

HANDBOOK of

ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL

VOLUME I: AIR POLLUTION



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ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL

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HANDBOOK OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL

ENVIRONMENTAL CONT

VOLUME I: AIR POLLUTION

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Richard Gallond, M.S., M.J.H.

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PREFACE TO VOLUME I: AIR POLLUTION

In this, the first volume of the *Handbook of Environmental Control*, the editors have attempted to bring together in tabular form the data needed to provide an approach to a solution to environmental problems in air pollution. Data are provided on contaminants and pollutants in ambient air and from various industrial operations. Control measures found valuable are identified. Broadly speaking, the data are grouped as follows: basic data, sampling and monitoring, effects of air pollutants, emission sources, and control measures.

We hope that this handbook can provide answers to the following kinds of questions:

- 1. About specific problems that exist, that may exist, or that could exist in the future.
- 2. About a problem in a general way or by analogy or by extrapolation.
- About new and innovative approaches that can be developed from the use of building blocks of specific data.

This volume on air pollution should be of use to workers within the broad scope of the disciplines of environmental management, including ecology, earth sciences, resources, recreation, and environmental design and protection. In addition, because of the extension of awareness and concern about the environment, students in the above areas and other professions, such as law, business, political science, and sociology, will find the volume a source of ready information.

Minneapolis, Minnesota August 1972

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Preface to the Environmental Control Series viii
Preface to Volume I: Air Pollution ix

SECTION 1 THE ATMOSPHERE AND AIR POLLUTANTS

1.1	Atmospheric Data 3	
1.2	Air Pollutant Properties	5
1.3	Air Pollution Variables	47
1.4	Surveys 61	

1.5 Sampling and Analysis 80

SECTION 2 EFFECTS OF AIR POLLUTION

2.1	Biological Effects on Humans 121	
2.1.1	Human Physiology 133	
2.1.2	Air Pollution Episodes 149	
2.2	Biological Effects on Animals 155	
2.3	Biological Effects on Plant Life 168	
2.4	Economic Effects and Damage to Materials	190

SECTION 3 EMISSION SOURCES

3.1	General Emission Sources 203
3.2	Fuel Properties Related to Pollution Emissions 215
3.3	General Emission Factors 224
3.4	Industrial Emission Factors 236
3.4.1	Iron and Steel Industry 242
3.4.2	Foundry Operations 254
3.4.3	Nonferrous Metals Industries 257
3.4.4	Sulfuric Acid Manufacturing 262
3.4.5	Chemical Industry (Excluding Sulfuric Acid) 267
3.4.6	Portland Cement Manufacturing 271
3.4.7	Glass, Ceramics, and Mineral-Wool Industries 275
3.4.8	Petroleum Industry 276
3.4.9	Asphalt Industries 278
3.4.10	Food Industries 279
3.4.11	Clothing Industries 282
3.4.12	Pulp and Paper Industry 284
3.5	Stationary Combustion Emission Factors 285
3.6	Transportation Emissions 323
3.7	Traffic vs. Emissions Study 349
3.8	Interstate Air Pollution Study 358

SECTION 4 AIR POLLUTION CONTROL MEASURES

4.1	Air Quality Criteria 375
4.2	Sample Regulations and Ordinances 388
4.3	Air Pollution Control Equipment 415
4.3.1	Mechanical Collectors 429
4.3.2	Filters 433
4.3.3	Wet Collectors 442
4.3.4	Electrical Precipitators 448
4.3.5	Gas Adsorption Devices 453
4.3.6	Absorption Devices 458
4.3.7	Incinerators, Afterburners, and Exhaust Systems 467
4.4	Industrial Controls
4.4.1	Iron and Steel Industry 476
4.4.2	Foundry Operations 483
4.4.3	Nonferrous Metals Industries 488
4.4.4	Sulfuric Acid Manufacture 493
4.4.5	Chemical Industry (Excluding Sulfuric Acid Manufacture) 496
4.4.6	Portland Cement, Lime Plants 505
4.4.7	Class Ceramics and Mineral Wool Industries 508
4.4.8	Petroleum Industry 518
4.4.9	Asphalt Industry 529
4.4.10	Food Industries 534
4.4.11	Industrial Ovens 539
4.4.12	Resin and Varnish 545
4.5	Applications of Air Pollution Controls for Stationary Combustion 546

Conversion Factors 559

Index 567

The Atmosphere and Air Pollutants

1.1 Atmospheric Data Pages 3-4

1.2 Air Pollutant PropertiesPages 5-46

1.3 Air Pollution Variables Pages 47-60

1.4 Surveys Pages 61-79

1.5 Sampling and Analysis Pages 80-117

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Problem A. L.

1.1 ATMOSPHERIC DATA

1.1-1 COMPONENTS OF THE ATMOSPHERE

1.1-1A AVERAGE COMPOSITION OF DRY AIR

For most applications the following accepted values for the average composition of the atmosphere are adequate. These values are for sea level or any land elevation. Proportions remain essentially constant to 50 000 ft altitude.

Gas	Molecular weight	Percentage by volume, mol fraction	Percentage by weight
Nitrogen	$N_2 = 28.016$	78.09	75.55
Oxygen	$O_2 = 32.000$	20.95	23.13
Argon	Ar = 39.944	0.93	1.27
Carbon dioxide	$CO_2 = 44.010$	0.03	0.05
		100.00	100.00

For many purposes the percentages $79\% N_2-21\% O_2$ by volume and $77\% N_2-23\% O_2$ by weight are sufficiently accurate, the argon being considered as nitrogen with an adjustment of molecular weight to 28.16.

Other gases in the atmosphere constitute less than 0.003% (actually 27.99 parts per million by volume), as given in the following table.

1.1-1B MINOR CONSTITUENTS OF DRY AIR

	Molecular	Parts per million				
Gas	weight	By volume	By weight			
Neon .	Ne = 20.183	18.	12.9			
Helium	He = 4.003	5.2	0.74			
Methane	$CH_4 = 16.04$	-2.2	1.3			
Krypton	Kr = 83.8	1.:	3.0			
Nitrous oxide	$N_2O = 44.01$	1.	1.6			
Hydrogen	$H_2 = 2.0160$	0.5	0.03			
Xenon	Xe = 131.3	0.08	0.37			
Ozone	$O_3 = 48.000$	0.01	0.02			
Radon	Rn = 222.	(0.06×10^{-12})				

Minor constituents may also include dust, pollen, bacteria, spores, smoke particles, SO_2 , H_2S , hydrocarbons, and larger amounts of CO_2 and ozone, depending on weather, volcanic activity, local industrial activity, and concentration of human, animal, and vehicle population. In certain enclosed spaces the minor constituents will vary considerably with industrial operations and with occupancy by humans, plants, or animals.

The above data do not include water vapor, which is an important constituent in all normal atmospheres.

Source: Handbook of Tables for Applied Engineering Science, R.E. Bolz and G. L. Tuve, Eds., The Chemical Rubber Co., Cleveland, O., 1970, p. 533.

1.1-2 U.S. STANDARD ATMOSPHERE

To 300 000 ft; 45° North Latitude, July

SYMBOLS:

Z, ft	= geometric altitude, feet	ρ , English	$a = density$. For lb_m/ft^3 multiply by 10^{-3}
Z, m	= geometric altitude, meters	ρ , metric	= density. For kg/m ³ multiply by 10 ⁻³
H, ft	= geopotential altitude, feet	V_S , fps	= speed of sound, ft/sec. For m/sec multiply
t, °F	= temperature, degrees Fahrenheit		by 0.3048
t, °C	= temperature, degrees Celsius	μ	= viscosity. For lb_m/ft sec multiply by 10^{-5}
P, in. Hg	= pressure, inches of mercury.		For g/cm sec (poises) multiply by 10 ⁻⁵ and
	For atmospheres multiply by		by 14.882
	0.033 421 0. For psia multiply	k	= thermal conductivity. For Btu/sec ft °R
	by 0.491 154		multiply by 10 ⁻⁵ . For W/cm °K multiply
			by 10 ⁻⁵ and by 62.306

Z, ft	H, ft	Z, m	t, °F	t, °C	P, in. Hg	ρ, English	ρ , metric	$V_{\rm S}$, fps	μ	К
0	0	0	73.5	23.1	29.93	74.4	1 192.	1.132	1.228	.417
1,000 2,000 3,000 4,000 5,000	1,000 2,000 3,000 3,999 4,999	305 610 915 1,220 1,525	70.7 68.0 65.2 62.4 59.7	21.4 20.0 18.4 16.9 15.4	28.89 27.89 26.91 25.96 25.05	72.2 70.1 68.0 65.9 63.9	1,157 1,123 1,090 1,057 1,025	1,129 1,126 1,123 1,120 1,117	1.223 1.218 1.213 1.209 1.204	.415 .413 .411 .409
6,000 7,000 8,000 9,000 10,000	5,998 6,998 7,997 8,996 9,995	1,830 2,135 2,440 2,745 3,050	57.0 53.9 50.4 46.9 43.4	13.9 12.2 10.2 8.3 6.3	24.16 23.30 22.46 21.65 20.86	62.0 60.1 58.4 56.6 55.0	994 964 936 908 881	1,114 1,111 1,107 1,103 1,100	1.199 1.193 1.187 1.180 1.174	.405 .403 .401 .398 .396
11,000 12,000 13,000 14,000 15,000	10,994 11,993 12,992 13,991 14,999	3,355 3,660 3,965 4,270 4,575	40.0 36.6 33.2 29.8 26.5	4.4 2.6 .7 -1.2 -3.1	20.09 19.35 18.63 17.94 17.26	53.3 51.7 50.1 48.6 47.1	855 829 803 779 755	1,096 1,092 1,088 1,085 1,081	1.168 1.162 1.155 1.149 1.143	.393 .391 .389 .386 .384
16,000 17,000 18,000 19,000 20,000	15,988 16,986 17,984 18,983 19,981	4,880 5,185 5,490 5,795 6,100	23.1 19.7 16.4 13.0 9.61	-4.9 -6.8 -8.7 -10.6 -12.5	16.61 15.97 15.36 14.77 14.19	45.6 44.2 42.8 41.4 40.1	731 708 686 664 643.	1.077 1,073 1,070 1,066 1,062	1.137 1.130 1.124 1.118 1.111	.381 .379 .377 .374 .372
21,000 22,000 23,000 24,000 25,000	20,979 21,977 22,975 23,972 24,970	6,405 6,710 7,015 7,320 7,625	6.02 2.44 -1.14 -4.72 -8.31	-14.4 -16.4 -18.4 -20.4	13.63 13.10 12.57 12.07 11.58	38.8 37.6 36.4 35.2 34.0	622 602 583 564 545	1,058 1,054 1,050 1,046 1,042	1.105 1.098 1.091 1.084 1.077	.369 .367 .364 .361 .359
26,000 27,000 28,000 29,000 30,000	25,968 26,965 27,962 28,960 29,957	7,930 8,235 8,540 8,845 9,150	-11.9 -15.5 -19.0 -22.6 -26.2	-24.4 -26.4 -28.3 -30.4 -32.3	11.11 10.65 10.21 9.79 9.38	32.9 31.8 30.7 29.7 28.7	527 510 492 476 460	1,037 1,033 1,029 1,025 1,021	1.070 1.063 1.056 1.049 1.043	.356 .353 .351 .348 .346
32,000 34,000 36,000 38,000 40,000	31,951 33,945 35,938 37,931 39,923	9,760 10,370 10,980 11,590 12,200	-33.3 -40.4 -47.6 -54.7 -61.8	- 36.3 - 40.2 - 44.2 - 48.2 - 52.1	8.60 7.87 7.19 6.56 5.98	26.7 24.9 23.1 21.5 19.9	428 399 371 344 319.	1,012 1,004 995 987 978	1.029 1.014 1.000 .986 .972	.340 .335 .330 .325 .319
45,000 50,000 55,000 60,000 65,000	44,903 49,880 54,855 59,828 64,798	13,725 15,250 16,775 18,300 19,825	-71.5 -71.5 -71.5 -68.8 -65.6	- 57.5 - 57.5 - 57.5 - 56.0 - 54.2	4.71 3.70 2.91 2.29 1.81	16.1 12.7 9.95 7.78 6.08	258 203 159 125 97.5	966 966 966 969 973	.952 .952 .952 .957	.312 .312 .312 .314 .316
70,000 75,000 80,000 85,000 90,000	69,766 74,731 79,694 84,655 89,613	21,350 22,875 24,400 25,925 27,450	-62.3 -59.0 -55.8 -52.5 -48.7	-54.4 -50.6 -48.8 -46.9 -44.8	1.43 1.13 .898 .714 .569	4.77 3.75 2.95 2.33 1.84	76.4 60.3 47.2 37.3 29.4	977 981 985 989 994	.970 .977 .984 .990	.319 .321 .324 .326 .329
100,000 125,000 150,000 175,000 200,000	99,523 124,255 148,929 173,544 198,100	30,500 38,125 45,750 53,375 61,000	-37.3 -4.6 29.3 32.5 -1.2	-38.5 -20.3 -1.50 .28 -18.4	.364 .126 .047 .019	1.14 .368 .129 .0503 .0205	18.3 5.90 2.06 .807 .329	1,008 1,046 1,084 1,088 1,050	1.021 1.084 1.148 1.154 1.091	.337 .361 .386 .388 .364
250,000 300,000	247,039 295,746	76,250 91,500	-116.2 -156.6	-82.3 -104.8	.0007 .00004	.0028	.0444 .0025	909 855	.857 .770	.278

Source: U.S. Standard Atmosphere Supplements, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1966.

1.2 AIR POLLUTANT PROPERTIES

Air pollution is the presence in the ambient air of one or more contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or man-made. The quantities, characteristics, and duration of these contaminants are, or may tend to be, injurious to human, plant, and animal life or may interfere with the enjoyment of life or use of property.

1.2-1 CLASSIFICATION OF AIR POLLUTANTS

Major classes	Subclasses	Typical members
Inorganic gases	Oxides of nitrogen (NO _X) Oxides of sulfur (SO _X) Other inorganics	Nitrogen dioxide, nitric oxide Sulfur dioxide, sulfuric acid Ammonia, carbon monoxide, chlorine, hydrogen fluoride, hydrogen sulfide, ozone
Organic gases	Hydrocarbons Aldehydes, ketones Other organics	Benzene, butadiene, butene, ethylene, isooctane, methane Acetone, formaldehyde Acids, alcohols, chlorinated hydrocarbons, peroxyacyl nitrates, polynuclear aromatics
Aerosols	Solid particulate matter Liquid particulates	Dusts, smoke Fumes, oil mists, polymeric reaction-products

Source: Environmental Biology, P.L. Altman and D.S. Dittmer, Eds., Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology, Bethesda, Md., 1966.

1.2-2 CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF POTENTIAL POLLUTANTS

ABBREVIATIONS USED:

A-specific gravity with reference to air = 1 prim-primary sol-soluble abs-absolute al-alcohol s abs-soluble in absolute alcohol °C-Celsius degrees (all temperatures in Table 1.2-2 s h soluble hot are in the Celsius system) sl d-slightly decomposed c-cold sl s-slight or slightly soluble subl-sublimes cryst-crystal d-decomposes or decomposed v-verv d h-decomposes hot v s-very soluble dil-dilute v s h-very soluble hot expl-explodes v sl-very slight or very slightly h-hot v sl s-very slightly soluble insol-insoluble ∞-soluble in all proportions ign-ignites -0 800 loses an atom of oxygen at 800°C m-meta position α-alpha form or position n-normal β -beta form or position o-ortho position ω-omega position p-para position

TABLE 1.2-2A

		Specific	Solubility in	00 parts
Element, compound,		gravity		
or other substance	Chemical formula	or density	Water	Alcohol
Acetaldehyde (ethanal)	CH₃ ·CHO	$0.783\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$	∞ 1	00
Acetic acid (ethanoic acid)	CH₃ •COOH	$1.049\frac{2.0^{\circ}}{4}$	000	∞
Acetic anhydride	(CH ₃ CO) ₂ O	$1.082\frac{2.0^{\circ}}{4}$	12 c; d h	00
Acetone (propunone)	CH₃·CO·CH₃	$\frac{1.082\frac{2.0}{4}^{\circ}}{0.792\frac{2.0}{4}^{\circ}}$	∞	00
Acetylene tetrachloride (sym-tetrachloroethane)	Cl ₂ CH·CHCl ₂	$1.600^{\frac{20^{\circ}}{4}}$	insol	000
Acrolein (acrylic aldehyde)	CH ₂ :CH•CHO	$0.841\frac{20^{\circ}}{4}$	40	sol
Acrylonitrile (vinyl cyanide)	CH ₂ :CH·CN	0.811200	sol	-
Allyl ether (diallyl ether)	$(CH:CH \cdot CH_2)_2 O$	$0.826\frac{20^{\circ}}{4}$	0.3	00
Ammonia	NH_3	0.817^{-79}	89.9°° 7.4°6°	14.8 ^{20°}
Amyl acetate (iso) (common amyl acetate)	$CH_3CO_2 \cdot (CH_2)_2 \cdot CH$: $(CH_2)_2$	$0.876\frac{1.5^{\circ}}{4}$	0.2515°	00
Amyl alcohol (prim iso) (2-methyl-butanol-4)	(CH ₃) ₂ CH·CH ₂ CH ₂ OH	$0.813\frac{1.5}{4}^{\circ}$	214°	00
n-Amyl butyrate	C, H, CH, CO, (CH,), • CH,	$0.871\frac{1.5}{4}^{\circ}$	0.05500	00
n-Amyl formate	HCO ₂ · C ₅ H ₁ ,	0.90260	v sl s	00
n-Amyl natrite	C.H., ·O·NO	0.853200	sl s	00
Aniline (aminobenzene)	$C_6H_5\cdot NH_2$	1.022200	3.6 ^{18°}	00
Arsenic (black)	As ₄	4.7 ²⁰ °	insol	
Arsenic (black)	AsCl ₃	lig 2.163	d d	-
(butter of arsenic)	ASCI3	нц 2.103	ď	_

1.2-2 CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF POTENTIAL POLLUTANTS (Continued) TABLE 1.2-2A

Element, compound,		Specific gravity	Solubility in 100 parts
or other substance	Chemical formula	or density	Water Alcohol
Arsine	AsH ₃	2.695(A)	20 cc -
(arsenous hydride)			
Asbestos	-0.0	· ·	
Barium peroxide	BaO ₂	4.958	v sl s
Benzene	C_6H_6	$0.879^{\frac{20^{\circ}}{4}}$	0.07 ^{22°} ∞
(benzol)		2012	abs al
Benzoyl chloride	C ₆ H ₅ ·CO·Cl	1.212 ^{20°}	d dh
Benzyl amine	$C_6H_5 \cdot CH_2 \cdot NH_2$	$0.982\frac{200}{4}$	Subcores, perolder
(ω-aminotoluene)	06115 0112 11112	4	Chludresmen side
Beryllium	Be	make a constraint	
Bromine	Br ₂	3.24°	3.13 ³⁰ ° sol
			3.13 0 sol
Bromobenzene (phenyl bromide)	C ₆ H ₅ Br	$1.495\frac{20^{\circ}}{4}$	insol
Bromoethane	C ₂ H ₅ •Br	$1.460^{\frac{20^{\circ}}{4}}$	1.06°° ∞
(ethyl bromide)	2 3	4	0.9300
Bromoethylene	CH ₂ :CH·Br	$1.529\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$	insol ∞
(vinyl bromide)	2 - 2	4	11.00
Bromopropane	CH3 · CH2 · CH2 · Br	1.353 ^{20°}	0.25 ^{2 θ} ° ∞
(propyl bromide)	0113 0112 0112 01	11000 4	0.23
ω-Bromotoluene	C, H, ·CH, ·Br	1.443170	insol; sl d ∞
(benzyl bromide)	C6 115 C112 B1	1.443	. msor, srd
Bromoxylene	$Br \cdot C_6 H_3 \cdot (CH_3)_2$	$1.365\frac{20^{\circ}}{4}$	insol –
(bromo-o-xylene[3])	$BI \cdot C_6 H_3 \cdot (CH_3)_2$	1.303 4	insoi –
	CH CH CH-CH	0.621200	W(10)
1,3-Butadiene	CH ₂ :CH·CH:CH ₂	0.621 ^{20°}	insol ∞
(erythrene)	CH CH CH CH	1: 0 conº	State of the state of
Butane	$CH_3 \cdot CH_2 \cdot CH_2 \cdot CH_3$	liq 0.60°°	$15 \text{ cc} \frac{17^{\circ}}{772}$
(diethyl)	C II CII CII CII	0.010200	9150
n-Butanol	$C_2 H_5 \cdot CH_2 \cdot CH_2 OH$	$0.810^{\frac{20^{\circ}}{4}}$ $0.805^{\frac{20^{\circ}}{4}}$	
2-Butanone	$CH_3 \cdot CO \cdot C_2 H_5$	$0.805\frac{20}{4}$	37 ∞
(methylethyl ketone)	who was a sure	0.0	
1-Butene	C ₂ H ₅ ·CH:CH ₂	liq 0.69°	insol v s
(butylene)		0	si di la
n-Butyl acetate	$CH_3CO_2 \cdot (CH_2)_3 \cdot CH_3$		0.7 ∞
<i>n</i> -Butyl cellosolve	$C_4 H_9 \cdot O \cdot CH_2 CH_2 OH$	$0.903\frac{20^{\circ}}{4}$	oo 13 [111] [11] 0 oo
n-Butyl formate	$HCO_2 \cdot (CH_2)_3 \cdot CH_3$	0.911 0 8	v sl s
Butyl ether	$(C_2H_5 \cdot CH_2 \cdot CH_2)_2O$	0.769 200	<0.05 ∞
(n-dibutyl ether)			
n-Butyl nitrite	$C_4 H_9 \cdot O \cdot NO$	0.911°°	_ 00
Cacodyl oxide	$[(CH_3)_2 As]_2 O$	1.486150	sl s sol
(cacodylic oxide)	7/6 (C.C.)		40,
Cadmium	Cd	8.65 ^{20°}	insol _
Carbon dioxide	CO ₂	solid 1.56 ^{-79°}	179.7 cc°° –
	131 61	1.00	90.1 cc ^{20°}
Carbon disulfide	CS ₂	$\lim_{n \to \infty} 1.261_{\frac{2}{2}0}^{\frac{2}{2}0}$	0.200
	C_2	nq 1.201 ₂₀	0.014500
Carbon monoxide	CO	lia 0 014-195	0.014
	CO	$liq 0.814 - \frac{195}{4}$	0.004 4° sol
Carbon tetrachloride	CCI	1 100000	0.001 8 ^{50°}
Caroon tetraemonde	CCl ₄	1.595 200	0.097°° ∞
			0.0820

1.2-2 CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF POTENTIAL POLLUTANTS (Continued)
TABLE 1.2-2A

grandi cer ritira ca		Specific	Solubility in 10	00 parts
Element, compound, or other substance	Chemical formula	gravity or density	Water	Alcohol
Cellosolve (2-ethoxy-ethanol-1)	$C_2H_5 \cdot O \cdot (CH_2)_2OH$	0.931 ^{20°} / ₄		00
Cellosolve acetate Chlorine	$CH_3 CO_2 C_4 H_9 O$ Cl_2	$0.975\frac{20^{\circ}}{4}$ liq $1.56^{-33.6^{\circ}}$	22 1.46° g 310 cc¹ °	
Chlorine dioxide	ClO ₂	2.4 ^{11°} (A)	2 000 cc ⁴	expl
(chlorine peroxide) Chlorine monoxide Chloroacetone Chlorobenzene	$Cl_2 O$ $Cl \cdot CH_2 \cdot CO \cdot CH_3$ $C_6 H_5 \cdot Cl$	2.9 (A) 1.162 ¹⁶ ° 1.107 ²⁰ °	20 000 cc°° insol	expl ∞
(phenyl chloride) 2-Chlorobutadiene (chloroprene)	CH ₂ :CCI·CH:CH ₂	$0.958\frac{20}{20}^{\circ}$	sl s	, 1, 1, 00 m
o-Chlorodiphenyl	CI·C ₆ H ₄ ·C ₆ H ₅	- "	insol	- 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1
(chlorobiphenyl) Chloroform (trichloromethane)	CHCl ₃	1.489200	0.82200	00
Chloronaphthalenes (see penta- and				
trichloronaphthalenes) 1-Chloro-1-nitropropane	C ₂ H ₅ ·CH(Cl)NO ₂	$1.209\frac{209}{20}$	<0.8 ^{20°}	2)
Chloropicrin	NO ₂ ·CCl ₃	1.651 22.80	0.17180	37 cc
(nitrochloroform) Chloropropane (n-propyl chloride)	CH₃ ·CH₂ ·CH₂ Cl	0.890 ^{20°} / ₄	0.27200	80% al ∞
3-Chloropropene-1 (allyl chloride)	CH₂:CH·CH₂Cl	,0.938 ^{20°} / ₄	<0.1	00
ω-Chlorotoluene (benzyl chloride)	$C_6H_5\cdot CH_2\cdot CI$	$1.100\frac{20^{\circ}}{20}$	insol	000
Chlorovinyldichloro- arsine (Lewisite)	CICH: CH·AsCl ₂	1.888 ^{20°} / ₄	insol	011 - V 2
Chloroxylene (o-xylylchloride)	$\text{Cl} \cdot \text{C}_6 \text{H}_3 (\text{CH}_3)_2$		insol	00
Chromic acid (chromium trioxide)	CrO ₃	2.70	164.9°°	sol
o-Cresol	$CH_3 \cdot C_6 H_4 \cdot OH$	1.048 200	2.5	oo 3 0 °
m-Cresol p-Cresol	CH ₃ ·C ₆ H ₄ ·OH	$1.034\frac{20}{4}$ $1.035\frac{20}{4}$	0.5	∞ 3 6 °
Cyanogen	$CH_3 \cdot C_6 H_4 \cdot OH$ $C_2 N_2$	$\log 0.866^{-17.2}$	1.8 450 cc ^{20°}	2 300 cc ^{2 0 °}
Cyanogen bromide Cyanogen chloride	Br•CN Cl•CN	2.015 ²⁰ ° 1.222°°	sol 2 500 cc ^{20°}	sol 10 000 cc ^{2 0°}
Cyclohexane (benzene hexahydride)	$CH_2 \cdot (CH_2)_4 \cdot CH_2$	0.779 200	insol	00
Cyclohexanol (hexahydrophenol)	CH ₂ ·(CH ₂) ₄ ·CHOH	0.962 20°	3.6 ^{20°}	sol
Cyclohexanone (pimelin ketone)	$CH_2 \cdot (CH_2)_4 \cdot CO$	0.947 ^{19°} / ₄	sol	sol
Cyclohexene (benzene tetrahydride)	$CH_2(CH_2)_3 \cdot CH:CH$	0.810 ^{20°}	v sl s	v s