o-DICHLOROBENZENE ($C_6H_4Cl_2$)

also known as 1,2-Dichlorobenzene
Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) Number: 95-50-1

General Information

o-Dichlorobenzene is a colorless to pale yellow liquid with a pleasant odor. It can affect you when breathed in and by passing through your skin. Acute (short-term) exposure to o-dichlorobenzene can cause headache, nausea, and irritation of the nose and throat. Higher exposure can cause you to become dizzy and lightheaded, and to pass out. Chronic (long-term) exposure to o-dichlorobenzene may damage the liver, kidneys and lungs, and affect the nervous system. o-Dichlorobenzene is not classifiable as to its potential to cause cancer.

Sources

- o-Dichlorobenzene is used as a fumigant, solvent, chemical intermediate, and insecticide.
- Exposure to o-dichlorobenzene may occur by breathing it in or by contact with the skin.

Indiana Emissions

o-Dichlorobenzene emissions totals are not available from the National Emission Inventory (NEI) for the 2014 calendar year.

Measured Concentration Trends

Ambient air monitoring data most accurately represents a limited area near the monitor location. All monitors for air toxics sample every sixth day. The monitoring locations by themselves are not sufficient to accurately characterize air toxic concentrations throughout the entire state, however, results from the monitors will provide exposure concentrations with a great deal of confidence at the monitoring locations.

The ambient air monitoring results were analyzed using U.S. EPA recommended statistical methods. IDEM evaluated the data so that a 95% upper confidence limit of the mean (UCL) could be determined. A 95% UCL represents a value which one can be 95% confident that the true mean of the population is below that value.

To learn more about the current monitoring locations, please visit IDEM's Air Toxics Monitor Siting webpage at: http://www.in.gov/idem/toxic/2337.htm

Data analysis was performed for each monitor that operated for a significant portion of the analysis period. This analysis determined the detection rate, which is defined as the percentage of valid samples taken statewide that had a quantifiable concentration of the pollutant. The statewide detection rate of o-dichlorobenzene for the monitors analyzed from 2006-2015 was 10.7%. This detection rate is too low for IDEM to draw any conclusions about concentration

trends of o-dichlorobenzene. IDEM did not perform a trend analysis for any pollutant with a detection rate less than 50%.