

CHAPTER 1G

**WORKER AND COMMUNITY RIGHT
TO KNOW REGULATIONS**

Authority

N.J.S.A. 34:5A-1 et seq., 13:1D et seq. and 52:27D-223.

Source and Effective Date

R.1994 d.349, effective June 16, 1994.
See: 26 N.J.R. 123(a), 26 N.J.R. 2930(a).

Executive Order No. 66(1978) Expiration Date

The expiration date of Chapter 1G, Worker and Community Right to Know Regulations, was extended by gubernatorial directive from June 16, 2002 to June 16, 2004. See: 34 N.J.R. 2436(a).

Chapter Historical Note

Chapter 1G formerly contained the interim rules of the Pinelands Commission, subchapter 1 of which was filed and became effective on August 20, 1979 as R.1979 d.333. See: 11 N.J.R. 320(b), 11 N.J.R. 502(b). Subchapter 2 of the interim rules was filed and became effective on August 20, 1979 as R.1979 d.332. See: 11 N.J.R. 504(a). A comprehensive Management Plan for the Preservation Area was filed on August 15, 1980 to become effective on September 23, 1980 as R.1980 d.370. See: 12 N.J.R. 309(a), 12 N.J.R. 575(c). Regulations which superseded the interim rules contained in N.J.A.C. 7:1G and the Plan for the Preservation Area were filed and became effective on January 14, 1981 as R.1981 d.13. See: 12 N.J.R. 309(a), 12 N.J.R. 513(b), 13 N.J.R. 91(e). These superseding rules are codified as N.J.A.C. 7:50.

This chapter subsequently contained the drought crises emergency rules which were filed on an emergency basis and became effective on March 10, 1981 as R.1981 d.93 see: 13 N.J.R. 195(c). Subsequent amendments to the drought rules concerning car washing became effective on March 16, 1981 and were filed on March 18, 1981 as R.1981 d.105 see: 13 N.J.R. 204(c). Subsequent amendments concerning the watering of non-commercial crops, home vegetable gardens, the washing of refuse/garbage vehicles and street sweeping were filed and became effective on May 1, 1981 as R.1981 d.147 see: 13 N.J.R. 334(c). Amendments concerning the use of fresh water for horticultural purposes became effective on May 6, 1981 and were filed on May 7, 1981 as R.1981 d.159 see: 13 N.J.R. 335(a). Subsequent amendments to various sections of the drought rules were filed and became effective on May 20, 1981 as R.1981 d.203 see: 13 N.J.R. 397(d). Amendments concerning nonessential use of fresh water were filed and became effective on June 8, 1981 as R.1981 d.222 see: 13 N.J.R. 399(a). Amendments concerning the use of fresh water for watering lawns, plants, shrubs and gardens were filed and became effective on June 19, 1981 as R.1981 d.266 see: 13 N.J.R. 400(a). Amendments concerning excess use charges for landlords/tenants were filed and became effective on June 3, 1981 as R.1981 d.217 see: 13 N.J.R. 400(b). The drought crisis rules were repealed by Executive Order No. 5, sec. 6, on April 27, 1982.

On October 3, 1983 Water Supply Bond Loan Regulations for the Interconnection of Water Supply Systems were adopted at N.J.A.C. 7:1G pursuant to the Water Supply Bond Act, P.L. 1981, c.261, section 4, and became effective as R.1983 d.425. See: 14 N.J.R. 1012(a), 15 N.J.R. 1650(b). On June 18, 1984, R.1984 d.232 repealed the text of these rules except N.J.A.C. 7:1G-2.3, "Eligibility and criteria", and N.J.A.C. 7:1G-2.12, "Priority determination", which were recodified under Chapter 1A as N.J.A.C. 7:1A-4.1 and 4.2, respectively. Pursuant to amendments to the Water Supply Bond Act of 1981 (P.L. 1983, c.499), all Water Supply Bond Loan Programs were consolidated in Chapter 1A. See: 16 N.J.R. 631(a), 16 N.J.R. 1479(b).

Chapter 1G, Worker and Community Right to Know Regulations, Subchapters 1 through 5, was adopted as R.1984 d.278, effective July 2, 1984. See: 16 N.J.R. 646(a), 16 N.J.R. 1732(a). Subchapter 6, Trade Secrets, was adopted as R.1984 d.437, effective October 1, 1984. See: 16 N.J.R. 1854(a), 16 N.J.R. 1924(a), 16 N.J.R. 2530(b). Subchapter 7, Assessment of Civil Administrative Penalties, was adopted as R.1988 d.90, effective February 16, 1988. See: 19 N.J.R. 703(a), 20 N.J.R. 388(a). Pursuant to Executive Order No. 66(1978), Chapter 1G was readopted as R.1989 d.544, effective September 29, 1989. See: 21 N.J.R. 1944(a), 21 N.J.R. 3478(a).

Pursuant to Executive Order No. 66(1978), Chapter 1G was readopted as R.1994 d.349. See: Source and Effective Date. See, also, section annotations.

Petition for Rulemaking. See: 30 N.J.R. 1638(a), 1863(a).

The Executive Order No. 66(1978) expiration date of Chapter 1G, Worker and Community Right to Know Regulations, was extended by gubernatorial directive from June 16, 1999 to June 16, 2000. See: 31 N.J.R. 1803(a).

The expiration date of Chapter 1G, Worker and Community Right to Know Regulations, was extended by gubernatorial directive from June 16, 2000 to June 16, 2001. See: 32 N.J.R. 2591(a).

The expiration date of Chapter 1G, Worker and Community Right to Know Regulations, was extended by gubernatorial directive from June 16, 2001 to June 16, 2002. See: 33 N.J.R. 2341(a).

Law Review and Journal Commentary

Products Liability With No Sales or Products? Lee Henig-Elona, 154 N.J.L.J. 668 (1998).

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SUBCHAPTER 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

7:1G-1.1 Scope

Unless otherwise provided by rule or statute, this chapter shall constitute the rules of the Department implementing the Worker and Community Right to Know Act, P.L. 1983 c.315, N.J.S.A. 34:5A-1 et seq.

7:1G-1.2 Definitions

The following words and terms, when used in this chapter, shall have the following meanings unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.

“Act” means the Worker and Community Right to Know Act, P.L. 1983 c.315, N.J.S.A. 34:5A-1 et seq.

“Administrative order” means any and all orders issued or entered into by the Department including, but not limited, to administrative consent orders.

“Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number” or “C.A.S. number” means the unique identification number assigned by the Chemical Abstracts Service to chemicals.

“Chemical name” means the scientific designation of a chemical in accordance with the nomenclature system developed by the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry or the Chemical Abstracts Service rules of nomenclature.

“Common name” means any designation or identification such as a code name, code number, trade name, brand name or generic name used to identify a chemical other than by its chemical name.

“Community Right to Know Survey” means the reporting form which combines the chemical inventory reporting requirements of the Environmental Survey, formerly Part I, and the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Section 312.

“Compound” means a substance composed of two or more elements chemically united in a fixed proportion.

“Container” means a receptacle used to hold a liquid, solid, or gaseous substance, including, but not limited to, bottles, pipelines, bags, barrels, boxes, cans, cylinders, drums, cartons, vessels, vats, and stationary or mobile storage tanks. “Container” shall not include process containers.

“Department” means the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, however, for the purpose of N.J.A.C. 7:1G-6, it shall mean both the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and the State Department of Health, unless otherwise indicated.

“Designated county lead agency” means a health agency or office of emergency management designated by the county clerk to be responsible for conducting all county health department activities required by the Act in the county.

“Employee” means a person who works at a facility owned or operated by an employer as defined in this section on a paid or unpaid basis and who may or may not be directly paid by the employer who owns or operates the facility. It is not intended that this term encompass independent contractors.

“Employer” means any person or corporation, regardless of whether he pays employees, in the State, engaged in business operations having a Standard Industrial Classification, as designated in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual prepared by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, within Major Group Number 07 (Agricultural Services), only Industry Number 0782—Lawn and Garden Services; Major Group Numbers 20–39 inclusive (Manufacturing Industries); Major Group Number 45 (Transportation by Air), only Group Number 451—Air Transportation, Scheduled and Air Courier Services, and Group Number 458—Airports, Flying Fields and Airport Terminal Services; Major Group Number 46 (Pipelines, except Natural Gas); Major Group Number 47 (Transportation Services), only Group Numbers 473—Arrangement of Transportation of Freight and Cargo, 474—Rental of Railroad Cars, and 478—Miscellaneous Services Incidental to Transportation), Major Group Number 48 (Communications), only Group Numbers 481—Telephone Communications, and 482—Telegraph and other Message Communications—Major Group Number 49 (Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services); Major Group Number 50 (Wholesale Trade—Durable Goods), only Industry Numbers 5085—Industrial Supplies, 5087—Service Establishment Equipment and Supplies, and 5093—Scrap and Waste Materials; Major Group Number 51 (Wholesale Trade, Nondurable goods), only Group Numbers 512—Drugs, Drug Proprietaries, and Druggist’s Sundries, 516—Chemicals and Allied Products, 517—Petroleum and Petroleum Products, 518—Beer, Wine and Distilled Alcoholic Beverages, and 519—Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods; Major Group Number 55 (Automobile Dealers and Gasoline Service Stations), only Group Numbers 551—Motor Vehicle Dealers—(New and Used), 552—Motor Vehicle Dealers (Used Only), and 554—Gasoline Service Stations; Major Group Number 72 (Personal Services), only Industry Numbers 7216—Dry Cleaning Plants except Rug Cleaning, 7217—Carpet and Upholstery Cleaning, and 7218—Industrial Launderers; Major Group Number 75 (Automotive Repair, Services, and Parking), only Group Number 753—Automotive Repair Shops; Major Group Number 76 (Miscellaneous Repair Services) only Industry Number 7692—Welding Repair; Major Group Number 80 (Health Services), only Group Number 806—Hospitals; Major Group Number 82 (Educational Services) only Group Numbers 821—Elementary and Secondary schools, 822—Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges and Industry Number 8249—Vocational Schools, not elsewhere classified, and Major Group Number 87 (Engineering, Accounting, Research, Management, and Related Services), only Industry Number 8734—Testing Laboratories. Except for the purposes of N.J.S.A. 34:5A-26, “employer” also means the State and local governments, or any agency, authority, department, bureau, or instrumentality thereof, or any non-profit, non-public school, college or university.

“Environmental Hazardous Substance” or “EHS” means any substance designated by the Department in N.J.A.C. 7:1G-2.

“Environmental Hazardous Substance list” means the list of Environmental Hazardous Substances in N.J.A.C. 7:1G-2.

“Environmental Hazardous Substance Number” means the unique number assigned by the Department to each EHS.

“Environmental Survey” means a written form, comprised of the Community Right to Know Survey, and the Release and Pollution Prevention Report, prepared by the Department of Environmental Protection and transmitted to an employer, on which the employer shall provide certain information concerning each of the environmental hazardous substances at the facility, including, but not limited to, the following:

1. The chemical name and the Chemical Abstracts Service number of the environmental hazardous substance;
2. A description of the use of the environmental hazardous substance at the facility;
3. The quantity of the environmental hazardous substance produced at the facility;
4. The quantity of the environmental hazardous substance brought into the facility;
5. The quantity of the environmental hazardous substance consumed at the facility;
6. The quantity of the environmental hazardous substance shipped out of the facility, as or in, products;
7. The maximum inventory of the environmental hazardous substance stored at the facility, the methods of storage, and the frequency and methods of transfer;
8. The total stack or point-source emissions of the environmental hazardous substance;
9. The total estimated fugitive or non point-source emissions of the environmental hazardous substance;
10. The total discharge of the environmental hazardous substance into the surface or groundwater, the treatment methods, and the raw wastewater volume and loadings;
11. The total discharge of the environmental hazardous substance into publicly owned treatment works;
12. The quantity and methods of disposal, of any wastes containing an environmental hazardous substance, the methods of on-site storage of these wastes, the location or locations of the final disposal site for these wastes, and the identity of the hauler of the waste;
13. The total quantity of environmental hazardous substances (EHSs) generated at the facility, including hazardous substances generated as nonproduct output;
14. The quantity of environmental hazardous substances (EHSs) recycled on-site and off-site; and
15. Information pertaining to pollution prevention activities at the facility.

“Extremely hazardous substances” means chemicals on the list developed by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) pursuant to Section 302 of Title III of the Federal Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA).

"Facility" means the building, equipment and contiguous area at a single location used for the conduct of business. For the purpose of this chapter, "Facility" shall not include a research and development laboratory.

"Hazard Code" means a number assigned by the Department to represent each hazard category established by the US Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA), Title III.

"Hazardous substance" means any substance defined by the State Department of Health in N.J.A.C. 8:58-9.

"Hazardous waste" means any solid waste defined as hazardous waste by the Department pursuant to P.L. 1970, c.39 (N.J.S.A. 13:1E-1 et seq.)

"Inventory range" means the upper and lower limits of the quantity of a hazardous substance used, stored or manufactured on site.

"Inventory range code" is a representation of an inventory range for reportable hazardous substances.

"Local Emergency Planning Committee" means a committee formed pursuant to Title III of the Federal Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act.

"Mixture" means a combination of two or more substances not involving a chemical reaction.

"Person" includes an individual, corporation, company, partnership, firm, association, trust, estate, public or private institution, group, society, joint stock company, municipality, county, all political subdivisions of this State or any agency or instrumentality thereof, including health department, any agency or instrumentality of the State and any legal successor, representative agent or agency of the foregoing.

"Pilot plant" means pilot facility as that term is defined at N.J.S.A. 13:1D.

"Release and Pollution Prevention Report" means the reporting form which is used to fulfill the environmental release and pollution prevention reporting requirements of the environmental survey, formerly known as Part II of the environmental survey.

"Research and development (R & D) laboratory" means a specially designated area, including pilot plants, used primarily for research, development, and testing activity, and not primarily involved in the production of goods for commercial sale, in which environmental hazardous substances are used by or under the direct supervision of a technically qualified person. For the purpose of reporting on the Community Right to Know Survey, "primarily" means greater than 50 percent.

"Right to Know Survey" means a survey prepared by the Department of Health and completed by a public sector employer pursuant to the Act, on which the employer shall report each hazardous substance present at his facility.

"Special health hazard substance" means any substance defined by the State Department of Health in N.J.A.C. 8:59-10.

"Special health hazard substance list" means the list of substances defined by the State Department of Health in N.J.A.C. 8:59-10.

"Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act" or "SARA" means the Federal Act (PL 99-499) establishing the "Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act of 1986" at Title III (42 USC 11001).

"Technically qualified person" in a research and development (R & D) laboratory means a person who has a bachelors degree in industrial hygiene, environmental science, health education, chemistry, or a related field and understands the health risks associated with exposure to the hazardous substances used in the R & D laboratory.

"Trade secret" means any formula, plan, pattern, process, production data, information, or compilation of information, which is not patented, which is known only to an employer and certain other individuals, and which is used in the fabrication and production of an article of trade or service, and which gives the employer possessing it a competitive advantage over businesses who do not possess it, or the secrecy of which is certified by an appropriate official of the federal government as necessary for national defense purposes. The chemical name and the Chemical Abstracts Service number of a substance shall be considered a trade secret only if the employer can establish that the substance is unknown to competitors.

"Trade secret claim" means a written request, made by an employer pursuant to N.J.S.A. 34:5A-15, to withhold the public disclosure of information on the grounds that the disclosure would reveal a trade secret.

"Trade secret docket number" means a code number temporarily or permanently assigned to the identity of information on the Community Right to Know Survey or Release and Pollution Prevention Report by the Department of Environmental Protection.

"Transmit" means to send via first-class mail or otherwise distribute.

“Unusually hazardous” means likely to explode due to a highly volatile nature, a propensity to produce toxic fumes, or a tendency to react with water or common firefighting chemicals and any other property which the Department of Environmental Protection determines will make a substance an uncommon danger to firefighters and the surrounding community in the event of its exposure to a fire.

Amended by R.1984 d.437, effective October 1, 1984.
See: 16 N.J.R. 1854(a), 16 N.J.R. 2530(a).

Substantially amended.
Amended by R.1993 d.386, effective August 2, 1993.
See: 25 N.J.R. 858(a), 25 N.J.R. 3537(a).
Amended by R.1994 d.3, effective January 3, 1994.
See: 25 N.J.R. 1631(a), 26 N.J.R. 200(a).
Administrative Correction.
See: 26 N.J.R. 1337(a).
Amended by R.1994 d.349, effective July 18, 1994.
See: 26 N.J.R. 123(a), 26 N.J.R. 2930(a).

7:1G-1.3 Burden of proof for exemptions

(a) A person claiming that they qualify for any exemption under this chapter or that they are not otherwise subject to the rules of this chapter shall demonstrate and appropriately document entitlement to such exemption.

(b) Employers claiming that a certain chemical, hazardous substance, or mixture is not an EHS, as designated or delineated in N.J.A.C. 7:1G-2, shall, at a minimum, submit in support of such claim, a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for the substance or mixture in question.

(c) Employers shall, upon request, make available information to the Department to verify any statement made on the Community Right to Know Survey, Release and Pollution Prevention Report or in a request for an exemption. This information may include, but is not limited to: purchase records, sales records, production records, inventory records, or other business records or documents utilized by the employer or person. The employer shall make this information available to the Department within 30 days of notification.

New Rule, R.1994 d.3, effective January 3, 1994.
See: 25 N.J.R. 1631(a), 26 N.J.R. 200(a).

7:1G-1.4 Certification

An employer shall submit a Community Right to Know Survey and/or Release and Pollution Prevention Report, or a Research and Development laboratory exemption to the Department which shall include an original certification signed by the employer or a duly authorized representative, which states the following:

“I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this document and all attachments, and that based on my inquiry of those individuals immediately responsible for

obtaining the information, I believe that the submitted information is true, accurate and complete.”

New Rule, R.1994 d.3, effective January 3, 1994.
See: 25 N.J.R. 1631(a), 26 N.J.R. 200(a).

7:1G-1.5 Department right of entrance and inspection

Pursuant to N.J.S.A. 13:1D-9 and 34:5A-29b, the Department shall have the authority to enter any business premises or building during normal hours or other reasonable time to determine compliance with the rules and regulations of the Department hereunder. Failure to permit such inspection after presentation of official credentials is an offense punishable under N.J.S.A. 2C:29-1.

New Rule, R.1994 d.3, effective January 3, 1994.
See: 25 N.J.R. 1631(a), 26 N.J.R. 200(a).

7:1G-1.6 Severability

If any provision of these rules or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions of these rules and to this end, the provisions of these rules are declared to be severable.

SUBCHAPTER 2. ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE LIST

7:1G-2.1 Designation of environmental hazardous substances

(a) The list of EHSs shall be comprised of the substances listed below:

1. Toxic Chemicals on the list at 40 CFR 372.65 established by the United States Environmental Protection Agency for reporting pursuant to SARA Title III section 313, incorporated herein by reference, as from time to time supplemented or amended;
2. Extremely Hazardous Substances on the list at 40 CFR 355 Appendix A designated under SARA Title III section 302, established by the United States Environmental Protection Agency for reporting, incorporated herein by reference, as from time to time supplemented or amended;
3. Chemicals designated as selected substances at Appendix A of this chapter, incorporated herein by reference, for Industrial Survey Project reporting.
4. Unusually Hazardous Substances defined at N.J.A.C. 7:1G-1.2 and listed below by the Department pursuant to N.J.S.A. 52:27D-223:

Chemical	CAS Number
Saran	8013-77-2
PVC (Chloroethylene, polymer)	9002-86-2
Lopac	9003-54-7

SUBCHAPTER 3. COMMUNITY RIGHT TO KNOW SURVEY

7:1G-3.1 Completion of Community Right to Know Survey Portion of the Environmental Survey

(a) An employer shall complete and submit to the Department a Community Right to Know Survey for each facility covered by the rules indicating if EHSs were present during the reporting period and whether the EHSs met or exceeded the threshold quantities for reporting listed in (b) below.

(b) A threshold of 500 pounds or the Federal SARA 302 threshold planning quantity, whichever is lower, shall apply to all EHSs present in aggregate at the facility at any one time. These thresholds for reporting do not apply to container labeling pursuant to N.J.A.C. 8:59-1 et seq.

(c) For each EHS that met or exceeded the thresholds listed in (b) above, an employer shall provide all information on a Community Right to Know Survey form approved by the Department, which shall include, but is not limited to, the following:

1. The chemical name, Chemical Abstracts Service registry number, if available, and the EHS number and USDOT number, if available, of each EHS which is present at the facility in a pure state or mixture;

2. For reporting, EHSs shall be grouped according to container type and location within the facility;

3. For EHSs present in the pure state, the quantity of each, in pounds, in terms of daily maximum and average daily amount, and the hazard code for the EHS;

4. EHSs in mixtures shall be reported as follows:

- i. Each EHS comprising more than one percent of a mixture (or .1 percent if the EHS is carcinogenic as defined at 29 CFR 1910.1200(d)4 of the Occupational Safety and Health Standard) shall be reported with its quantity determined by multiplying the weight percent of the EHS by the mass, in pounds, of the entire mixture.

- ii. EHSs in mixtures in the following generic categories may be reported using the generic name and the quantity of the entire mixture: gasoline, new and used petroleum oil, and hazardous waste;

5. The major methods of storage, including container type, temperature, pressure conditions, and locations shall be reported including the number of days the EHS was present onsite during the calendar year at the facility; and

6. If no EHS is present in a mixture, and the mixture is subject only to reporting pursuant to the Federal requirements of Section 312 of SARA (40 CFR 370), a product name may be used to report the substance.

5. Any hazardous substance added to the list of chemicals subject to pollution prevention planning pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:1K-3.5; and

6. Regulated Substances on the list at 40 CFR 68.130 established by the United States Environmental Protection Agency for accidental release prevention under Section 112(r) of the Federal Clean Air Act Amendments, incorporated herein by reference, as from time to time supplemented or amended.

(b) Chemical inventory reporting on the Community Right to Know Survey shall include all EHSs listed at (a)1 through 6 above.

(c) Environmental release, throughput, and waste transfer reporting on the Release and Pollution Prevention Report shall be limited to the list of substances described at (a)1 and 5 above.

Amended by R.1984 d.416, effective September 17, 1984.

See: 16 N.J.R. 1861(a), 16 N.J.R. 2432(a).

Added amitrol, 1,1-dimethyl hydrazine, hexachlorocyclopentadiene, vinylidene chloride.

Amended by R.1988 d.89, effective February 16, 1988.

See: 19 N.J.R. 438(a), 20 N.J.R. 387(a).

Added bromine, chlorine, hydrogen chloride, hydrogen fluoride, hydrogen sulfide, methyl isocyanate and phosphorus trichloride.

Petition for Rulemaking: Three pigments excluded from list: C.I.

Pigment Blue 15, Phthalocyanine Blue CAS No. 147-14-8, C.I.

Pigment Green 7, Phthalocyanine Green CAS No. 1328-53-6 and

C.I. Pigment Green 36, Phthalocyanine Green CAS No. 14302-13-7.

See: 24 N.J.R. 2636(a), 24 N.J.R. 3440(c).

Amended by R.1993 d.408, effective August 16, 1993.

See: 25 N.J.R. 2166(a), 25 N.J.R. 3754(a).

Amended by R.1994 d.3, effective January 3, 1994.

See: 25 N.J.R. 1631(a), 26 N.J.R. 200(a).

Amended by R.1994 d.349, effective July 18, 1994.

See: 26 N.J.R. 123(a), 26 N.J.R. 2930(a).

Amended by R.1994 d.576, effective November 21, 1994.

See: 26 N.J.R. 2833(a), 26 N.J.R. 4606(a).

Public Notice: Petition for rulemaking.

See: 27 N.J.R. 4010(b).

Public Notice: Copper phthalocyanine compounds.

See: 27 N.J.R. 5054(a).

Amended by R.1997 d.191, effective May 19, 1997.

See: 29 N.J.R. 725(a), 29 N.J.R. 2274(a).

Case Notes

Asbestos tort defendants were jointly and severally liable. *Stevenson v. Keene Corp.*, 254 N.J.Super. 310, 603 A.2d 521 (A.D.1992), appeal granted 130 N.J. 2, 611 A.2d 643, affirmed 131 N.J. 393, 620 A.2d 1047.

7:1G-2.2 (Reserved)

Amended by R.1988 d.89, effective February 16, 1988.

See: 19 N.J.R. 438(a), 20 N.J.R. 387(a).

Added 34 Halogens and 35 Inorganic Acids.

Repealed by R.1994 d.3, effective January 3, 1994.

See: 25 N.J.R. 1631(a), 26 N.J.R. 200(a).

Section was "chemical group and group numbers".