemview (tons per years)

CERS: Chemical usage data obtained from California Environmental Reporting System (number of facilities storing substance on site)

FACTOR: Key consideration used for P1 ranking. Priority substances will be ranked for review based on the following considerations:

1. Evidence of a serious potential hazard not adequately addressed by existing regulations of the Division or other governmental agency.
2. A substantial change in the value of an OEL that could contribute to increased protection of workers if adhered to by employers.
3. The degree to which a substance is in widespread use in California or to which there are other indications of pervasive and potentially hazardous worker exposure to the substance.
4. The seriousness of the nature of the health hazard presented by the substance. For example, substances with apparent potential for cancer, reproductive, developmental, or sensitizing effects would generally receive a higher priority for consideration than substances where the major hazard potential is mild respiratory irritation.
5. The potential for exposure in California (#3) in combination with the degree of hazard (#4). For example, a limited exposure to a highly toxic substance may be just as significant as widespread exposure to a less toxic substance.