TABLE 6.—VHAP OF POTENTIAL CONCERN—Continued

TABLE 6.-VHAP OF POTENTIAL CONCERN—Continued

CAS No.	Chemical name	CAS No.	
79016	Trichloroethylene.	12108133.	Meth
123911	1,4-Dioxane (1,4-		gar
	Diethyleneoxide).	624839	Meth
75070	Acetaldehyde.	77474	Hexa
75252	Bromoform.	62207765 .	Fluon
133062	Captan.	10210681 .	Coba
106898	Epichlorohydrin.	79118	Chlor
75092	Methylene chloride	534521	4,6-D
	(Dichloromethane).	101688	Meth
127184	Tetrachloroethylene		diis
	(Perchloroethylene).	108952	Phen
53703	Dibenz (ah) anthracene.	62384	Merc
218019	Chrysene.	98862	Aceto
60117	Dimethyl aminoazobenzene.	108316	Malei
56553	Benzo (a) anthracene.	532274	2-Chl
205992	Benzo (b) fluoranthene.	51285	2,4-D
79469	2-Nitropropane.	108864	2-Me
542756	1,3-Dichloropropene.	98953	Nitrok
57976	7, 12-	74839	Meth
005544	Dimethylbenz(a)anthracene.	75450	(Br
225514	Benz(c)acridine.	75150	Carbo
193395	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene.	121697	N,N-[
189559	1,2:7,8-Dibenzopyrene.	"1	Inrank
79345 91225	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane. Quinoline.	L	
75354	Vinylidene chloride (1,1-	106514	Quino
75554	Dichloroethylene).	123386	Propi
87683	Hexachlorobutadiene.	120809	Cated
82688	Pentachloronitrobenzene	85449	Phtha
02000	(Quintobenzene).	463581	Carbo
78591	Isophorone.	132649	Diber
79005	1,1,2-Trichloroethane.	100027	4-Nitr
74873	Methyl chloride	540841	2,2,4
1 101 0	(Chloromethane).	11422	Dieth
67721	Hexachloroethane.	822060	Hexa
1582098	Trifluralin.		Glyco
1319773	Cresols/Cresylic acid (isomers		Polyc
	and mixture).	* 0	
108394	m-Cresol.	* = Curre classification	ntiy ar
75343	Ethylidene dichloride (1,1-	a The EPA	
	Dichloroethane).	cial weight-o	of-evide
95487	o-Cresol.	rene. For p	urpose
106445	p-Cresol.	treated as a	a [°] "nor
74884	Methyl iodide (lodomethane).	data report f	
100425	Styrene ^a .	ranking tech	
107051	Allyl chloride.	^b Except for col monobuty	/ Z-ell
334883	Diazomethane.	° Except	for
95954	2,4,5 – Trichlorophenol.	benzo(a)anth	
133904	Chloramben.	dimethylbenz	
106887	1,2 - Epoxybutane.	chrysene, o	dibenz(
108054	Vinyl acetate.	dibenzopyrer	ne, ind
126998	Chloroprene.	cluding dioxi	ns and
123319	Hydroquinone.	3. Appen	idix A

"High-Concern" Pollutants

92933 4-Nitrobiphenyl

56382	Parathion.
13463393 .	Nickel Carbonyl.
60344	Methyl hydrazine.
75218	Ethylene oxide.
151564	Ethylene imine.
77781	Dimethyl sulfate.
107302	Chloromethyl methyl ether.
57578	beta-Propiolactone.
100447	Benzyl chloride.
98077	Benzotrichloride.
107028	Acrolein.
584849	2,4 - Toluene diisocyanate.
75741	Tetramethyl lead.
78002	Tetraethyl lead.

CAS No.	Chemical name	
12108133 .	Methylcyclopentadienyl ganese.	man-
624839	Methyl isocyanate.	
77474	Hexachlorocyclopentadi	ene.
62207765.	Fluomine.	
10210681.	Cobalt carbonyl.	
79118	Chloroacetic acid.	
534521	4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol, and	l salts.
101688	Methylene	diphenyl
	diisocyanate.	
108952	Phenol.	
62384	Mercury, (acetato-o) ph	enyl.
98862	Acetophenone.	
108316	Maleic anhydride.	
532274	2-Chloroacetophenone.	
51285	2,4-Dinitrophenol.	
108864	2-Methyoxy ethanol.	
98953	Nitrobenzene.	الم المعالم
74839	Methyl	bromide
75150	(Bromomethane).	
75150	Carbon disulfide.	
121697	N,N-Dimethylaniline.	

kable" Pollutants

106514 123386	Quinone. Propionaldehyde.
120809	Catechol.
85449	Phthalic anhydride.
463581	Carbonyl sulfide.
132649	Dibenzofurans.
100027	4-Nitrophenol.
540841	2,2,4-Trimethylpentane.
11422	Diethanolamine.
822060	Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate
	Glycol ethers ^b
	Polycyclic organic matter ^c

an EPA weight of evidence der review

not currently have an offidence classification for sty-ses of this rule, styrene is onthreshold" pollutant. (See in appendix A of the hazard background document.) ethoxy ethanol, ethylene gly-er, and 2-methoxy ethanol.

benzo(b)fluoranthene, e. benzo(a)pyrene, 7,12thracene. benz(c)acridine, z(ah) anthracene, 1,2:7,8-deno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene, but ind furàns.

3. Appendix A of part 63 is amended by adding Method 311 to read as follows:

Appendix A to Part 63—Test Methods

Method 311—Analysis of Hazardous Air Pollutant Compounds in Paints and Coatings by Direct Injection Into a Gas Chromatograph

1. Scope and Application

1.1 Applicability. This method is applicable for determination of most compounds designated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency as volatile hazardous air pollutants (HAP's) (See Reference 1) that are contained in paints and coatings. Styrene, ethyl acrylate, and methyl methacrylate can be measured by ASTM D

4827-93 or ASTM D 4747-87. Formaldehyde can be measured by ASTM PS 9-94 or ASTM D 1979-91. Toluene diisocyanate can be measured in urethane prepolymers by ASTM D 3432-89. Method 311 applies only to those volatile HAP's which are added to the coating when it is manufactured, not to those which may form as the coating cures (reaction products or cure volatiles). A separate or modified test procedure must be used to measure these reaction products or cure volatiles in order to determine the total volatile HAP emissions from a coating. Cure volatiles are a significant component of the total HAP content of some coatings. The term "coating" used in this method shall be understood to mean paints and coatings.

1.2 Principle. The method uses the principle of gas chromatographic separation and quantification using a detector that responds to concentration differences. Because there are many potential analytical systems or sets of operating conditions that may represent useable methods for determining the concentrations of the compounds cited in Section 1.1 in the applicable matrices, all systems that employ this principle, but differ only in details of equipment and operation, may be used as alternative methods, provided that the prescribed quality control, calibration, and method performance requirements are met. Certified product data sheets (CPDS) may also include information relevant to the analysis of the coating sample including, but not limited to, separation column, oven temperature, carrier gas, injection port temperature, extraction solvent, and internal standard.

2. Summary of Method

Whole coating is added to dimethylformamide and a suitable internal standard compound is added. An aliquot of the sample mixture is injected onto a chromatographic column containing a stationary phase that separates the analytes from each other and from other volatile compounds contained in the sample. The concentrations of the analytes are determined by comparing the detector responses for the sample to the responses obtained using known concentrations of the analytes.

3. Definitions [Reserved]

4. Interferences

4.1 Coating samples of unknown composition may contain the compound used as the internal standard. Whether or not this is the case may be determined by following the procedures of Section 11 and deleting the addition of the internal standard specified in Section 11.5.3. If necessary, a different internal standard may be used.

4.2 The GC column and operating conditions developed for one coating formulation may not ensure adequate resolution of target analytes for other coating formulations. Some formulations may contain nontarget analytes that coelute with target analytes. If there is any doubt about the identification or resolution of any gas chromatograph (GC) peak, it may be necessary to analyze the sample using a different GC column or different GC operating conditions.