United States
Environmental Protection
Agency

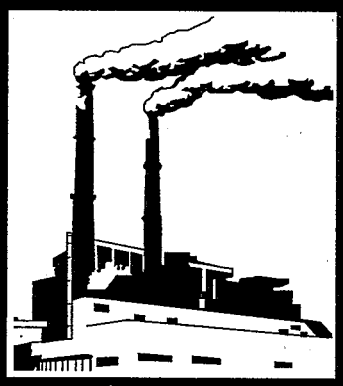
Office of Information
Analysis and Access
Washington, DC 20460

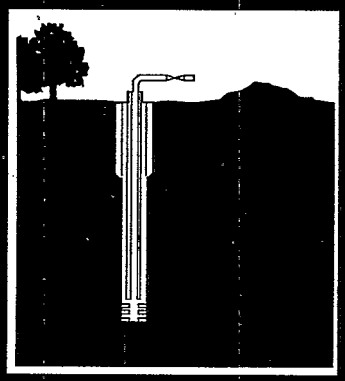
February 2000
EPA 745-B-00-001

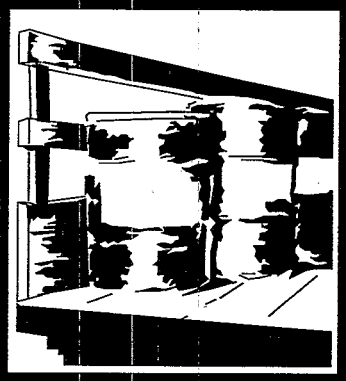
EPA

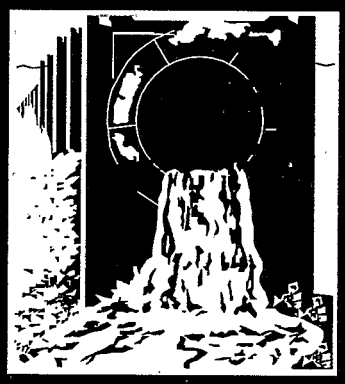
Toxic Chemical Release Inventory Reporting Forms and Instructions

Revised 1999 Version









Section 313

of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act

(Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986)

WHERE TO SEND REPORTS
REGULAR, CERTIFIED MAIL, OVERNIGHT
OR HAND DELIVERED
(SECTION A.7 (PAGES 4–5))

FOR ATRS SOFTWARE SUPPORT CALL:
ATRS Technical Support Hotline
(703) 816-4434
OR
Email: atrs.tech.support@epcra.org
Hours of Operation:
8:00 AM to 4:30 PM E.T.

For questions regarding Form R or Form A call:
EMERGENCY PLANNING AND
COMMUNITY RIGHT-TO-KNOW HOTLINE
1-(800) 424-9346 OR (703) 412-9877
HOURS OF OPERATION:
9:00 AM TO 6:00 PM E.T.
(SECTION A.8 (PAGE 5))

HOW TO OBTAIN FORMS
AND OTHER
INFORMATION
(SECTION A.8 (PAGE 5))

Please send either: (1) one copy of each Form R or Form A, or (2) an ATRS99 diskette to EPA at the appropriate address listed in Section A.7 *(PAGE 4)* and an electronic or hard copy of each to your state. Be aware that not all states accept electronic versions of the Forms. Do not send a copy to your EPA Regional Office

STATE DESIGNATED
SECTION 313 CONTACTS
(APPENDIX F)

SECTION 313 EPA REGIONAL
CONTACTS
(APPENDIX G)

Important Information for Reporting Year 1999

The following information updates or corrects the Forms and Instructions for Reporting Year 1998. No other changes or modifications have been made to the Forms and Instructions other than these here.

- ☐ All references to reporting year 1999 and all other date related references have been changed to reflect the current reporting year. (i.e., reporting year 1998 has been changed to reporting year 1999; prior year 1997 was changed to prior year 1998, etc.) This change was made for both the Form R and the instructions.

- ☐ Starting with the reporting year 1998, voluntary revisions must be submitted by July 31st of the same year as the reporting deadline for the revised data to be included in the next TRI data release. In previous years this deadline was October 15th.

- ☐ The back side of the pages of the Form R include a box stating, "This page intentionally left blank". Please do not copy double-sided.

- ☐ Appendix A contains reporting instructions specific to Federal facilities that are required to report under Executive Order 12856. Further guidance for Federal facilities may be obtained from the EPCRA Hotline at 1 (800) 424-9346, or (703) 412-9877.

- ☐ Appendix C, "Common Errors in Completing Form R Reports and Making Data Available" has been updated.

- ☐ The State and Regional contact lists have been updated (Appendices F and G).

- ☐ The Alternate Threshold provides eligible facilities with the option of submitting a simplified Form A instead of the full Form R report.

- ☐ The EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List (Table II) has not changed since last year.

- ☐ A list of Section 313 industry-specific guidance documents and chemical-specific guidance documents and information on ordering these documents free of charge is provided on page vii.

- ☐ Included in this reporting package is a compact disk (CD) that contains several industry-specific regulatory guidance documents, including documents specific to the newly added industry groups, the EPCRA Section 313 Questions and Answers book and all versions of ATRS99 (Windows 95, 98 and NT; Windows 3.1) and the ATRS Users Guide.

- ☐ These documents are also available on the Internet at http://www.epa.gov/tri.

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Automated TRI Reporting Software

About ATRS

ATRS99 is EPA's Automated TRI Reporting Software for reporting TRI data for 1999 and any preceding year. Listed below are some features which are new this year:

ATRS Features

- **ATRS99 on CD**

Distributing our software on compact disk (CD) allows us to provide you with several of our industry-specific regulatory guidance documents and the EPCRA Section 313 Questions and Answers book in addition to all versions of ATRS99: Windows 32-bit (Windows 95, 98, and NT compatible); Windows 16-bit (Windows 3.1 compatible).

- **"Recycle" Your Old Data**

The "reload data function" allows you to reload existing TRI data from any of the following sources which you may have saved from previous TRI reporting: (1) any AFR/ATRS submission diskette (for reporting years 1991 to 1998), (2) AFR97 and ATRS98 for DOS database, or (3) AFR97 and ATRS98 for Windows database. Once reloaded these data can easily be edited to update it as needed for 1999 reporting.

- **DOS Version Discontinued**

We have discontinued the DOS version of the software due to low demand (approximately 100 filers last year used the DOS version of ATRS).

- **Create Diskette for State Submission**

The create diskette screen now presents an option to create a diskette and cover letter for submission to a state agency.

- **Diskette Creation Message**

The state disk, copy all, and copy selected diskette creation routines now feature a message upon successful completion of the diskette creation routine.

- **Additional Validation Check for Waste Management Codes**

For most metals and metal compound categories, only waste management codes for disposal and certain recycling activities are accepted. This is because metals and metal category compounds are neither treated nor destroyed, and therefore, these chemicals and chemical compounds can only be managed through some form of disposal or recycling/recovery process. The only exceptions to this are for those cases where the listed metal contains a qualifier (e.g., aluminum — fume or dust) where the listed form of the metal may be transformed to a non-listed form. Use of waste management codes other than these will produce an invalid code in section 6.2.X.c. The user will be notified of this error upon validation under the error code #339.

- **Distinction Among Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Codes**

EPA has provided guidance in the "Forms and Instructions" package each year directing facilities to enter their "Primary" SIC code in the first place holder in Part 1, "Facility Information" section. This year, both Form R and Form A have been slightly modified to include the title of "Primary SIC code" in the position of the first SIC code. Please enter the "primary" SIC code for the facility in this field.

- **Disabling of the Warning Message for over 50,000 pounds**

ATRS has been modified so that the current warning message that appears at the first entry value over 50,000 pounds may be disabled by the submitter of the form.

Chemical and Industry Guidance Documents

To receive a copy of any of the section 313 documents listed below, check the box(es) next to the desired document(s). There is no charge for any of these documents. Be sure to type or clearly print your full mailing address in the space provided on the third page of this form (page viii). Send this request form or call toll-free 1-800-490-9198.

U.S. EPA/NCEPI
P.O. Box 42419
Cincinnati, OH 45242-2419
(800) 490-9198
Fax: (513) 489-8695
Internet:
http://www.epa.gov/ncepihom/index.html

❑ **40 CFR 372, Toxic Chemical Release Reporting; Community Right-to-Know; Final Rule**

A reprint of the final section 313 rule as it appeared in the *Federal Register* (FR) February 16, 1988 (53 FR 4500) (OTSFR 021688).

❑ **Toxics Chemical Release Inventory Reporting Forms and Instructions for 1999**
February 2000 (EPA 740-K-00-001)

❑ **Consolidated List of Chemicals Subject to Reporting Under the Act**
(Title III List of Lists) (EPA 550-B-98-017)

A consolidated list of specific chemicals covered by the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act. The list contains the chemical name, CAS Registry Number, and reporting requirement(s) to which the chemical is subject.

❑ **The Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act: Section 313 Release Reporting Requirements**
June 1999 (EPA 745/K-99-002)

The brochure alerts businesses to their reporting obligations under section 313 and assists in determining whether their facility is required to report. The brochure contains the EPA regional contacts, the list of section 313 toxic chemicals and a description of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes subject to section 313.

❑ Supplier Notification Requirements,
(EPA 560-4-91-006)

This pamphlet assists chemical suppliers who may be subject to the supplier notification requirements, gives examples of situations which require notification, describes the trade secret provision, and contains a sample notification.

❑ **Trade Secrets Rule and Form**
(53 FR 28772)

A reprint of the final rule that appeared in the *Federal Register* of July 29, 1988. This rule implements the trade secrets provision of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (section 322) and includes a copy of the trade secret substantiation form.

❑ **Common Synonyms for Chemicals Listed Under Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act**
(EPA 745-R-95-008)

This glossary contains chemical names and their synonyms for substances covered by the reporting requirements of EPCRA section 313. The glossary was developed to aid in determining whether a facility manufactures, processes, or otherwise uses a chemical subject to section 313 reporting.

❑ **Executive Order 12856 — Federal Compliance with Right-to-Know Laws and Pollution Prevention Requirements: Questions and Answers**
February 1999 (EPA 745-R-99-001)

This document assists federal facilities in complying with Executive Order 12856. This information has been compiled by EPA from questions received from Federal facilities. This document is intended for the exclusive use of Federal facilities in complying with sections 302, 303, 304, 311, 312, and 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) of 1986 and the Pollution Prevention Act of 1990, as directed by the Executive Order.

❑ **Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act; Questions and Answers**
December 1998 (EPA 745-B-98-004)

The revised *1998 EPCRA Section 313 Questions and Answers* document assists regulated facilities in complying with the reporting requirements of EPCRA section 313. This updated document presents interpretive guidance in the form of answers to many commonly asked questions on compliance with EPCRA section 313. In addition, this document includes comprehensive written directives to assist covered facilities in understanding some of the more complicated regulatory issues. This updated guidance document is intended to supplement the instructions for completing the Form R and the Alternate Threshold Certification Statement (Form A).

- ❑ **Toxics Release Inventory: Reporting Modifications Beginning with 1995 Reporting Year**
  February 1995 (EPA 745-R-95-009)

Chemical-Specific Guidance

EPA has developed a group of guidance documents specific to individual chemicals and chemical categories.

- ❑ **Toxics Release Inventory List of Toxic Chemicals within the Polychlorinated Alkanes Category and Guidance for Reporting**
  February 1995 (EPA745-R-95-001)

- ❑ **Toxics Release Inventory List of Toxic Chemicals within the Water Dissociable Nitrate Compounds Category and Guidance for Reporting**
  May 1996 (EPA745-R-96-003)

- ❑ **Toxics Release Inventory List of Toxic Chemicals within the Polyclic Aromatic Compounds Category**
  February 1995 (EPA745-R-95-004)

- ❑ **Toxics Release Inventory List of Toxic Chemicals within the Nicotine and Salt Category and Guidance for Reporting**
  February 1995 (EPA745-R-95-004)

- ❑ **Toxics Release Inventory List of Toxic Chemicals within the Strychnine and Salts Category and Guidance for Reporting**
  February 1995 (EPA745-R-95-005)

- ❑ **Toxics Release Inventory List of Toxic Chemicals within the Glycol Ethers Category and Guidance for Reporting**
  May 1995 (EPA745-R-95-006)

- ❑ **Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Section 313: List of Toxic Chemicals within the Chlorophenols Category**
  November 1994 (EPA745-B-95-004)

- ❑ **Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Section 313: Guidance for Reporting Aqueous Ammonia**
  July 1995 (EPA745-R-95-012)

- ❑ **Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Section 313: Guidance for Reporting Sulfuric Acid (acid aerosols including mists, vapors, gas, fog and other airborne forms of any particle size)**
  November 1997 (EPA745-B-97-007)

- ❑ **Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Section 313: Guidance for Reporting Hydrochloric Acid (acid aerosols including mists, vapors, gas, fog and other airborne forms of any particle size)**
  December 1999 (EPA 745-B-99-014)

Industry-Specific Guidance

EPA has developed a group of individual guidance documents for certain industries.

- ❑ **Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act; Toxic Chemical Release Inventory; Data Quality Checks to Prevent Common Reporting Errors on Form R/Form A**
  August 1998 (EPA 745-R-98-012)

- ❑ **Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act Section 313 Reporting Guidance for Spray Application and Electrodeposition of Organic Coatings**
  December 1998 (EPA 745-R-98-014)

- ❑ **Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act Section 313 Reporting Guidance for Food Processors**
  September 1998 (EPA 745-R-98-011)

- ❑ **Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act Section 313 Reporting Guidance for Rubber and Plastics Manufacturing**
  December 1998 (EPA 745-R-99-017)

- ❑ **Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act Section 313 Reporting Guidance for Semiconductor Manufacturing**
  December 1998 (EPA 745-R-98-007)

- ❑ **Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act Section 313: Guidance for Metal Mining Facilities**
  January1999 (EPA 745-B-99-001)

- ❑ **Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act Section 313: Guidance for Coal Mining Facilities**
  January 1999 (EPA 745-B-99-002)

- ❑ **Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act Section 313: Guidance for Electricity Generating Facilities**
  January 1999 (EPA 745-B-99-003)

- ❑ **Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act Section 313: Guidance for RCRA Subtitle C TSD Facilities and Solvent Recovery Facilities**
  January 1999 (EPA 745-B-99-004)

- ❑ **Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act Section 313: Guidance for Chemical Distribution Facilities**
  January 1999 (EPA 745-B-99-005)

- ❑ **Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act Section 313: Guidance for Petroleum Bulk Storage Facilities**
  January 1999 (EPA 745-B-99-006)

PLEASE TYPE MAILING ADDRESS HERE (DO NOT ATTACH BUSINESS CARDS)

Name/Title _____

Company Name _____

Mail Stop _____

Street Address _____

P.O. Box _____

City/State/Zip Code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Notice: The annual public burden related to the Form R, which is approved under OMB Control No. 2070-0093, is estimated to average 52.1 hours per response. The annual public burden related to the Form A, which is approved under OMB Control No. 2070-0143, is based on a combination of the estimated burdens for 1) determining whether a listed toxic chemical is eligible for certification under the alternate threshold, and 2) completing the Form A. The burden of determining eligibility for certification is estimated to average 33.2 hours for each chemical that is certified. The burden of completing the Form A is estimated to average 1.4 hours, regardless of the number of chemicals being certified. The total burden per response is the combination of these two, and will vary depending on the number of listed toxic chemicals being certified.

According to the Paperwork Reduction Act, "burden" means the total time, effort, or financial resources expended by persons to generate, maintain, retain, or disclose or provide information to or for a Federal agency. For this collection it includes the time needed to review instructions; train personnel to be able to respond to the collection of information; search data sources; complete and review the collection of information; and transmit or otherwise disclose the information. An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. The OMB control numbers for this information collection appear above and on the forms. In addition, the OMB control numbers for EPA's regulations, after initial display in the final rule, are listed in 40 CFR part 9.

Send comments on the accuracy of the provided burden estimates, and any suggested methods for minimizing respondent burden, including through the use of automated collection techniques to the Director, OP Regulatory Information Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (Mail Code 2137), 401 M Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20460. Include the OMB control number in any correspondence, but do not submit the requested information to this address. The completed forms should be submitted in accordance with the instructions accompanying the form, or as specified in the corresponding regulation.

(IMPORTANT: Type or print; read instructions before completing form)

EPA
United States Environmental Protection Agency

FORM R

TOXIC CHEMICAL RELEASE INVENTORY REPORTING FORM

Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986, also known as Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act

WHERE TO SEND COMPLETED FORMS: 1. EPCRA Reporting Center, P.O Box 3348, Merrifield, VA 22116-3348, ATTN: TOXIC CHEMICAL RELEASE INVENTORY 2. APPROPRIATE STATE OFFICE (See instructions in Appendix F)

Enter "X" here if this is a revision

For EPA use only

Important: See instructions to determine when "Not Applicable (NA)" boxes should be checked.

PART I. FACILITY IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION

SECTION 1. REPORTING YEAR _____

SECTION 2. TRADE SECRET INFORMATION

2.1	Are you claiming the toxic chemical identified on page 2 trade secret? ☐ Yes (Answer question 2.2; Attach substantiation forms) ☐ No (Do not answer 2.2; Go to Section 3)	2.2	Is this copy ☐ Sanitized ☐ Unsanitized (Answer only if "YES" in 2.1)

SECTION 3. CERTIFICATION (Important: Read and sign after completing all form sections.)

I hereby certify that I have reviewed the attached documents and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the submitted information is true and complete and that the amounts and values in this report are accurate based on reasonable estimates using data available to the preparers of this report.

Name and official title of owner/operator or senior management official:	Signature:	Date Signed:

SECTION 4. FACILITY IDENTIFICATION

4.1		TRI Facility ID Number	
Facility or Establishment Name		Facility or Establishment Name or Mailing Address(if different from street address)	
Street		Mailing Address	
City/County/State/Zip Code		City/County/State/Zip Code	

4.2	This report contains information for: (Important : check a or b; check c if applicable)	a. ☐ An entire facility	b. ☐ Part of a facility	c. ☐ A Federal facility		
4.3	Technical Contact Name			Telephone Number (include area code)		
4.4	Public Contact Name			Telephone Number (include area code)		
4.5	SIC Code (s) (4 digits)	Primary a.	b.	c.	d.	e.	f.

4.6	Latitude	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Longitude	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds

4.7	Dun & Bradstreet Number(s) (9 digits)	4.8	EPA Identification Number (RCRA I.D. No.) (12 characters)	4.9	Facility NPDES Permit Number(s) (9 characters)	4.10	Underground Injection Well Code (UIC) I.D. Number(s) (12 digits)
a.		a.		a.		a.	
b.		b.		b.		b.	

SECTION 5. PARENT COMPANY INFORMATION

5.1	Name of Parent Company	NA ☐	
5.2	Parent Company's Dun & Bradstreet Number	NA ☐	

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Please do not copy double-sided!

EPA FORM R
PART II. CHEMICAL-SPECIFIC INFORMATION

TRI Facility ID Number

Toxic Chemical, Category or Generic Name

SECTION 1. TOXIC CHEMICAL IDENTITY (Important: DO NOT complete this section if you completed Section 2 below.)

1.1	CAS Number (Important: Enter only one number exactly as it appears on the Section 313 list. Enter category code if reporting a chemical category.)
1.2	Toxic Chemical or Chemical Category Name (Important: Enter only one name exactly as it appears on the Section 313 list.)
1.3	Generic Chemical Name (Important: Complete **only** if Part 1, Section 2.1 is checked "yes". Generic Name must be structurally descriptive.)

SECTION 2. MIXTURE COMPONENT IDENTITY (Important: DO NOT complete this section if you completed Section 1 above.)

2.1	Generic Chemical Name Provided by Supplier (Important: Maximum of 70 characters, including numbers, letters, spaces, and punctuation.)

SECTION 3. ACTIVITIES AND USES OF THE TOXIC CHEMICAL AT THE FACILITY
(Important: Check all that apply.)

3.1 Manufacture the toxic chemical:	3.2 Process the toxic chemical:	3.3 Otherwise use the toxic chemical:
a. ☐ Produce b. ☐ Import		
If produce or import:		
c. ☐ For on-site use/processing	a. ☐ As a reactant	a. ☐ As a chemical processing aid
d. ☐ For sale/distribution	b. ☐ As a formulation component	b. ☐ As a manufacturing aid
e. ☐ As a byproduct	c. ☐ As an article component	c. ☐ Ancillary or other use
f. ☐ As an impurity	d. ☐ Repackaging	

SECTION 4. MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF THE TOXIC CHEMICAL ONSITE AT ANY TIME DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR

4.1	☐ (Enter two-digit code from instruction package.)	

SECTION 5. QUANTITY OF THE TOXIC CHEMICAL ENTERING EACH ENVIRONMENTAL MEDIUM ONSITE

			A. Total Release (pounds/year) (Enter range code or estimate*)	B. Basis of Estimate (enter code)	C. % From Stormwater
5.1	Fugitive or non-point air emissions	NA ☐			
5.2	Stack or point air emissions	NA ☐			
5.3	Discharges to receiving streams or water bodies (enter one name per box)				
	Stream or Water Body Name				
5.3.1					
5.3.2					
5.3.3					
5.4.1	Underground Injection onsite to Class I Wells	NA ☐			
5.4.2	Underground Injection onsite to Class II-V Wells	NA ☐			

If additional pages of Part II, Section 5.3 are attached, indicate the total number of pages in this box ☐ and indicate the Part II, Section 5.3 page number in this box. ☐ (example: 1,2,3, etc.)

* Range Codes: A= 1 - 10 pounds; B= 11- 499 pounds; C= 500 - 999 pounds.

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Please do not copy double-sided!

EPA FORM R
PART II. CHEMICAL - SPECIFIC INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

TRI Facility ID Number

Toxic Chemical, Category or Generic Name

SECTION 5. QUANTITY OF THE TOXIC CHEMICAL ENTERING EACH ENVIRONMENTAL MEDIUM ONSITE (Continued)

		NA	A. Total Release (pounds/year) (enter range code* or estimate)	B. Basis of Estimate (enter code)
5.5	Disposal to land onsite			
5.5.1A	RCRA Subtitle C landfills	☐		
5.5.1B	Other landfills	☐		
5.5.2	Land treatment/application farming	☐		
5.5.3	Surface Impoundment	☐		
5.5.4	Other disposal	☐		

SECTION 6. TRANSFERS OF THE TOXIC CHEMICAL IN WASTES TO OFF-SITE LOCATIONS

6.1 DISCHARGES TO PUBLICLY OWNED TREATMENT WORKS (POTWs)

6.1.A Total Quantity Transferred to POTWs and Basis of Estimate

6.1.A.1. Total Transfers (pounds/year) (enter range code* or estimate)	6.1.A.2 Basis of Estimate (enter code)

6.1.B.__ POTW Name							
POTW Address							
City		State		County		Zip	
6.1.B.__ POTW Name							
POTW Address							
City		State		County		Zip	

If additional pages of Part II, Section 6.1 are attached, indicate the total number of pages in this box ☐ and indicate the Part II, Section 6.1 page number in this box ☐ (example: 1,2,3, etc.)

SECTION 6.2 TRANSFERS TO OTHER OFF-SITE LOCATIONS

6.2. ___ Off-Site EPA Identification Number (RCRA ID No.)							
Off-Site Location Name							
Off-Site Address							
City		State		County		Zip	

Is location under control of reporting facility or parent company? ☐ Yes ☐ No

* Range Codes: A = 1 - 10 pounds; B = 11 - 499 pounds; C = 500 - 999 pounds.

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Please do not copy double-sided!

EPA FORM R

PART II. CHEMICAL-SPECIFIC INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

TRI Facility ID Number

Toxic Chemical, Category or Generic Name

SECTION 6.2 TRANSFERS TO OTHER OFF-SITE LOCATIONS (Continued)

A. Total Transfers (pounds/year) (enter range code* or estimate)	B. Basis of Estimate (enter code)	C. Type of Waste Treatment/Disposal/ Recycling/Energy Recovery (enter code)
1.	1.	1. M
2.	2.	2. M
3.	3.	3. M
4.	4.	4. M

6.2.___ Off-Site EPA Identification Number (RCRA ID No.)

Off-Site location Name

Off-Site Address

City | State | County | Zip

Is location under control of reporting facility or parent company? ☐ Yes ☐ No

A. Total Transfers (pounds/year) (enter range code* or estimate)	B. Basis of Estimate (enter code)	C. Type of Waste Treatment/Disposal/ Recycling/Energy Recovery (enter code)
1.	1.	1. M
2.	2.	2. M
3.	3.	3. M
4.	4.	4. M

SECTION 7A. ON-SITE WASTE TREATMENT METHODS AND EFFICIENCY

☐ Not Applicable (NA) - Check here if no on-site waste treatment is applied to any waste stream containing the toxic chemical or chemical category.

a. General Waste Stream (enter code)	b. Waste Treatment Method(s) Sequence [enter 3-character code(s)]						c. Range of Influent Concentration	d. Waste Treatment Efficiency Estimate	e. Based on Operating Data ?
7A.1a	7A.1b	1		2			7A.1c	7A.1d	7A.1e
	3	4		5				%	Yes ☐ No ☐
	6	7		8					
7A.2a	7A.2b	1		2			7A.2c	7A.2d	7A.2e
	3	4		5				%	Yes ☐ No ☐
	6	7		8					
7A.3a	7A.3b	1		2			7A.3c	7A.3d	7A.3e
	3	4		5				%	Yes ☐ No ☐
	6	7		8					
7A.4a	7A.4b	1		2			7A.4c	7A.4d	7A.4e
	3	4		5				%	Yes ☐ No ☐
	6	7		8					
7A.5a	7A.5b	1		2			7A.5c	7A.5d	7A.5e
	3	4		5				%	Yes ☐ No ☐
	6	7		8					

If additional pages of Part II, Section 6.2/7A are attached, indicate the total number of pages in this box ☐ and indicate the Part II, Section 6.2/7A page number in this box : ☐ (example: 1,2,3, etc)

* Range Codes: A = 1 - 10 pounds; B = 11 - 499 pounds; C = 500 - 999 pounds.

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Please do not copy double-sided!

EPA FORM R
PART II. CHEMICAL-SPECIFIC INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

TRI Facility ID Number

Toxic Chemical, Category or Generic Name

SECTION 7B. ON-SITE ENERGY RECOVERY PROCESSES

☐ Not Applicable (NA) - Check here if no on-site energy recovery is applied to any waste stream containing the toxic chemical or chemical category.

Energy Recovery Methods [enter 3-character code(s)]

1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐

SECTION 7C. ON-SITE RECYCLING PROCESSES

☐ Not Applicable (NA) - Check here if no on-site recycling is applied to any waste stream containing the toxic chemical or chemical category.

Recycling Methods [enter 3-character code(s)]

1. ☐ 2. ☐ 3. ☐ 4. ☐ 5. ☐

6. ☐ 7. ☐ 8. ☐ 9. ☐ 10. ☐

SECTION 8. SOURCE REDUCTION AND RECYCLING ACTIVITIES

		Column A Prior Year (pounds/year)	Column B Current Reporting Year (pounds/year)	Column C Following Year (pounds/year)	Column D Second Following Year (pounds/year)
8.1	Quantity released **				
8.2	Quantity used for energy recovery onsite				
8.3	Quantity used for energy recovery offsite				
8.4	Quantity recycled onsite				
8.5	Quantity recycled offsite				
8.6	Quantity treated onsite				
8.7	Quantity treated offsite				
8.8	Quantity released to the environment as a result of remedial actions, catastrophic events, or one-time events not associated with production processes (pounds/year)				
8.9	Production ratio or activity index				

8.10	Did your facility engage in any source reduction activities for this chemical during the reporting year? If not, enter "NA" in Section 8.10.1 and answer Section 8.11.			
	Source Reduction Activities [enter code(s)]	Methods to Identify Activity (enter codes)		
8.10.1		a.	b.	c.
8.10.2		a.	b.	c.
8.10.3		a.	b.	c.
8.10.4		a.	b.	c.
8.11	Is additional information on source reduction, recycling, or pollution control activities included with this report ? (Check one box)			YES ☐ NO ☐

** Report releases pursuant to EPCRA Section 329(8) including "any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping, or disposing into the environment." Do not include any quantity treated onsite or offsite.

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Please do not copy double-sided!

(IMPORTANT: Type or print; read instructions before completing form)

United States Environmental Protection Agency

TOXIC CHEMICAL RELEASE INVENTORY
FORM A

WHERE TO SEND COMPLETED FORMS: 1. EPCRA Reporting Center, P.O Box 3348, Merrifield, VA 22116-3348, ATTN: TOXIC CHEMICAL RELEASE INVENTORY
2. APPROPRIATE STATE OFFICE (See instructions in Appendix F)

Enter "X" here if this is a revision

For EPA use only

Important: See instructions to determine when "Not Applicable (NA)" boxes should be checked.

PART I. FACILITY IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION

SECTION 1. REPORTING YEAR _____

SECTION 2. TRADE SECRET INFORMATION

2.1	Are you claiming the toxic chemical identified on page 2 trade secret? ☐ Yes (Answer question 2.2; Attach substantiation forms) ☐ No (Do not answer 2.2; Go to Section 3)	2.2	Is this copy ☐ Sanitized ☐ Unsanitized (Answer only if "YES" in 2.1)

SECTION 3. CERTIFICATION (Important: Read and sign after completing all form sections.)

I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief, for each toxic chemical listed in the statement, the annual reportable amount as defined in 40 CFR 372.27 (a), did not exceed 500 pounds for this reporting year and that the chemical was manufactured, processed, or otherwise used in an amount not exceeding 1 million pounds during this reporting year.

Name and official title of owner/operator or senior management official:	Signature:	Date Signed:

SECTION 4. FACILITY IDENTIFICATION

4.1		TRI Facility ID Number	
Facility or Establishment Name		Facility or Establishment Name or Mailing Address(if different from street address)	
Street		Mailing Address	
City/County/State/Zip Code		City/County/State/Zip Code	

4.2	This report contains information for: (Important : check c if applicable)	c. ☐	A Federal facility
4.3	Technical Contact Name	Telephone Number (include area code)	
4.4	Intentionally left blank		

4.5	SIC Code (s) (4 digits)	Primary a.	b.	c.	d.	e.	f.

4.6	Latitude	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Longitude	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds

4.7	Dun & Bradstreet Number(s) (9 digits)	4.8	EPA Identification Number (RCRA I.D. No.) (12 characters)	4.9	Facility NPDES Permit Number(s) (9 characters)	4.10	Underground Injection Well Code (UIC) I.D. Number(s) (12 digits)
a.		a.		a.		a.	
b.		b.		b.		b.	

SECTION 5. PARENT COMPANY INFORMATION

5.1	Name of Parent Company	NA ☐	
5.2	Parent Company's Dun & Bradstreet Number	NA ☐	

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Please do not copy double-sided!

IMPORTANT: Type or print; read instructions before completing form

EPA FORM A
PART II. CHEMICAL IDENTIFICATION TRIFID:

SECTION 1. TOXIC CHEMICAL IDENTITY Report ___ of ___

1.1	CAS Number (Important: Enter only one number exactly as it appears on the Section 313 list Enter category code if reporting a chemical category.)
1.2	Toxic Chemical or Chemical Category Name (Important: Enter only one name exactly as it appears on the Section 313 list.)
1.3	Generic Chemical Name (Important: Complete only if Part I, Section 2.1 is checked "yes". Generic Name must be structurally descriptive.)

SECTION 2. MIXTURE COMPONENT IDENTITY (Important: DO NOT complete this section if you completed Section 1 above.)

2.1	Generic Chemical Name Provided by Supplier (Important: Maximum of 70 characters, including numbers, letters, spaces and punctuation.)

SECTION 1. TOXIC CHEMICAL IDENTITY Report ___ of ___

1.1	CAS Number (Important: Enter only one number exactly as it appears on the Section 313 list. Enter category code if reporting a chemical category.)
1.2	Toxic Chemical or Chemical Category Name (Important: Enter only one name exactly as it appears on the Section 313 list.)
1.3	Generic Chemical Name (Important: Complete only if Part I, Section 2.1 is checked "yes". Generic Name must be structurally descriptive.)

SECTION 2. MIXTURE COMPONENT IDENTITY (Important: DO NOT complete this section if you completed Section 1 above.)

2.1	Generic Chemical Name Provided by Supplier (Important: Maximum of 70 characters, including numbers, letters, spaces and punctuation.)

SECTION 1. TOXIC CHEMICAL IDENTITY Report ___ of ___

1.1	CAS Number (Important: Enter only one number exactly as it appears on the Section 313 list. Enter category code if reporting a chemical category.)
1.2	Toxic Chemical or Chemical Category Name (Important: Enter only one name exactly as it appears on the Section 313 list.)
1.3	Generic Chemical Name (Important: Complete only if Part I, Section 2.1 is checked "yes". Generic Name must be structurally descriptive.)

SECTION 2. MIXTURE COMPONENT IDENTITY (Important: DO NOT complete this section if you completed Section 1 above.)

2.1	Generic Chemical Name Provided by Supplier (Important: Maximum of 70 characters, including numbers, letters, spaces and punctuation.)

SECTION 1. TOXIC CHEMICAL IDENTITY Report ___ of ___

1.1	CAS Number (Important: Enter only one number exactly as it appears on the Section 313 list. Enter category code if reporting a chemical category.)
1.2	Toxic Chemical or Chemical Category Name (Important: Enter only one name exactly as it appears on the Section 313 list.)
1.3	Generic Chemical Name (Important: Complete only if Part I, Section 2.1 is checked "yes". Generic Name must be structurally descriptive.)

SECTION 2. MIXTURE COMPONENT IDENTITY (Important: DO NOT complete this section if you completed Section 1 above.)

2.1	Generic Chemical Name Provided by Supplier (Important: Maximum of 70 characters, including numbers, letters, spaces and punctuation.)

(Make additional copies of this page, if needed)

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Please do not copy double-sided!

A. General Information

Reporting to the Toxic Chemical Release Inventory (TRI) is required by section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA, or Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986), Public Law 99-499. The information contained in the Form R constitutes a "report," and the submission of a report to the appropriate authorities constitutes "reporting."

The Pollution Prevention Act, passed into law in October, 1990 (Pub. L. 101-508), added reporting requirements to Form R. These requirements affect all facilities required to submit Form R under section 313 of EPCRA. The data were required beginning with reports for calendar year 1991.

Reporting is required to provide the public with information on the releases of EPCRA Section 313 chemicals in their communities and to provide EPA with release information to assist the Agency in determining the need for future regulations. Facilities must report the quantities of both routine and accidental releases of EPCRA Section 313 chemicals, as well as the maximum amount of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical on-site during the calendar year and the amount contained in wastes managed on-site or transferred off-site.

A completed Form R or Form A must be submitted for each EPCRA Section 313 chemical manufactured, processed, or otherwise used at each covered facility as described in the reporting rules in 40 CFR Part 372 (originally published February 16, 1988, in the Federal Register and November 30, 1994, in the Federal Register (for Form A)). These instructions supplement and elaborate on the requirements in the reporting rule. Together with the reporting rule, they constitute the reporting requirements. All references in these instructions are to sections in the reporting rule unless otherwise indicated.

A.1 Who Must Report

Section 313 of EPCRA requires that reports be filed by owners and operators of facilities that meet all of the following criteria.

- ❑ The facility has 10 or more full-time employees; and
- ❑ The facility is included in Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Codes 10 (except 1011, 1081, and 1094), 12 (except 1241), 20–39, 4911 (limited to facilities that combust coal and/or oil for the purpose of generating electricity for distribution in commerce), 4931 (limited to facilities that combust coal and/or oil for the purpose of generating electricity for distribution in commerce), 4939 (limited to facilities that combust coal and/or oil for the purpose of generating electricity for distribution in commerce), 4953 (limited to facilities regulated under the RCRA Subtitle C, 42 U.S.C. section 6921 *et seq.*), 5169, 5171, and 7389 (limited to facilities primarily engaged in solvents recovery services on a contract or fee basis); and
- ❑ The facility manufactures (defined to include importing), processes, or otherwise uses any EPCRA Section 313 chemical in quantities greater than the established threshold in the course of a calendar year.

A.2 How to Assemble a Complete Report

A.2.a. The Toxic Chemical Release Reporting Form, EPA Form R

The five-page EPA Form R consist of two parts:

- ❑ Part I, Facility Identification Information (page 1); and
- ❑ Part II, Chemical-Specific Information (pages 2-5).

Most of the information required in Part I of Form R can be completed, photocopied, and attached to each chemical-specific report. However, Part I of each Form R submitted must have an original signature on the certification statement and the trade secret designation must be entered as appropriate. Part II must be completed separately for each EPCRA Section 313 chemical or chemical category. Because a complete Form R consists of at least five unique pages, any submission containing less than five unique pages is not a valid submission.

A complete report for any EPCRA Section 313 chemical that is not claimed as a trade secret consists of the following completed parts:

- ❑ Part I with an original signature on the certification statement (section 3); and
- ❑ Part II (Note: Section 8 is mandatory).

Staple all five pages of each report together. If you check yes on Part II, Section 8.11, you may attach additional information on pollution prevention activities at your facility.

A.2.b. The Alternate Toxic Chemical Release Inventory Form, EPA Form A

EPA Form A was established in 1994 as a substitute for reporting Form R information. This is based on an alternate threshold for facilities with low amounts of an EPCRA Section 313 chemical in waste. The Form A serves as an alternate to Form R, such that completion of the Form A is in lieu of Form R. Like the Form R described above, the Form A consists of two parts, but only consists of a total of two pages.

- ❑ Part I, Facility Identification Information, which also includes the "certification" regarding the eligibility to use the Form A (page 1 and the top of page 2); and
- ❑ Part II, Chemical Identification (the bottom of page 2).

Since 1998, the Form A may be used to report multiple chemicals. Four chemicals may be reported on page 2 of the form. If more than four chemicals are to be reported, additional copies of page 2 can be used to report qualifying chemicals. The Form A must have an original certification statement on page 1 and contain an appropriate trade secret designation for the form. A complete report for Form A consists of at least two pages for each submission.

A.3 Trade Secret Claims

For any EPCRA Section 313 chemical whose identity is claimed as trade secret, you must submit to EPA two versions of the substantiation form as prescribed in 40 CFR Part 350, published July 29, 1988, in the Federal Register (53 FR 28772) as well as two versions of the EPCRA Section 313 report. One set of reports, the "unsanitized" version, should provide the actual identity of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical. The other set of reports the "sanitized" version, should provide only a generic identity of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical. If EPA deems the trade secret substantiation form valid, only the sanitized set of forms will be made available to the public.

Use the order form in this document to obtain copies of the rule and substantiation form. Further explanation of the trade secret provisions is provided in Part I, Sections 2.1 and 2.2, and Part II, Section 1.3, of the instructions.

In summary, a complete report to EPA for an EPCRA Section 313 chemical claimed as a trade secret must include all of the following:

- ❑ A completed "unsanitized" version of Form R or Form A report including the EPCRA Section 313 chemical identity (staple the pages together);
- ❑ A sanitized version of a completed Form R or Form A report in which the EPCRA Section 313 chemical identity items (Part II, Sections 1.1 and 1.2) have been left blank but in which a generic chemical name has been supplied (Part II, Section 1.3) (staple the pages together);
- ❑ A completed "unsanitized" version of a trade secret substantiation form (staple the pages together); and
- ❑ A sanitized version of a completed trade secret substantiation form (staple the pages together).

Securely fasten all four reports together.

Some states also require submission of both sanitized and unsanitized reports for EPCRA Section 313 chemicals whose identity is claimed as a trade secret. Others require only a sanitized version. Facilities may jeopardize the trade secret status of an EPCRA Section 313 chemical by submitting an unsanitized version of the EPCRA Section 313 report to a state agency or Indian tribe that does not require unsanitized forms. You may identify an individual State's submission requirements by contacting the appropriate state-designated Section 313 contact (see Appendix F).

A.4 Recordkeeping

Sound recordkeeping practices are essential for accurate and efficient TRI reporting. It is in the facility's interest, as well as EPA's, to maintain records properly.

Facilities must keep a copy of each report filed for at least three years from the date of submission. These reports will be of use when completing future reports.

Facilities must also maintain those documents, calculations, worksheets, and other forms upon which they relied to gather information for prior reports. In the event of a problem with data elements on a facility's Form R or Form A report, EPA may request documentation from the facility that supports the information reported.

EPA may conduct data quality reviews of Form R or Form A submissions. An essential component of this process involves reviewing a facility's records for accuracy and completeness. Facilities should keep a record for those EPCRA Section 313 chemicals for which they did not file EPCRA Section 313 reports.

A partial list of records, organized by year, that a facility should maintain include:

- ❑ Previous years' EPCRA Section 313 reports;
- ❑ Section 313 Reporting Threshold Worksheets;
- ❑ Engineering calculations and other notes;
- ❑ Purchase records from suppliers;
- ❑ Inventory data;
- ❑ EPA (NPDES) permits and monitoring reports;
- ❑ EPCRA Section 312, Tier II Reports;
- ❑ Monitoring records;
- ❑ Flowmeter data;
- ❑ RCRA Hazardous Waste Generator's Report;
- ❑ Pretreatment reports filed by the facility with the local government;
- ❑ Invoices from waste management companies;
- ❑ Manufacturer's estimates of treatment efficiencies;
- ❑ RCRA Manifests;
- ❑ Process diagrams that indicate emissions and other releases; and
- ❑ Records for those EPCRA Section 313 chemicals for which they did not file EPCRA Section 313 reports.

A.5 How to Prepare a Voluntary Revision of a Previous Submission

Starting with the 1998 reporting year, voluntary revisions must be submitted by July 31st of the same year as the reporting deadline for the revised data to be included in the next TRI data release. You may submit hardcopy revisions or electronic versions using ATRS or other approved reporting software.

Hardcopy revisions may be submitted using the most recent form available or the most recent version of the ATRS software (for Reporting Years after 1990). Certify and date the form on Page 1 or provide a cover letter with the software created data revision. Alternatively, you may submit a photocopy of your original submission (from your file) with the corrections made in blue ink. Re-sign and re-date the certification statement on Page 1. For revisions to 1990 and earlier reporting year submissions, use the paper form and write "VOLUNTARY REVISION" on page 1 of the form. For revisions to 1991 and later reporting year submissions, enter "X" in the space marked "Enter "x" here if this is a revision", on page 1 of the form.

The EPA magnetic media software allows you to revise your form data and submit your revisions for any reporting year after 1990. The documentation provided with the magnetic media submission software contains specific instructions, or you may call the magnetic media technical support hotline at (703) 816-4434. The Technical Support Hotline number is to be used for the ATRS and does not provide regulatory support. If you submitted your Form R data using software developed by an EPA approved Form Software developer, you must contact the software developer to determine if their software is capable of creating revisions. If not, you can use either the ATRS software or the current hardcopy paper form. Please be careful when submitting magnetic media revisions to resubmit only the revised submissions. Do not resubmit a diskette containing all of your original submissions if you are only revising one or several of them. Whenever you submit a diskette to EPA, do not also submit a printout of what is on the diskette because they will both be processed through data entry causing duplicate records for your facility.

A.5.a. Where to Submit a Voluntary Revision of a Previous Submission

Revisions should be submitted to EPA and the appropriate state agency (or the designated official of an Indian tribe) to whom you submitted the original Form (see Section A.6.a).

Please note: Submissions for the next reporting year are NOT considered revisions of the previous year's data.

A.6 When the Report Must Be Submitted

The report for any calendar year must be submitted on or before July 1 of the following year whether using Form R or Form A. Any voluntary revision to a report can be submitted anytime during the calendar year for the current or any previous reporting year.

A.7 Where to Send the Forms

Submissions must be sent to both EPA and the State (or the designated official of an Indian tribe). If a report is not received by both EPA and the State (or the designated official of an Indian tribe), the submitter is considered out of compliance and subject to enforcement action.

Send reports to EPA by regular mail to:

EPCRA Reporting Center
P.O. Box 3348
Merrifield, VA 22116-3348
Attn: Toxic Chemical Release Inventory
Certified mail, overnight mail, and hand-delivered submissions only should be addressed to:
EPCRA Reporting Center

c/o Computer Based Systems Inc.
Suite 300
4600 North Fairfax Drive
Arlington, VA 22203
(703) 816-4445

Also send a copy of the report to the State in which the facility is located. ("State" also includes: the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, Marshall Islands, the U.S. Virgin Islands, the Northern Mariana Islands, and any other territory or possession over which the U.S. has jurisdiction.) Refer to Appendix F for the appropriate State submission addresses.

Facilities located on Indian land should send a copy to the Chief Executive Officer of the applicable Indian tribe. Some tribes have entered into a cooperative agreement with States; in this case, report submissions should be sent to the entity designated in the cooperative agreement.

Submission of Section 313 reports in magnetic media and computer-generated facsimile formats has been approved by EPA. EPA has developed a package called the "Automated Toxic Chemical Release Inventory Reporting Software (ATRS)." The easy-to-use CD-ROM comes with complete instructions for its use. It also provides prompts and messages to help you report according to EPA instructions. For copies of the CD-ROM you may call the National Service Center for Environmental Publications at 1-800-490-9198.

Many firms are offering computer software to assist facilities in producing magnetic media submissions for computer-generated facsimiles of EPCRA Section 313 reports. To ensure accuracy, EPA will only accept magnetic media submissions and computer-generated facsimiles that meet basic specifications established by EPA. To determine if the software offered by a firm meets these specifications, EPA reviews and approves all software upon request. Call the EPCRA Hotline or visit EPA's website at http://www.epa.gov/tri to obtain a list of EPA-approved vendors.

It should be noted, however, that some States may accept only hard copies of EPCRA Section 313 report. If this is the case, a magnetic media or computer-generated facsimile may be unacceptable.

A.7.a. How to Send Your Disks Containing Form R(s) and/or Form A(s)

Included in this reporting package (on the enclosed CD-ROM) is the Automated TRI Reporting Software (ATRS). If you use the ATRS, please follow the instructions below for submitting your TRI forms on magnetic media.

A.7.a.1 Labeling Your Submission Diskette

A label must be attached to each diskette. The label may be typed or legibly handwritten. A sample label with the necessary information is shown below.

TRIS Report	
Company Name	
Date: 6/30/2000 Report Year: 1999	Density: HD Number: 1 of 1
Contact: Technical Contact Name (505) 555-5369	

The types of packaging and shipping used for magnetic media are left to the discretion of the submitting facility. Please send completed diskettes, along with a cover letter and an original certification signature from each submitting facility to:

EPCRA Reporting Center
P.O. Box 3348
Merrifield, VA 22116-3348
Attn: TRI Magnetic Media Submission

If you are submitting reports on magnetic diskette to EPA, you must enclose a cover letter signed by the official listed in section 3 of Part I of the Form R or Form A (name and official title of owner/operator or senior management official) for *each separate facility*. Beginning reporting year 1999, ATRS allows you to also print a cover letter for submission to a state agency. These letters can be printed from ATRS. The letter on page 6 is a sample. Since you are filing electronically, do not include paper copies of the reports that are on the diskette.

A.7.a.2 Submitting Electronically to States

Submitters must submit a copy of each Form R or Form A to the appropriate state agency. As of the publication of this book, the following states confirmed that they accept electronic submissions:

AK	ID	NC	SC
AZ	IL	ND	SD
CA	IN	NJ	TX
CO	KS	NM	UT
DC	LA	NY	VA
DE	MD	NV	VT
FL	MI	OH	WA
GA	MN	OK	WI
HI	MO	OR	WV
IA	MT	PA	WY

If your state is not listed here, please contact your state office to confirm that paper submissions are required. A list of state contacts can be found in Appendix F.

A.8 How to Obtain Forms and Other Information

A copy of both forms is included in this booklet. Remove the appropriate form and produce as many photocopies as needed. Related guidance documents may be obtained from:

EPA's TRI Website (http:// www.epa.gov/tri) and the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Information Hotline.

U.S. EPA/NSCEP
P.O. Box 42419
Cincinnati, OH 45242-2419
(800) 490-9198
Fax (513) 489-8695
Internet: http://www.epa.gov/ncepihom/

See Chemical and Industry Specific Documents section for the document request form and more information on available documents.

Questions about completing Form R or Form A may be directed to the EPCRA Hotline at the following address or telephone numbers.

Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Information Hotline
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., SW (5101)
Washington, DC 20460
1 (800) 424-9346 or (703) 412-9877;
TDD# (800) 553-7672
from 9:00 a.m.– 6:00 p.m. Eastern Time
(Mon. – Fri., except Federal Holidays)

EPA Regional Staff may also be of assistance. Refer to Appendix G for a list of EPA Regional Offices.

Sample Letter — one copy to EPCRA Reporting Center and one to appropriate state agency (see Appendix F).

June 20, 2000

To Whom It May Concern:

You will find enclosed one (1) diskette containing toxic chemical release reporting information for:

YOUR FACILITY NAME

This information is submitted as required under Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 and the Pollution Prevention Act of 1990.

A total of two (2) reports is included from our facility, concerning the following chemicals:

Chemical Name	RY	CAS Number
Lead compounds	1999	NA420
Zinc (fume or dust)	1999	7440-66-6

Our technical point of contact is:

TECHNICAL CONTACT NAME, Telephone Number: (505) 555-1212

[NAME] is available should any questions or problems arise as you process these diskettes.

I hereby certify that I have reviewed the attached documents and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the submitted information is true and complete and that the amounts and values in this report are accurate, based on reasonable estimates using data available to the preparers of this report.

Signature: *Chris Submitter*

B. Facility Eligibility Determination for Submitting an EPCRA Section 313 Report

This section will help you determine whether you must submit an EPCRA Section 313 report. This section discusses EPCRA Section 313 reporting requirements such as the number of full-time employees, primary SIC code, and chemical activity threshold quantities. The EPCRA Section 313 chemicals and chemical categories subject to reporting are listed in Table II (also see 40 CFR 372.65). (See Figure 1 for more information)

B.1 Full-Time Employee Determination

The number of full-time "employees" is dependent only upon the total number of hours worked by all employees and other individuals (e.g., contractors) for the facility during the calendar year and not the number of persons working. Therefore, a "full-time employee," for purposes of Section 313 reporting, is defined as 2,000 work hours per year and includes paid leave and holidays. To determine the number of full-time employees working for your facility, add up the hours worked by all employees during the calendar year, including contract employees and sales and support staff working for the facility, and divide the total by 2,000 hours. In other words, if the total number of hours worked by all employees is 20,000 hours or more, your facility meets the ten employee threshold.

Examples include:

- A facility consists of 11 employees who each worked 1,500 hours for the facility in a calendar year. Consequently, the total number of hours worked by all employees for the facility during the calendar year is 16,500 hours. The number of full-time employees for this facility is equal to 16,500 hours divided by 2,000 hours per full-time employee, or 8.3 full-time employees. Therefore, even though 11 persons worked for this facility during the calendar year, the number of hours worked is equivalent to 8.3 full-time employees. This facility does not meet the employee criteria and is not subject to Section 313 reporting.

- Another facility consists of six workers and three sales staff. The six workers each worked 2,000 hours for the facility in the calendar year. The sales staff also each worked 2,000 hours in the calendar year although they may have been on the road half of the year. In addition, five contract employees were hired for a period during which each worked 400 hours for the facility. The total number of hours is equal to the time worked by the workers at the facility (12,000 hours), plus the time worked by the sales staff for the facility (6,000 hours), plus the time worked by the contract employees at the facility (2,000 hours), or 20,000 hours. Dividing the 20,000 hours by 2,000 yields 10 full-time employees. This facility has met the full time employee criteria and may be subject to reporting if the other criteria are met.

B.2 Primary SIC Code Determination

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes 10 (except 1011, 1081, and 1094), 12 (except 1241), 20–39, 4911 (limited to facilities that combust coal and/or oil for the purpose of generating electricity for distribution in commerce), 4931 (limited to facilities that combust coal and/or oil for the purpose of generating electricity for distribution in commerce), 4939 (limited to facilities that combust coal and/or oil for the purpose of generating electricity for distribution in commerce), 4953 (limited to facilities regulated under the RCRA Subtitle C, 42 U.S.C. section 6921 *et seq.*), 5169, 5171, and 7389 (limited to facilities primarily engaged in solvent recovery services on a contract or fee basis) are covered by the rule and are listed in Table I. The first two digits of a 4-digit SIC code define a major business sector, while the last two digits denote a facility's specialty within the major sector. For a detailed description of 4-digit SIC codes, refer to the "Standard Industrial Classification Manual 1987." The facility should determine its own SIC code (s), based on its activities on-site, using the SIC Manual. State agencies and other organizations may assign SIC codes on a different basis than the one used by the SIC Manual. However, for purposes of TRI reporting, these state assigned codes should not be used if they differ from ones assigned using the SIC Manual.

The EPCRA Hotline can assist facilities with determining which SIC codes are assigned for specific business activities as referenced in the SIC Manual. Clothbound editions of the SIC Manual are available in most major libraries or may be ordered through the National Technical Information Service, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161, (703) 605-6000. The access number for the clothbound manual is PB87-100012, and the price is $30.00.

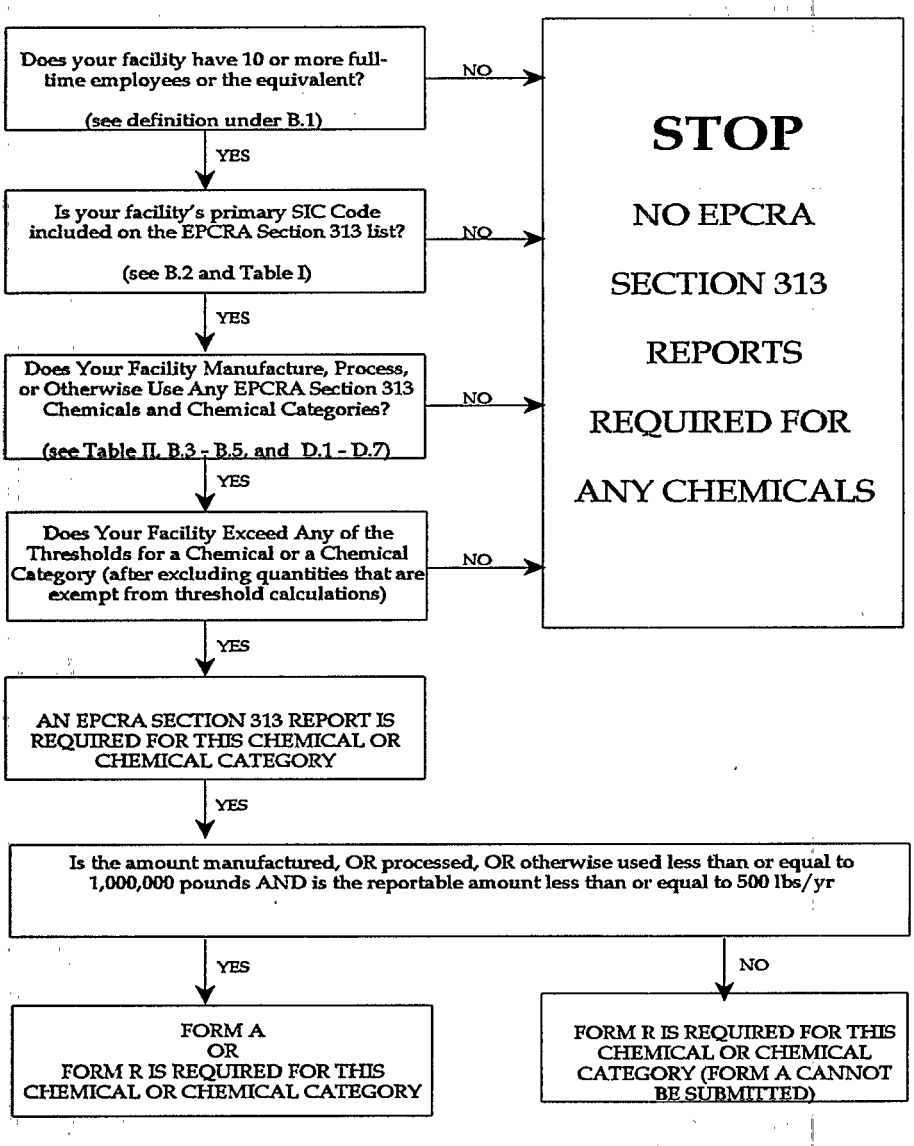

Figure 1 EPCRA Section 313 Reporting Decision Diagram

The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), is a new economic classification system that will replace the 1987 SIC code system. EPA will address the SIC code change, as it relates to EPCRA in an upcoming Federal Register notice. This upcoming change does NOT affect the 1999 EPCRA Section 313 reporting.

B.2.a. Multi-Establishment Facilities

Your facility may include multiple establishments that have different SIC codes. A multi-establishment facility is a facility that consists of two or more distinct and separate economic units. If your facility is a multi-establishment facility, calculate the value of the products produced, shipped, or services provided from each establishment within the facility and then use the following rule to determine if your facility meets the SIC code criterion:

- If the total value of the products produced, shipped, or services provided at establishments with SIC codes 10 (except 1011, 1081, and 1094), 12 (except 1241), 20–39, 4911 (limited to facilities that combust coal and/or oil for the purpose of generating electricity for distribution in commerce), 4931 (limited to facilities that combust coal and/or oil for the purpose of generating electricity for distribution in commerce), 4939 (limited to facilities that combust coal and/or oil for the purpose of generating electricity for distribution in commerce), 4953 (limited to facilities regulated under the RCRA Subtitle C, 42 U.S.C. section 6921 *et seq.*), 5169, 5171, and 7389 (limited to facilities primarily engaged in solvents recovery services on a contract or fee basis) is greater than 50 percent of the value of the entire facility's products and services, the entire facility meets the SIC code criterion.

- If any one establishment with an SIC code 10 (except 1011, 1081, and 1094), 12 (except 1241), 20–39, 4911 (limited to facilities that combust coal and/or oil for the purpose of generating electricity for distribution in commerce), 4931 (limited to facilities that combust coal and/or oil for the purpose of generating electricity for distribution in commerce), 4939 (limited to facilities that combust coal and/or oil for the purpose of generating electricity for distribution in commerce), 4953 (limited to facilities regulated under the RCRA Subtitle C, 42 U.S.C. section 6921 *et seq.*), 5169, 5171, or 7389 (limited to facilities primarily engaged in solvents recovery services on a contract or fee basis) produces or ships products or provides services whose value exceeds the value of products and services produced or shipped by any other establishment within the facility, the facility also meets the SIC code criterion.

The value of production or service attributable to a particular establishment may be isolated by subtracting the product value obtained from other establishments within the same facility from the total product or service value of the facility. This procedure eliminates the potential for "double counting" production and services in situations where establishments are engaged in sequential production or service activities at a single facility.

Examples include:

- A facility in coating, engraving and allied services has two establishments. The first establishment, a general automotive repair service, is in SIC code 7537, which is not a covered SIC code. However, the second establishment, a metal paint shop is in SIC code 3479, which is a covered SIC code. The metal paint shop paints the parts received from general automotive repair service. The facility determines the product is worth $500/unit as received from the general automotive repair service (in non covered SIC code 7537) and the value of the product is $1500/unit after processing by the metal paint shop (in covered SIC code 3479). The value added by the metal paint shop is obtained by subtracting the value of the products from the general automotive repair service from that of the value of the products of the metal paint shop. (In this example, the value added = $1,500/unit - $500/unit = $1,000/unit.) The value added ($1,000/unit) by the establishment in SIC code 3479 is more than 50% of the product value. Therefore, the facility's primary SIC code is 3479, which is a covered SIC code.

- A food processing establishment in a facility processes crops grown at the facility in a separate establishment. The facility could base the value of the products of each establishment on the total production value of each establishment.

Alternatively, the facility could first determine the value of the crops grown at the agricultural establishment, and then calculate the contribution of the food processing establishment by subtracting the crop value from the total value of the product shipped from the processing establishment (value of product shipped from processing - crop value = value of processing establishment)

A covered multi-establishment facility must make EPCRA Section 313 chemical threshold determinations and, if required, must report all relevant information about releases and other waste management activities, and source reduction activities associated with an EPCRA Section 313 chemical for the entire facility, even from establishments that are not in SIC codes 10 (except

1011, 1081, and 1094), 12 (except 1241), 20–39, 4911 (limited to facilities that combust coal and/or oil for the purpose of generating electricity for distribution in commerce), 4931 (limited to facilities that combust coal and/or oil for the purpose of generating electricity for distribution in commerce), 4939 (limited to facilities that combust coal and/or oil for the purpose of generating electricity for distribution in commerce), 4953 (limited to facilities regulated under the RCRA Subtitle C, 42 U.S.C. section 6921 *et seq.*), 5169, 5171, and 7389 (limited to facilities primarily engaged in solvents recovery services on a contract or fee basis). EPA realizes, however, that certain establishments in a multi-establishment facility can be, for all practical purposes, separate business units. Therefore, individual establishments may report releases and other waste management activities separately, provided that the total releases and other waste management quantities for the whole facility are represented by the sum of the releases and other quantities managed as waste reported by each of the separate establishments and the compliance determination is based on the entire facility.

B.2.b. Auxiliary Facilities

An auxiliary facility is one that supports another covered establishment's activities (e.g., research and development laboratories, warehouses, and storage facilities). An auxiliary facility can assume the SIC code of another covered establishment if its primary function is to service that other covered establishment's operations. For the purposes of EPCRA Section 313, auxiliary facility is defined as one primarily engaged in performing support services for another covered establishment or multiple establishments of a covered facility and is in a different physical location than the primary facility. In addition, an auxiliary facility performs an integral role in the primary facility's activities. In general, an auxiliary facility's basic administrative services (paperwork, payroll, employment) are performed by the primary facility. Thus, a separate warehouse facility (i.e., one not located within the physical boundaries of a covered facility) may become a covered facility because it services a covered establishment in SIC codes 10 (except 1011, 1081, and 1094), 12 (except 1241), 20–39, 4911 (limited to facilities that combust coal and/or oil for the purpose of generating electricity for distribution in commerce), 4931 (limited to facilities that combust coal and/or oil for the purpose of generating electricity for distribution in commerce), 4939 (limited to facilities that combust coal and/or oil for the purpose of generating electricity for distribution in commerce), 4953 (limited to facilities regulated under the RCRA Subtitle C, 42 U.S.C. section 6921 *et seq.*), 5169, 5171, and 7389 (limited to facilities primarily engaged in solvents recovery services on a contract or fee basis). Auxiliary facilities that are in these aforementioned codes are required to report if they meet the employee criterion and reporting thresholds for manufacture, process, or otherwise use.

B.2.c. Property Owners

You are not required to report if you merely own real estate on which a facility covered by this rule is located; that is, you have no other business interest in the operation of that facility (e.g., your company owns an industrial park). The operator of that facility, however, is subject to reporting requirements.

B.3 Activity Determination

B.3.a. Definitions of "Manufacture," "Process," and "Otherwise Use"

Manufacture: The term "*manufacture*" means to produce, prepare, compound, or import an EPCRA Section 313 chemical. (See Part II, Section 3.1 of these instructions for further clarification.)

Import is defined as causing the EPCRA Section 313 chemical to be imported into the customs territory of the United States. If you order an EPCRA Section 313 chemical (or a mixture containing the chemical) from a foreign supplier, then you have imported the chemical when that shipment arrives at your facility directly from a source outside of the United States. By ordering the chemical, you have "caused it to be imported," even though you may have used an import brokerage firm as an agent to obtain the EPCRA Section 313 chemical.

Do Not Overlook Coincidental Manufacture

The term manufacture also includes coincidental production of an EPCRA Section 313 chemical (e.g., as a byproduct or impurity) as a result of the manufacture, processing, otherwise use, or treatment of other chemical substances. In the case of coincidental production of an impurity (i.e., an EPCRA Section 313 chemical that remains in the product that is distributed in commerce), the *de minimis* exemption, discussed in Section B.3.b of these instructions, applies. The *de minimis* exemption does not apply to byproducts (e.g., an EPCRA Section 313 chemical that is separated from a process stream and further processed or disposed). Certain EPCRA Section

313 chemicals may be manufactured as a result of wastewater treatment or other treatment processes. For example, neutralization of acid wastewater can result in the coincidental manufacture of ammonium nitrate (solution), reportable as a member of the nitrate compound category.

Process: The term "*process*" means the preparation of a listed Section 313 chemical, after its manufacture, for distribution in commerce. Processing is usually the intentional incorporation of a Section 313 chemical into a product (see Part II, Section 3.2 of these instructions for further clarification). Processing includes preparation of the EPCRA Section 313 chemicals in the same physical state or chemical form as that received by your facility, or preparation that produces a change in physical state or chemical form. The term also applies to the processing of a mixture or other trade name product (see Section B.4.b of these instructions) that contains a listed Section 313 chemical as one component.

Otherwise Use: The term "*otherwise use*" usually means any use of an EPCRA Section 313 chemical, including an EPCRA Section 313 chemical contained in a mixture or other trade name product, or waste that is not covered by the terms "manufacture" or "process." Otherwise use of an EPCRA Section 313 chemical does not include disposal, stabilization (without subsequent distribution in commerce), or treatment for destruction unless:

(1) The EPCRA Section 313 chemical that was disposed, stabilized, or treated for destruction was received from off-site for the purposes of further waste management; or

(2) The EPCRA Section 313 chemical that was disposed, stabilized, or treated for destruction was manufactured as a result of waste management activities on materials received from off-site for the purposes of waste management activities. Relabeling or redistributing of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical where no repackaging of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical occurs does not constitute an otherwise use or processing of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical." (See 62 FR 23846 and Part II, Section 3.3 of these Instructions for further clarification).

Example 1: Coincidental Manufacture

Your company, a nitric acid manufacturer, uses aqueous ammonia in a waste treatment system to neutralize an acidic wastewater stream containing nitric acid. The reaction of ammonia and nitric acid produces a solution of ammonium nitrate. Ammonium nitrate is reportable under the nitrate compounds category and is manufactured as a byproduct. If the ammonium nitrate is produced in a quantity that exceeds the 25,000-pound manufacturing threshold, the facility must report under the nitrate compounds category.

The aqueous ammonia is considered to be otherwise used and 10% of the total aqueous ammonia would be counted towards the 10,000-pound otherwise use threshold. Reports for releases of ammonia must also include 10% of the total aqueous ammonia from the solution of ammonium nitrate (see the qualifier for the ammonia listing).

As another example, combustion of coal or other fuel in boilers/furnaces can result in the coincidental manufacture of metal category compounds and sulfuric acid (acid aerosols), hydrochloric acid (acid aerosols), and hydrogen fluoride.

Example 2: Typical Process and Manufacture Activities

- ❑ Your company receives toluene, an EPCRA Section 313 chemical, from another facility, and reacts the toluene with air to form benzoic acid, which the company distributes in commerce. Your company processes toluene and manufactures and processes benzoic acid. Benzoic acid, however, is not an EPCRA Section 313 chemical and thus does not trigger reporting requirements.

- ❑ Your facility combines toluene purchased from a supplier with various materials to form paint. Your facility processes toluene.

- ❑ Your company receives a nickel compound (nickel compounds is a listed Section 313 chemical category) as a bulk solid and performs various size-reduction operations (e.g., grinding) before packaging the compound in 50-pound bags, which the company sells. Your company processes the nickel compound.

- ❑ Your company receives a prepared mixture of resin and chopped fiber to be used in the injection molding of plastic products. The resin contains a listed Section 313 chemical that becomes incorporated into the plastic, which the company distributes in commerce. Your facility processes the EPCRA Section 313 chemical.

- ❑ In the combustion of coal or oil, metal category compounds may be produced from either the parent metal or a metal compound contained in the coal or oil. If a metal undergoes a change of valence, a metal compound is considered to be manufactured. For example, during the combustion process copper in valence state zero changes to copper in valence state +2 in a compound such as copper (II) oxide (CuO). Furthermore, a metallic compound could be transformed to another metallic compound without a change in valency (e.g., copper (II) chloride ($CuCl_2$) is transformed to copper (II) oxide). The transformation to a new compound by combustion without a change in valence state is also considered to be "manufactured" for purposes of EPCRA Section 313.

Example 3: Typical Otherwise Use Activities

- ❑ When your facility cleans equipment with toluene, you are otherwise using toluene. Your facility also separates two components of a mixture by dissolving one component in toluene, and subsequently recovers the toluene from the process for reuse or disposal. Your facility otherwise uses toluene.

- ❑ A covered facility receives a waste containing 12,000 pounds of Chemical A, an EPCRA Section 313 chemical, from off-site. The facility treats the waste, destroying Chemical A and in the treatment process manufactures 10,500 pounds of Chemical B, another EPCRA Section 313 chemical. Chemical B is disposed on-site. Since the waste containing Chemical A was received from off-site for the purpose of waste management, the amount of Chemical A must be included in the otherwise use threshold determination for Chemical A. The otherwise use threshold is 10,000 pounds and since the amount of Chemical A exceeds this threshold, all releases and other waste management activities for Chemical A must be reported. Chemical B was manufactured in the treatment of a waste received from off-site. The facility disposed of Chemical B on-site. Since Chemical B was generated from waste received from off-site for treatment for destruction, disposal, or stabilization, the disposal of Chemical B is considered to be otherwise used. Thus, the amount of Chemical B must be considered in the otherwise used threshold determination. Thus, the reporting threshold for Chemical B has also been exceeded and all releases and other waste management activities for Chemical B must be reported.

B.3.b. Activity Exemptions

Otherwise Use Exemptions. Certain otherwise uses of listed Section 313 chemicals are specifically exempted:

- ❑ Otherwise use as a structural component of the facility;
- ❑ Otherwise use in routine janitorial or facility grounds maintenance;
- ❑ Personal uses by employees or other persons;
- ❑ Otherwise use of products containing EPCRA Section 313 chemicals for the purpose of maintaining motor vehicles operated by the facility; or
- ❑ Otherwise use of EPCRA Section 313 chemicals contained in intake water (used for processing or non-contact cooling) or in intake air (used either as compressed air or for combustion).

The exemption of an EPCRA Section 313 chemical otherwise used 1) as a structural component of the facility; or 2) in routine janitorial or facility grounds maintenance; or 3) for personal use by an employee cannot be taken for activities involving process-related equipment.

Articles Exemption. EPCRA Section 313 chemicals contained in articles that are processed or otherwise used at a covered facility are exempt from threshold determinations and release and other waste management calculations. The exemption applies when the facility receives the article from another facility or when the facility produces the article itself. The exemption applies only to the quantity of EPCRA Section 313 chemical present in the article. If the EPCRA Section 313 chemical is manufactured (including imported), processed, or otherwise used at the covered facility other than as part of the article, in excess of an applicable threshold quantity, the facility is required to report (40 CFR Section 372.38(b)). For an EPCRA Section 313 chemical in an item to be exempt as part of the article, the item must meet all the following criteria in the Section 313 article definition; that is, it must be a manufactured item that is formed to a specific shape or design during manufacture, that has end use functions dependent in whole or in part upon its shape or design during end use, and that does not release an EPCRA Section 313 chemical under normal circumstances of processing or otherwise use of the item at the facility.

If the processing or otherwise use of all like items results in a total release of 0.5 pound or less of an EPCRA Section 313 chemical in a reporting year to any environmental media, EPA will allow this release to be rounded to zero, and the manufactured items remain exempt as articles. The 0.5-pound limit does not apply to each individual article, but applies to the sum of all releases from processing or otherwise use of all like articles. If all the releases of like articles over a reporting year are completely captured and sent for recycling/reuse on-site or off-site, the items may remain exempt as articles. Any amount that is released and is not recycled/reused will count toward the 0.5 pound per year cut-off value.

The articles exemption applies to the normal processing or otherwise use of articles. This exemption does not apply to the manufacture of the article. EPCRA Section 313 chemicals incorporated into articles produced at a facility must be factored into threshold determinations and release and waste management calculations.

If, in the course of processing or otherwise use, an item retains its initial thickness or diameter, in whole or in part, it meets the first part of the article definition described above. If the item's basic dimensional characteristics are totally altered during processing or otherwise use, the item does not meet the first part of the definition. An example of items that do not meet the definition would be items which are cold extruded, such as lead ingots which are formed into wire or rods. On the other hand, cutting a manufactured item into pieces that are recognizable as the article would not change the original dimensions as long as the diameter or the thickness of the item remained the same; the articles exemption would continue to apply. Metal wire may be bent and sheet metal may be cut, punched, stamped, or pressed without losing their article status as long as the diameter of the wire or tubing or the thickness of the sheet is not totally changed.

An important aspect of the articles exemption is what constitutes a release of an EPCRA Section 313 chemical. Any processing or otherwise use of like articles that results in a release to the environment (of more than 0.5 pounds) negates the exemption. Cutting, grinding, melting, or other processing of manufactured items could result in a release of an EPCRA Section 313 chemical during normal conditions of processing or otherwise use and therefore negate the exemption as articles. Scrap pieces that are recognizable as an article do not constitute a release.

Example 4: Articles Exemption

- Lead that is incorporated into a lead acid battery is processed to manufacture the battery, and therefore must be counted toward threshold determinations and release and other waste management determinations. However, the use of the lead acid battery elsewhere in the facility does not have to be counted. Disposal of the battery after its use does not constitute a "release;" thus, the battery remains an article.

- If an item used in the facility is fragmented, the item is still an article if those fragments being discarded remain identifiable as the article (e.g., recognizable pieces of a cylinder, pieces of wire). For instance, an eight-foot piece of wire is broken into two four-foot pieces of wire, without releasing any EPCRA Section 313 chemicals. Each four-foot piece is identifiable as a piece of wire; therefore, the article status for these pieces of wire remains intact.

- EPCRA Section 313 chemicals received in the form of pellets are not articles because the pellet form is simply a convenient form for further processing of the material.

***De Minimis* Exemption.** The *de minimis* exemption allows facilities to disregard certain minimal concentrations of chemicals in mixtures or other trade name products they process or otherwise use when making threshold determinations and release and other waste management calculations. The *de minimis* exemption does not apply to the manufacture of an EPCRA Section 313 chemical except if that EPCRA Section 313 chemical is manufactured as an impurity and remains in the product distributed in commerce, or if the EPCRA Section 313 chemical is imported below the appropriate *de minimis* level. The *de minimis* exemption does not apply to a byproduct manufactured coincidentally as a result of manufacturing, processing, otherwise use, or any waste management activities.

When determining whether the *de minimis* exemption applies to an EPCRA Section 313 chemical, the owner/operator should consider only the concentration of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical in mixtures and other trade name products in process streams in which the EPCRA Section 313 chemical is undergoing a reportable activity. If the EPCRA Section 313 chemical in a process stream is manufactured as an impurity, imported, processed, or otherwise used and is below the appropriate *de minimis* concentration level, then the quantity of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical in that process stream does not have to be applied to threshold determinations nor included in release or other waste management determinations. If an EPCRA Section 313 chemical in a process stream is below the appropriate *de minimis* level, all releases and other waste management activities associated with the EPCRA Section 313 chemical in that stream are exempt from EPCRA Section 313 reporting. It is possible to meet an activity (e.g., processing) threshold for an EPCRA Section 313 chemical on a facility-wide basis, but not be required to calculate releases or other waste management quantities associated with a particular process because that process involves only mixtures or other trade name products containing the EPCRA Section 313 chemical below the *de minimis* level.

Once an EPCRA Section 313 chemical concentration is at or above the appropriate *de minimis* level in the process stream, threshold determinations and release and other waste management calculations must be made, even if the chemical later falls below the *de minimis* level in the same process stream. Thus, all releases and other quantities managed as waste that occur after the *de minimis* level has been met or exceeded are subject to reporting. If an EPCRA Section 313 chemical in a mixture or other trade name product at or above *de minimis* is brought on-site, the *de minimis* exemption never applies.

De minimis levels for EPCRA Section 313 chemicals and chemical categories are set at concentration levels of either at 1% or 0.1%. The 0.1% *de minimis* levels are dictated by determinations made by the National Toxicology Program (NTP), Annual Report on Carcinogens, the International Agency for Research and Cancer (IARC) Monographs, or 29 CFR part 1910, subpart Z. Therefore, once a chemical's status under NTP, IARC, or 29 CFR part 1910, subpart Z indicates that the chemical is a carcinogen or potential carcinogen, the reporting facility may disregard levels of the chemical below the 0.1% *de minimis* concentration provided that the other criteria for the *de minimis* exemption are met.

De minimis levels for chemical categories apply to the total concentration of all chemicals in the category within a mixture, not the concentration of each individual category member within the mixture.

De Minimis Application to the Processing or Otherwise Use of a Mixture

The *de minimis* exemption applies only to the processing or otherwise use of an EPCRA Section 313 chemical in a mixture. Threshold determinations and release and other waste management calculations begin at the point where the chemical meets or exceeds *de minimis*. If an EPCRA Section 313 chemical is present in a mixture at a concentration below the *de minimis* level, this quantity of the substance does not have to be included for threshold determinations, release and other waste management reporting, or supplier notification requirements. The exemption will apply as long as the mixture containing *de minimis* amounts of an EPCRA Section 313 chemical never equals or goes above the *de minimis* limit. Provided below are two examples in which a manufacturing activity would qualify for the *de minimis* exemption.

De Minimis Application in the Manufacture of the Listed Chemical in a Mixture

The *de minimis* exemption generally does not apply to the manufacturing of an EPCRA Section 313 chemical. The *de minimis* exemption may apply to mixtures and other trade name products containing EPCRA Section 313 chemicals that are imported into the United States.

Another exception applies to EPCRA Section 313 chemicals that are coincidentally manufactured as impurities that remain in the product distributed in commerce below the *de minimis* levels. The amount remaining in the product is exempt from threshold determinations. If the chemical is separated from the final product, thereby classifying the chemical as a byproduct, it cannot qualify for the exemption. Any amount that is separated, or is separate, from the product, is considered a byproduct and is subject to threshold determinations and release and other waste management calculations. Any amount of an EPCRA Section 313 chemical that is manufactured in a wastestream must be considered toward threshold determinations and release and other waste management calculations and accounted for on Form R.

The *de minimis* exemption also does not apply to situations where the manufactured chemical is released or transferred to wastestreams and thereby diluted to below the *de minimis* level.

Laboratory Activities Exemption

Laboratory Activities: EPCRA Section 313 chemicals that are manufactured, processed, or otherwise used in laboratory activities at a covered facility under the direct supervision of a technically qualified individual do not have to be considered for threshold determinations and release and other waste management calculations. However, pilot plant scale and specialty chemical production do not qualify for this laboratory activities exemption, nor do the use of EPCRA Section 313 chemicals for laboratory support activities, such as the use of chemicals for equipment maintenance.

Coal Extraction Activities Exemption

If an EPCRA Section 313 chemical is manufactured, processed, or otherwise used in extraction by facilities in SIC code 12, a person is not required to consider the quantity of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical so manufactured, processed, or otherwise used when considering threshold determinations and release and other waste management calculations. Reclamation activities occurring simultaneously with coal extraction activities (e.g., cast blasting) are included in the exemption. However, otherwise use of ash, waste rock, or fertilizer for reclamation purposes are not considered part of extraction; non-exempt amounts of Section 313 chemicals contained in these materials must be considered toward threshold determinations and release and other waste management calculations.

Metal Mining Overburden Exemption

If an EPCRA Section 313 chemical that is a constituent of overburden is processed or otherwise used by facilities in SIC code 10, a person is not required to consider the quantity of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical so processed or otherwise used when considering threshold determinations and release and other waste management calculations.

For purposes of EPCRA section 313 reporting, overburden is the unconsolidated material that overlies a deposit of useful material or ore. It does not include any portion of the ore or waste rock.

Example 5: *De Minimis* Applications to Process and Otherwise Use Scenarios

There are many cases in which the *de minimis* "limit" is crossed or recrossed within a process or otherwise use scenario. The following examples are meant to illuminate these complex reporting scenarios.

Increasing Concentration To or Above De Minimis Levels During Processing

A manufacturing facility receives toluene that contains less than the *de minimis* concentration of chlorobenzene. Through distillation, the chlorobenzene content in process streams is increased over the *de minimis* concentration of 1 percent. From the point at which the chlorobenzene concentration equals 1 percent in process streams, the amount present must be factored into threshold determinations and release and other waste management estimates. The facility does not need to consider the amount of chlorobenzene in the raw material, i.e., when below *de minimis* levels, when making threshold determinations. The facility does not have to report emissions of chlorobenzene from storage tanks or any other equipment where the chlorobenzene content is less than 1 percent.

Fluctuating Concentration During Processing

A manufacturer produces an ink product that contains toluene, an EPCRA Section 313 chemical, below the *de minimis* level. The process used causes the percentage of toluene in the mixture to fluctuate: it rises above the *de minimis* level for a time but drops below the level as the process winds down. The facility must consider the chemical toward threshold determinations from the point at which it first equals the *de minimis* limit. Once the *de minimis* limit has been met the exemption cannot be taken.

Example 6: Concentration Ranges Straddling the *De Minimis* Value

❑ A facility processes 8,000,000 pounds of a mixture containing 0.25 to 1.25% manganese. Manganese is eligible for the 1% *de minimis* concentration exemption. The amount of mixture subject to reporting is the quantity containing manganese at or above the *de minimis* concentration:

(8,000,000) × (1.25% - 0.99%) ÷ (1.25% - 0.25%)

The average concentration of manganese that is not exempt (above the *de minimis*) is:

(1.25% + 1.00%) ÷ (2)

$$\left[\frac{(8{,}000{,}000) \times (1.25\% \ 0.99\%)}{(1.25\% \& 0.25\%)}\right] \times \left[\frac{(1.25\% \% 1.00\%)}{(2)}\right] \quad 23{,}400 \text{ pounds}$$

Therefore, the amount of manganese that is subject to threshold determination and release and other waste management estimates is:

= 23,400 pounds manganese (which is below the processing threshold)

In this scenario, because the facility's information pertaining to manganese was available to two decimal places, 0.99 was used to determine the amount below the *de minimis* concentrations. If the information was available to one decimal place, 0.9 should be used, as in the scenario below.

❑ As in the previous example, manganese is present in a mixture, of which 8,000,000 pounds is processed. The MSDS states the mixture contains 0.2% to 1.2% manganese. The amount of mixture subject to reporting (at or above *de minimis*) is:

(8,000,000) × (1.2% - 0.9%) ÷ (1.2% - 0.2%)

The average concentration of manganese that is not exempt (at or above *de minimis*) is:

(1.2% + 1.0%) ÷ (2)

Therefore, the amount of manganese that is subject to threshold determinations and release and other waste management estimates is:

$$\left[\frac{(8{,}000{,}000) \times (1.2\% \& 0.9\%)}{(1.2\% \& 0.2\%)}\right] \times \left[\frac{(1.2\% \% 1.0\%)}{(2)}\right] \quad 26{,}400 \text{ pounds}$$

= 26,400 pounds manganese (which is above the processing threshold)

Example 7: *De Minimis* Application in the Coincidental Manufacture in a Mixture

Coincidental Manufacture as a Product Impurity

Toluene-2,4-diisocyanate reacts with trace amounts of water to form trace quantities of 2,4-diaminotoluene. The resulting product contains 99 percent toluene-2,4-diisocyanate and 0.05 percent 2,4-diaminotoluene. The 2,4-diaminotoluene would not be subject to Section 313 reporting nor would supplier notification be required because the concentration of 2,4-diaminotoluene is below its *de minimis* concentration of 0.1 percent in the product. Coincidental manufacture/production refers only to production of a chemical via a chemical reaction. It would not include separation of a byproduct from a purchased mixture during a processing operation.

Coincidental Manufacture as a Commercial Byproduct and Impurity

Chloroform is a reaction byproduct in the production of carbon tetrachloride. It is removed by distillation to a concentration of less than 150 ppm (0.0150%) remaining in the carbon tetrachloride. The separated chloroform at 90 percent concentration is sold as a byproduct. Chloroform is subject to a 0.1% (1000 ppm) *de minimis* level. Any amount of chloroform manufactured and separated as byproduct must be included in threshold determinations because the *de minimis* exemption does not apply to manufacture of a chemical. Releases of chloroform prior to and during purification of the carbon tetrachloride should be reported. The *de minimis* level can, however, be applied to the chloroform remaining in the carbon tetrachloride as an impurity. Because the concentration of chloroform remaining in the carbon tetrachloride is below the *de minimis* level, this quantity of chloroform is exempt from threshold determinations, release and other waste management reporting, and supplier notification.

Coincidental Manufacture as a Waste Byproduct

A small amount of formaldehyde is manufactured as a reaction byproduct during the production of phthalic anhydride. The formaldehyde is separated from the phthalic anhydride as a waste gas and burned, leaving no formaldehyde in the phthalic anhydride. The amount of formaldehyde produced and removed must be included in threshold determinations and release and other waste management estimates even if the formaldehyde were present below the *de minimis* level in the process stream where it was manufactured or in the wastestream to which it was separated.

Coal mining extraction activities. Included among these are explosives for blasting operations, solvents, lubricants, and fuels for extraction related equipment maintenance and use, as well as overburden and mineral deposits. The EPCRA section 313 chemicals contained in these materials are exempt from threshold determinations and release and other waste management calculations, when processed or otherwise used during extraction activities at coal mines.

B.4 Threshold Determinations

Section 313 reporting is required if threshold quantities are exceeded. Separate thresholds apply to the amount of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical that is manufactured, processed, or otherwise used.

You must submit a report for any EPCRA Section 313 chemical that is manufactured or processed at your facility in excess of the following threshold:

- ❑ 25,000 pounds during the course of a calendar year.

You must submit a report if the quantity of an EPCRA Section 313 chemical that is otherwise used at your facility exceeds:

- ❑ 10,000 pounds during the course of a calendar year.

B.4.a. How to Determine if Your Facility Has Exceeded Thresholds

To determine whether your facility has exceeded a Section 313 reporting threshold, compare quantities of EPCRA Section 313 chemicals that you manufacture, process, or otherwise use to the respective thresholds for those activities. A worksheet is provided in Figure 2 to assist facilities in determining whether they exceed any of the reporting thresholds. This worksheet also provides a format for maintaining reporting facility records. Use of this worksheet is not required and the completed worksheet(s) should not accompany Form R reports submitted to EPA and the State.

Complete a separate worksheet for each EPCRA Section 313 chemical or chemical category. Base your threshold determination for EPCRA Section 313 chemicals with qualifiers only on the quantity of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical satisfying the qualifier.

Use of the worksheet is divided into three steps:

Step 1 allows you to record the gross amount of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical or chemical category involved in activities throughout the facility. Pure forms as well as the amounts of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical or chemical category present in mixtures or other trade name products must be considered. The types of activity (i.e., manufacturing, processing, or otherwise using) for which the EPCRA Section 313 chemical is used must be identified because separate thresholds apply to each of these activities. A record of the information source(s) used should be kept. Possible information sources include purchase records, inventory data, and calculations by a process engineer. The data collected in Step 1 will be totaled for each activity to identify the overall amount of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical or chemical category manufactured (including imported), processed, or otherwise used.

Step 2 allows you to identify uses of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical or chemical category that were included in Step 1 but are exempt under Section 313. Do not include in Step 2 exempt quantities of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical not included in the calculations in Step 1. For example, if Freon contained in the building's air conditioners was not reported in Step 1, you would not include the amount as exempt in Step 2. Step 2 is intended for use when a quantity or use of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical is exempt while other quantities require reporting. Note the type of exemption for future reference. Also identify, if applicable, the fraction or percentage of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical present that is exempt. Add the amounts in each activity to obtain a subtotal for exempted amounts of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical or chemical categories at the facility.

Step 3 involves subtracting the result of Step 2 from the results of Step 1 for each activity. Compare this net sum to the applicable activity threshold. If the threshold is met or exceeded for any of the three activities, a facility must submit a Form R for that EPCRA Section 313 chemical or chemical category. Do not sum quantities of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical that are manufactured, processed, and otherwise used at your facility, because each of these activities requires a separate threshold determination. For example, if in a calendar year you processed 20,000 pounds of an EPCRA section 313 chemical and you otherwise used 6,000 pounds of that same chemical, your facility has not met or exceeded any applicable threshold and thus is not required to report for that chemical.

This worksheet should be retained to document your determination for reporting or not reporting, but should not be submitted with the report.

You must submit a report if you exceed any threshold for any EPCRA Section 313 chemical or chemical category. For example, if your facility processes 22,000 pounds of an EPCRA Section 313 chemical and also otherwise uses 16,000 pounds of that same EPCRA Section 313 chemical, it has exceeded the otherwise use threshold (10,000 pounds) and your facility must report even though it did not exceed the process threshold. However, in preparing your reports, you must consider all non-exempted activities and all releases and other waste management quantities of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical from your facility, not just releases and other waste management quantities from the otherwise use activity.

Also note that threshold determinations are based upon the actual amounts of an EPCRA Section 313 chemical manufactured, processed, or otherwise used over the course of the calendar year. The threshold determination may not relate to the amount of an EPCRA Section 313 chemical brought on-site during the calendar year. For example, if a stockpile of 100,000 pounds of an EPCRA Section 313 chemical is present on-site but only 20,000 pounds is applied to a process, only the 20,000 pounds processed is counted toward a threshold determination, not the entire 100,000 pounds of the stockpile.

B.4.b. Threshold Determinations for On-Site Reuse Operations

Threshold determinations of EPCRA Section 313 chemicals that are reused at the facility are based only on the amount of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical that is added during the year, not the total volume in the system. For example, a facility operates a refrigeration unit that contains 15,000 pounds of anhydrous ammonia at the beginning of the year. The system is charged with 2,000 pounds of anhydrous ammonia during the year. The facility has therefore "otherwise used" only 2,000 pounds of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical and is not required to report (unless there are other "otherwise use" activities of ammonia, that when taken together, exceed the reporting threshold). If, however, the whole refrigeration unit was recharged with 15,000 pounds of anhydrous ammonia during the year, the facility would exceed the otherwise use threshold, and be required to report.

This does not apply to EPCRA Section 313 chemicals "recycled" or "reused" off-site and returned to a facility. Such EPCRA Section 313 chemicals returned to a facility are treated as the equivalent of newly purchased material for purposes of Section 313 threshold determinations.

B.4.c. Threshold Determinations for Ammonia

The listing for ammonia includes the modifier "includes anhydrous ammonia and aqueous ammonia from water dissociable ammonium salts and other sources; 10 percent of total aqueous ammonia is reportable under this listing". The qualifier for ammonia means that anhydrous forms of ammonia are 100 percent reportable and aqueous forms are limited to 10 percent of total aqueous ammonia. Therefore, when determining threshold quantities, 100 percent of anhydrous ammonia is included but only 10 percent of total aqueous ammonia is included. If any ammonia evaporates from aqueous ammonia solutions, 100 percent of the evaporated ammonia is included in threshold determinations.

For example, if a facility processes aqueous ammonia it has processed 100 percent of the aqueous ammonia in that solution. If the ammonia remains in solution, then 10 percent of the total aqueous ammonia is counted towards threshold. If there are any evaporative losses of anhydrous ammonia, then 100 percent of those losses must be counted towards the processing threshold. If the manufacturing, processing, or otherwise use threshold for the ammonia listing are exceeded, the facility must report 100 percent of these evaporative losses in Sections 5 and 8 of the Form R.

B.4.d. Threshold Determinations for Chemical Categories

A number of chemical compound categories are subject to reporting. See Table II for a listing of these EPCRA Section 313 chemical categories. When reporting for one of these EPCRA Section 313 chemical categories, all individual members of a category that are manufactured, processed, or otherwise used must be counted. However, threshold determinations must be made separately for each of the three activities. Do not include in these threshold determinations for a category any chemicals that are also individually listed EPCRA Section 313 chemicals (see Table II) or individually listed EPCRA Section 313 chemicals that have been deleted from the category (e.g., a class of copper phthalocyanine compounds has been deleted from the copper compounds category). Individually listed EPCRA Section 313 chemicals are subject to their own, individual threshold determination.

Organic Compounds

For the organic compound categories, you are required to account for the entire weight of all compounds within a specific compound category (e.g., glycol ethers) at the facility for BOTH the theshold determination and release and other waste management estimates.

Metal-Containing Compounds

Threshold determinations for metal-containing compounds present a special case. If, for example, your facility processes several different lead compounds, base your threshold determination on the total weight of all lead compounds processed. However, if your facility processes both the "parent" metal (lead) as well as one or more lead compounds, you must make threshold determinations for both because they are separately listed EPCRA Section 313 chemicals. If your facility exceeds thresholds for both the parent metal and compounds of that same metal, EPA allows you to file one combined report (e.g., one report for lead compounds, including lead) because the release information you will report in connection with metal category compounds will be the total pounds of the parent metal released. If you file one combined report, you should put the name of the metal

compound category on the Form R. Do not put both names on the Form R.

The case of metal compounds involving more than one metal should be noted. Some metal compounds may contain more than one listed metal. For example, lead chromate is both a lead compound and a chromium compound. In such cases, if applicable thresholds are exceeded, you are required to file two separate reports, one for lead compounds and one for chromium compounds. Apply the total weight of the lead chromate to the threshold determinations for both lead compounds and chromium compounds. (Note: Only the amount of each parent metal released or otherwise managed as waste (not the amount of the compound), would be reported on the appropriate sections of both Form Rs. See B.5.)

Nitrate Compounds (water dissociable; reportable only when in aqueous solution)

For the category nitrate compounds (water dissociable; reportable only when in aqueous solution), the entire weight of the nitrate compound is counted towards the threshold. A nitrate compound is covered by this listing only when in water and only if dissociated. If no information is available on the identity of the type of nitrate that is manufactured processed or otherwise used, assume that the nitrate compound exists as sodium nitrate.

B.4.e. Mixtures and Other Trade Name Products

EPCRA Section 313 chemicals contained in mixtures and other trade name products must be factored into threshold determinations and release and other waste management calculations.

If your facility processed or otherwise used mixtures or other trade name products during the calendar year, you are required to use the best information available to determine whether the components of a mixture are above the *de minimis* concentration and, therefore, must be included in threshold determinations and release and other waste management calculations. If you know that a mixture or other trade name product contains a specific EPCRA Section 313 chemical, combine the amount of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical in the mixture or other trade name product with other amounts of the same EPCRA Section 313 chemical processed or otherwise used at your facility for threshold determinations and release and other waste management calculations. If you know that a mixture contains an EPCRA Section 313 chemical but no concentration information is provided by the supplier, you do not have to consider the amount of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical present in that mixture for purposes of threshold determinations and release and other waste management calculations.

Observe the following guidelines in estimating concentrations of EPCRA Section 313 chemicals in mixtures when only limited information is available:

- ❑ If you know the lower and upper bound concentrations of an EPCRA Section 313 chemical in a mixture, use the midpoint of these two concentrations for threshold determinations.
- ❑ If you know only the lower bound concentration, you should subtract out the percentages of any other known components to determine a reasonable upper bound concentration, and then determine a midpoint.
- ❑ If you have no information other than the lower bound concentration, calculate a midpoint assuming an upper bound concentration of 100 percent.

Figure 2. EPCRA Section 313 Reporting Threshold Worksheet

Facility Name: _____
EPCRA Section 313 Chemical or Chemical Category: _____
CAS Number: _____
Reporting Year: _____

Date Worksheet Prepared: _____
Prepared By: _____

Amounts of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical or chemical category manufactured, processed, or otherwise used.

Mixture Name or Other Identifier	Information Source	Total Weight (lb)	Percent EPCRA Section 313 Chemical by Weight	EPCRA Section 313 Chemical Weight (lb)	Amount of the EPCRA Section 313 Chemical or Chemical Category by Activity (lb.):		
					Manufactured	Processed	Otherwise Used
1.							
2.							
3.							
4.							
Subtotal:					(A)_____lb	(B)_____lb	(C)_____lb

Exempt quantity of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical or chemical category that should be excluded.

Mixture Name as Listed Above	Applicable Exemption (*de minimis*, article, facility, activity)	Fraction or Percent Exempt (if Applicable)	Amount of the EPCRA Section 313 Chemical Exempt from Above (lb):		
			Manufactured	Processed	Otherwise Used
1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					
Subtotal:			(A_1)_____lb	(B_1)_____lb	(C_1)_____lb
Amount subject to threshold:			($A-A_1$)_____ lb	($B-B_1$)_____ lb	($C-C_1$)_____ lb
Compare to threshold for EPCRA Section 313 reporting.			25,000 lb	25,000 lb	10,000 lb

If any threshold is exceeded, reporting is required for all activities. Do not submit this worksheet with Form R or Form A; retain it for your records.

- If you only know the upper bound concentration, you must use it for threshold determinations.
- In cases where you only have a concentration range available, you should use the midpoint of the range extremes.

B.5 Release and Other Waste Management Determinations for Metals, Metal Category Compounds, and Nitrate Compounds

Metal Compounds

Although the complete weight of the metal compound must be used for threshold determinations for the metal category compounds, for release and other waste management determinations, only the parent metal portion of the metal category compound must be considered. Remember that for metal compounds that consist of more than one metal, release and other waste management reporting must be made for each metal, provided that the appropriate thresholds have been exceeded.

Metals and Metal Category Compounds

As stated above, for compounds within the metal compound categories only the metal portion of the metal category compound should be considered in determining release and other waste management quantities for the metal category compounds. Therefore, if thresholds are separately exceeded for the "parent" metal and its compounds, EPA allows you to file a combined Form R for the "parent" metal and its category compounds. This Form R would contain all of the release and other waste management information for both the "parent" metal and metal portion of the related metal category compounds. For example, you exceed thresholds for chromium. You also exceed thresholds for chromium compounds. Instead of filing two Form Rs you can file one combined Form R. This Form R would contain information on quantities of chromium released or otherwise managed as waste and the quantities of the chromium portion of the chromium compounds released or otherwise managed as waste. When filing one combined Form R for an EPCRA Section 313 metal and metal compound category, facilities should identify the chemical reported as the metal compound category name and code in Section 1 of the Form R. Note that this does not apply to the Form A. See the section in these instructions on the Form A.

Nitrate Compounds (water dissociable; reportable only in aqueous solution)

Although the complete weight of the nitrate compound must be used for threshold determinations for the nitrate compounds category, for release and other waste management determinations only the nitrate portion of the compound must be considered.

Example 9: Mixtures and Other Trade Name Products

Scenario #1: Your facility otherwise uses 12,000 pounds of an industrial solvent (Solvent X) for equipment cleaning. The Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for the solvent indicates that it contains at least 50 percent methyl ethyl ketone (MEK), an EPCRA Section 313 chemical; however, it also states that the solvent contains 20 percent non-hazardous surfactants. This is the only MEK-containing mixture used at the facility.

Follow these steps to determine if the quantity of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical in solvent X exceeds the threshold for otherwise use.

1) Determine a reasonable maximum concentration for the EPCRA Section 313 chemical by subtracting out the non-hazardous surfactants (i.e., 100%–20% = 80%).

2) Determine the midpoint between the known minimum (50%) and the reasonable maximum calculated above (i.e., (80% + 50%)/2 = 65%).

3) Multiply total weight of Solvent X otherwise used by 65 percent (0.65).

   12,000 pounds x 0.65 = 7,800 pounds

4) Because the total amount of MEK otherwise used at the facility was less than the 10,000-pound otherwise use threshold, the facility is not required to file a Form R for MEK.

Scenario #2: Your facility otherwise used 15,000 pounds of Solvent Y to clean printed circuit boards. The MSDS for the solvent lists only that Solvent Y contains at least 80 percent of an EPCRA Section 313 chemical that is only identified as chlorinated hydrocarbons.

Follow these steps to determine if the quantity of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical in the solvent exceeds the threshold for otherwise use.

1) Because the specific chemical is unknown, the Form R will be filed for "chlorinated hydrocarbons." This name will be entered into Part II, Section 2.1, "Mixture Component Identity." (Note: Because your supplier is claiming the EPCRA Section 313 chemical identity a trade secret, you do not have to file substantiation forms.)

2) The upper bound limit is assumed to be 100 percent and the lower bound limit is known to be 80 percent. Using this information, the specific concentration is estimated to be 90 percent (i.e., the mid-point between upper and lower limits).

   (100%+80%)/2 = 90%

3) The total weight of Solvent Y is multiplied by 90 percent (0.90) when calculating for thresholds.

   15,000 x 0.90 = 13,500

4) Because the total amount of chlorinated hydrocarbons exceeds the 10,000-pound otherwise use threshold, you must file a Form R for this chemical.

Part I. Facility Identification Information

Section 1. Reporting Year

This is the calendar year to which the reported information applies, not the year in which you are submitting the report. Information for the 1999 reporting year must be submitted on or before July 1, 2000.

Section 2. Trade Secret Information

2.1 Are you claiming the EPCRA Section 313 chemical identified on page 2 trade secret?

Answer this question only after you have completed the rest of the report. The specific identity of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical being reported in Part II, Section 1, may be designated as a trade secret. If you are making a trade secret claim, mark "yes" and proceed to Section 2.2. Only check "yes" if you manufacture, process, or otherwise use the EPCRA Section 313 chemical whose identity is a trade secret. (See page 2 of these instructions for specific information on trade secrecy claims.) If you checked "no," proceed to Section 3; do not answer Section 2.2.

2.2 If "yes" in 2.1, is this copy sanitized or unsanitized?

Answer this question only after you have completed the rest of the report. Check "sanitized" if this copy of the report is the public version that does not contain the EPCRA Section 313 chemical identity but does contain a generic name in its place, and you have claimed the EPCRA Section 313 chemical identity trade secret in Part I, Section 2.1. Otherwise, check "unsanitized."

Section 3. Certification

The certification statement must be signed by the owner or operator or a senior official with management responsibility for the person (or persons) completing the form. The owner, operator, or official must certify the accuracy and completeness of the information reported on the form by signing and dating the certification statement. Each report must contain an original signature. Print or type in the space provided the name and title of the person who signs the statement. This certification statement applies to all the information supplied on the form and should be signed only after the form has been completed.

Section 4. Facility Identification

4.1 Facility Name, Location, and TRI Facility Identification Number

Enter the name of your facility (plant site name or appropriate facility designation), street address, mailing address, city, county, state, and zip code in the space provided. Do not use a post office box number as the street address. The street address provided should be the location where the EPCRA Section 313 chemicals are manufactured, processed, or otherwise used. If your mailing address and street address are the same, enter NA in the space for the mailing address.

If your facility is not in a county, put the name of your city, district (for example District of Columbia), or parish (if you are in Louisiana) in the county block of the Form R and Form A as well as in the County field of the ATRS software. "NA" or "None" are not acceptable entries.

If you have submitted a Form R for previous reporting years, a TRI Facility Identification Number has been assigned to your facility. The TRI Facility Identification Number appears (with other facility-specific information) on a pre-printed page 1 of the Form R that is attached to the cover of this Toxic Chemical Release Inventory Instructions for 1999. Please do not destroy this page 1. When completing your Form R reports for 1999, you may use this pre-printed page 1 instead of filling out a new page one.

If your pre-printed page 1 is missing information required by Form R, insert that information in the appropriate box in Part I, Section 4.1. For example, if your pre-printed page 1 contains your street address and not your mailing address, enter your mailing address in the space provided. If you receive a pre-printed page 1 which contains incorrect information, you may edit the page.

If you do not have a pre-printed page 1, but know your TRI Facility Identification Number, complete Section 4. If you do not know your TRI Facility Identification Number, contact the EPCRA Hotline (see page 4). If your facility has moved, do not enter your TRI facility identification number, enter "New Facility."

Enter "New Facility" in the space for the TRI Facility Identification number if this is your first submission of a Form R.

4.2 Full or Partial Facility Indication

A covered facility must report all releases and other waste management activities and source reduction activities of an EPCRA Section 313 chemical if the facility meets a reporting threshold for that EPCRA Section 313 chemical. However, if the facility is composed of several distinct establishments, EPA allows these establishments to submit separate reports for the EPCRA Section 313 chemical as long as all releases and other waste management activities of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical from the entire facility are accounted for. Indicate in Section 4.2 whether your report is for the entire covered facility as a whole or for part of a covered facility.

Section 313 requires reports by "facilities," which are defined as "all buildings, equipment, structures, and other stationary items which are located on a single site or on contiguous or adjacent sites and which are owned or operated by the same person."

The SIC code system defines business "establishments" as "distinct and separate economic activities [that] are performed at a single physical location." Under section 372.30(c) of the reporting rule, you may submit a separate Form R for each establishment, or for groups of establishments in your facility, provided all releases and other waste management activities and source reduction activities involving the EPCRA Section 313 chemical from the entire facility are reported. This allows you the option of reporting separately on the activities involving an EPCRA Section 313 chemical at each establishment, or group of establishments (e.g., part of a covered facility), rather than submitting a single Form R for that EPCRA Section 313 chemical for the entire facility. However, if an establishment or group of establishments does not manufacture, process, or otherwise use or release or otherwise manage as waste an EPCRA Section 313 chemical, you do not have to submit a report for that establishment or group of establishments for that particular chemical. (See also Section B.2a of these instructions.)

4.3 Technical Contact

Enter the name and telephone number (including area code) of a technical representative whom EPA or State officials may contact for clarification of the information reported on Form R. This contact person does not have to be the same person who prepares the report or signs the certification statement and does not necessarily need to be someone at the location of the reporting facility. However, this person must be familiar with the details of the report so that he or she can answer questions about the information provided.

4.4 Public Contact

Enter the name and telephone number (including area code) of a person who can respond to questions from the public about the report. If you choose to designate the same person as both the technical and the public contact, you may enter "Same as Section 4.3" in this space. This contact person does not have to be the same person who prepares the report or signs the certification statement and does not necessarily need to be someone at the location of the reporting facility. If this space is left blank, the technical contact will be listed as the public contact in the TRI database.

4.5 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code

Enter the appropriate 4-digit primary Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code for your facility. Table I lists the SIC codes within 10 (except 1011, 1081, and 1094), 12 (except 1241), 20–39, 4911 (limited to facilities that combust coal and/or oil for the purpose of generating electricity for distribution in commerce), 4931 (limited to facilities that combust coal and/or oil for the purpose of generating electricity for distribution in commerce), 4939 (limited to facilities that combust coal and/or oil for the purpose of generating electricity for distribution in commerce), 4953 (limited to facilities regulated under the RCRA Subtitle C, 42 U.S.C. section 6921 *et seq.*), 5169, 5171, and 7389 (limited to facilities primarily engaged in solvents recovery services on a contract or fee basis). If the report covers more than one establishment, enter the primary 4-digit SIC code for each establishment starting with the primary SIC code for the entire facility. You are required to enter SIC codes only for those establishments within the facility that fall within SIC codes 10 (except 1011, 1081, and 1094), 12 (except 1241), 20–39, 4911 (limited to facilities that combust coal and/or oil for the purpose of generating electricity for distribution in commerce), 4931 (limited to facilities that combust coal and/or oil for the purpose of generating electricity for distribution in commerce), 4939 (limited to facilities that combust coal and/or oil for the purpose of generating electricity for distribution in commerce), 4953 (limited to facilities regulated under the RCRA Subtitle C, 42 U.S.C. section 6921 *et seq.*), 5169, 5171, and 7389 (limited to facilities primarily engaged in solvents recovery services on a contract or fee basis). If you do not know your SIC code, consult the 1987 SIC Manual.

The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) is a new economic classification system that will replace the 1987 SIC code system. EPA will address the

SIC code change, as it relates to EPCRA, in an upcoming Federal Register notice. This upcoming change does NOT affect the 1999 EPCRA Section 313 reporting.

4.6 Latitude and Longitude

Enter the latitudinal and longitudinal coordinates of your facility. Sources of these data include EPA permits (e.g., NPDES permits), county property records, facility blueprints, and site plans. Instructions on how to determine these coordinates can be found in Appendix E. Enter only numerical data. Do not preface numbers with letters such as N or W to denote the hemisphere.

Latitude and longitude coordinates of your facility are very important for pinpointing the location of reporting facilities and are required elements on the Form R. EPA encourages facilities to make the best possible measurements when determining latitude and longitude. As with any other data field, missing, suspect, or incorrect data may generate a Notice of Technical Error to be issued to the facility. (See Appendix C: Common Errors in Completing Form R Reports and Making Data Available).

4.7 Dun & Bradstreet Number

Enter the nine-digit number assigned by Dun & Bradstreet (D & B) for your facility or each establishment within your facility. These numbers code the facility for financial purposes. This number may be available from your facility's treasurer or financial officer. You can also obtain the numbers from your local Dun & Bradstreet office (check the telephone book White Pages). If a facility does not subscribe to the D & B service, a "support number" can be obtained from the D & B center located in Allentown, Pennsylvania, at (610) 882-7748 (8:30 AM to 8:00 PM, Eastern Time). If none of your establishments has been assigned a D & B number, enter not applicable, NA, in box (a). If only some of your establishments have been assigned D & B numbers, enter those numbers in Part I, section 4.7.

4.8 EPA Identification Number

The EPA I.D. Number is a 12-character number assigned to facilities covered by hazardous waste regulations under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Facilities not covered by RCRA are not likely to have an assigned I.D. Number. If your facility is not required to have an I.D. Number, enter not applicable, NA, in box (a). If your facility has been assigned EPA Identification Numbers, you must enter those numbers in the spaces provided in Section 4.8.

4.9 NPDES Permit Number

Enter the numbers of any permits your facility holds under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) even if the permit(s) do not pertain to the EPCRA Section 313 chemical being reported. This nine-character permit number is assigned to your facility by EPA or the State under the authority of the Clean Water Act. If your facility does not have a permit, enter not applicable, NA, in Section 4.9a.

4.10 Underground Injection Well Code (UIC) Identification Number

If your facility has a permit to inject a waste containing the EPCRA Section 313 chemical into Class 1 deep wells, enter the 12-digit Underground Injection Well Code (UIC) identification number assigned by EPA or by the State under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act. If your facility does not hold such a permit(s), enter not applicable, NA, in Section 4.10a. You are only required to provide the UIC number for wells that receive the EPCRA Section 313 chemical being reported.

Section 5. Parent Company Information

You must provide information on your parent company. For purposes of Form R, a parent company is defined as the highest level company, located in the United States, that directly owns at least 50 percent of the voting stock of your company. If your facility is owned by a foreign entity, enter not applicable, NA, in this space. Corporate names should be treated as parent company names for companies with multiple facility sites. For example, the Bestchem Corporation is not owned or controlled by any other corporation but has sites throughout the country whose names begin with Bestchem. In this case, Bestchem Corporation would be listed as the parent company. Note that a facility that is a 50:50 joint venture is its own parent company.

5.1 Name of Parent Company

Enter the name of the corporation or other business entity that is your ultimate U.S. parent company. If your facility has no parent company, check the NA box.

5.2 Parent Company's Dun & Bradstreet Number

Enter the D & B number for your ultimate U.S. parent company, if applicable. The number may be obtained from the treasurer or financial officer of the company. If your parent company does not have a D & B number, check the NA box.

Part II. Chemical Specific Information

In Part II, you are to report on:

- ❑ The EPCRA Section 313 chemical being reported;
- ❑ The general uses and activities involving the EPCRA Section 313 chemical at your facility;
- ❑ On-site releases of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical from the facility to air, water, and land;
- ❑ Quantities of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical transferred to off-site locations;
- ❑ Information for on-site and off-site disposal, treatment, energy recovery, and recycling of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical; and
- ❑ Source reduction activities.

Section 1. EPCRA Section 313 Chemical Identity

1.1 CAS Number

Enter the Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) registry number in Section 1.1 exactly as it appears in Table II of these instructions for the chemical being reported. CAS numbers are cross-referenced with an alphabetical list of chemical names in Table II. If you are reporting one of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical categories in Table II (e.g., chromium compounds), enter the applicable category code in the CAS number space. EPCRA Section 313 chemical category codes are listed below and can also be found in Table II, c. Chemical Categories.

<u>EPCRA Section 313 Chemical Category Codes</u>

N010	Antimony compounds
N020	Arsenic compounds
N040	Barium compounds
N050	Beryllium compounds
N078	Cadmium compounds
N084	Chlorophenols
N090	Chromium compounds
N096	Cobalt compounds
N100	Copper compounds
N106	Cyanide compounds
N120	Diisocyanates
N171	Ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid, salts and esters (EBDCs)
N230	Certain glycol ethers
N420	Lead compounds
N450	Manganese compounds
N458	Mercury compounds
N495	Nickel compounds
N503	Nicotine and salts
N511	Nitrate compounds (water dissociable, reportable only in aqueous solution)
N575	Polybrominated biphenyls (PBBs)
N583	Polychlorinated alkanes (C10 to C13)
N590	Polycyclic aromatic compounds (PACs)
N725	Selenium compounds
N740	Silver compounds
N746	Strychnine and salts
N760	Thallium compounds
N874	Warfarin and Salts
N982	Zinc compounds

If you are making a trade secret claim, you must report the CAS number or category code on your unsanitized Form R and unsanitized substantiation form. Do not include the CAS number or category code on your sanitized Form R or sanitized substantiation form.

Example 10: Mixture Containing Unidentified EPCRA Section 313 Chemical

Your facility uses 20,000 pounds of a solvent that your supplier has told you contains 80 percent "chlorinated aromatic," their generic name for an EPCRA Section 313 chemical subject to reporting under Section 313. You, therefore, know that you have used 16,000 pounds of some EPCRA Section 313 chemical and that exceeds the "otherwise use" threshold. You would file a Form R and enter the name "chlorinated aromatic" in the space provided in Part II, Section 2.

1.2 EPCRA Section 313 Chemical or Chemical Category Name

Enter the name of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical or chemical category exactly as it appears in Table II. If the EPCRA Section 313 chemical name is followed by a synonym in parentheses, report the chemical by the name that directly follows the CAS number (i.e., not the synonym). If the EPCRA Section 313 chemical identity is actually a product trade name (e.g., dicofol), the 9th *Collective Index* name is listed below it in brackets. You may report either name in this case.

Do not list the name of a chemical that does not appear in Table II, such as individual members of a reportable EPCRA Section 313 chemical category. For example, if you use silver nitrate, **do not** report silver nitrate with its CAS number. Report this chemical as "silver compounds" with its category code, N740.

If you are making a trade secret claim, you must report the specific EPCRA Section 313 chemical identity on your unsanitized Form R and unsanitized substantiation form. Do not report the name of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical on your sanitized Form R or sanitized substantiation form. Include a generic name in Part II, Section 1.3 of your sanitized Form R report.

EPA requests that the EPCRA Section 313 chemical, chemical category, or generic name also be placed in the box marked "Toxic Chemical, Category, or Generic Name" in the upper right-hand corner on all pages of Form R. While this space is not a required data element, providing this information will help you in preparing a complete Form R report.

1.3 Generic Chemical Name

Complete Section 1.3 only if you are claiming the specific EPCRA Section 313 chemical identity of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical as a trade secret and have marked the trade secret block in Part I, Section 2.1 on page 1 of Form R. Enter a generic chemical name that is descriptive of the chemical structure. You must limit the generic name to seventy characters (e.g., numbers, letters, spaces, punctuation) or less. Do not enter mixture names in Section 1.3; see Section 2 below.

In-house plant codes and other substitute names that are not structurally descriptive of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical identity being withheld as a trade secret are not acceptable as a generic name. The generic name must appear on both sanitized and unsanitized Form Rs, and the name must be the same as that used on your substantiation forms.

Section 2. Mixture Component Identity

Do not complete this section if you have completed Section 1 of Part II. Report the generic name provided to you by your supplier in this section if your supplier is claiming the chemical identity proprietary or trade secret. Do not answer "yes" in Part I, Section 2.1 on page 1 of the form if you complete this section. You do not need to supply trade secret substantiation forms for this EPCRA Section 313 chemical because it is your supplier who is claiming the chemical identity a trade secret.

2.1 Generic Chemical Name Provided by Supplier

<u>Enter the generic chemical name in this section only if the following three conditions apply:</u>

1. You determine that the mixture contains an EPCRA Section 313 chemical but the only identity you have for that chemical is a generic name;

2. You know either the specific concentration of that EPCRA Section 313 chemical component or a maximum or average concentration level; and

3. You multiply the concentration level by the total annual amount of the whole mixture processed or otherwise used and determine that you meet the process or otherwise use threshold for that single, generically identified mixture component.

Section 3. Activities and Uses of the EPCRA Section 313 Chemical at the Facility

Indicate whether the EPCRA Section 313 chemical is manufactured (including imported), processed, or otherwise used at the facility and the general nature of such activities and uses at the facility during the calendar year (see figure 3). You are not required to report on Form R the quantity manufactured, processed or otherwise used. Report activities that take place only at your facility, not activities that take place at other facilities involving your products. You must check all the boxes in this section that apply. Refer to the definitions of "manufacture," "process," and "otherwise use" in the general information section of these instructions or Part 40, Section 372.3 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* for additional explanations.

3.1 Manufacture the EPCRA Section 313 Chemical

Persons who manufacture (including import) the EPCRA Section 313 chemical must check at least one of the following:

a. ***Produce*** — The EPCRA Section 313 chemical is produced at the facility.

b. ***Import*** — The EPCRA Section 313 chemical is imported by the facility into the Customs Territory of the United States. (See Section B.3.a of these instructions for further clarification of import.)

And check at least one of the following:

c. ***For on-site use/processing*** — The EPCRA Section 313 chemical is produced or imported and then further processed or otherwise used at the same

facility. If you check this block, you must also check at least one item in Part II, Section 3.2 or 3.3.

d. *For sale/distribution* — The EPCRA Section 313 chemical is produced or imported specifically for sale or distribution outside the manufacturing facility.

e. *As a byproduct* — The EPCRA Section 313 chemical is produced coincidentally during the manufacture, processing, or otherwise use of another chemical substance or mixture and, following its production, is separated from that other chemical substance or mixture. EPCRA Section 313 chemicals produced as a result of waste management are also considered byproducts.

f. *As an impurity* — The EPCRA Section 313 chemical is produced coincidentally as a result of the manufacture, processing, or otherwise use of another chemical but is not separated and remains primarily in the mixture or other trade name product with that other chemical.

In summary, if you are a manufacturer of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical, you must check (a) and/or (b), and at least one of (c), (d), (e), and (f) in Section 3.1.

3.2 Process the EPCRA Section 313 Chemical (incorporative activities)

a. *As a reactant* — A natural or synthetic EPCRA Section 313 chemical is used in chemical reactions for the manufacture of another chemical substance or of a product. Includes but is not limited to, feedstocks, raw materials, intermediates, and initiators.

b. *As a formulation component* — An EPCRA Section 313 chemical is added to a product (or product mixture) prior to further distribution of the product that acts as a performance enhancer during use of the product. Examples of EPCRA Section 313 chemicals used in this capacity include, but are not limited to, additives, dyes, reaction diluents, initiators, solvents, inhibitors, emulsifiers, surfactants, lubricants, flame retardants, and rheological modifiers.

c. *As an article component* — An EPCRA Section 313 chemical becomes an integral component of an article distributed for industrial, trade, or consumer use. One example is the pigment components of paint applied to a chair that is sold.

d. *Repackaging* — This consists of processing or preparation of an EPCRA Section 313 chemical (or product mixture) for distribution in commerce in a different form, state, or quantity. This includes, but is not limited to, the transfer of material from a bulk container, such as a tank truck to smaller containers such as cans or bottles.

Example 11: Activities and Uses of EPCRA Section 313 Chemicals

In the example below, it is assumed that the threshold quantities for manufacture, process, or otherwise use (25,000 pounds, 25,000 pounds, and 10,000 pounds, respectively) have been exceeded and the reporting of EPCRA Section 313 chemicals is therefore required.

Your facility manufactures diazomethane. Fifty percent is sold as a product. The remaining 50 percent is reacted with alpha-naphthylamine, forming N-methyl-alpha-naphthylamine and also producing nitrogen gas.

- ☐ Your company manufactures diazomethane, an EPCRA Section 313 chemical, both for sale/distribution as a commercial product and for on-site use/processing as a feedstock in the N-methyl-alpha-naphthyl-amine production process. Because the diazomethane is a reactant, it is also processed. See Figure 3 for how this information would be reported in Part II, Section 3 of Form R.
- ☐ Your facility also processes alpha-naphthylamine, as a reactant to produce N-methyl-alpha-naphthylamine, a chemical not on the Section 313 list.

3.3 Otherwise Use the EPCRA Section 313 Chemical (non-incorporative activities)

a. *As a chemical processing aid* — An EPCRA Section 313 chemical that is added to a reaction mixture to aid in the manufacture or synthesis of another chemical substance but is not intended to remain in or become part of the product or product mixture is otherwise used as chemical processing aid. Examples of such EPCRA Section 313 chemicals include, but are not limited to, process solvents,

Figure 3

SECTION 1. TOXIC CHEMICAL IDENTITY	(Important: DO NOT complete this section if you complete Section 2 below.)
1.1	CAS Number (Important: Enter only one number exactly as it appears on the Section 313 list. Enter category code if reporting a chemical category.)
	334-88-3
1.2	Toxic Chemical or Chemical Category Name (Important: Enter only one name exactly as it appears on the Section 313 list.)
	Diazomethane
1.3	Generic Chemical Name (Important: Complete only if Part 1, Section 2.1 is checked "Yes". Generic name must be structurally descriptive.)

SECTION 2. MIXTURE COMPONENT IDENTITY	(Important: DO NOT complete this section if you complete Section 1 above.)
2.1	Generic Chemical Name Provided by Supplier (Important: Maximum of 70 characters, including numbers, letters, spaces, and punctuation.)

SECTION 3. ACTIVITIES AND USES OF THE TOXIC CHEMICAL AT THE FACILITY
(Important: CHECK ALL THAT APPLY.)

3.1 Manufacture the toxic chemical:	3.2 Process the toxic chemical:	3.3 Otherwise use the toxic chemical:
☑ a. Produce b. ☐ Import		
If produce or import:		
☑ c. For on-site use/processing	☑ a. As a reactant	a. ☐ As a chemical processing aid
☑ d. For sale/distribution	☐ b. As a formulation component	b. ☐ As a manufacturing aid
☐ e. As a byproduct	☐ c. As an article component	c. ☐ Ancillary or other use
☐ f. As an impurity	☐ d. Repackaging	

catalysts, inhibitors, initiators, reaction terminators, and solution buffers.

b. *As a manufacturing aid* — An EPCRA Section 313 chemical that aids the manufacturing process but does not become part of the resulting product and is not added to the reaction mixture during the manufacture or synthesis of another chemical substance is otherwise used as a manufacturing aid. Examples include, but are not limited to, process lubricants, metalworking fluids, coolants, refrigerants, and hydraulic fluids.

c. *Ancillary or other use* — An EPCRA Section 313 chemical is used at a facility for purposes other than aiding chemical processing or manufacturing as described above is otherwise used as ancillary or other use. Examples include, but are not limited to, cleaners, degreasers, lubricants, fuels, EPCRA Section 313 chemicals used for treating wastes, and EPCRA Section 313 chemicals used to treat water at the facility.

Section 4. Maximum Amount of the EPCRA Section 313 Chemical On-site at Any Time During the Calendar Year

For data element 4.1 of Part II, insert the code (see codes below) that indicates the maximum quantity of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical (e.g., in storage tanks, process vessels, on-site shipping containers, or in waste) at your facility at any time during the calendar year. If the EPCRA Section 313 chemical was present at several

locations within your facility, use the maximum total amount present at the entire facility at any one time.

Weight Range in Pounds

Range Code	From...	To....
01	0	99
02	100	999
03	1,000	9,999
04	10,000	99,999
05	100,000	999,999
06	1,000,000	9,999,999
07	10,000,000	49,999,999
08	50,000,000	99,999,999
09	100,000,000	499,999,999
10	500,000,000	999,999,999
11	1 billion	more than 1 billion

If the EPCRA Section 313 chemical present at your facility was part of a mixture or other trade name product, determine the maximum quantity of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical present at the facility by calculating the weight percent of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical only.

Do not include the weight of the entire mixture or other trade name product. This data may be found in the Tier II form your facility may have prepared under Section 312 of EPCRA. See Part 40, Section 372.30(b) of the *Code of Federal Regulations* for further information on how to calculate the weight of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical in the mixture or other trade name product. For EPCRA Section 313 chemical categories (e.g., nickel compounds), include all chemical compounds in the category when calculating the maximum amount, using the entire weight of each compound.

Section 5. Quantity of the EPCRA Section 313 Chemical Entering Each Environmental Medium On-site

In Section 5, you must account for the total aggregate on-site releases of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical to the environment from your facility for the calendar year.

Do not enter the values in Section 5 in gallons, tons, liters, or any measure other than pounds. You must also enter the values as whole numbers. Numbers following a decimal point are not acceptable.

On-site releases to the environment include emissions to the air, discharges to surface waters, and releases to land and underground injection wells. If you have no releases to a particular media (e.g., stack air), you must check the "NA" box or enter zero; **do not** leave any part of Section 5 blank.

You are not required to count as a release, quantities of an EPCRA Section 313 chemical that are lost due to natural weathering or corrosion, normal/natural degradation of a product, or normal migration of an EPCRA Section 313 chemical from a product. For example, amounts of an EPCRA Section 313 chemical that migrate from plastic products in storage do not have to be counted in estimates of releases of that EPCRA Section 313 chemical from the facility.

All releases of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical to the air must be classified as either point or non-point emissions, and included in the total quantity reported for these releases in Sections 5.1 and 5.2. Instructions for columns A, B, and C follow the discussions of Sections 5.1 through 5.5.

5.1 Fugitive or Non-Point Air Emissions

Report the total of all releases of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical to the air that are not released through stacks, vents, ducts, pipes, or any other confined air stream. You must include (1) fugitive equipment leaks from valves, pump seals, flanges, compressors, sampling connections, open-ended lines, etc.; (2) evaporative losses from surface impoundments and spills; (3) releases from building ventilation systems; and (4) any other fugitive or non-point air emissions. Engineering estimates and mass balance calculations (using purchase records, inventories, engineering knowledge or process specifications of the quantity of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical entering product, hazardous waste manifests, or monitoring records) may be useful in estimating fugitive emissions.

5.2 Stack or Point Air Emissions

Report the total of all releases of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical to the air that occur through stacks, confined vents, ducts, pipes, or other confined air streams. You must include storage tank emissions. Air releases from air pollution control equipment would generally fall in this category. Monitoring data, engineering estimates, and mass balance calculations may help you to complete this section.

5.3 Discharges to Receiving Streams or Water Bodies

In Section 5.3 you are to enter all the names of the streams or water bodies to which your facility directly discharges the EPCRA Section 313 chemical on which you are reporting. A total of three spaces is provided on page 2 of Form R. Enter the name of each receiving stream or surface water body to which the EPCRA Section 313 chemical being reported is directly discharged. Report the name of the receiving stream or water body as it appears on the NPDES permit for the facility. If the stream is not covered by a permit, enter the name of the off-site stream or water body by which it is publicly known. Do not list a series of streams through which the EPCRA Section 313 chemical flows. Be sure to include all the receiving streams or water bodies that receive stormwater runoff from your facility. Do not enter names of streams to which off-site treatment plants discharge. Enter "NA" in Section 5.3.1. if you do not discharge the EPCRA Section 313 chemical to surface water bodies.

Enter the total annual amount of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical released from all discharge points at the facility to each receiving stream or water body. Include process outfalls such as pipes and open trenches, releases from on-site wastewater treatment systems, and the contribution from stormwater runoff, if applicable (see instructions for column C below). Do not include discharges to a POTW or other off-site wastewater treatment facilities in this section. These off-site transfers must be reported in Part II, Section 6 of Form R. Wastewater analyses and flowmeter data may provide the quantities you will need to complete this section.

Discharges of listed acids (e.g., hydrogen fluoride, nitric acid, and phosphoric acid) may be reported as zero if the discharges have been neutralized to pH 6 or above. If wastewater containing a listed acid is discharged below pH 6, then releases of the acid must be reported. In this case, pH measurements may be used to estimate the amount of mineral acid released.

5.4.1 Underground Injection On-Site to Class I Wells

Enter the total amount of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical that was injected into Class I wells at the facility. Chemical analyses, injection rate meters, and RCRA Hazardous Waste Generator Reports are good sources for obtaining data that will be useful in completing this section. Check the Not Applicable "NA" box in Section 5.4.1 if you do not inject the reported EPCRA Section 313 chemical into Class I underground wells.

5.4.2 Underground Injection On-site to Class II–V Wells

Enter the total amount of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical that was injected into wells at the facility other than Class I wells. Chemical analyses and injection rate meters are good sources for obtaining data that will be useful in completing this section. Check the Not Applicable "NA" box in Section 5.4.2 if you do not inject the reported EPCRA Section 313 chemical into Class II–V underground wells.

5.5 Disposal to Land On-site

Five predefined subcategories for reporting quantities released to land within the boundaries of the facility are provided. Do not report land disposal at off-site locations in this section. Accident histories and spill records may be useful (e.g., release notification reports required under Section 304 of EPCRA and accident histories required under Section 112(r)(7)(B)(ii) of the Clean Air Act).

5.5.1A RCRA Subtitle C landfills —Enter the total amount of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical that was placed in RCRA Subtitle C landfills. Leaks from landfills need not be reported as a release because the amount of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical has already been reported as a release.

5.5.1B Other landfills — Enter the total amount of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical that was placed in landfills other than RCRA Subtitle C landfills. Leaks from landfills need not be reported as a release because the amount of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical has already been reported as a release.

5.5.2 Land treatment/application farming — Land treatment is a disposal method in which a waste containing an EPCRA Section 313 chemical is applied onto or incorporated into soil. While this disposal method is considered a release to land, any volatilization of EPCRA Section 313 chemicals into the air occurring during the disposal operation must be included in the total fugitive air releases reported in Part II, Section 5.1 of Form R.

5.5.3 Surface impoundment — A surface impoundment is a natural topographic depression, man-made

excavation, or diked area formed primarily of earthen materials (although some may be lined with man-made materials), that is designed to hold an accumulation of liquid wastes or wastes containing free liquids. Examples of surface impoundments are holding, settling, storage, and elevation pits; ponds, and lagoons. If the pit, pond, or lagoon is intended for storage or holding without discharge, it would be considered to be a surface impoundment used as a final disposal method. A facility should determine, to the best of its ability, the percentage of a volatile chemical, e.g., benzene, that is in waste sent to a surface impoundment that evaporates in the reporting year. The facility should report this as a fugitive air emission in section 5.1. The balance should be reported in section 5.5.3.

Quantities of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical released to surface impoundments that are used merely as part of a wastewater treatment process generally must not be reported in this section. However, if the impoundment accumulates sludges containing the EPCRA Section 313 chemical, you must include an estimate in this section unless the sludges are removed and otherwise disposed (in which case they should be reported under the appropriate section of the form). For the purposes of this reporting, storage tanks are not considered to be a type of disposal and are not to be reported in this section of Form R.

5.5.4 Other Disposal —Includes any amount of an EPCRA Section 313 chemical released to land that does not fit the categories of landfills, land treatment, or surface impoundment. This other disposal would include any spills or leaks of EPCRA Section 313 chemicals to land. For example, 2,000 pounds of benzene leaks from an underground pipeline into the land at a facility. Because the pipe was only a few feet from the surface at the erupt point, 30 percent of the benzene evaporates into the air. The 600 pounds released to the air would be reported as a fugitive air release (Part II, Section 5.1) and the remaining 1,400 pounds would be reported as a release to land, other disposal (Part II, Section 5.5.4).

Column A: Total Release

Only on-site releases of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical to the environment for the calendar year are to be reported in this section of Form R. The total on-site releases from your facility do not include transfers or shipments of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical from your facility for sale or distribution in commerce, or of wastes to other facilities for disposal, treatment, energy recovery, or recycling (see Part II, Section 6 of these Instructions). Both routine releases, such as fugitive air emissions, and accidental or non-routine releases, such as chemical spills, must be included in your estimate of the quantity released.

Releases of Less Than 1,000 Pounds. For total annual releases or off-site transfers of an EPCRA Section 313 chemical from the facility of less than 1,000 pounds, the amount may be reported either as an estimate or by using the range codes that have been developed. The reporting range codes to be used are:

Code	Range (pounds)
A	1–10
B	11–499
C	500–999

Do not enter a range code and an estimate in the same box in column A. Total annual on-site releases of an EPCRA Section 313 chemical from the facility of less than 1 pound may be reported in one of several ways. You should round the value to the nearest pound. If the estimate is greater than 0.5 pound, you should either enter the range code "A" for "1–10" or enter "1" in column A. If the release is equal to or less than 0.5 pound, you may round to zero and enter "0" in column A.

Note that total annual releases of 0.5 pound or less from the processing or otherwise use of an article maintain the article status of that item. Thus, if the only releases you have are from processing an article, and such releases are equal to or less than 0.5 pound per year, you are not required to submit a report for that EPCRA Section 313 chemical. The 0.5-pound release determination does not apply to just a single article. It applies to the cumulative releases from the processing or otherwise use of the same type of article (e.g., sheet metal or plastic film) that occurs over the course of the calendar year.

Zero Releases. If you have no releases of an EPCRA Section 313 chemical to a particular medium, report either NA, not applicable, or zero, as appropriate. Report NA only when there is no possibility a release could have occurred to a specific media. If a release to a specific media could have occurred, but either did not occur or the annual aggregate release was equal to or less than 0.5 pound, report zero. However, if you report zero releases, a basis of estimate must be provided in column B.

For example, if nitric acid is involved in the facility's processing activities but the facility neutralizes the

wastes to a pH of 6 or above, then the facility reports a zero release for the EPCRA Section 313 chemical. If the facility has no underground injection well, "NA" would be written in Part I, Section 4.10 and checked in Part II, Section 5.4 .1 and 5.4.2 of Form R. Also, if the facility does not landfill the acidic waste, NA would be checked in Part II, Section 5.5.1.B of Form R.

Releases of 1,000 Pounds or More. For releases to any medium that amount to 1,000 pounds or more for the year, you must provide an estimate in pounds per year in column A. Any estimate provided in column A need not be reported to more than two significant figures. This estimate should be in whole numbers. Do not use decimal points.

Calculating On-Site Releases. To provide the release information required in column A in this section, you must use the best readily available data (including relevant monitoring data and emissions measurements) collected at your facility to meet other regulatory requirements or as part of routine plant operations, to the extent you have such data for the EPCRA Section 313 chemical.

When relevant monitoring data or emission measurements are not readily available, reasonable estimates of the amounts released must be made using published emission factors, material balance calculations, or engineering calculations. You may not use emission factors or calculations to estimate releases if more accurate data are available.

No additional monitoring or measurement of the quantities or concentrations of any EPCRA Section 313 chemical released into the environment, or of the frequency of such releases, beyond that required under other provisions of law or regulation or as part of routine plant operations, is required for the purpose of completing Form R.

You must estimate, as accurately as possible, the quantity (in pounds) of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical or chemical category that is released annually to each environmental medium on-site. Include only the quantity of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical in this estimate. If the EPCRA Section 313 chemical present at your facility was part of a mixture or other trade name product, calculate only the releases of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical, not the other components of the mixture or other trade name product. If you are only able to estimate the releases of the mixture or other trade name product as a whole, you must assume that the release of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical is proportional to its concentration in the mixture or other trade name product. See Part 40, Section 372.30(b) of the *Code of Federal Regulations* for further information on how to calculate the concentration and weight of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical in the mixture or other trade name product.

If you are reporting an EPCRA Section 313 chemical category listed in Table II of these instructions rather than a specific EPCRA Section 313 chemical, you combine the release data for all chemicals in the EPCRA Section 313 chemical category (e.g., all glycol ethers or all chlorophenols) and report the aggregate amount for that EPCRA Section 313 chemical in that category separately. For example, if your facility releases 3,000 pounds per year of 2-chlorophenol, 4,000 pounds per year of 3-chlorophenol, and 4,000 pounds per year of 4-chlorophenol to air as fugitive emissions, you should report that your facility releases 11,000 pounds per year of chlorophenols to air as fugitive emissions in Part II, Section 5.1.

For aqueous ammonia solutions, releases should be reported based on 10% of total aqueous ammonia. Ammonia evaporating from aqueous ammonia solutions is considered to be anhydrous ammonia; therefore, 100% of the anhydrous ammonia should be reported if it is released to the environment. For dissociable nitrate compounds, release estimates should be based on the weight of the nitrate only.

For metal category compounds (e.g., chromium compounds), report release of only the parent metal. For example, a user of various inorganic chromium salts would report the total chromium released regardless of the chemical form (e.g., as the original salts, chromium oxide) and exclude any contribution to mass made by other species in the molecule.

Column B: Basis of Estimate

For each release estimate, you are required to indicate the principal method used to determine the amount of release reported. You will enter a letter code that identifies the method that applies to the largest portion of the total estimated release quantity.

The codes are as follows:

M — Estimate is based on monitoring data or measurements for the EPCRA Section 313 chemical.

C— Estimate is based on mass balance calculations, such as calculation of the amount of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical in wastes entering and leaving process equipment.

E— Estimate is based on published emission factors, such as those relating release quantity to through-put or equipment type (e.g., air emission factors).

O— Estimate is based on other approaches such as engineering calculations (e.g., estimating volatilization using published mathematical formulas) or best engineering judgment. This would include applying an estimated removal efficiency to a treatment, even if the composition of the waste before treatment was fully identified through monitoring data.

For example, if 40 percent of stack emissions of the reported EPCRA Section 313 chemical were derived using monitoring data, 30 percent by mass balance, and 30 percent by emission factors, you would enter the code letter "M" for monitoring.

If the monitoring data, mass balance, or emission factor used to estimate the release is not specific to the EPCRA Section 313 chemical being reported, the form should identify the estimate as based on engineering calculations or best engineering judgment (O).

If a mass balance calculation yields the flow rate of a waste, but the quantity of reported EPCRA Section 313 chemical in the waste is based on solubility data, report "O" because "engineering calculations" were used as the basis of estimate of the quantity of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical in the waste.

If the concentration of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical in the waste was measured by monitoring equipment and the flow rate of the waste was determined by mass balance, then the primary basis of the estimate is "monitoring" (M). Even though a mass balance calculation also contributed to the estimate, "monitoring" should be indicated because monitoring data were used to estimate the concentration of the waste.

Mass balance (C) should only be indicated if it is **directly** used to calculate the mass (weight) of EPCRA Section 313 chemical released. Monitoring data should be indicated as the basis of estimate **only** if the EPCRA Section 313 chemical concentration is measured in the waste being released into the environment. Monitoring data should **not** be indicated, for example, if the monitoring data relate to a concentration of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical in other process streams within the facility.

It is important to realize that the accuracy and proficiency of release estimation will improve over time. However, submitters are not required to use new emission factors or estimation techniques to revise previous Form R submissions.

Column C: Percent From Stormwater

This column relates only to Section 5.3 — discharges to receiving streams or water bodies. If your facility has monitoring data on the amount of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical in stormwater runoff (including unchanneled runoff), you must include that quantity of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical in your water release in column A and indicate the percentage of the total quantity (by weight) of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical contributed by stormwater in column C (Section 5.3C).

If your facility has monitoring data on the EPCRA Section 313 chemical and an estimate of flow rate, you must use these data to determine the percent stormwater.

If you have monitored stormwater but did not detect the EPCRA Section 313 chemical, enter zero in column C. If your facility has no stormwater monitoring data for the chemical, enter not applicable, "NA," in this space on the form.

If your facility does not have periodic measurements of stormwater releases of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical, but has submitted chemical-specific monitoring data in permit applications, then these data must be used to calculate the percent contribution from stormwater. Rates of flow can be estimated by multiplying the annual amount of rainfall by the land area of the facility and then multiplying that figure by the runoff coefficient. The runoff coefficient represents the fraction of rainfall that does not seep into the ground but runs off as stormwater. The runoff coefficient is directly related to how the land in the drainage area is used. (See table below)

Description of Land Area	Runoff Coefficient
Business	
Downtown areas	0.70–0.95
Neighborhood areas	0.50–0.70
Industrial	
Light areas	0.50–0.80
Heavy areas	0.60–0.90

Industrial	
Railroad yard areas	0.20–0.40
Unimproved areas	0.10–0.30
Streets	
Asphaltic	0.70–0.95
Concrete	0.80–0.95
Brick	0.70–0.85
Drives and walks	0.70–0.85
Roofs	0.75–0.95
Lawns: Sandy Soil	
Flat, 2%	0.05–0.10
Average, 2–7%	0.10–0.15
Steep, 7%	0.15–0.20
Lawns: Heavy Soil	
Flat, 2%	0.13–0.17
Average, 2–7%	0.18–0.22
Steep, 7%	0.25–0.35

Choose the most appropriate runoff coefficient for your site or calculate a weighted-average coefficient, which takes into account different types of land use at your facility:

Weighted-average runoff coefficient =
(Area 1 % of total)(C1) + (Area 2 % of total)(C2) + (Area 3 % of total)(C3) + ... + (Area i % of total)(Ci)

where Ci = runoff coefficient for a specific land use of Area i.

Section 6. Transfers of the EPCRA Section 313 Chemical in Wastes to Off-Site Locations

You must report in this section the total annual quantity of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical in wastes sent to any off-site facility for the purposes of disposal, treatment, energy recovery, or recycling. Report the total amount of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical transferred off-site after any on-site waste treatment, recycling, or removal is completed. Report zero for transfers of listed mineral acids if they have been neutralized to a pH of 6 or above prior to discharge to a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW).

If you do not discharge wastewater containing the reported EPCRA Section 313 chemical to a POTW, enter not applicable, NA, in the box for the POTW's name in Section 6.1.B._ If you do not ship or transfer wastes containing the reported EPCRA Section 313 chemical to other off-site locations, enter not applicable, NA, in the box for the off-site location's EPA Identification Number in Section 6.2._.

Important: You must number the boxes for reporting the information for each POTW or other off-site location in Sections 6.1 and 6.2. In the upper left hand corner of each box, the section number is either 6.1.B._. or 6.2._.

If you report a transfer of the listed EPCRA Section 313 chemical to one or more POTWs, number the boxes in Section 6.1.B as 6.1.B.1, 6.1.B.2, etc. If you transfer the EPCRA Section 313 chemical to more than two POTWs, photocopy page 3 of Form R as many times as necessary and then number the boxes consecutively for each POTW. At the bottom of Section 6 you will find instructions for indicating the total number of page 3s that you are submitting as part of Form R, as well as indicating the sequence of those pages. For example, your facility transfers the reported EPCRA Section 313 chemical in wastewaters to three POTWs. You would photocopy page 3 once, indicate at the bottom of each page 3 that there are a total of two page 3s and then indicate the first and second page 3. The boxes for the two POTWs on the first page 3 would be numbered 6.1.B.1 and 6.1.B.2, while the box for third POTW on the second page 3 would be numbered 6.1.B.3.

If you report a transfer of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical to one or more other off-site locations, number the boxes in section 6.2 as 6.2.1, 6.2.2, etc. If you transfer the EPCRA Section 313 chemical to more than two other off-site locations, photocopy page 4 of Form R as many times as necessary and then number the boxes consecutively for each off-site location. At the bottom of page 4 you will find instructions for indicating the total number of page 4s that you are submitting as part of Form R as well as indicating the sequence of those pages. For example, your facility transfers the reported EPCRA Section 313 chemical to three other off-site locations. You would photocopy page 4 once, indicate at the bottom of Section 6.2 on each page 4 that there are a total of two page 4s and then indicate the first and second page 4. The boxes for the two off-site locations on the first page 4 would be numbered 6.2.1 and 6.2.2, while the box for the third off-site location on the second page 4 would be numbered 6.2.3.

6.1 Discharges to Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs)

In Section 6.1.A , estimate the quantity of the reported EPCRA Section 313 chemical transferred to all POTWs and the basis upon which the estimate was made. In Section 6.1.B., enter the name and address for each POTW to which your facility discharges wastewater containing the reported EPCRA Section 313 chemical.

If you do not discharge wastewater containing the reported EPCRA Section 313 chemical to a POTW, enter not applicable, NA, in the box for the POTW's name in Section 6.1.B._.

6.1.A.1 Total Transfers

Enter the total amount, in pounds, of the reported EPCRA Section 313 chemical that is contained in the wastewaters transferred to all POTWs. Do not enter the total poundage of the wastewaters. If the total amount transferred is less than 1,000 pounds, you may report a range by entering the appropriate range code. The following reporting range codes are to be used:

Code	Reporting Range (in pounds)
A	1–10
B	11–499
C	500–999

6.1.A.2 Basis of Estimate

You must identify the basis for your estimate of the total quantity of the reported EPCRA Section 313 chemical in the wastewater transferred to all POTWs. Enter one of the following letter codes that applies to the method by which the largest percentage of the estimate was derived.

M— Estimate is based on monitoring data or measurements for the EPCRA Section 313 chemical as transferred to an off-site facility.

C— Estimate is based on mass balance calculations, such as calculation of the amount of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical in streams entering and leaving process equipment.

E— Estimate is based on published emission factors, such as those relating release quantity to through-put or equipment type (e.g., air emission factors).

O— Estimate is based on other approaches such as engineering calculations (e.g., estimating volatilization using published mathematical formulas) or best engineering judgment. This would include applying an estimated removal efficiency to a waste stream, even if the composition of the stream before treatment was fully identified through monitoring data.

If you transfer an EPCRA Section 313 chemical to more than one POTW, you should report the basis of estimate that was used to determine the largest percentage of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical that was transferred.

6.2 Transfers to Other Off-Site Locations

In Section 6.2 enter the EPA Identification Number, name, and address for each off-site location to which your facility ships or transfers wastes containing the reported EPCRA Section 313 chemical for the purposes of disposal, treatment, energy recovery, or recycling. Also estimate the quantity of the reported EPCRA Section 313 chemical transferred and the basis upon which the estimate was made. This would include any residual chemicals in "empty" containers transferred off-site. EPA expects that all containers (bags, totes, drums, tank trucks, etc.) will have a small amount of residual solids and/or liquids. Please see following summary of residue quantities left in drums and tanks when emptied.

If appropriate, you must report multiple activities for each off-site location. For example, if your facility sends a reported EPCRA Section 313 chemical in waste to an off-site location where some of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical is to be recycled while the remainder of the quantity transferred is to be treated, you must report both the waste treatment and recycle activities, along with the quantity associated with each activity.

If your facility transfers a reported EPCRA Section 313 chemical to an off-site location and that off-site location performs more than four activities on that chemical, provide the necessary information in Box 6.2.1 for the off-site facility and the first four activities. Provide the information on the remainder of the activities in Box 6.2.2 and provide again the off-site facility identification and location information.

If you do not ship or transfer wastes containing the reported EPCRA Section 313 chemical to other off-site locations, enter not applicable, NA, in the box for the off-site location's EPA Identification Number (defined in 40 CFR 260.10 and therefore commonly referred to as the RCRA ID Number). This number may be found on the Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest, which is required by RCRA regulations. If you ship or transfer wastes containing an EPCRA Section 313 chemical and the off-site location does not have an EPA Identification Number (e.g., it does not accept RCRA hazardous wastes or the wastes in question are not classified as hazardous), enter NA in the box for the off-site location EPA Identification Number. If you ship or transfer the reported EPCRA Section 313 chemical in wastes to another country, enter the Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for that country in the county field of the address for the

Example 12: Stormwater Runoff

Your facility is located in a semi-arid region of the United States that has an annual precipitation (including snowfall) of 12 inches of rain. (Snowfall should be converted to the equivalent inches of rain; assume one foot of snow is equivalent to one inch of rain.) The total area covered by your facility is 42 acres (about 170,000 square meters or 1,829,520 square feet). The area of your facility is 50 percent unimproved area, 10 percent asphaltic streets, and 40 percent concrete pavement.

The total stormwater runoff from your facility is therefore calculated as follows:

Land Use	% Total Area	Runoff Coefficient
Unimproved area	50	0.20
Asphaltic streets	10	0.85
Concrete pavement	40	0.90

Weighted-average runoff coefficient = (50%) x (0.20) + (10%) x (0.85) + (40%) x (0.90) = 0.545

(Rainfall) x (land area) x (conversion factor) x (runoff coefficient) = stormwater runoff
(1 ft/year) x (1,829,520 ft^2) x (7.48 gal/ft^3) x (0.545) = 7,458,222 gallons/year

Total stormwater runoff = 7,458,222 gallons/year

Your stormwater monitoring data shows that the average concentration of zinc in the stormwater runoff from your facility from a biocide containing a zinc compound is 1.4 milligrams per liter. The total amount of zinc discharged to surface water through the plant wastewater discharge (non-stormwater) is 250 pounds per year. The total amount of zinc discharged with stormwater is:

(7,458,222 gallons stormwater)x(3.785 liters/gallon) = 28,229,370 liters stormwater

(28,229,370 liters stormwater)x(1.4 mg zinc/liter) x 10^{-3} g/mg x (1/454) lb/g = 87 lb zinc.

The total amount of zinc discharged from all sources of your facility is:

250 pounds zinc from wastewater discharged
+87 pounds zinc from stormwater runoff
337 pounds zinc total water discharged

The percentage of zinc discharge through stormwater reported in section 5.3 column C on Form is:

87/337x100 = 26%

Example 13: Reporting Metals and Metal Category Compounds that are Sent Off-site

A facility manufactures a product containing elemental lead. Various metal fabrication operations for the process produce a wastewater stream that contains some residual lead and off-specification lead material. The wastewater is collected and sent directly to a POTW. Periodic monitoring data show that 500 pounds of lead were transferred to the POTW in the reporting year. The off-specification products (containing lead) are collected and sent off-site to a landfill. Sampling analyses of the product combined with hazardous waste manifests were used to determine that 1,200 pounds of lead in the off-spec product were sent to the off-site landfill.

Therefore, the facility should report 500 pounds in Section 6.1, 1200 pounds in Section 6.2 – M72 and 1,700 pounds in Section 8.1 – Quantity Released Off-site.

Note that for EPCRA Section 313 chemicals that are not metals or metal category compounds, the quantity sent to POTWs and to other off-site treatment locations should be reported in Section 8.7 – Quantity Treated Off-site.

Country	Code
Argentina	AR
Belgium	BE
Bolivia	BL
Brazil	BR
Canada	CA
Chile	CI
Columbia	CO
Costa Rica	CS
Cuba	CU
Ecuador	EC
El Salvador	ES
France	FR
Guatemala	GT
Honduras	HO
Ireland	EI
Italy	IT
Mexico	MX
Nicaragua	NU
Panama	PM
Paraguay	PA
Peru	PE
Portugal	PO
Spain	SP
Switzerland	SZ
United Kingdom	UK
Uruguay	UY
Venezuela	VE

Summary of Residue Quantities From Pilot-Scale Experimental Study[a,b]
(weight percent of drum capacity)

Unloading Method	Vessel Type	Value	Material			
			Kerosene[c]	Water[d]	Motor Oil[e]	Surfactant Solution[f]
Pumping	Steel drum	Range Mean	1.93 – 3.08 2.48	1.84 – 2.61 2.29	1.97 – 2.23 2.06	3.06 3.06
Pumping	Plastic drum	Range Mean	1.69 – 4.08 2.61	2.54 – 4.67 3.28	1.70 – 3.48 2.30	Not Available
Pouring	Bung-top steel drum	Range Mean	0.244 – 0.472 0.404	0.266 – 0.458 0.403	0.677 – 0.787 0.737	0.485 0.485
Pouring	Open-top steel drum	Range Mean	0.032 – 0.080 0.054	0.026 – 0.039 0.034	0.328 – 0.368 0.350	0.089 0.089
Gravity Drain	Slope-bottom steel tank	Range Mean	0.020 – 0.039 0.033	0.016 – 0.024 0.019	0.100 – 0.121 0.111	0.048 0.048
Gravity Drain	Dish-bottom steel tank	Range Mean	0.031 – 0.042 0.038	0.033 – 0.034 0.034	0.133 – 0.191 0.161	0.058 0.058
Gravity Drain	Dish-bottom glass-lined tank	Range Mean	0.024 – 0.049 0.040	0.020 – 0.040 0.033	0.112 – 0.134 0.127	0.040 0.040

[a]From "Releases During Cleaning of Equipment." Prepared by PEI Associates, Inc., for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Pesticides and Toxic Substances, Washington DC, Contract No. 68-02-4248. June 30, 1986.
[b]The values listed in this table should only be applied to similar vessel types, unloading methods, and bulk fluid materials. At viscosities greater than 200 centipoise, the residue quantities can rise dramatically and the information on this table is not applicable.
[c]For kerosene, viscosity = 5 centipoise, surface tension = 29.3 dynes/cm^2
[d]For water, viscosity = 4 centipoise, surface tension = 77.3 dynes/cm^2
[e]For motor oil, viscosity = 94 centipoise, surface tension = 34.5 dynes/cm^2
[f]For surfactanct solution, viscosity = 3 centipoise, surface tension = 31.4 dynes/cm^2

Example 14: Container Residue

You have determined that a Form R for an EPCRA Section 313 chemical must be submitted. The facility purchases and uses one thousand 55-gallon steel drums that contain a 10% solution of the chemical. Further, it is assumed that the physical properties of the solution are similar to water. The solution is pumped from the drums directly into a mixing vessel and the "empty" drums are triple-rinsed with water. The rinse water is indirectly discharged to a POTW and the cleaned drums are sent to a drum reclaimer.

In this example, it can be assumed that all of the residual solution in the drums was transferred to the rinse water. Therefore, the quantity transferred to the drum reclaimer should be reported as "zero." The annual quantity of residual solution that is transferred to the rinse water can be estimated by multiplying the mean weight percent of residual solution remaining in water from pumping a steel drum by the total annual weight of solution in the drum (density of solution multiplied by drum volume). If the density is not known, it may be appropriate to use the density of water (8.34 pounds per gallon):

(2.29%) × (8.34 pounds/gallon) × (55 gallons/drum) × (1,000 drums)
= 10,504 pounds solution

The concentration of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical in the solution is only 10 percent.

(10,504 pounds solution) × (10%) = 1,050 pounds

Therefore, 1,050 pounds of the chemical are transferred to the POTW.

off-site facility. Enter the complete address of the non-U.S. facility in the off-site address fields, the city in the city field, and enter the foreign country code in the county field. The most commonly used FIPS codes are listed below. To obtain a FIPS code for a country not listed here, contact the EPCRA Hotline.

6.2 Column A: Total Transfers

For each off-site location, enter the total amount, in pounds, of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical that is contained in the waste transferred to that location. Do not enter the total poundage of the waste. If the total amount transferred is less than 1,000 pounds, you may report a range by entering the appropriate range code. The following reporting range codes are to be used:

Code	Reporting Range (in pounds)
A	1–10
B	11–499
C	500–999

If you transfer the EPCRA Section 313 chemical in wastes to an off-site facility for distinct and multiple purposes, you must report those activities for each off-site location, along with the quantity of the reported EPCRA Section 313 chemical associated with each activity. For example, your facility transfers a total of 15,000 pounds of toluene to an off-site location that will use 5,000 pounds for the purposes of energy recovery, enter 7,500 pounds into a recovery process, and dispose of the remaining 2,500 pounds. These quantities and the associated activity codes must be reported separately in Section 6.2. (See Figure 4 for a hypothetical Section 6.2 completed for two off-site location, one of which receives the transfer of 15,000 pounds of toluene as detailed.) If you need to report more than four off-site transfers (involving different waste management) to one location, continue reporting of these transfers by listing the same location in the next off-site location section.

Do not double or multiple count amounts transferred off-site. For example, when a reported EPCRA Section 313 chemical is sent to an off-site facility for sequential activities and the specific quantities associated with each activity are unknown, report only a single quantity (the total quantity transferred to that off-site location) along with a single activity code. In such a case, report the activity applied to the majority of the reported EPCRA Section 313 chemical sent off-site, not the ultimate disposition of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical. For example, when an EPCRA Section 313 chemical is first recovered and then treated with the majority of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical being recovered and only a

Figure 4

SECTION 6.2 TRANSFERS TO OTHER OFF-SITE LOCATION			
6.2.1	Off-Site EPA Identification Number (RCRA No.)	COD566162461	
Off-Site Location Name	Acme Waste Services		
Street Address	5 Market Street		
City	Releaseville	County	Hill
State CO	Zip Code 80461	Is location under control of reporting facility or parent company	☐ Yes ☒ No

A. Total Transfers (pounds)/year) (enter range code or estimate)	B. Basis of Estimate (enter code)	C. Type of Waste Treatment/Disposal/ Recycling/Energy Recovery (enter code)
1. 5,000	1. O	1. M56
2. 7,500	2. C	2. M20
3. 2,500	3. O	3. M72
4. NA	4.	4. M

Hypothetical Secton 6.2 Completed for Two Off-Site Locations

This off-site location receives a transfer of 15,000 pounds of toluene and will combust 5,000 pounds for the purposes of energy recovery, enter 7,500 pounds into a recovery process, and dispose of the remaining 2,500 pounds.

SECTION 6.2 TRANSFERS TO OTHER OFF-SITE LOCATION			
6.2.2	Off-Site EPA Identification Number (RCRA No.)	COD167725432	
Off-Site Location Name	Combustion, Inc.		
Street Address	25 Facility Road		
City	Dumfry	County	Burns
State CO	Zip Code 80500	Is location under control of reporting facility or parent company	☐ Yes ☒ No

A. Total Transfers (pounds)/year) (enter range code or estimate)	B. Basis of Estimate (enter code)	C. Type of Waste Treatment/Disposal/ Recycling/Energy Recovery (enter code)
1. 12,500	1. O	1. M54
2. NA	2.	2. M
3.	3.	3. M
4.	4.	4. M

This off-site location receives a transfer of 12,500 pounds of tetrachloroethylene (perchloroethylene) that is part of a waste that is combusted for the purposesof energy recovery in an industrial furnace. Note that the perchloroethylene is reported using code M54 to indicate that it is combusted in an energy recovery unit but it does not contribute to the heating value of the waste.

fraction subsequently treated, report the appropriate recycling activity along with the quantity.

6.2 Column B: Basis of Estimate

You must identify the basis for your estimates of the quantities of the reported EPCRA Section 313 chemical in waste transferred to each off-site location. Enter one of the following letter codes that applies to the method by which the largest percentage of the estimate was derived.

M— Estimate is based on monitoring data or measurements for the EPCRA Section 313 chemical as transferred to an off-site facility.

C— Estimate is based on mass balance calculations, such as calculation of the amount of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical in streams entering and leaving process equipment.

E— Estimate is based on published emission factors, such as those relating release quantity to throughput or equipment type (e.g., air emission factors).

O— Estimate is based on other approaches such as engineering calculations (e.g., estimating volatilization using published mathematical formulas) or best engineering judgment. This would include applying an estimated removal efficiency to a waste stream, even if the composition of the stream before treatment was fully identified through monitoring data.

6.2 Column C: Type of Waste Management: Disposal/ Treatment/Energy Recovery/Recycling

Enter one of the following M codes to identify the type of disposal, treatment, energy recovery, or recycling methods used by the off-site location for the reported EPCRA Section 313 chemical. You must use more than one line and code for a single location when distinct quantities of the reported EPCRA Section 313 chemical are subject to different waste management activities, including disposal, treatment, energy recovery, or recycling. You should use the code that, to the best of your knowledge, represents the ultimate disposition of the chemical.

If the EPCRA Section 313 chemical is sent off-site for further direct reuse (e.g., an EPCRA Section 313 chemical in used solvent that will be used as lubricant at another facility) and does not undergo a waste management activity (i.e., release [including disposal], treatment, energy recovery, or recycling [recovery]) prior to that reuse, it need not be reported in section 6.2 or section 8.

Incineration vs. Energy Recovery

You must distinguish between incineration, which is waste treatment, and legitimate energy recovery. For you to claim that a reported EPCRA Section 313 chemical sent off-site is used for the purposes of energy recovery and not for waste treatment, the EPCRA Section 313 chemical must have a significant heating value and must be combusted in an energy recovery unit such as an industrial boiler, furnace, or kiln. In a situation where the reported EPCRA Section 313 chemical is in a waste that is combusted in an energy recovery unit, but the EPCRA Section 313 chemical does not have a significant heating value, e.g., CFCs, use code M54, Incineration/ Insignificant Fuel Value, to indicate that the EPCRA Section 313 chemical was incinerated in an energy recovery unit but did not contribute to the heating value of the waste.

Metals and Metal Category Compounds

Metals and metal category compounds will be managed in waste either by being released (including disposed) or by being recycled. Remember that the release and other waste management information that you report for metal category compounds will be the total amount of the parent metal released or recycled and NOT the whole metal category compound. The metal has no heat value and thus cannot be combusted for energy recovery and cannot be treated because it cannot be destroyed. Thus, transfers of metals and metal category compounds for further waste management should be reported as either a transfer for recycling or a transfer for disposal. The applicable waste management codes for transfers of metals and metal category compounds for recycling are M24, metals recovery, M93, waste broker — recycling, or M26, other reuse/recovery. Applicable codes for transfers for disposal include M10, M41, M62, M71, M72, M73, M79, M90, M94, and M99. These codes are for off-site transfers for further waste management in which the wastestream may be treated but the metal contained in the wastestream is not treated and is ultimately released. For example, M41 would be used for a metal or metal category compound that is stabilized in preparation for disposal.

Example 15: Calculating Releases and Other Waste Management Quantities

Your facility disposes of 14,000 pounds of lead chromate ($PbCrO_4.PbO$) in an on-site landfill and transfers 16,000 pounds of lead selenite ($PbSeO_4$) to an off-site land disposal facility. You would therefore be submitting three separate reports on the following: lead compounds, selenium compounds, and chromium compounds. However, the quantities you would be reporting would be the pounds of "parent" metal being released on-site or transferred off-site for further waste management. All quantities are based on mass balance calculations (See Section 5, Column B for information on Basis of Estimate and Section 6.2, Column C for waste management codes and information on transfers of EPCRA Section 313 chemicals in wastes). You would calculate releases of lead, chromium, and selenium by first determining the percentage by weight of these metals in the materials you use as follows:

Lead Chromate ($PbCrO_4.PbO$)	Molecular weight	= 546.37
Lead (2 Pb atoms)	Atomic weight	= 207.2 x 2 = 414.4
Chromium (1 Cr atom)	Atomic weight	= 51.996

Lead chromate is therefore (% by weight)

(414.4/546.37) = 75.85% lead and
(51.996/546.37) = 9.52% chromium

Lead Selenite ($PbSeO_4$)	Molecular weight	= 350.17
Lead (1 Pb atom)	Atomic weight	= 207.2
Selenium (1 Se atom)	Atomic weight	= 78.96

Lead selenite is therefore (% by weight)

(207.2/350.17) = 59.17% lead and
(78.96/350.17) = 22.55% selenium.

The total pounds of lead, chromium, and selenium disposed on or off-site from your facility are as follows:

Lead

Disposal on-site: 0.7585 x 14,000 = 10,619 pounds from lead chromate
Transfer off-site for disposal: 0.5917 x 16,000 = 9,467 pounds from lead selenite

Chromium

Disposal on-site: 0.0952 x 14,000 = 1,333 pounds from lead chromate

Selenium

Transfer off-site for disposal: 0.2255 x 16,000 = 3,608 pounds from lead selenite

Applicable codes for Part II, Section 6.2, column C are:

Disposal

M10 Storage Only
M41 Solidification/Stabilization — Metals and Metal Category Compounds only
M62 Wastewater Treatment (Excluding POTW) — Metals and Metal Category Compounds only
M71 Underground Injection
M72 Landfill/Disposal Surface Impoundment
M73 Land Treatment
M79 Other Land Disposal

M90 Other Off-Site Management
M94 Transfer to Waste Broker — Disposal
M99 Unknown

Treatment
M40 Solidification/Stabilization
M50 Incineration/Thermal Treatment
M54 Incineration/Insignificant Fuel Value
M61 Wastewater Treatment (Excluding POTW)
M69 Other Waste Treatment
M95 Transfer to Waste Broker — Waste Treatment

Energy Recovery
M56 Energy Recovery
M92 Transfer to Waste Broker — Energy Recovery

Recycling
M20 Solvents/Organics Recovery
M24 Metals Recovery
M26 Other Reuse or Recovery
M28 Acid Regeneration
M93 Transfer to Waste Broker — Recycling

Section 7. On-Site Waste Treatment, Energy Recovery, and Recycling Methods

You must report in this section the methods of waste treatment, energy recovery, and recycling applied to the reported EPCRA Section 313 chemical in wastes on-site. There are three separate sections for reporting such activities.

Section 7A On-Site Waste Treatment Methods and Efficiency

Most of the chemical-specific information required by EPCRA Section 313 that is reported on Form R is specific to the EPCRA Section 313 chemical rather than the waste stream containing the EPCRA Section 313 chemical. However, EPCRA Section 313 does require that waste treatment methods applied on-site to waste streams that contain the EPCRA Section 313 chemical be reported. This information is collected in Section 7A of Form R.

In Section 7A, you must provide the following information if you treat the reported EPCRA Section 313 chemical on-site:

(a) The general waste stream types containing the EPCRA Section 313 chemical being reported;
(b) The waste treatment method(s) or sequence used on all waste streams containing the EPCRA Section 313 chemical;
(c) The range of concentration of the EPCRA Section 313 chemicals in the influent to the waste treatment method;
(d) The efficiency of each waste treatment method or waste treatment sequence in destroying or removing the EPCRA Section 313 chemical; and
(e) Whether the waste treatment efficiency figure was based on actual operating data.

Use a separate line in Section 7A for each general waste stream type. Report only information about treatment of waste streams at your facility, not information about off-site waste treatment.

If you do not perform on-site treatment of waste streams containing the reported EPCRA Section 313 chemical, check the Not Applicable (NA) box at the top of Section 7A.

7A Column A: General Waste Stream

For each waste treatment method, indicate the type of waste stream containing the EPCRA Section 313 chemical that is treated. Enter the letter code that corresponds to the general waste stream type:

A Gaseous (gases, vapors, airborne particulates)
W Wastewater (aqueous waste)
L Liquid waste streams (non-aqueous waste)
S Solid waste streams (including sludges and slurries)

If a waste is a mixture of water and organic liquid and the organic content is less than 50 percent, report it as a wastewater (W). Slurries and sludges containing water must be reported as solid waste if they contain appreciable amounts of dissolved solids, or solids that may settle, such that the viscosity or density of the waste is considerably different from that of process wastewater.

7A Column B: Waste Treatment Method(s) Sequence

Enter the appropriate waste treatment code from the list below for each on-site waste treatment method used on a waste stream containing the EPCRA Section 313 chemical, regardless of whether the waste treatment method actually removes the specific EPCRA Section 313 chemical being reported. Waste treatment methods must be reported for each type of waste stream being treated

(i.e., gaseous waste streams, aqueous waste streams, liquid non-aqueous waste streams, and solids). Except for the air emission treatment codes, the waste treatment codes are not restricted to any medium.

Waste streams containing the EPCRA Section 313 chemical may have a single source or may be aggregates of many sources. For example, process water from several pieces of equipment at your facility may be combined prior to waste treatment. Report waste treatment methods that apply to the aggregate waste stream, as well as waste treatment methods that apply to individual waste streams. If your facility treats various wastewater streams containing the EPCRA Section 313 chemical in different ways, the different waste treatment methods must be listed separately.

If your facility has several pieces of equipment performing a similar service in a waste treatment sequence, you may combine the reporting for such equipment. It is not necessary to enter four codes to cover four scrubber units, for example, if all four are treating waste streams of similar character (e.g., sulfuric acid mist emissions), have similar influent concentrations, and have similar removal efficiencies. If, however, any of these parameters differs from one unit to the next, each scrubber must be listed separately.

If your facility performs more than eight sequential waste treatment methods on a single general waste stream, continue listing the methods in the next row and renumber appropriately those waste treatment method code boxes you used to continue the sequence. For example, if the general waste stream in box 7A.1a had nine treatment methods applied to it, the ninth method would be indicated in the first method box for row 7A.2a. The numeral "1" would be crossed out, and a "9" would be inserted.

Treatment applied to any other general waste stream types would then be listed in the next empty row. In the scenario above, for instance, the second general waste stream would be reported in row 7A.3a. See Figure 5 for an example of a hypothetical Section 7A completed for a nine-step waste treatment process and a single waste treatment method.

If you need additional space to report under Section 7A, photocopy page 4 of Form R as many times as necessary. At the bottom of page 4 you will find instructions for indicating the total number of page 4s that you are submitting as part of Form R, as well as instructions for indicating the sequence of those pages.

Waste Treatment Codes

Air Emissions Treatment (applicable to gaseous waste streams only)

A01	Flare
A02	Condenser
A03	Scrubber
A04	Absorber
A05	Electrostatic Precipitator
A06	Mechanical Separation
A07	Other Air Emission Treatment

Biological Treatment

B11	Aerobic
B21	Anaerobic
B31	Facultative
B99	Other Biological Treatment

Chemical Treatment

C01	Chemical Precipitation — Lime or Sodium Hydroxide
C02	Chemical Precipitation — Sulfide
C09	Chemical Precipitation — Other
C11	Neutralization
C21	Chromium Reduction
C31	Complexed Metals Treatment (other than pH adjustment)
C41	Cyanide Oxidation — Alkaline Chlorination
C42	Cyanide Oxidation — Electrochemical
C43	Cyanide Oxidation — Other
C44	General Oxidation (including Disinfection) — Chlorination
C45	General Oxidation (including Disinfection) — Ozonation
C46	General Oxidation (including Disinfection) — Other
C99	Other Chemical Treatment

Incineration/Thermal Treatment

F01	Liquid Injection
F11	Rotary Kiln with Liquid Injection Unit
F19	Other Rotary Kiln
F31	Two Stage
F41	Fixed Hearth

F42	Multiple Hearth
F51	Fluidized Bed
F61	Infra-Red
F71	Fume/Vapor
F81	Pyrolytic Destructor
F82	Wet Air Oxidation
F83	Thermal Drying/Dewatering
F99	Other Incineration/Thermal Treatment

Physical Treatment

P01	Equalization
P09	Other Blending
P11	Settling/Clarification
P12	Filtration
P13	Sludge Dewatering (non-thermal)
P14	Air Flotation
P15	Oil Skimming
P16	Emulsion Breaking — Thermal
P17	Emulsion Breaking — Chemical
P18	Emulsion Breaking — Other
P19	Other Liquid Phase Separation
P21	Adsorption — Carbon
P22	Adsorption — Ion Exchange (other than for recovery/reuse)
P23	Adsorption — Resin
P29	Adsorption — Other
P31	Reverse Osmosis (other than for recovery/reuse)
P41	Stripping — Air
P42	Stripping — Steam
P49	Stripping — Other
P51	Acid Leaching (other than for recovery/reuse)
P61	Solvent Extraction (other than recovery/reuse)
P99	Other Physical Treatment

Solidification/Stabilization

G01	Cement Processes (including silicates)
G09	Other Pozzolonic Processes (including silicates)
G11	Asphaltic Processes
G21	Thermoplastic Techniques
G99	Other Solidification Processes

7A Column C: Range of Influent Concentration

The form requires an indication of the range of concentration of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical in the waste stream (i.e., the influent) as it typically enters the waste treatment step or sequence. The concentration is based on the amount or mass of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical in the waste stream as compared to the total amount or mass of the waste stream. Enter in the space provided one of the following code numbers corresponding to the concentration of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical in the influent:

1 = Greater than 10,000 parts per million (1 percent)
2 = 100 parts per million (0.01 percent) to 10,000 parts per million (1 percent)
3 = 1 part per million (0.0001 percent) to 100 parts per million (0.01 percent)
4 = 1 part per billion to 1 part per million
5 = Less than 1 part per billion

Note: Parts per million (ppm) is:

- milligrams/kilogram (mass/mass) for solids and liquids;
- cubic centimeters/cubic meter (volume/volume) for gases;
- milligrams/liter for solutions or dispersions of the chemical in water; and
- milligrams of chemical/kilogram of air for particulates in air.

If you have particulate concentrations (at standard temperature and pressure) as grains/cubic foot of air, multiply by 1766.6 to convert to parts per million; if in milligrams/cubic meter, multiply by 0.773 to obtain parts per million. These conversion factors are for standard conditions of 0° C (32° F) and 760 mm Hg atmospheric pressure.

7A Column D: Waste Treatment Efficiency Estimate

In the space provided, enter the number indicating the percentage of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical removed from the waste stream through destruction, biological degradation, chemical conversion, or physical removal. The waste treatment efficiency (expressed as percent removal) represents the percentage of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical destroyed or removed (based on amount or mass), not merely changes in volume or concentration of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical in the waste stream. The efficiency, which can reflect the overall removal from sequential treatment methods applied to the general waste stream, refers only to the percent destruction, degradation, conversion, or removal of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical from the waste stream, not the percent conversion or removal of other constituents in the waste stream. The efficiency also does not refer to the general efficiency of the treatment method for any waste stream. For some waste treatment methods, the percent

removal will represent removal by several mechanisms, as in an aeration basin, where an EPCRA Section 313 chemical may evaporate, biodegrade, or be physically removed from the sludge.

Percent removal can be calculated as follows:

$$\frac{(I - E)}{I} \times 100$$

where:

I = amount of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical in the influent waste stream (entering the waste treatment step or sequence) and

E = amount of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical in the effluent waste stream (exiting the waste treatment step or sequence).

Calculate the amount of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical in the influent waste stream by multiplying the concentration (by weight) of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical in the waste stream by the total amount or weight of the waste stream. In most cases, the percent removal compares the treated effluent to the influent for the particular type of waste stream. For solidification of wastewater, the waste treatment efficiency can be reported as 100 percent if no volatile EPCRA Section 313 chemicals were removed with the water or evaporated into the air. Percent removal does not apply to incineration because the waste stream, such as wastewater or liquids, may not exist in a comparable form after waste treatment and the purpose of incineration as a waste treatment is to destroy the EPCRA Section 313 chemical by converting it to carbon dioxide and water or other byproducts. In cases where the EPCRA Section 313 chemical is incinerated, the percent efficiency must be based on the amount of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical destroyed or combusted, except for metals or metal category compounds. In the cases in which a metal or metal category compound is incinerated, the efficiency is always zero for the parent metal.

Similarly, an efficiency of zero must be reported for any waste treatment method(s) (e.g., evaporation) that does not destroy, chemically convert or physically remove the EPCRA Section 313 chemical from the waste stream.

For metal category compounds, the calculation of the reportable concentration and waste treatment efficiency must be based on the weight of the parent metal, not on the weight of the metal compound. Metals are not destroyed, only physically removed or chemically converted from one form into another. The waste treatment efficiency reported must represent only physical removal of the parent metal from the waste stream (except for incineration), not the percent chemical conversion of the metal compound. If a listed waste treatment method converts but does not remove a metal (e.g., chromium reduction), the method must be reported with a waste treatment efficiency of zero.

EPCRA Section 313 chemicals that are strong mineral acids neutralized to a pH of 6 or above are considered treated at a 100 percent efficiency.

All data readily available at your facility must be used to calculate waste treatment efficiency and influent EPCRA Section 313 chemical concentration. If data are lacking, estimates must be made using best engineering judgment or other methods.

7A Column E: Based on Operating Data?

This column requires you to indicate "Yes" or "No" to whether the waste treatment efficiency estimate is based on actual operating data. For example, you would check "Yes" if the estimate is based on monitoring of influent and effluent wastes under typical operating conditions.

If the efficiency estimate is based on published data for similar processes or on equipment supplier's literature, or if you otherwise estimated either the influent or effluent waste comparison or the flow rate, check "No."

Section 7B On-Site Energy Recovery Processes

In Section 7B, you must indicate the on-site energy recovery methods used on the reported EPCRA Section 313 chemical. If you do not perform on-site energy recovery for the reported EPCRA Section 313 chemical, check the Not Applicable (NA) box at the top of Section 7B.

Only EPCRA Section 313 chemicals that have a significant heating value and are combusted in an energy recovery unit such as an industrial furnace, kiln, or boiler, can be reported as combusted for energy recovery in this section. If a reported EPCRA Section 313 chemical is incinerated on-site but does not contribute energy to the process (e.g., chlorofluorocarbons), it must be considered waste treated on-site and reported in Section 7A. Metals and metal category compounds cannot be

Example 16: On-Site Waste Treatment

A process at the facility generates a wastewater stream containing an EPCRA Section 313 chemical (chemical A). A second process generates a wastewater stream containing two EPCRA Section 313 chemicals, a metal (chemical B) and a mineral acid (chemical C). Thresholds for all three chemicals have been exceeded and you are in the process of completing separate Form Rs for each chemical.

These two wastewater streams are combined and sent to an on-site wastewater treatment system before being discharged to a POTW. This system consists of an oil/water separator that removes 99% of chemical A; a neutralization tank in which the pH is adjusted to 7.5, thereby destroying 100% of the mineral acid (chemical C); and a settling tank where 95% of the metal (chemical B) is removed from the water (and eventually landfilled off-site).

Section 7A should be completed slightly differently when you file the Form R for each of the chemicals. The table accompanying this example shows how Section 7A should be completed for each chemical. First, on each Form R you should identify the type of waste stream in Section 7A.1a as wastewater (aqueous waste, code W). Next, on each Form R you should list the code for each of the treatment steps that is applied to the entire waste stream, regardless of whether the operation affects the chemical for which you are completing the Form R (for instance, the first four blocks of Section 7A.1b of all three Form Rs should show: P19 (liquid phase separation), C11 (neutralization), P11 (settling/clarification), and N/A (to signify the end of the treatment system). Note that Section 7A.1b is the only section of the Form R that is not chemical specific. It applies to the entire waste stream being treated. Section 7A.1c of each Form R should show the concentration of the specific chemical in the influent to the first step of the process (oil/water separation). For this example, assume chemicals A, B, and C are all present at concentrations greater than 1%. Therefore, code "1" should be entered. Section 7A.1d is also chemical specific. It applies to the efficiency of the entire system in destroying and/or removing the chemical for which you are preparing the Form R. You should enter 99% when filing for chemical A, 95% for chemical B, and 100% for chemical C. Finally, you should report whether the influent concentration and efficiency estimates are based on operating data for each chemical, as appropriate.

Chemical A						
7A.1a	7A.1b	1. P19	2. C11	7A.1c	7A.1d	7A.1e
W	3. P11	4. N/A	5.	1	99 %	Yes X / No
	6.	7.	8.			

Chemical B						
7A.1a	7A.1b	1. P19	2. C11	7A.1c	7A.1d	7A.1e
W	3. P11	4. N/A	5.	1	95 %	Yes X / No
	6.	7.	8.			

Chemical C						
7A.1a	7A.1b	1. P19	2. C11	7A.1c	7A.1d	7A.1e
W	3. P11	4. N/A	5.	1	100 %	Yes X / No
	6.	7.	8.			

Note that the quantity removed and/or destroyed is not reported in Section 7 and that the efficiency reported in Section 7A.1d refers to the amount of EPCRA Section 313 chemical destroyed and/or removed from the applicable waste stream. The amount actually destroyed should be reported in Section 8.6 (quantity treated on-site). For example, when completing the Form R for Chemical B you should report "0" pounds in Section 8.6 because the metal has been removed from the wastewater stream, but not actually destroyed. The quantity of Chemical B that is ultimately landfilled off-site should be reported in Sections 6.2 and 8.1. However, when completing the Form R for Chemical C you should report the entire quantity in Section 8.6 because raising the pH to 7.5 will completely destroy the mineral acid.

Example 17: Reporting On-Site Energy Recovery

One waste stream generated by your facility contains, among other chemicals, toluene and Freon 113. Threshold quantities are exceeded for both of these EPCRA Section 313 chemicals, and you would, therefore, submit two separate Form R reports. This waste stream is sent to an on-site industrial furnace that uses the heat generated in a thermal hydrocarbon cracking process at your facility. Because toluene has a significant heat value (17,440 BTU/pound) and the energy is recovered in an industrial furnace, the code "U02" would be reported in Section 7B for the Form R submitted for toluene.

However, as Freon 113 does not contribute any value for energy recovery purposes, the combustion of Freon 113 in the industrial furnace is considered waste treatment, not energy recovery. You would report Freon 113 as entering a waste treatment step (i.e., incineration), in Section 7A, column b.

combusted for energy recovery and should NOT be reported in this section. Energy recovery may take place only in an industrial kiln, furnace, or boiler.

Energy Recovery Codes

U01	Industrial Kiln
U02	Industrial Furnace
U03	Industrial Boiler
U09	Other Energy Recovery Methods

If your facility uses more than one on-site energy recovery method for the reported EPCRA Section 313 chemical, list the methods used in descending order (greatest to least) based on the amount of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical entering such methods.

Section 7C On-Site Recycling Processes

In Section 7C, you must report the recycling methods used on the EPCRA Section 313 chemical. If you do not conduct any on-site recycling of the reported EPCRA Section 313 chemical, check the Not Applicable (NA) box at the top of Section 7C.

In this section, use the codes below to report only the recycling methods in place at your facility that are applied to the EPCRA Section 313 chemical. Do not list any off-site recycling activities (Information about off-site recycling must be reported in Part II, Section 6, "Transfers of the Toxic Chemical in Wastes to Off-Site Locations.")

On-Site Recycling Codes

R11	Solvents/Organics Recovery — Batch Still Distillation
R12	Solvents/Organics Recovery — Thin-Film Evaporation
R13	Solvents/Organics Recovery — Fractionation
R14	Solvents/Organics Recovery — Solvent Extraction
R19	Solvents/Organics Recovery — Other
R21	Metals Recovery — Electrolytic
R22	Metals Recovery — Ion Exchange
R23	Metals Recovery — Acid Leaching
R24	Metals Recovery — Reverse Osmosis
R26	Metals Recovery — Solvent Extraction
R27	Metals Recovery — High Temperature
R28	Metals Recovery — Retorting
R29	Metals Recovery — Secondary Smelting
R30	Metals Recovery — Other
R40	Acid Regeneration
R99	Other Reuse or Recovery

If your facility uses more than one on-site recycling method for an EPCRA Section 313 chemical, enter the codes in the space provided in descending order (greatest to least) of the volume of the reported EPCRA Section 313 chemical recovered by each process. If your

facility uses more than ten separate methods for recycling the reported EPCRA Section 313 chemical on-site, then list the ten activities that recover the greatest amount of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical (again, in descending order).

Section 8. Source Reduction and Recycling Activities

This section includes the data elements mandated by section 6607 of the Pollution Prevention Act of 1990 (PPA). Section 8 is a required section of Form R and must be completed.

In Section 8, you must provide information about source reduction activities and quantities of the EPCRA Section 313 chemicals managed as waste. For all appropriate questions, report only the quantity, in pounds, of the reported EPCRA Section 313 chemical itself. Do not include the weight of water, soil, or other waste constituents. When reporting on the metal compound categories, report only the amount of the parent metal as you do when estimating release amounts.

Sections 8.1 through 8.9 must be completed for each EPCRA Section 313 chemical. Section 8.10 must be completed only if a source reduction activity was newly implemented specifically (in whole or in part) for the reported EPCRA Section 313 chemical during the reporting year. Section 8.11 allows you to indicate if you have attached additional optional information on source reduction, recycling, or pollution control activities implemented at any time at your facility.

Sections 8.1 through 8.7 require reporting of quantities for the current reporting year, the prior year, and quantities anticipated in both the first year immediately following the reporting year and the second year following the reporting year (future estimates).

Beginning with the 1995 reporting year, facilities can use applicable, "NA," in Sections 8.1 through 8.7 to indicate that there is no on-site or off-site recycling, energy recovery, treatment, or release.

Column A: Prior Year

Quantities for Sections 8.1 through 8.7 must be reported for the year immediately preceding the reporting year in column A. For reports due July 1, 2000 (reporting year 1999), the prior year is 1998. Information available at the facility that may be used to estimate the prior year's quantities include the prior year's Form R submission, supporting documentation, and recycling, energy recovery, treatment, or disposal operating logs or invoices.

Column B: Current Reporting Year

Quantities for Sections 8.1 through 8.7 must be reported for the current reporting year (1999) in column B.

Columns C and D: Following Year and Second Following Year

Quantities for Sections 8.1 through 8.7 must be estimated for 2000 and 2001. EPA expects reasonable future quantity estimates using a logical basis. Information available at the facility to estimate quantities of the chemical expected during these years include planned source reduction activities, market projections, expected contracts, anticipated new product lines, company growth projections, and production capacity figures. Respondents should take into account protections available for trade secrets as provided in EPCRA Section 322 (42 USC 11042) for the chemical identity.

Relationship to Other Laws

The reporting categories for quantities recycled, used for energy recovery, treated, and disposed apply to completing Section 8 of Form R as well as to the rest of Form R. These categories are to be used only for TRI reporting. They are not intended for use in determining, under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Subtitle C regulations, whether a secondary material is a waste when recycled. These definitions also do not apply to the information that may be submitted in the Biennial Report required under RCRA. In addition, these definitions do not imply any future redefinition of RCRA terms and do not affect EPA's RCRA authority or authority under any other statute administered by EPA.

Differences in terminology and reporting requirements for EPCRA Section 313 chemicals reported on Form R and for hazardous wastes regulated under RCRA occur because EPCRA and the PPA focus on specific chemicals, while the RCRA regulations and the Biennial Report focus on waste streams that may include more than one chemical. For example, a RCRA hazardous waste containing an EPCRA Section 313 chemical is recycled to recover certain constituents of that waste, but not the toxic chemical reported under EPCRA section 313. The

EPCRA Section 313 chemical simply passes through the recycling process and remains in the residual from the recycling process, which is disposed. While the waste may be considered recycled under RCRA, the EPCRA Section 313 chemical constituent would be considered to be disposed for TRI purposes.

Example 18: Reporting Future Estimates

A pharmaceutical manufacturing facility uses an EPCRA Section 313 chemical in the manufacture of a prescription drug. During the reporting year (1999), the company received approval from the Food and Drug Administration to begin marketing their product as an over-the-counter drug beginning in 2000. This approval is publicly known and does not constitute confidential business information. As a result of this expanded market, the company estimates that sales and subsequent production of this drug will increase their use of the reported EPCRA Section 313 chemical by 30 percent per year for the two years following the reporting year. The facility treats the EPCRA Section 313 chemical on-site and the quantity treated is directly proportional to production activity. The facility thus estimates the total quantity of the reported EPCRA Section 313 chemical treated for the following year (2000) by adding 30 percent to the amount in column B (the amount for the current reporting year). The second following year (2001) figure can be calculated by adding an additional 30 percent to the amount reported in column C (the amount for the following year (2000) projection).

Quantities Reportable in Sections 8.1 - 8.7

Section 8 of Form R uses data collected to complete Part II, Sections 5 through 7. For this reason, Section 8 should be completed last. Sections 8.1, 8.3, 8.5, 8.7, and 8.8 use data collected to complete sections 5 and 6 of Form R. The relationship between sections 5, 6, and 8.8 to sections 8.1, 8.3, 8.5, and 8.7 are provided below in equation form.

Section 8.1. Report releases pursuant to EPCRA Section 329(8) including "any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping, or disposing [on-site or off-site] into the environment (including the abandonment of barrels, containers, and other closed receptacles)." This includes on-site releases in section 5 and off-site releases (including disposal) in section 6, but excludes quantities reported in sections 5 and 6 due to remedial actions, catastrophic events, or non-production related events (see the discussion on section 8.8.)

Metals and metal category compounds reported, 1) in section 6.2 as sent off-site for stabilization/solidification (M41-metals) or wastewater treatment (excluding POTWs) (M62-metals) and/or, 2) in section 6.1 — discharges to POTWs should be reported in section 8.1. These quantities should NOT be reported in section 8.7 because the metals are ultimately disposed.

§ 8.1 = § 5 + § 6.2 (disposal) + § 6.1 (metals and metal category compounds only) - §8.8 (on-site release or off-site disposal due to catastrophic events)[1]

Sections 8.2 and 8.3. These relate to a EPCRA Section 313 chemical or a mixture containing an EPCRA Section 313 chemical that is used for energy recovery on-site or is sent off-site for energy recovery, unless it is a commercially available fuel (e.g., fuel oil no. 6). For the purposes of reporting on Form R, reportable on-site and off-site energy recovery is the combustion of a waste containing an EPCRA Section 313 chemical when:

(a) The combustion unit is integrated into an energy recovery system (i.e., industrial furnaces, industrial kilns, and boilers); and

(b) The EPCRA Section 313 chemical is combustible and has a significant heating value (e.g., 5000 BTU)

§ 8.2 is reported in section 8 only

§ 8.3 = § 6.2 (energy recovery) - §8.8 (off-site energy recovery due to catastrophic events)[1]

Sections 8.4 and 8.5. These relate to an EPCRA Section 313 chemical in a waste that is recycled on-site or is sent off-site for recycling.

§ 8.4 is reported in section 8 only

§ 8.5 = § 6.2 (recycling) - § 8.8 (off-site recycling due to catastrophic events)[1]

[1]§8.8 includes quantities of toxic chemical released on-site or managed as waste off-site due to remedial actions, catastrophic events, or one-time events not associated with the production processes.

Section 8.6 and 8.7. These relate to an EPCRA Section 313 chemical (except for metals and metal category compounds) or a mixture containing an EPCRA Section 313 chemical that is treated on-site or is sent to a POTW or other off-site location for waste treatment.

§ 8.6 is reported in section 8 only

§ 8.7 = § 6.1 (excluding metal/metal category compounds) + § 6.2 (treatment) - § 8.8 (off-site treatment due to catastrophic events)[1]

An EPCRA Section 313 chemical or an EPCRA Section 313 chemical in a mixture that is a waste under RCRA must be reported in Sections 8.1 through 8.7.

8.8 Quantity Released to the Environment as a Result of Remedial Actions, Catastrophic Events, or One-Time Events Not Associated with Production Processes

In Section 8.8, enter the total quantity of EPCRA Section 313 chemical released directly into the environment or sent off-site for recycling, energy recovery, treatment, or disposal during the reporting year due to any of the following events:

(1) remedial actions;

(2) catastrophic events such as earthquakes, fires, or floods; or

(3) one-time events not associated with normal or routine production processes.

These quantities should not be included in Sections 8.1 through 8.7

The purpose of this section is to separate quantities recycled, used for energy recovery, treated, or disposed that are associated with normal or routine production operations from those that are not. While all quantities released, recycled, treated, or disposed may ultimately be preventable, this section separates the quantities that are more likely to be reduced or eliminated by process-oriented source reduction activities from those releases that are largely unpredictable and are less amenable to such source reduction activities. For example, spills that occur as a routine part of production operations and could be reduced or eliminated by improved handling, loading, or unloading procedures are included in the quantities reported in Section 8.1 through 8.7 as appropriate. A total loss of containment resulting from a tank rupture caused by a tornado would be included in the quantity reported in Section 8.8.

Similarly, the amount of an EPCRA Section 313 chemical cleaned up from spills resulting from normal operations during the reporting year would be included in the quantities reported in Sections 8.1 through 8.7. However, the quantity of the reported EPCRA Section 313 chemical generated from a remedial action (e.g., RCRA corrective action) to clean up the environmental contamination resulting from past practices should be reported in Section 8.8 because they cannot currently be addressed by source reduction methods. A remedial action for purposes of Section 8.8 is a waste cleanup (including RCRA and CERCA operations) within the facility boundary. Most remedial activities involve collecting and treating contaminated material.

Also, releases caused by catastrophic events are to be incorporated into the quantity reported in Section 8.8. Such releases may be caused by natural disasters (e.g., hurricanes and earthquakes) or by large-scale accidents (e.g., fires and explosions). In addition, releases due to one-time events not associated with production (e.g., terrorist bombing) are to be included in Section 8.8. These amounts are not included in the quantities reported in Sections 8.1 through 8.7 because such releases are generally unanticipated and cannot be addressed by routine process-oriented accident prevention techniques By checking your documentation for calculating estimates made for Part II, Section 5, "Quantity of the Toxic Chemical Entering Each Environmental Medium On-site," you may be able to identify release amounts from the above sources. Emergency notifications under CERCA and EPCRA as well as accident histories required under the Clean Air Act may provide useful information. You should also check facility incident reports and maintenance records to identify one-time or catastrophic events.

Note: While the information reported in Section 8.8 represents only remedial, catastrophic, or one-time events not associated with production processes, Section 5 of Form R (on-site releases to the environment) and Section 6 (off-site transfers for further waste management), must include all on-site releases and transfers as appropriate, regardless of whether they arise from catastrophic, remedial, or routine process operations.

Example 19: Quantity Released to the Environment as a Result of Remedial Actions, Catastrophic Events, or One-Time Events Not Associated with Production Processes.

A chemical manufacturer produces an EPCRA Section 313 chemical in a reactor that operates at low pressure. The reactants and the EPCRA Section 313 chemical product are piped in and out of the reactor at monitored and controlled temperatures. During normal operations, small amounts of fugitive emissions occur from the valves and flanges in the pipelines.

Due to a malfunction in the control panel (which is state-of-the-art and undergoes routine inspection and maintenance), the temperature and pressure in the reactor increase, the reactor ruptures, and the EPCRA Section 313 chemical is released. Because the malfunction could not be anticipated and, therefore, could not be reasonably addressed by specific source reduction activities, the amount released is included in Section 8.8. In this case, much of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical is released as a liquid and pools on the ground. It is estimated that 1,000 pounds of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical pooled on the ground and was subsequently collected and sent off-site for treatment. In addition, it is estimated that another 200 pounds of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical vaporized directly to the air from the rupture. The total amount reported in Section 8.8 is the 1,000 pounds that pooled on the ground (and subsequently sent off-site), plus the 200 pounds that vaporized into the air, a total of 1,200 pounds. The quantity sent off-site must also be reported in Section 6 (but not in Section 8.7) and the quantity that vaporized must be reported as a fugitive emission in Section 5 (but not in Section 8.1).

Avoid Double-Counting in Sections 8.1 Through 8.8

Do not double- or multiple-count quantities in Sections 8.1 through 8.7. The quantities reported in each of those sections must be mutually exclusive. Do not multiple-count quantities entering sequential reportable activities.

Do not include in Sections 8.1 through 8.7 any quantities of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical released into the environment due to remedial actions; catastrophic events such as earthquakes, fires, or floods; or unanticipated one-time events not associated with the production process such as a drunk driver crashing his/her car into a drum storage area. These quantities should be reported in Section 8.8 only. For example, 10,000 pounds of diaminoanisole sulfate is released due to a catastrophic event and is subsequently treated off-site. The 10,000 pounds is reported in Section 8.8, but the amount subsequently treated off-site is not reported in Section 8.7.

8.9 Production Ratio or Activity Index

For Section 8.9, you must provide a ratio of reporting year production to prior year production, or provide an "activity index" based on a variable other than production that is the primary influence on the quantity of the reported EPCRA Section 313 chemical recycled, used for energy recovery, treated, or released. The ratio or index must be reported to the nearest tenths or hundredths place (i.e., one or two digits to the right of the decimal point). If the manufacture or use of the reported EPCRA Section 313 chemical began during the current reporting year, enter not applicable, "NA," as the production ratio or activity index. Note, this is not to be reported as a percent (i.e., report 1.10 for a 10% increase, not 110%).

It is important to realize that if your facility reports more than one reported EPCRA Section 313 chemical, the production ratio or activity index may vary for different chemicals. For facilities that manufacture reported EPCRA Section 313 chemicals, the quantities of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical(s) produced in the current and prior years provide a good basis for the ratio because that is the primary business activity associated with the reported EPCRA Section 313 chemical(s). In most cases, the production ratio or activity index must be based on some variable of production or activity rather than on EPCRA Section 313 chemical or material usage. Indices based on EPCRA Section 313 chemical or material usage may reflect the effect of source reduction activities rather than changes in business activity. EPCRA Section 313 chemical or material usage is therefore not a basis to be used for the production ratio or activity index where the EPCRA Section 313 chemical is "otherwise-used" (i.e., non-incorporative activities such as extraction solvents, metal degreasers, etc.).

Example 20: Avoiding Double-Counting Quantities in Sections 8.1 through 8.7

For example, 5,000 pounds of an EPCRA Section 313 chemical enters a treatment operation. Three thousand pounds of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical exits the treatment operation and then enters a recycling operation. Five hundred pounds of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical are in residues from the recycling operation that is subsequently sent off-site for disposal. These quantities would be reported as follows in Section 8:

Section 8.1: 500 pounds disposed
Section 8.4: 2,500 pounds recycled
Section 8.6: 2,000 pounds treated (5,000 that initially entered — 3,000 that subsequently entered recycling)

To report that 5,000 pounds were treated, 3,000 pounds were recycled, and that 500 pounds were sent off-site for disposal would result in over-counting the quantities of EPCRA Section 313 chemical recycled, treated, and disposed by 3,500 pounds.

While several methods are available to the facility for determining this data element, the production ratio or activity index must be based on the variable that most directly affects the quantities of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical recycled, used for energy recovery, treated, or released. Examples of methods available include:

(1) Amount of EPCRA Section 313 chemical manufactured in 1998 divided by the amount of EPCRA Section 313 chemical manufactured in 1997; or

(2) Amount of product produced in 1998 divided by the amount of product produced in 1997.

8.10 Did Your Facility Engage in Any Source Reduction Activities for This Chemical During the Reporting Year?

If your facility engaged in any source reduction activity for the reported EPCRA Section 313 chemical during the reporting year, report the activity that was implemented and the method used to identify the opportunity for the activity implemented. If your facility did not engage in any source reduction activity for the reported EPCRA Section 313 chemical, enter not applicable, "NA," in Section 8.10.1 and answer Section 8.11.

Source reduction means any practice that:

- ❑ Reduces the amount of any hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant entering any waste stream or otherwise released into the environment (including fugitive emissions) prior to recycling, energy recovery, treatment, or disposal; and

- ❑ Reduces the hazards to public health and the environment associated with the release of such substances, pollutants, or contaminants.

The term includes equipment or technology modifications, process or procedure modifications, reformulation or redesign of products, substitution of raw materials, and improvements in housekeeping, maintenance, training, or inventory control.

The term source reduction does not include any practice that alters the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics or the volume of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant through a process or activity that itself is not integral to and necessary for the production of a product or the providing of a service.

Source reduction activities do not include recycling, using for energy recovery, treating, or disposing of an EPCRA Section 313 chemical. Report in this section only the source reduction activities implemented to reduce or eliminate the quantities reported in Sections 8.1 through 8.7. The focus of the section is only those activities that are applied to reduce routine or reasonably anticipated releases and quantities of the reported EPCRA Section 313 chemical recycled, treated, used for energy recovery, or disposed. Do not report in this section any activities taken to reduce or eliminate the quantities reported in Section 8.8.

Source Reduction Activities

You must enter in the first column of Section 8.10, "Source Reduction Activities," the appropriate code(s) indicating the type of actions taken to reduce the amount of the reported EPCRA Section 313 chemical released (as reported in Section 8.1), used for energy recovery (as reported in Sections 8.2-8.3), recycled (as reported in Sections 8.4-8.5), or treated (as reported in Sections 8.6-8.7). The list of codes below includes many, but not all, of the codes provided in the RCRA biennial report. Remember that source reduction activities include only those actions or techniques that reduce or eliminate

Example 21: Determining a Production Ratio

Your facility's only use of toluene is as a paint carrier for a painting operation. You painted 12,000 refrigerators in the current reporting year and 10,000 refrigerators during the preceding year. The production ratio for toluene in this case is 1.2 (12,000/10,000) because the number of refrigerators produced is the primary factor determining the quantity of toluene to be reported in Sections 8.1 through 8.7.

A facility manufactures inorganic pigments, including titanium dioxide. Hydrochloric acid (acid aerosols) is produced as a waste byproduct during the production process. An appropriate production ratio for hydrochloric acid (acid aerosols) is the annual titanium dioxide production, not the amount of byproduct generated. If the facility produced 20,000 pounds of titanium dioxide during the reporting year and 26,000 pounds in the preceding year, the production ratio would be 0.77 (20,000/26,000).

Example 22: Determining an Activity Index

Your facility manufactures organic dyes in a batch process. Different colors of dyes are manufactured, and between color changes, all equipment must be thoroughly cleaned with solvent containing glycol ethers to reduce color carryover. During the preceding year, the facility produced 2,000 pounds of yellow dye in January, 9,000 pounds of green dye for February through September, 2,000 pounds of red dye in November, and another 2,000 pounds of yellow dye in December. This adds up to a total of 15,000 pounds and four color changeovers. During the reporting year, the facility produced 10,000 pounds of green dye during the first half of the year and 10,000 pounds of red dye in the second half. If your facility uses glycol ethers in this cleaning process only, an activity index of 0.5 (based on two color changeovers for the reporting year divided by four changeovers for the preceding year) is more appropriate than a production ratio of 1.33 (based on 20,000 pounds of dye produced in the current year divided by 15,000 pounds in the preceding year). In this case, an activity index, rather than a production ratio, better reflects the factors that influence the amount of solvent recycled, used for energy recovery, treated, or released.

A facility that manufactures thermoplastic composite parts for aircraft uses toluene as a wipe solvent to clean molds. The solvent is stored in 55-gallon drums and is transferred to 1-gallon dispensers. The molds are cleaned on an as-needed basis that is not necessarily a function of the parts production rate. Operators cleaned 5,200 molds during the reporting year, but only cleaned 2,000 molds in the previous year. An activity index of 2.6 (5,200/2,000) represents the activities involving toluene usage in the facility. If the molds were cleaned after 1,000 parts were manufactured, a production ratio would equal the activity index and either could be used as the basis for the index.

A facility manufactures surgical instruments and cleans the metal parts with 1,1,1-trichloromethane in a vapor degreaser. The degreasing unit is operated in a batch mode and the metal parts are cleaned according to an irregular schedule. The activity index can be based upon the total time the metal parts are in the degreasing operation. If the degreasing unit operated 3,900 hours during the reporting year and 3,000 hours the prior year, the activity index is 1.3 (3,900/3,000).

Example 23: "NA" is Entered as the Production Ratio or Activity Index

Your facility began production of semiconductor chips during this reporting year. Perchloroethylene is used as a cleaning solvent for this operation and this is the only use of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical in your facility. You would enter not applicable, "NA," in Section 8.9 because you have no basis of comparison in the prior year for the purposes of developing the activity index.

Example 24: Determining the Production Ratio Based on a Weighted Average

At many facilities, a reported EPCRA Section 313 chemical is used in more than one production process. In these cases, a production ratio or activity index can be estimated by weighting the production ratio for each process based on the respective contribution of each process to the quantity of the reported EPCRA Section 313 chemical recycled, used for energy recovery, treated, or disposed.

Your facility paints bicycles with paint containing toluene. Sixteen thousand bicycles were produced in the reporting year and 14,500 were produced in the prior year. There were no significant design modifications that changed the total surface area to be painted for each bike. The bicycle production ratio is 1.1 (16,000/14,500). You estimate 12,500 pounds of toluene recycled, used for energy recovery, treated, or released as a result of bicycle production. Your facility also uses toluene as a solvent in a glue that is used to make components and add-on equipment for the bicycles. Thirteen thousand components were manufactured in the reporting year as compared to 15,000 during the prior year. The production ratio for the components using toluene is 0.87 (13,000/15,000). You estimate 1,000 pounds of toluene treated, recycled, used for energy recovery, or released as a result of components production. A production ratio can be calculated by weighting each of the production ratios based on the relative contribution each has to the quantities of toluene treated, recycled, used for energy recovery, or released during the reporting year (13,500 pounds). The production ratio is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Production ratio} = 1.1 \times (12{,}500/13{,}500) + 0.87 \times (1{,}000/13{,}500) = 1.08$$

Example 25: Source Reduction

A facility assembles and paints furniture. Both the glue used to assemble the furniture and the paints contain EPCRA Section 313 chemicals. By examining the gluing process, the facility discovered that a new drum of glue is opened at the beginning of each shift, whether the old drum is empty or not. By adding a mechanism that prevents the drum from being changed before it is empty, the need for disposal of the glue is eliminated at the source. As a result, this activity is considered source reduction. The painting process at this facility generates a solvent waste, that contains an EPCRA Section 313 chemical that is collected and recovered. The recovered solvent is used to clean the painting equipment. The recycling activity does not reduce the amount of EPCRA Section 313 chemical recycled, and therefore is not considered a source reduction activity.

the amounts of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical reported in Sections 8.1 through 8.7. Actions taken to recycle, combust for energy recovery, treat, or dispose of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical are not considered source reduction activities.

Source Reduction Activity Codes:

Good Operating Practices

W13	Improved maintenance scheduling, record keeping, or procedures
W14	Changed production schedule to minimize equipment and feedstock changeovers
W19	Other changes made in operating practices

Inventory Control

W21	Instituted procedures to ensure that materials do not stay in inventory beyond shelf-life
W22	Began to test outdated material — continue to use if still effective
W23	Eliminated shelf-life requirements for stable materials
W24	Instituted better labeling procedures
W25	Instituted clearinghouse to exchange materials that would otherwise be discarded
W29	Other changes made in inventory control

Spill and Leak Prevention

W31	Improved storage or stacking procedures
W32	Improved procedures for loading, unloading, and transfer operations
W33	Installed overflow alarms or automatic shut-off valves

W35 Installed vapor recovery systems
W36 Implemented inspection or monitoring program of potential spill or leak sources
W39 Other changes made in spill and leak prevention

Raw Material Modifications

W41 Increased purity of raw materials
W42 Substituted raw materials
W49 Other raw material modifications made

Process Modifications

W51 Instituted re-circulation within a process
W52 Modified equipment, layout, or piping
W53 Used a different process catalyst
W54 Instituted better controls on operating bulk containers to minimize discarding of empty containers
W55 Changed from small volume containers to bulk containers to minimize discarding of empty containers
W58 Other process modifications made

Cleaning and Decreasing

W59 Modified stripping/cleaning equipment
W60 Changed to mechanical stripping/cleaning devices (from solvents or other materials)
W61 Changed to aqueous cleaners (from solvents or other materials)
W63 Modified containment procedures for cleaning units
W64 Improved draining procedures
W65 Redesigned parts racks to reduce drag out
W66 Modified or installed rinse systems
W67 Improved rinse equipment design
W68 Improved rinse equipment operation
W71 Other cleaning and decreasing modifications made

Surface Preparation and Finishing

W72 Modified spray systems or equipment
W73 Substituted coating materials used
W74 Improved application techniques
W75 Changed from spray to other system
W78 Other surface preparation and finishing modifications made

Product Modifications

W81 Changed product specifications
W82 Modified design or composition of product
W83 Modified packaging
W89 Other product modifications made

In columns a through c of Section 8.10, the "Methods to Identify Activity", you must enter one or more of the following code(s) that correspond to those internal and external method(s) or information sources you used to identify the possibility for a source reduction activity implementation at your facility. If more than three methods were used to identify the source reduction activity, enter only the three codes that contributed most to the decision to implement the activity.

Methods to Identify Activity

T01 Internal pollution prevention opportunity audit(s)
T02 External pollution prevention opportunity audit(s)
T03 Materials balance audits
T04 Participative team management
T05 Employee recommendation (independent of a formal company program)
T06 Employee recommendation (under a formal company program)
T07 State government technical assistance program
T08 Federal government technical assistance program
T09 Trade association/industry technical assistance program
T10 Vendor assistance
T11 Other

8.11 Is Additional Optional Information on Source Reduction, Recycling, or Pollution Control Activities Included with this Report?

Check "Yes" for this data element if you have attached to this report any additional optional information on source reduction, recycling, or pollution control activities you have implemented in the reporting year or in prior years for the reported EPCRA Section 313 chemical. If you are not including additional information, check "No."

If you submit additional optional information, try to limit this information to one page that summarizes the source reduction, recycling, or pollution control activities. If there is a contact person at the facility, other than the technical or public contact provided in Part I, Section 4, the summary page should include that person's name and telephone number for individuals who wish to obtain further information about those activities. Also submit a copy of this additional information to the appropriate state agency as part of the Form R submittal to that agency.

D. Facility Eligibility Determination for Alternate Threshold and for Reporting on EPA Form A

This section will help to determine whether you can submit the simplified Form A report. The criteria are based on total annual reportable amount of listed chemical or chemical category and the amount manufactured, processed, or otherwise used.

D.1 Alternate Threshold

On November 30, 1994, EPA published a final rule (59 FR 61488) that provides qualifying facilities a reduced reporting option. Eligible facilities wishing to take advantage of this reduced reporting option may report on a simplified two-page form referred to as Form A and do not have to use Form R. The "TRI Alternate Threshold for Facilities with Low Annual Reportable Amounts," provides facilities otherwise meeting EPCRA section 313 reporting thresholds the option of reporting on Form A provided that they do not exceed 500 pounds for the total annual reportable amount (defined below) for that chemical, and that their amounts manufactured or processed or otherwise used do not exceed one-million pounds. As with determining section 313 reporting thresholds, amounts manufactured, processed, or otherwise used are to be considered independently. This modification does not apply to forms being submitted on or before July 1, 1995 (covering the 1994 reporting year). If you fill out a Form A for an EPCRA Section 313 chemical do not fill out a Form R for that same chemical.

D.2 What is the Form A (Certification Statement)?

The Form A, which is described as the "certification statement" in 59 FR 61488, is a simplified form of reporting and is intended as a means to reduce the compliance burden associated with EPCRA section 313. The Form A must be submitted on an annual basis for each eligible chemical. Facilities wishing to take advantage of this burden reducing option should submit a Form A for such chemicals meeting the conditions described below, and should not submit a Form R to the EPCRA Reporting Center for that chemical. The information submitted on the Form A includes facility identification information and the chemical or chemical category identity. The information submitted on the Form A will appear in the TRI data base in the same manner that information submitted on Form R appears. An approved Form A and a magnetic version of reporting have been included in this 1999 Reporting Forms and Instructions package.

D.3 What is the Total Annual Reportable Amount?

For the purpose of this optional reporting modification, the annual reportable amount is equal to the combined total quantities released at the facility, disposed within the facility, treated at the facility (as represented by amounts destroyed or converted by treatment processes), recovered at the facility as a result of recycle operations, combusted for the purpose of energy recovery at the facility, and amounts transferred from the facility to off-site locations for the purpose of recycle, energy recovery, treatment, and/or disposal. These volumes correspond to the sum of amounts reportable for data elements on EPA Form R (EPA Form 9350-1; Rev. 04/97) as Part II column B of section 8, data elements 8.1 (quantity released), 8.2 (quantity used for energy recovery on-site), 8.3 (quantity used for energy recovery off-site), 8.4 (quantity recycled on-site), 8.5 (quantity recycled off-site), 8.6 (quantity treated on-site), and 8.7 (quantity treated off-site).

D.4 Recordkeeping

Each owner or operator who determines that they are eligible, and wishes to apply the alternate threshold to a particular chemical, must retain records substantiating this determination for a period of three years from the date of the submission of the Form A. These records must include sufficient documentation to support calculations as well as the calculations made by the facility that confirm their eligibility for each chemical for which the alternate threshold was applied.

A facility that fits within the category description, and manufactures, processes or otherwise uses no more than one-million pounds of an EPCRA Section 313 chemical annually, and whose owner/operator elects to take advantage of the alternate threshold is not considered an EPCRA section 313 covered facility for that chemical for the purpose of submitting a Form R. This determination may provide further regulatory relief from other federal or state regulations that apply to facilities on the basis of their EPCRA section 313 reporting status. A facility will need to reference other applicable regulations to determine if their actual requirements may be affected by this reporting modification.

D.5 Multi-establishment Facilities

For the purposes of using Form A, the facility must also make its determination based upon the entire facility's

operations including all of its establishments (see 59 FR 61488 for greater detail). If the facility as a whole is able to take advantage of the alternate threshold, a single Form A is required. The eligibility to submit a Form A must be made on a whole facility determination. Thus, all of the information necessary to make the determination must be assembled to the facility level.

D.6 Trade Secrets

EPA is requiring that a facility submit a unique Form A for each EPCRA Section 313 chemical meeting the conditions of the alternate threshold. Facilities may assert a trade secrecy claim for a chemical identity on the Form A as on the Form R. Reports submitted on a per chemical basis protect against the disclosure of trade secrets. Form As with trade secrecy claims, like Form Rs with similar claims, will be separately handled upon receipt to protect against disclosure. Commingling trade secret chemical identities with non-trade secret chemical identities on the same submission increases the risk of disclosure.

D.7 Metals and Metal Category Compounds

For metal category compounds, the category level of 500 pounds applies to the amount of parent metal waste that is reported on Form R, but the thresholds apply to the amount of metal compounds manufactured, processed, or otherwise used. For Form R reporting involving both listed parent metals and associated metal compounds, the one million pound alternate threshold must be applied separately to the listed parent metal and the associated metal compound(s). Threshold determinations must be made independently for each because they are separately listed EPCRA Section 313 chemicals.

- ❑ If the threshold is exceeded for the listed parent metal but not the associated metal compounds, then the releases of metal reported on Form R for the parent metal should not include the releases from the metal compounds.
- ❑ If both the parent metal and the associated metal compounds exceed the alternate threshold, then the facility has the option of filing one Form R for both, using the metal category compound name and reporting total releases based on parent metal content.
- ❑ If neither the parent metal nor the associated metal compounds exceed the alternate threshold, then the facility should file a Form A for each, since the reporting thresholds must be applied to each listed parent metal and all compounds in the associated compound category. EPA believes it is appropriate to make this distinction between filing the Form R and Form A because the Form R accounts for amounts of metal released or otherwise managed and Form A verifies that the alternate threshold for each listed chemical or chemical category has not been exceeded.

Similarly, separate Form As should be submitted for all other listed chemicals even if EPA allows one Form R to be filed for two or more listed chemicals, e.g., o-xylene, p-xylene and xylene (mixed isomers). For example, if a facility processes in three separate process streams, xylene (mixed isomers), o-xylene, and p-xylene, and exceeds the conditions of the alternate threshold for each of these listed substances, the facility may combine the appropriate information on the o-xylene, p-xylene, and xylene (mixed isomers) into one Form R.

Facilities that process o-xylene, p-xylene, and xylene (mixed isomers) in separate process streams and do not exceed the conditions of the alternate threshold for one or more of the compounds, may submit a separate Form A for each of the forms of xylene meeting the alternate threshold and report on Form R for those forms that do not. Similar to reporting on the parent metals and their associated category compounds described above, facilities that separately process all types (i.e., isomers) of xylene with individual activity levels within the conditions of the alternate threshold should file a separate Form A for each type of xylene.

E. Instructions for Completing EPA Form A

The following are specific instructions for completing each part of EPA Form A. All of the facility identification data elements that appear on Form A are a subset of and are identical to those on Form R except for the content of the statement to be signed by an authorized individual. The number designations of the parts and sections of these instructions correspond to those in Form R unless otherwise indicated. Beginning with the 1998 reporting year, facilities may enter as many chemicals as are eligible on a single Form A.

For all parts of Form A:

- ❑ Type or print information on the form in the format requested. Use black ink. (Using blue ink for the certification signature is suggested as a means of indicating its originality.)
- ❑ All information on the Form A is required.
- ❑ Do not leave items in Parts I and II on the Form A blank unless specifically directed to do so; if an item does not apply to you, enter not applicable, NA, in the space provided. If your information does not fill all the spaces provided for a type of information, enter NA, in the next blank space in the sequence.
- ❑ Do not submit an incomplete form. The certification statement (Part I, Section 3) specifies that the report is complete as submitted. See page 1 of these instructions for the definition of a complete submission.

Part I. Facility Identification Information

Section 1. Reporting Year

This is the calendar year to which the reported information applies, not the year in which you are submitting the report. Information for the 1999 reporting year must be submitted on or before July 1, 2000.

Section 2. Trade Secret Information

2.1 Are you claiming the EPCRA Section 313 chemical identified on page 2 trade secret?

If facilities wish to report more than one eligible chemical on the same Form A, then they are not able to make trade secrecy claims. Any trade secrecy claims must be made on a separate form, and then the process is the same as using the Form R and as described in the following instructions.

The specific identity of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical being reported in Part II, Section 1, may be designated as a trade secret. If you are making a trade secrecy claim, mark "yes" and proceed to Section 2.2. Only check "yes" if you manufacture, process, or otherwise use the EPCRA Section 313 chemical whose identity is a trade secret. (See page 2 of these instructions for specific information on trade secrecy claims.) If you checked "no," proceed to Section 3; do not answer Section 2.2.

2.2 If "yes" in 2.1, is this copy sanitized or unsanitized?

Check "sanitized" if this copy of the report is the public version that does not contain the EPCRA Section 313 chemical identity but does contain a generic name in its place, and you have claimed the EPCRA Section 313 chemical identity trade secret in Part I, Section 2.1. Otherwise, check "unsanitized."

Section 3. Certification

The Form A must be signed by the owner or operator or a senior official with management responsibility for the person (or persons) completing the form. The owner, operator, or official must certify the accuracy and completeness of the information reported on the form by signing and dating the Form A. Each report must contain an original signature. Unlike the certification statement contained on Form R, the certification statement provided on the Alternate Threshold Form A pertains to the facility's eligibility of having met the conditions as described in Section D or in the *Federal Register* 59 FR 61488 (November 30, 1994). Print or type in the space provided the name and title of the person who signs the statement. This certification statement applies to all the information supplied on the form and should be signed only after the form has been completed.

Section 4. Facility Identification

4.1 Facility Name, Location, and TRI Facility Identification Number

Enter the name of your facility (plant site name or appropriate facility designation), street address, mailing address, city, county, state, and zip code in the space provided. Do not use a post office box number as the street address. The street address provided should be the location where the EPCRA Section 313 chemicals are

manufactured, processed, or otherwise used. If your mailing address and street address are the same, enter NA in the space for the mailing address. Note that the mailing address is provided first, followed by the street address.

If you have submitted a Form R for previous reporting years, a TRI Facility Identification Number has been assigned to your facility. If you cannot locate your TRI Facility Identification Number, please contact the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Information Hotline (see page 4).

Enter "NA" in the space for the TRI Facility Identification Number if your facility has never filed a Form A (certification statement) or a Form R. If you have previously submitted a Form A or a Form R, use the TRI Facility Identification Number that you have been assigned. If you previously submitted a Form A or a Form R, but do not know what it is, contact the EPCRA Hotline. If your facility has moved, do not enter your TRI facility identification number, enter NEW FACILITY.

4.2 Federal Facility Designation

On August 3, 1993, Executive Order 12856 was signed that directs federal facilities to comply with Right-To-Know Laws and Pollution Prevention Requirements. Please indicate in 4.2.C. if the reporting facility is a federal facility. If the reporting facility is not a federal facility, leave this space blank. Form R allows a facility to report multiple submissions for the same chemical if the facility is composed of several distinct establishments. This data element provides the option of reporting full or partial facility information on Form R, however, this is not applicable for those facilities taking advantage of the Alternate Threshold and Form A. An explanation of this is provided in Section D.

4.3 Technical Contact

Enter the name and telephone number (including area code) of a technical representative whom EPA or State officials may contact for clarification of the information reported on Form A. This contact person does not have to be the same person who prepares the report or signs the Form A and does not necessarily need to be someone at the location of the reporting facility; however, this person must be familiar with the details of the report so that he or she can answer questions about the information provided.

4.4 Intentionally Left Blank

4.5 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code

Enter the appropriate four-digit primary Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code for your facility. Table I lists the SIC codes 10 (except 1011, 1081, and 1094), 12 (except 1241), 20–39, 4911 (limited to facilities that combust coal and/or oil for the purpose of generating electricity for distribution in commerce), 4931 (limited to facilities that combust coal and/or oil for the purpose of generating electricity for distribution in commerce), 4939 (limited to facilities that combust coal and/or oil for the purpose of generating electricity for distribution in commerce), 4953 (limited to facilities regulated under the RCRA Subtitle C, 42 U.S.C. section 6921 *et seq.*), 5169, 5171, and 7389 (limited to facilities primarily engaged in solvents recovery services on a contract or fee basis). If the report covers more than one establishment, enter the primary four-digit SIC code for each establishment starting with the primary SIC code for the entire facility. You are required to enter SIC codes only for those establishments within the facilities that fall within SIC codes 10 (except 1011, 1081, and 1094), 12 (except 1241), 20–39, 4911 (limited to facilities that combust coal and/or oil for the purpose of generating electricity for distribution in commerce), 4931 (limited to facilities that combust coal and/or oil for the purpose of generating electricity for distribution in commerce), 4939 (limited to facilities that combust coal and/or oil for the purpose of generating electricity for distribution in commerce), 4953 (limited to facilities regulated under the RCRA Subtitle C, 42 U.S.C. section 6921 *et seq.*), 5169, 5171, and 7389 (limited to facilities primarily engaged in solvents recovery services on a contract or fee basis). If you do not know your SIC code, consult the 1987 SIC Manual (see page 5).

The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), is a new economic classification system that will replace the 1987 SIC code system. EPA will address the SIC code change, as it relates to EPCRA, in an upcoming Federal Register notice. This upcoming change does NOT affect the 1999 EPCRA section 313 reporting.

4.6 Latitude and Longitude

Enter the latitudinal and longitudinal coordinates of your facility. Sources of these data include EPA permits (e.g., NPDES permits), county property records, facility blueprints, and site plans. Instructions on how to determine these coordinates can be found in Appendix E. Enter only numerical data. Do not preface numbers with letters such as N, S, E, or W to denote the hemisphere. Latitude and longitude coordinates of your facility are very important for pinpointing the location of reporting facilities and are required elements on the Form A. EPA encourages facilities to make the best possible measurements when determining latitude and longitude. As with any other data field, missing, suspect, or incorrect data may generate a Notice of Technical Error to be issued to the facility. (See Appendix C: Common Errors in Completing Form R Reports and Making Data Available).

4.7 Dun & Bradstreet Number(s)

Enter the nine-digit number assigned by Dun & Bradstreet (D & B) for your facility or each establishment within your facility. These numbers code the facility for financial purposes. This number may be available from your facility's treasurer or financial officer. You can also obtain the numbers from your local D & B office (check the telephone book White Pages). If a facility does not subscribe to the D & B service, a "support number" can be obtained from the center located in Allentown, Pennsylvania, at (215) 882-7748 (8:30 am to 8:00 pm, Eastern Time). If none of your establishments has been assigned a D & B number, enter NA in box (a). If only some of your establishments have been assigned Dun & Bradstreet numbers, enter those numbers in Part I, section 4.7.

4.8 EPA Identification Number(s)

The EPA I.D. Number is a 12-character number assigned to facilities covered by hazardous waste regulations under RCRA. Facilities not covered by RCRA are not likely to have an assigned I.D. Number. If your facility is not required to have an I.D. Number, enter not applicable, NA, in box (a). If your facility has been assigned EPA Identification Numbers, you must enter those numbers in the spaces provided in Section 4.8.

4.9 Facility NPDES Permit Number(s)

Enter the numbers of any permits your facility holds under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) even if the permit(s) do not pertain to the EPCRA Section 313 chemical being reported. This nine-character permit number is assigned to your facility by EPA or the State under the authority of the Clean Water Act. If your facility does not have a permit, enter NA, in Section 4.9a.

4.10 Underground Injection Well Code (UIC) Identification Number(s)

If your facility has a permit to inject a waste containing the EPCRA Section 313 chemical into Class 1 deep wells, enter the 12-digit Underground Injection Well Code (UIC) identification number assigned by EPA or by the State under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act. If your facility does not hold such a permit(s), enter NA in Section 4.10a. You are only required to provide the UIC number for wells that receive the EPCRA Section 313 chemical being reported.

Section 5. Parent Company Information

You must provide information on your parent company. For purposes of the Form A, a parent company is defined as the highest level company, located in the United States, that directly owns at least 50 percent of the voting stock of your company. If your facility is owned by a foreign entity, enter NA in this space. Corporate names should be treated as parent company names for companies with multiple facility sites. For example, the Bestchem Corporation is not owned or controlled by any other corporation but has sites throughout the country whose names begin with Bestchem. In this case, Bestchem Corporation would be listed as the parent company. Note that a facility that is a 50:50 joint venture is its own parent company.

5.1 Name of Parent Company

Enter the name of the corporation or other business entity that is your ultimate US parent company. If your facility has no parent company, check the NA box.

5.2 Parent Company's Dun & Bradstreet Number

Enter the Dun & Bradstreet (D & B) Number for your ultimate US parent company, if applicable. The number may be obtained from the treasurer or financial officer of

the company. If your parent company does not have a D&B number, check the NA box.

Part II. Chemical Identification

Reporting on the Alternate Threshold Form A for metals, metal category compounds, and mixed isomers differs somewhat from Form R reporting. Please refer to Section D for these guidelines.

Section 1. Toxic Chemical Identity

(Important: DO NOT complete this section if you completed Section 2 of Part II below.)

1.1 CAS Number

Enter the Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) registry number in Section 1.1 exactly as it appears in Table II for the chemical being reported. CAS numbers are cross-referenced with an alphabetical list of chemical names in Table II of these instructions. If you are reporting one of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical categories in Table II, part c (e.g., chromium compounds), enter the applicable category code in the CAS number space. EPCRA Section 313 chemical category codes are listed below and can also be found in Table II, part c and Appendix B-1.

EPCRA Section 313 Chemical Category Codes

N010	Antimony compounds
N020	Arsenic compounds
N040	Barium compounds
N050	Beryllium compounds
N078	Cadmium compounds
N084	Chlorophenols
N090	Chromium compounds
N096	Cobalt compounds
N100	Copper compounds
N106	Cyanide compounds
N120	Diisocyanates
N171	Ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid, salts and esters (EBDCs)
N230	Certain glycol ethers
N420	Lead compounds
N450	Manganese compounds
N458	Mercury compounds
N495	Nickel compounds
N503	Nicotine and salts
N511	Nitrate compounds (water dissociable; reportable only when in aqueous solution)
N575	Polybrominated biphenyls (PBBs)
N583	Polychlorinated alkanes (C10 to C13)
N590	Polycyclic aromatic compounds (PACs)
N725	Selenium compounds
N740	Silver compounds
N746	Strychnine and salts
N760	Thallium compounds
N874	Warfarin and salts
N982	Zinc compounds

If you are making a trade secret claim, you must report the CAS number or category code on your unsanitized Form A and unsanitized substantiation form. Do not include the CAS number or category code on your sanitized Form A or sanitized substantiation form.

1.2 EPCRA Section 313 Chemical or Chemical Category Name

Enter the name of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical or chemical category exactly as it appears in Table II. If the EPCRA Section 313 chemical name is followed by a synonym in (parentheses), report the chemical by the name that directly follows the CAS number (i.e., not the synonym). If the EPCRA Section 313 chemical identity is actually a product trade name (e.g., dicofol), the 9th Collective Index name is listed below it in brackets. You may report either name in this case.

Do not list the name of a chemical that does not appear in Table II, such as individual members of a reportable EPCRA Section 313 chemical category. For example, if you use silver nitrate, do not report silver nitrate with its CAS number. Report this chemical as "silver compounds" with its category code N740.

If you are making a trade secret claim, you must report the specific EPCRA Section 313 chemical identity on your unsanitized Form A and unsanitized substantiation form. Do not report the name of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical on your sanitized Form A or sanitized substantiation form. Include a generic name in Part II, Section 1.3 of your sanitized Form A.

1.3 Generic Chemical Name

Complete Section 1.3 only if you are claiming the specific EPCRA Section 313 chemical identity of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical as a trade secret and have marked the trade secret block in Part I, Section 2.1 on page 1 of

Form A. Enter a generic chemical name that is descriptive of the chemical structure. You must limit the generic name to seventy characters (e.g., numbers, letters, spaces, punctuation) or less. Do not enter mixture names in Section 1.3; see Section 2 on next page.

In-house plant codes and other substitute names that are not structurally descriptive of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical identity being withheld as a trade secret are not acceptable as a generic name. The generic name must appear on both sanitized and unsanitized Form A, and the name must be the same as that used on your substantiation forms.

Section 2. Mixture Component Identity

Report the generic name provided to you by your supplier in this section if your supplier is claiming the chemical identity proprietary or trade secret. Do not answer "yes" in Part I, Section 2.1 on page 1 of the form if you complete this section. You do not need to supply trade secret substantiation forms for this EPCRA Section 313 chemical because it is your supplier who is claiming the chemical identity a trade secret.

2.1 Generic Chemical Name Provided by Supplier

Enter the generic chemical name in this section only if the following three conditions apply:

1. You determine that the mixture contains an EPCRA Section 313 chemical but the only identity you have for that chemical is a generic name;

2. You know either the specific concentration of that EPCRA Section 313 chemical component or a maximum or average concentration level; and

3. You multiply the concentration level by the total annual amount of the whole mixture processed or otherwise used and determine that you meet the process or otherwise use threshold for that single, generically identified mixture component.

Table I. SIC codes

10 Metal Mining (except 1011, 1081 and 1094)

1021 Copper Ores
1031 Lead and Zinc Ores
1041 Gold Ores
1044 Silver Ores
1061 Ferroalloy Ores, Except Vanadium
1099 Miscellaneous Metal Ores, Not Elsewhere Classified

12 Coal Mining (except 1241)

1221 Bituminous Coal and Lignite Surface Mining
1222 Bituminous Coal Underground Mining
1231 Anthracite Mining

20 Food and Kindred Products

2011 Meat packing plants
2013 Sausages and other prepared meat products
2015 Poultry slaughtering and processing
2021 Creamery butter
2022 Natural, processed, and imitation cheese
2023 Dry, condensed, and evaporated dairy products
2024 Ice cream and frozen desserts
2026 Fluid milk
2032 Canned specialties
2033 Canned fruits, vegetables, preserves, jams, and jellies
2034 Dried and dehydrated fruits, vegetables, and soup mixes
2035 Pickled fruits and vegetables, vegetable sauces and seasonings, and salad dressings
2037 Frozen fruits, fruit juices, and vegetables
2038 Frozen specialties, n.e.c.*
2041 Flour and other grain mill products
2043 Cereal breakfast foods
2044 Rice milling
2045 Prepared flour mixes and doughs
2046 Wet corn milling
2047 Dog and cat food
2048 Prepared feeds and feed ingredients for animals and fowls, except dogs and cats
2051 Bread and other bakery products, except cookies and crackers
2052 Cookies and crackers
2053 Frozen bakery products, except bread
2061 Cane sugar, except refining
2062 Cane sugar refining
2063 Beet sugar
2064 Candy and other confectionery products
2066 Chocolate and cocoa products
2067 Chewing gum
2068 Salted and roasted nuts and seeds
2074 Cottonseed oil mills
2075 Soybean oil mills
2076 Vegetable oil mills, n.e.c.*
2077 Animal and marine fats and oils
2079 Shortening, table oils, margarine, and other edible fats and oils, n.e.c.*
2082 Malt beverages
2083 Malt
2084 Wines, brandy, and brandy spirits
2085 Distilled and blended liquors
2086 Bottled and canned soft drinks and carbonated waters
2087 Flavoring extracts and flavoring syrups, n.e.c.*
2091 Canned and cured fish and seafoods
2092 Prepared fresh or frozen fish and seafoods
2095 Roasted coffee
2096 Potato chips, corn chips, and similar snacks
2097 Manufactured ice
2098 Macaroni, spaghetti, vermicelli, and noodles
2099 Food preparations, n.e.c.*

21 Tobacco Products

2111 Cigarettes
2121 Cigars
2131 Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff
2141 Tobacco stemming and redrying

22 Textile Mill Products

2211 Broadwoven fabric mills, cotton
2221 Broadwoven fabric mills, manmade fiber, and silk
2231 Broadwoven fabric mills, wool (including dyeing and finishing)
2241 Narrow fabric and other small wares mills: cotton, wool, silk, and manmade fiber
2251 Women's full length and knee length hosiery, except socks
2252 Hosiery, n.e.c.*
2253 Knit outerwear mills
2254 Knit underwear and nightwear mills
2257 Weft knit fabric mills
2258 Lace and warp knit fabric mills
2259 Knitting mills, n.e.c.*

*"Not elsewhere classified" indicated by "n.e.c."

2261 Finishers of Broadwoven fabrics of cotton
2262 Finishers of Broadwoven fabrics of manmade fiber and silk
2269 Finishers of textiles, n.e.c.*
2273 Carpets and rugs
2281 Yarn spinning mills
2282 Yarn texturizing, throwing, twisting, and winding mills
2284 Thread mills
2295 Coated fabrics, not rubberized
2296 Tire cord and fabrics
2297 Nonwoven fabrics
2298 Cordage and twine
2299 Textile goods, n.e.c.*

23 Apparel and Other Finished Products made from Fabrics and Other Similar Materials

2311 Men's and boys' suits, coats, and overcoats
2321 Men's and boys' shirts, except work shirts
2322 Men's and boys' underwear and nightwear
2323 Men's and boys' neckwear
2325 Men's and boys' separate trousers and slacks
2326 Men's and boys' work clothing
2329 Men's and boys' clothing, n.e.c.*
2331 Women's, misses', and juniors' blouses and shirts
2335 Women's, misses', and juniors' dresses
2337 Women's, misses', and juniors' suits, skirts, and coats
2339 Women's, misses', and juniors', outerwear, n.e.c.*
2341 Women's, misses', children's, and infants' underwear and nightwear
2342 Brassieres, girdles, and allied garments
2353 Hats, caps, and millinery
2361 Girls', children's and infants' dresses, blouses, and shirts
2369 Girls', children's and infants' outerwear, n.e.c.*
2371 Fur goods
2381 Dress and work gloves, except knit and all leather
2384 Robes and dressing gowns
2385 Waterproof outerwear
2386 Leather and sheep lined clothing
2387 Apparel belts
2389 Apparel and accessories, n.e.c.*
2391 Curtains and draperies
2392 House furnishings, except curtains and draperies
2393 Textile bags
2394 Canvas and related products
2395 Pleating, decorative and novelty stitching, and tucking for the trade
2396 Automotive trimmings, apparel findings, and related products
2397 Schiffli machine embroideries
2399 Fabricated textile products, n.e.c.*

24 Lumber and Wood Products, Except Furniture

2411 Logging
2421 Sawmills and planing mills, general
2426 Hardwood dimension and flooring mills
2429 Special product sawmills, n.e.c.*
2431 Millwork
2434 Wood kitchen cabinets
2435 Hardwood veneer and plywood
2436 Softwood veneer and plywood
2439 Structural wood members, n.e.c.*
2441 Nailed and lock corner wood boxes and shook
2448 Wood pallets and skids
2449 Wood containers, n.e.c.*
2451 Mobile homes
2452 Prefabricated wood buildings and components
2491 Wood preserving
2493 Reconstituted wood products
2499 Wood products, n.e.c.*

25 Furniture and Fixtures

2511 Wood household furniture, except upholstered
2512 Wood household furniture, upholstered
2514 Metal household furniture
2515 Mattresses, foundations, and convertible beds
2517 Wood television, radio, phonograph, and sewing machine cabinets
2519 Household furniture, n.e.c.*
2521 Wood office furniture
2522 Office furniture, except wood
2531 Public building and related furniture
2541 Wood office and store fixtures, partitions, shelving, and lockers
2542 Office and store fixtures, partitions, shelving, and lockers, except wood
2591 Drapery hardware and window blinds and shades
2599 Furniture and fixtures, n.e.c.*

*"Not elsewhere classified" indicated by "n.e.c."

26 Paper and Allied Products

2611 Pulp mills
2621 Paper mills
2631 Paperboard mills
2652 Setup paperboard boxes
2653 Corrugated and solid fiber boxes
2655 Fiber cans, tubes, drums, and similar products
2656 Sanitary food containers, except folding
2657 Folding paperboard boxes, including sanitary
2671 Packaging paper and plastics film, coated and laminated
2672 Coated and laminated paper, n.e.c.*
2673 Plastics, foil, and coated paper bags
2674 Uncoated paper and multiwall bags
2675 Die-cut paper and paperboard and cardboard
2676 Sanitary paper products
2677 Envelopes
2678 Stationery tablets, and related products
2679 Converted paper and paperboard products, n.e.c.*

27 Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries

2711 Newspapers: publishing, or publishing and printing
2721 Periodicals: publishing, or publishing and printing
2731 Books: publishing, or publishing and printing
2732 Book printing
2741 Miscellaneous publishing
2752 Commercial printing, lithographic
2754 Commercial printing, gravure
2759 Commercial printing, n.e.c.*
2761 Manifold business forms
2771 Greeting cards
2782 Blank books, looseleaf binders and devices
2789 Bookbinding and related work
2791 Typesetting
2796 Plate making and related services

28 Chemicals and Allied Products

2812 Alkalies and chlorine
2813 Industrial gases
2816 Inorganic pigments
2819 Industrial inorganic chemicals, n.e.c.*
2821 Plastics materials, synthetic resins, and non-vulcanizable elastomers
2822 Synthetic rubber (vulcanizable elastomers)
2823 Cellulosic manmade fibers
2824 Manmade organic fibers, except cellulosic
2833 Medicinal chemicals and botanical products
2834 Pharmaceutical preparations
2835 In vitro and in vivo diagnostic substances
2836 Biological products, except diagnostic substances
2841 Soap and other detergents, except specialty cleaners
2842 Specialty cleaning, polishing, and sanitation preparations
2843 Surface active agents, finishing agents, sulfonated oils, and assistants
2844 Perfumes, cosmetics, and other toilet preparations
2851 Paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and allied products
2861 Gum and wood chemicals
2865 Cyclic organic crudes and intermediates, and organic dyes and pigments
2869 Industrial organic chemicals, n.e.c.*
2873 Nitrogenous fertilizers
2874 Phosphatic fertilizers
2875 Fertilizers, mixing only
2879 Pesticides and agricultural chemicals, n.e.c.*
2891 Adhesives and sealants
2892 Explosives
2893 Printing ink
2895 Carbon black
2899 Chemicals and chemical preparations, n.e.c.*

29 Petroleum Refining and Related Industries

2911 Petroleum refining
2951 Asphalt paving mixtures and blocks
2952 Asphalt felts and coatings
2992 Lubricating oils and greases
2999 Products of petroleum and coal, n.e.c.*

30 Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products

3011 Tires and inner tubes
3021 Rubber and plastics footwear
3052 Rubber and plastics hose and belting
3053 Gaskets, packing, and sealing devices
3061 Molded, extruded, and lathe cut mechanical rubber products
3069 Fabricated rubber products, n.e.c.*
3081 Unsupported plastics film and sheet
3082 Unsupported plastics profile shapes

*"Not elsewhere classified" indicated by "n.e.c."

3083 Laminated plastics plate, sheet, and profile shapes
3084 Plastics pipe
3085 Plastics bottles
3086 Plastics foam products
3087 Custom compounding of purchased plastics resins
3088 Plastics plumbing fixtures
3089 Plastics products, n.e.c.*

31 Leather and Leather Products

3111 Leather tanning and finishing
3131 Boot and shoe cut stock and findings
3142 House slippers
3143 Men's footwear, except athletic
3144 Women's footwear, except athletic
3149 Footwear, except rubber, n.e.c.*
3151 Leather gloves and mittens
3161 Luggage
3171 Women's handbags and purses
3172 Personal leather goods, except women'shandbags and purses
3199 Leather goods, n.e.c.*

32 Stone, Clay, Glass and Concrete Products

3211 Flat glass
3221 Glass containers
3229 Pressed and blown glass and glassware, n.e.c.*
3231 Glass products, made of purchased glass
3241 Cement, hydraulic
3251 Brick and structural clay tile
3253 Ceramic wall and floor tile
3255 Clay refractories
3259 Structural clay products, n.e.c.*
3261 Vitreous china plumbing fixtures and china and earthenware fittings and bathroom accessories
3262 Vitreous china table and kitchen articles
3263 Fine earthenware (whiteware) table and kitchen articles
3264 Porcelain electrical supplies
3269 Pottery products, n.e.c.*
3271 Concrete block and brick
3272 Concrete products, except block and brick
3273 Ready mixed concrete
3274 Lime
3275 Gypsum products
3281 Cut stone and stone products
3291 Abrasive products
3292 Asbestos products
3295 Minerals and earths, ground or otherwise treated
3296 Mineral wool
3297 Nonclay refractories
3299 Nonmetallic mineral products, n.e.c.*

33 Primary Metal Industries

3312 Steel works, blast furnaces (including coke ovens), and rolling mills
3313 Electrometallurgical products, except steel
3315 Steel wiredrawing and steel nails and spikes
3316 Cold-rolled steel sheet, strip, and bars
3317 Steel pipe and tubes
3321 Gray and ductile iron foundries
3322 Malleable iron foundries
3324 Steel investment foundries
3325 Steel foundries, n.e.c.*
3331 Primary smelting and refining of copper
3334 Primary production of aluminum
3339 Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals, except copper and aluminum
3341 Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals
3351 Rolling, drawing, and extruding of copper
3353 Aluminum sheet, plate, and foil
3354 Aluminum extruded products
3355 Aluminum rolling and drawing, n.e.c.*
3356 Rolling, drawing, and extruding of nonferrous metals, except copper and aluminum
3357 Drawing and insulating of nonferrous wire
3363 Aluminum die-castings
3364 Nonferrous die-castings, except aluminum
3365 Aluminum foundries
3366 Copper foundries
3369 Nonferrous foundries, except aluminum and copper
3398 Metal heat treating
3399 Primary metal products, n.e.c.*

34 Fabricated Metal Products, except Machinery and Transportation Equipment

3411 Metal cans
3412 Metal shipping barrels, drums, kegs, and pails
3421 Cutlery
3423 Hand and edge tools, except machine tools and handsaws
3425 Handsaws and saw blades

*"Not elsewhere classified" indicated by "n.e.c."

3429 Hardware, n.e.c.*
3431 Enameled iron and metal sanitary ware
3432 Plumbing fixture fittings and trim
3433 Heating equipment, except electric and warm air furnaces
3441 Fabricated structural metal
3442 Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and trim
3443 Fabricated plate work (boiler shops)
3444 Sheet metal work
3446 Architectural and ornamental metal work
3448 Prefabricated metal buildings and components
3449 Miscellaneous structural metal work
3451 Screw machine products
3452 Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, and washers
3462 Iron and steel forgings
3463 Nonferrous forgings
3465 Automotive stampings
3468 Crowns and closures
3469 Metal stampings, n.e.c.*
3471 Electroplating, plating, polishing, anodizing, and coloring
3479 Coating, engraving and allied services, n.e.c.*
3482 Small arms ammunition
3483 Ammunition, except for small arms
3484 Small arms
3489 Ordnance and accessories, n.e.c.*
3491 Industrial valves
3492 Fluid power valves and hose fittings
3493 Steel springs, except wire
3494 Valves and pipe fittings, n.e.c.*
3495 Wire springs
3496 Miscellaneous fabricated wire products
3497 Metal foil and leaf
3498 Fabricated pipe and pipe fittings
3499 Fabricated metal products, n.e.c.*

35 Industrial and Commercial Machinery and Computer Equipment

3511 Steam, gas and hydraulic turbines, and turbine generator set units
3519 Internal combustion engines, n.e.c.*
3523 Farm machinery and equipment
3524 Lawn and garden tractors and home lawn and garden equipment
3531 Construction machinery and equipment
3532 Mining machinery and equipment, except oil and gas field machinery and equipment
3533 Oil and gas field machinery and equipment
3534 Elevators and moving stairways
3535 Conveyors and conveying equipment
3536 Overhead traveling cranes, hoists, and monorail systems
3537 Industrial trucks, tractors, trailers, and stackers
3541 Machine tools, metal cutting types
3542 Machine tools, metal forming types
3543 Industrial patterns
3544 Special dies and tools, die sets, jigs and fixtures, and industrial molds
3545 Cutting tools, machine tool accessories, and machinists' measuring devices
3546 Power driven handtools
3547 Rolling mill machinery and equipment
3548 Electric and gas welding and soldering equipment
3549 Metalworking machinery, n.e.c.*
3552 Textile machinery
3553 Woodworking machinery
3554 Paper industries machinery
3555 Printing trades machinery and equipment
3556 Food products machinery
3559 Special industry machinery, n.e.c.*
3561 Pumps and pumping equipment
3562 Ball and roller bearings
3563 Air and gas compressors
3564 Industrial and commercial fans and blowers and air purification equipment
3565 Packaging equipment
3566 Speed changers, industrial high speed drives, and gears
3567 Industrial process furnaces and ovens
3568 Mechanical power transmission equipment, n.e.c.*
3569 General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.c.*
3571 Electronic computers
3572 Computer storage devices
3575 Computer terminals
3577 Computer peripheral equipment, n.e.c.*
3578 Calculating and accounting machines, except electronic computers
3579 Office machines, n.e.c.*
3581 Automatic vending machines
3582 Commercial laundry, dry-cleaning, and pressing machines
3585 Air conditioning and warm air heating equipment and commercial and industrial refrigeration equipment
3586 Measuring and dispensing pumps
3589 Service industry machinery, n.e.c.*
3592 Carburetors, pistons, piston rings, and valves
3593 Fluid power cylinders and actuators
3594 Fluid power pumps and motors
3596 Scales and balances, except laboratory

*"Not elsewhere classified" indicated by "n.e.c."

3599 Industrial and commercial machinery and equipment, n.e.c*

36 Electronic and Other Electrical Equipment and Components, Except Computer Equipment

3612 Power, distribution, and specialty transformers
3613 Switchgear and switchboard apparatus
3621 Motors and generators
3624 Carbon and graphite products
3625 Relays and industrial controls
3629 Electrical industrial appliances, n.e.c.*
3631 Household cooking equipment
3632 Household refrigerators and home and farm freezers
3633 Household laundry equipment
3634 Electrical housewares and fans
3635 Household vacuum cleaners
3639 Household appliances, n.e.c.*
3641 Electric lampbulbs and tubes
3643 Current carrying wiring devices
3644 Noncurrent carrying wiring devices
3645 Residential electric lighting fixtures
3646 Commercial, industrial, and institutional electric lighting fixtures
3647 Vehicular lighting equipment
3648 Lighting equipment, n.e.c.*
3651 Household audio and video equipment
3652 Phonograph records and pre-recorded audio tapes and disks
3661 Telephone and telegraph apparatus
3663 Radio and television broadcasting and communications equipment
3669 Communications equipment, n.e.c.*
3671 Electron tubes
3672 Printed circuit boards
3674 Semiconductors and related devices
3675 Electronic capacitors
3676 Electronic resistors
3677 Electronic coils, transformers, and other inductors
3678 Electronic connectors
3679 Electronic components, n.e.c.*
3691 Storage batteries
3692 Primary batteries, dry and wet
3694 Electric equipment for internal combustion engines
3695 Magnetic and optical recording media
3699 Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies, n.e.c.*

37 Transportation Equipment

3711 Motor vehicles and passenger car bodies
3713 Truck and bus bodies
3714 Motor vehicle parts and accessories
3715 Truck trailers
3716 Motor homes
3721 Aircraft
3724 Aircraft engines and engine parts
3728 Aircraft parts and auxiliary equipment, n.e.c.*
3731 Ship building and repairing
3732 Boat building and repairing
3743 Railroad equipment
3751 Motorcycles, bicycles and parts
3761 Guided missiles and space vehicles
3764 Guided missile and space vehicle propulsionunits and propulsion unit parts
3769 Guided missile and space vehicle parts and auxiliary equipment, n.e.c.*
3792 Travel trailers and campers
3795 Tanks and tank components
3799 Transportation equipment, n.e.c.*

38 Measuring, Analyzing, and Controlling Instruments; Photographic, Medical and Optical Goods; Watches and Clocks

3812 Search, detection, navigation, guidance, aeronautical, and nautical systems and instruments
3821 Laboratory apparatus and furniture
3822 Automatic controls for regulating residential and commercial environments and appliances
3823 Industrial instruments for measurement, display, and control of process variables; and related products
3824 Totalizing fluid meters and counting devices
3825 Instruments for measuring and testing of electricity and electrical signals
3826 Laboratory analytical instruments
3827 Optical instruments and lenses
3829 Measuring and controlling devices, n.e.c.*
3841 Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus
3842 Orthopedic, prosthetic, and surgical appliances and supplies
3843 Dental equipment and supplies
3844 X-ray apparatus and tubes and related irradiation apparatus

*"Not elsewhere classified" indicated by "n.e.c."

3845 Electromedical and electrotherapeutic apparatus
3851 Ophthalmic goods
3861 Photographic equipment and supplies
3873 Watches, clocks, clockwork operated devices, and parts

39 Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries

3911 Jewelry, precious metal
3914 Silverware, plated ware, and stainless steel ware
3915 Jewelers' findings and materials, and lapidary work
3931 Musical instruments
3942 Dolls and stuffed toys
3944 Games, toys and children's vehicles; except dolls and bicycles
3949 Sporting and athletic goods, n.e.c.*
3951 Pens, mechanical pencils, and parts
3952 Lead pencils, crayons, and artists' materials
3953 Marking devices
3955 Carbon paper and inked ribbons
3961 Costume jewelry and costume novelties, except precious metal
3965 Fasteners, buttons, needles, and pins
3991 Brooms and brushes
3993 Signs and advertising specialties
3995 Burial caskets
3996 Linoleum, asphalted-felt-base, and other hard surface floor coverings, n.e.c.*
3999 Manufacturing industries, n.e.c.*

49 Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services (limited to 4911, 4931, 4939 and 4953)

4911 Electric Services (limited to facilities that combust coal and/or oil for the purpose of generating electricity for distribution in commerce)
4931 Electric and Other Services Combined (limited to facilities that combust coal and/or oil for the purpose of generating electricity for distribution in commerce)
4939 Combination utilities, Not Elsewhere Classified (limited to facilities that combust coal and/or oil for the purpose of generating electricity for distribution in commerce)
4953 Refuse Systems (limited to facilities regulated under the RCRA Subtitle C, 42 U.S.C. section 6921 *et seq.)*

51 Wholesale Trade–Nondurable Goods (limited to 5169 and 5171)

5169 Chemical and Allied Products, Not Elsewhere Classified
5171 Petroleum Terminals and Bulk Stations

73 Business Services (limited to 7389)

7389 Business Services, Not Elsewhere Classified (limited to facilities primarily engaged in solvents recovery services on a contract or fee basis)

*"Not elsewhere classified" indicated by "n.e.c."

Table II. EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List For Reporting Year 1999 (including Toxic Chemical Categories)

Specific EPCRA Section 313 chemicals with CAS Numbers are listed in alphabetical starting on page II-3. A list of the same chemicals in CAS Number order begins at the end of the alphabetical list of EPCRA Section 313 chemicals. Covered chemical categories follow.

Certain EPCRA Section 313 chemicals listed in Table II have parenthetic "qualifiers." These qualifiers indicate that these EPCRA Section 313 chemicals are subject to the section 313 reporting requirements if manufactured, processed, or otherwise used in a specific form or when a certain activity is performed. The following chemicals are reportable only if they are manufactured, processed, or otherwise used in the specific form(s) listed below:

Chemical	CAS Registry Number	Qualifier
Aluminum (fume or dust)	7429-90-5	Only if it is a fume or dust form.
Aluminum oxide (fibrous forms)	1344-28-1	Only if it is a fibrous form.
Ammonia (includes anhydrous ammonia and aqueous ammonia from water dissociable ammonium salts and other sources; 10 percent of total aqueous ammonia is reportable under this listing)	7664-41-7	Only 10 percent of aqueous forms. 100 percent of anhydrous forms.
Asbestos (friable)	1332-21-4	Only if it is a friable form.
Hydrochloric acid (acid aerosols including: mists, vapors, gas, fog, and other airborne forms of any particle size)	7647-01-0	Only if it is an aerosol form as defined.
Phosphorus (yellow or white)	7723-14-0	Only if it is a yellow or white form.
Sulfuric acid (acid aerosols including mists, vapors, gas, fog, and other airborne forms of any particle size)	7664-93-9	Only if it is an aerosol form as defined.
Vanadium (fume or dust)	7440-62-2	Only if it is in a fume or dust form.
Zinc (fume or dust)	7440-66-6	Only if it is in a fume or dust form.

The qualifier for the following two chemicals is based on the chemical activity rather than the form of the chemical. These chemicals are subject to EPCRA section 313 reporting requirements only when the indicated activity is performed.

Chemical	CAS Number	Qualifier
Isopropyl alcohol (manufacturing — strong acid process, no supplier notification)	67-63-0	Only if it is being manufactured by the strong acid process.
Saccharin (manufacturing, no supplier notification)	81-07-2	Only if it is being manufactured.

There are no supplier notification requirements for isopropyl alcohol and saccharin since the processors and users of these chemicals are not required to report. Manufacturers of these chemicals do not need to notify their customers that these are reportable EPCRA section 313 chemicals

*C.I. means "Color Index"

[Note: Chemicals may be added to or deleted from the list. The Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Information Hotline, 1 (800) 424-9346, or (703) 412-9877, will provide up-to-date information on the status of these changes . See section B.4.b of the instructions for more information on the *de minimis* values listed below.]

Chemical Qualifiers

This table contains the list of individual EPCRA Section 313 chemicals and categories of chemicals subject to 1998 calendar year reporting. Some of the EPCRA Section 313 chemicals listed have parenthetic qualifiers listed next to them. An EPCRA Section 313 chemical that is listed without a qualifier is subject to reporting in all forms in which it is manufactured, processed, and otherwise used.

Fume or dust. Three of the metals on the list (aluminum, vanadium, and zinc) contain the qualifier "fume or dust." Fume or dust refers to dry forms of these metals but does not refer to "wet" forms such as solutions or slurries. As explained in Section B.3.a of these instructions, the term manufacture includes the generation of an EPCRA Section 313 chemical as a byproduct or impurity. In such cases, a facility should determine if, for example, it generated more than 25,000 pounds of aluminum fume or dust in the reporting year as a result of its activities. If so, the facility must report that it manufactures "aluminum (fume or dust)." Similarly, there may be certain technologies in which one of these metals is processed in the form of a fume or dust to make other EPCRA Section 313 chemicals or other products for distribution in commerce. In reporting releases, the facility would only report releases of the fume or dust.

EPA considers dusts to consist of solid particles generated by any mechanical processing of materials including crushing, grinding, rapid impact, handling, detonation, and decrepitation of organic and inorganic materials such as rock, ore, and metal. Dusts do not tend to flocculate, except under electrostatic forces. A fume is an airborne dispersion consisting of small solid particles created by condensation from a gaseous state, in distinction to a gas or vapor. Fumes arise from the heating of solids such as lead. The condensation is often accompanied by a chemical reaction, such as oxidation. Fumes flocculate and sometimes coalesce.

Manufacturing qualifiers. Two of the entries to the section 313 EPCRA Section 313 chemical list contain a qualifier relating to manufacture. For isopropyl alcohol, the qualifier is "manufacturing — strong acid process." For saccharin, the qualifier simply is "manufacturing." For isopropyl alcohol, the qualifier means that only facilities manufacturing isopropyl alcohol by the strong acid process are required to report. In the case of saccharin, only manufacturers of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical are subject to the reporting requirements. A facility that processes or otherwise uses either EPCRA Section 313 chemical would not be required to report for those EPCRA Section 313 chemicals. In both cases, supplier notification does not apply because only manufacturers, not users, of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical must report.

Ammonia (includes anhydrous ammonia and aqueous ammonia from water dissociable ammonium salts and other sources; 10 percent of total aqueous ammonia is reportable under this listing). The qualifier for ammonia means that anhydrous forms of ammonia are 100 percent reportable and aqueous forms are limited to 10 percent of total aqueous ammonia. Therefore when determining threshold and releases and other waste management quantities all anhydrous ammonia is included but only 10 percent of total aqueous ammonia is included. Any evaporation of ammonia from aqueous ammonia solutions is considered anhydrous ammonia and should be included in threshold determinations and release and other waste management calculations.

Sulfuric acid and Hydrochloric acid (acid aerosols including mists, vapors, gas, fog, and other airborne forms of any particle size). The qualifier for sulfuric acid and hydrochloric acid means that the only forms of this chemical that are reportable are aerosols. Aqueous solutions are not covered by this listing but any aerosols generated from aqueous solutions are covered.

Nitrate compounds (water dissociable; reportable only when in aqueous solution). The qualifier for the nitrate compounds category limits the reporting to nitrate compounds that dissociate in water, generating nitrate ion. For the purposes of threshold determinations the entire weight of the nitrate compound must be included in all calculations. For the purposes of reporting releases and other waste management quantities only the weight of the nitrate ion should be included in the calulations of these quantities.

Phosphorus (yellow or white). The listing for phosphorus is qualified by the term "yellow or white." This means that only manufacturing, processing, or

*"Not elsewhere classified" indicated by "n.e.c."

otherwise use of phosphorus in the yellow or white chemical form triggers reporting. Conversely, manufacturing, processing, or otherwise use of "black" or "red" phosphorus does not trigger reporting. Supplier notification also applies only to distribution of yellow or white phosphorus.

Asbestos (friable). The listing for asbestos is qualified by the term "friable," referring to the physical characteristic of being able to be crumbled, pulverized, or reducible to a powder with hand pressure. Only manufacturing, processing, or otherwise use of asbestos in the friable form triggers reporting. Supplier notification applies only to distribution of mixtures or other trade name products containing friable asbestos.

Aluminum Oxide (fibrous forms). The listing for aluminum oxide is qualified by the term "fibrous forms." Fibrous refers to a man-made form of aluminum oxide that is processed to produce strands or filaments which can be cut to various lengths depending on the application. Only manufacturing, processing, or otherwise use of aluminum oxide in the fibrous form triggers reporting. Supplier notification applies only to distribution of mixtures or other trade name products containing fibrous forms of aluminum oxide.

a. Alphabetical List of TRI Chemicals

CAS Number	Chemical Name	De Minimis Concentration
71751-41-2	Abamectin [Avermectin B1]	1.0
30560-19-1	Acephate (Acetylphosphoramidothioic acid O,S-dimethyl ester)	1.0
75-07-0	Acetaldehyde	0.1
60-35-5	Acetamide	0.1
75-05-8	Acetonitrile	1.0
98-86-2	Acetophenone	1.0
53-96-3	2-Acetylaminofluorene	0.1
62476-59-9	Acifluorfen, sodium salt [5-(2-Chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)-phenoxy)-2-nitrobenzoic acid, sodium salt]	1.0
107-02-8	Acrolein	1.0
79-06-1	Acrylamide	0.1
79-10-7	Acrylic acid	1.0
107-13-1	Acrylonitrile	0.1
15972-60-8	Alachlor	1.0
116-06-3	Aldicarb	1.0
309-00-2	Aldrin [1,4:5,8-Dimethanonaphthalene, 1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-1,4,4a, 5,8,8a-hexahydro-(1.alpha., 4.alpha.,4a.beta.,5.alpha.,8.alpha., 8a.beta.)-]	1.0
28057-48-9	d-trans-Allethrin [d-trans-Chrysanthemic acid of d-allethrone]	1.0
107-18-6	Allyl alcohol	1.0
107-11-9	Allylamine	1.0
107-05-1	Allyl chloride	1.0
7429-90-5	Aluminum (fume or dust)	1.0
20859-73-8	Aluminum phosphide	1.0
1344-28-1	Aluminum oxide (fibrous forms)	1.0
834-12-8	Ametryn (N-Ethyl-N'-(1-methylethyl)-6-(methylthio)-1,3,5,-triazine-2,4-diamine)	1.0
117-79-3	2-Aminoanthraquinone	0.1
60-09-3	4-Aminoazobenzene	0.1
92-67-1	4-Aminobiphenyl	0.1
82-28-0	1-Amino-2-methylanthraquinone	0.1
33089-61-1	Amitraz	1.0
61-82-5	Amitrole	0.1

*C.I. means "Color Index"

Table II

CAS Number	Chemical Name	De Minimis Concentration
7664-41-7	Ammonia (includes anhydrous ammonia and aqueous ammonia from water dissociable ammonium salts and other sources; 10 percent of total aqueous ammonia is reportable under this listing)	1.0
101-05-3	Anilazine [4,6-Dichloro-N-(2-chlorophenyl)-1,3,5-triazin-2-amine]	1.0
62-53-3	Aniline	1.0
90-04-0	o-Anisidine	0.1
104-94-9	p-Anisidine	1.0
134-29-2	o-Anisidine hydrochloride	0.1
120-12-7	Anthracene	1.0
7440-36-0	Antimony	1.0
7440-38-2	Arsenic	0.1
1332-21-4	Asbestos (friable)	0.1
1912-24-9	Atrazine (6-Chloro-N-ethyl-N'-(1-methylethyl)-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-diamine)	0.1
7440-39-3	Barium	1.0
22781-23-3	Bendiocarb [2,2-Dimethyl-1,3-benzodioxol-4-ol methylcarbamate]	1.0
1861-40-1	Benfluralin (N-Butyl-N-ethyl-2,6-dinitro-4-(trifluoromethyl)-benzenamine)	1.0
17804-35-2	Benomyl	1.0
98-87-3	Benzal chloride	1.0
55-21-0	Benzamide	1.0
71-43-2	Benzene	0.1
92-87-5	Benzidine	0.1
98-07-7	Benzoic trichloride (Benzotrichloride)	0.1
98-88-4	Benzoyl chloride	1.0
94-36-0	Benzoyl peroxide	1.0
100-44-7	Benzyl chloride	1.0
7440-41-7	Beryllium	0.1
82657-04-3	Bifenthrin	1.0
92-52-4	Biphenyl	1.0
111-91-1	Bis(2-chloroethoxy) methane	1.0
111-44-4	Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether	1.0
542-88-1	Bis(chloromethyl) ether	0.1
108-60-1	Bis(2-chloro-1-methylethyl)ether	1.0
56-35-9	Bis(tributyltin) oxide	1.0
10294-34-5	Boron trichloride	1.0
7637-07-2	Boron trifluoride	1.0
314-40-9	Bromacil (5-Bromo-6-methyl-3-(1-methylpropyl)-2,4(1H,3H)-pyrimidinedione)	1.0
53404-19-6	Bromacil, lithium salt [2,4(1H,3H)-Pyrimidinedione, 5-bromo-6-methyl-3-(1-methyl-propyl), lithium salt]	1.0
7726-95-6	Bromine	1.0
35691-65-7	1-Bromo-1-(bromomethyl)-1,3-propanedicarbonitrile	1.0
353-59-3	Bromochlorodifluoromethane (Halon 1211)	1.0
75-25-2	Bromoform (Tribromomethane)	1.0
74-83-9	Bromomethane (Methyl bromide)	1.0
75-63-8	Bromotrifluoromethane (Halon 1301)	1.0
1689-84-5	Bromoxynil (3,5-Dibromo-4-hydroxybenzonitrile)	1.0
1689-99-2	Bromoxynil octanoate (Octanoic acid, 2,6-dibromo-4-cyanophenylester)	1.0
357-57-3	Brucine	1.0
106-99-0	1,3-Butadiene	0.1
141-32-2	Butyl acrylate	1.0
71-36-3	n-Butyl alcohol	1.0
78-92-2	sec-Butyl alcohol	1.0
75-65-0	tert-Butyl alcohol	1.0
106-88-7	1,2-Butylene oxide	1.0
123-72-8	Butyraldehyde	1.0
7440-43-9	Cadmium	0.1
156-62-7	Calcium cyanamide	1.0
133-06-2	Captan [1H-Isoindole-1,3(2H)-dione, 3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro-2-[(trichloromethyl)thio]-]	1.0
63-25-2	Carbaryl [1-Naphthalenol, methylcarbamate]	1.0
1563-66-2	Carbofuran	1.0
75-15-0	Carbon disulfide	1.0
56-23-5	Carbon tetrachloride	0.1
463-58-1	Carbonyl sulfide	1.0
5234-68-4	Carboxin (5,6-Dihydro-2-methyl-N-phenyl-1,4-oxathiin-3-carboxamide)	1.0
120-80-9	Catechol	1.0

*"Not elsewhere classified" indicated by "n.e.c."

CAS Number	Chemical Name	De Minimis Concentration
2439-01-2	Chinomethionat [6-Methyl-1,3-dithiolo[4,5-b]quinoxalin-2-one]	1.0
133-90-4	Chloramben [Benzoic acid, 3-amino-2,5-dichloro-]	1.0
57-74-9	Chlordane [4,7-Methanoindan, 1,2,4,5,6,7,8,8-octachloro-2,3,3a,4,7,7a-hexahydro-]	0.1
115-28-6	Chlorendic acid	0.1
90982-32-4	Chlorimuron ethyl [Ethyl-2-[[[[(4-chloro-6-methoxyprimidin-2-yl)amino]carbonyl]amino] sulfonyl]benzoate]	1.0
7782-50-5	Chlorine	1.0
10049-04-4	Chlorine dioxide	1.0
79-11-8	Chloroacetic acid	1.0
532-27-4	2-Chloroacetophenone	1.0
4080-31-3	1-(3-Chloroallyl)-3,5,7-triaza-1-azoniaadamantane chloride	1.0
106-47-8	p-Chloroaniline	0.1
108-90-7	Chlorobenzene	1.0
510-15-6	Chlorobenzilate [Benzeneacetic acid, 4-chloro-.alpha.- (4-chlorophenyl)-.alpha.-hydroxy-, ethyl ester]	1.0
75-68-3	1-Chloro-1,1-difluoroethane (HCFC-142b)	1.0
75-45-6	Chlorodifluoromethane (HCFC-22)	1.0
75-00-3	Chloroethane (Ethyl chloride)	1.0
67-66-3	Chloroform	0.1
74-87-3	Chloromethane (Methyl chloride)	1.0
107-30-2	Chloromethyl methyl ether	0.1
563-47-3	3-Chloro-2-methyl-1-propene	0.1
104-12-1	p-Chlorophenyl isocyanate	1.0
76-06-2	Chloropicrin	1.0
126-99-8	Chloroprene	1.0
542-76-7	3-Chloropropionitrile	1.0
63938-10-3	Chlorotetrafluoroethane	1.0
354-25-6	1-Chloro-1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (HCFC-124a)	1.0
2837-89-0	2-Chloro-1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HCFC-124)	1.0
1897-45-6	Chlorothalonil [1,3-Benzenedicarbonitrile, 2,4,5,6-tetrachloro-]	1.0
95-69-2	p-Chloro-o-toluidine	0.1
75-88-7	2-Chloro-1,1,1-trifluoroethane (HCFC-133a)	1.0
75-72-9	Chlorotrifluoromethane (CFC-13)	1.0
460-35-5	3-Chloro-1,1,1-trifluoropropane (HCFC-253fb)	1.0
5598-13-0	Chlorpyrifos methyl [O,O-Dimethyl-O-(3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridyl)phosphorothioate]	1.0
64902-72-3	Chlorsulfuron [2-Chloro-N-[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl) amino]carbonyl] benzenesulfonamide]	1.0
7440-47-3	Chromium	1.0
4680-78-8	C.I. Acid Green 3	1.0
6459-94-5	C.I. Acid Red 114	0.1
569-64-2	C.I. Basic Green 4	1.0
989-38-8	C.I. Basic Red 1	1.0
1937-37-7	C.I. Direct Black 38	0.1
2602-46-2	C.I. Direct Blue 6	0.1
28407-37-6	C.I. Direct Blue 218	1.0
16071-86-6	C.I. Direct Brown 95	0.1
2832-40-8	C.I. Disperse Yellow 3	1.0
3761-53-3	C.I. Food Red 5	0.1
81-88-9	C.I. Food Red 15	1.0
3118-97-6	C.I. Solvent Orange 7	1.0
97-56-3	C.I. Solvent Yellow 3	1.0
842-07-9	C.I. Solvent Yellow 14	1.0
492-80-8	C.I. Solvent Yellow 34 (Auramine)	0.1
128-66-5	C.I. Vat Yellow 4	1.0
7440-48-4	Cobalt	0.1
7440-50-8	Copper	1.0
8001-58-9	Creosote	0.1
120-71-8	p-Cresidine	0.1
108-39-4	m-Cresol	1.0
95-48-7	o-Cresol	1.0
106-44-5	p-Cresol	1.0
1319-77-3	Cresol (mixed isomers)	1.0
4170-30-3	Crotonaldehyde	1.0
98-82-8	Cumene	1.0
80-15-9	Cumene hydroperoxide	1.0
135-20-6	Cupferron [Benzeneamine, N-hydroxy-N-nitroso, ammonium salt]	0.1
21725-46-2	Cyanazine	1.0
1134-23-2	Cycloate	1.0
110-82-7	Cyclohexane	1.0
108-93-0	Cyclohexanol	1.0

**C.I. means "Color Index"*

Table 11

CAS Number	Chemical Name	De Minimis Concentration
68359-37-5	Cyfluthrin [3-(2,2-Dichloroethenyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylic acid, cyano(4-fluoro-3-phenoxyphenyl) methyl ester]	1.0
68085-85-8	Cyhalothrin [3-(2-Chloro-3,3,3-trifluoro-1-propenyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylic acid cyano(3-phenoxyphenyl) methyl ester]	1.0
94-75-7	2,4-D [Acetic acid, (2,4-dichlorophenoxy)-]	0.1
533-74-4	Dazomet (Tetrahydro-3,5-dimethyl-2H-1,3,5-thiadiazine-2-thione)	1.0
53404-60-7	Dazomet, sodium salt [Tetrahydro-3,5-dimethyl-2H-1,3,5-thiadiazine-2-thione, ion(1-), sodium]	1.0
94-82-6	2,4-DB	1.0
1929-73-3	2,4-D butoxyethyl ester	0.1
94-80-4	2,4-D butyl ester	0.1
2971-38-2	2,4-D chlorocrotyl ester	0.1
1163-19-5	Decabromodiphenyl oxide	1.0
13684-56-5	Desmedipham	1.0
1928-43-4	2,4-D 2-ethylhexyl ester	0.1
53404-37-8	2,4-D 2-ethyl-4-methylpentyl ester	0.1
2303-16-4	Diallate [Carbamothioic acid, bis(1-methylethyl)-S-(2,3-dichloro-2-propenyl) ester]	1.0
615-05-4	2,4-Diaminoanisole	0.1
39156-41-7	2,4-Diaminoanisole sulfate	0.1
101-80-4	4,4'-Diaminodiphenyl ether	0.1
95-80-7	2,4-Diaminotoluene	0.1
25376-45-8	Diaminotoluene (mixed isomers)	0.1
333-41-5	Diazinon	1.0
334-88-3	Diazomethane	1.0
132-64-9	Dibenzofuran	1.0
96-12-8	1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP)	0.1
106-93-4	1,2-Dibromoethane (Ethylene dibromide)	0.1
124-73-2	Dibromotetrafluoroethane (Halon 2402)	1.0
84-74-2	Dibutyl phthalate	1.0
1918-00-9	Dicamba (3,6-Dichloro-2-methoxybenzoic acid)	1.0
99-30-9	Dichloran [2,6-Dichloro-4-nitroaniline]	1.0
95-50-1	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	1.0
541-73-1	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	1.0
106-46-7	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	0.1
25321-22-6	Dichlorobenzene (mixed isomers)	0.1
91-94-1	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	0.1
612-83-9	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine dihydrochloride	0.1
64969-34-2	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine sulfate	0.1
75-27-4	Dichlorobromomethane	1.0
764-41-0	1,4-Dichloro-2-butene	1.0
110-57-6	trans-1,4-Dichloro-2-butene	1.0
1649-08-7	1,2-Dichloro-1,1-difluoroethane (HCFC-132b)	1.0
75-71-8	Dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC-12)	1.0
107-06-2	1,2-Dichloroethane (Ethylene dichloride)	0.1
540-59-0	1,2-Dichloroethylene	1.0
1717-00-6	1,1-Dichloro-1-fluoroethane (HCFC-141b)	1.0
75-43-4	Dichlorofluoromethane (HCFC-21)	1.0
75-09-2	Dichloromethane (Methylene chloride)	0.1
127564-92-5	Dichloropentafluoropropane	1.0
13474-88-9	1,1-Dichloro-1,2,2,3,3-pentafluoropropane (HCFC-225cc)	1.0
111512-56-2	1,1-Dichloro-1,2,3,3,3-pentafluoropropane (HCFC-225eb)	1.0
422-44-6	1,2-Dichloro-1,1,2,3,3-pentafluoropropane (HCFC-225bb)	1.0
431-86-7	1,2-Dichloro-1,1,3,3,3-pentafluoropropane (HCFC-225da)	1.0
507-55-1	1,3-Dichloro-1,1,2,2,3-pentafluoropropane (HCFC-225cb)	1.0
136013-79-1	1,3-Dichloro-1,1,2,3,3-pentafluoropropane (HCFC-225ea)	1.0
128903-21-9	2,2-Dichloro-1,1,1,3,3-pentafluoropropane (HCFC-225aa)	1.0
22-48-0	2,3-Dichloro-1,1,1,2,3-pentafluoropropane (HCFC-225ba)	1.0
422-56-0	3,3-Dichloro-1,1,1,2,2-pentafluoropropane (HCFC-225ca)	1.0
97-23-4	Dichlorophene [2,2'-Methylenebis(4-chlorophenol)]	1.0
120-83-2	2,4-Dichlorophenol	1.0
78-87-5	1,2-Dichloropropane	1.0

*"Not elsewhere classified" indicated by "n.e.c."

CAS Number	Chemical Name	De Minimis Concentration
10061-02-6	trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	0.1
78-88-6	2,3-Dichloropropene	1.0
542-75-6	1,3-Dichloropropylene	0.1
76-14-2	Dichlorotetrafluoroethane (CFC-114)	1.0
34077-87-7	Dichlorotrifluoroethane	1.0
90454-18-5	Dichloro-1,1,2-trifluoroethane	1.0
812-04-4	1,1-Dichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane (HCFC-123b)	1.0
354-23-4	1,2-Dichloro-1,1,2-trifluoroethane (HCFC-123a)	1.0
306-83-2	2,2-Dichloro-1,1,1-trifluoroethane (HCFC-123)	1.0
62-73-7	Dichlorvos [Phosphoric acid, 2,2-dichloroethenyl dimethyl ester]	0.1
51338-27-3	Diclofop methyl [2-[4-(2,4-Dichlorophenoxy) phenoxy]propanoic acid, methyl ester]	1.0
115-32-2	Dicofol [Benzenemethanol, 4-chloro-.alpha.-4-(chlorophenyl)-.alpha.-(trichloromethyl)-]	1.0
77-73-6	Dicyclopentadiene	1.0
1464-53-5	Diepoxybutane	0.1
111-42-2	Diethanolamine	1.0
38727-55-8	Diethatyl ethyl	1.0
117-81-7	Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP)	0.1
64-67-5	Diethyl sulfate	0.1
35367-38-5	Diflubenzuron	1.0
101-90-6	Diglycidyl resorcinol ether	0.1
94-58-6	Dihydrosafrole	0.1
55290-64-7	Dimethipin [2,3-Dihydro-5,6-dimethyl-1,4-dithiin-1,1,4,4-tetraoxide]	1.0
60-51-5	Dimethoate	1.0
119-90-4	3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine dihydrochloride)	0.1
20325-40-0	3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine dihydrochloride(o-Dianisidine	0.1
111984-09-9	3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine hydrochloride (o-Dianisidine hydrochloride)	0.1
124-40-3	Dimethylamine	1.0
2300-66-5	Dimethylamine dicamba	1.0
60-11-7	4-Dimethylaminoazobenzene	0.1
121-69-7	N,N-Dimethylaniline	1.0
119-93-7	3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine (o-Tolidine)	0.1
612-82-8	3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine dihydrochloride (o-Tolidine dihydrochloride)	0.1
41766-75-0	3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine dihydrofluoride (o-Tolidine dihydrofluoride)	0.1
79-44-7	Dimethylcarbamyl chloride	0.1
2524-03-0	Dimethyl chlorothiophosphate	1.0
68-12-2	N,N-Dimethylformamide	0.1
57-14-7	1,1-Dimethylhydrazine	0.1
105-67-9	2,4-Dimethylphenol	1.0
131-11-3	Dimethyl phthalate	1.0
77-78-1	Dimethyl sulfate	0.1
99-65-0	m-Dinitrobenzene	1.0
528-29-0	o-Dinitrobenzene	1.0
100-25-4	p-Dinitrobenzene	1.0
88-85-7	Dinitrobutyl phenol (Dinoseb)	1.0
534-52-1	4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol	1.0
51-28-5	2,4-Dinitrophenol	1.0
121-14-2	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	0.1
606-20-2	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	0.1
25321-14-6	Dinitrotoluene (mixed isomers)	1.0
39300-45-3	Dinocap	1.0
123-91-1	1,4-Dioxane	0.1
957-51-7	Diphenamid	1.0
122-39-4	Diphenylamine	1.0
122-66-7	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine (Hydrazobenzene)	0.1
2164-07-0	Dipotassium endothall [7-Oxabicyclo(2.2.1)heptane-2,3-dicarboxylic acid, dipotassium salt]	1.0
136-45-8	Dipropyl isocinchomeronate	1.0
138-93-2	Disodium cyanodithioimidocarbonate	1.0
94-11-1	2,4-D isopropyl ester	0.1
541-53-7	2,4-Dithiobiuret	1.0
330-54-1	Diuron	1.0
2439-10-3	Dodine [Dodecylguanidine monoacetate]	1.0
120-36-5	2,4-DP	0.1
1320-18-9	2,4-D propylene glycol butyl ether ester	0.1
2702-72-9	2,4-D sodium salt	0.1
106-89-8	Epichlorohydrin	0.1
13194-48-4	Ethoprop [Phosphorodithioic acid O-ethyl S,S-dipropyl ester]	1.0
110-80-5	2-Ethoxyethanol	1.0
140-88-5	Ethyl acrylate	0.1

**C.I. means "Color Index"*

Table II

CAS Number	Chemical Name	De Minimis Concentration
100-41-4	Ethylbenzene	1.0
541-41-3	Ethyl chloroformate	1.0
759-94-4	Ethyl dipropylthiocarbamate (EPTC)	1.0
74-85-1	Ethylene	1.0
107-21-1	Ethylene glycol	1.0
151-56-4	Ethyleneimine (Aziridine)	0.1
75-21-8	Ethylene oxide	0.1
96-45-7	Ethylene thiourea	0.1
75-34-3	Ethylidene dichloride	1.0
52-85-7	Famphur	1.0
60168-88-9	Fenarimol [.alpha.-(2-Chlorophenyl)-.alpha.-(4-chlorophenyl)-5-pyrimidine-methanol]	1.0
13356-08-6	Fenbutatin oxide (Hexakis(2-methyl-2-phenylpropyl)distannoxane)	1.0
66441-23-4	Fenoxaprop ethyl [2-(4-((6-Chloro-2-benzoxazolylen)-oxy)phenoxy)propanoic acid, ethyl ester]	1.0
72490-01-8	Fenoxycarb [[2-(4-Phenoxyphenoxy) ethyl]carbamic acid ethyl ester]	1.0
39515-41-8	Fenpropathrin [2,2,3,3-Tetramethylcyclopropane carboxylic acid cyano(3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl ester]	1.0
55-38-9	Fenthion [O,O-Dimethyl O-[3-methyl-4-(methylthio)phenyl] ester, phosphorothioic acid]	1.0
51630-58-1	Fenvalerate [4-Chloro-alpha-(1-methylethyl) benzeneacetic acid cyano (3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl ester]	1.0
14484-64-1	Ferbam [Tris(dimethylcarbamodithioato-S,S')iron]	1.0
69806-50-4	Fluazifop butyl [2-[4-[[5-(Trifluoromethyl)-2-pyridinyl]oxy]phenoxy]propanoic acid, butyl ester]	1.0
2164-17-2	Fluometuron [Urea, N,N-dimethyl-N'-[3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-]	1.0
7782-41-4	Fluorine	1.0
51-21-8	Fluorouracil (5-Fluorouracil)	1.0
69409-94-5	Fluvalinate [N-[2-Chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-DL-valine(+)-cyano(3-phenoxyphenyl)-methyl ester]	1.0
133-07-3	Folpet	1.0
72178-02-0	Fomesafen [5-(2-Chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy)-N-methylsulfonyl-2-nitrobenzamide]	1.0
50-00-0	Formaldehyde	0.1
64-18-6	Formic acid	1.0
76-13-1	Freon 113 [Ethane, 1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2,-trifluoro-]	1.0
76-44-8	Heptachlor [1,4,5,6,7,8,8-Heptachloro-3a, 4,7,7a-tetrahydro-4,7-methano-1H-indene]	0.1
118-74-1	Hexachlorobenzene	0.1
87-68-3	Hexachloro-1,3-butadiene	1.0
319-84-6	alpha-Hexachlorocyclo-hexane	1.0
77-47-4	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	1.0
67-72-1	Hexachloroethane	1.0
1335-87-1	Hexachloronaphthalene	1.0
70-30-4	Hexachlorophene	1.0
680-31-9	Hexamethylphosphoramide	0.1
110-54-3	n-Hexane	1.0
51235-04-2	Hexazinone	1.0
67485-29-4	Hydramethylnon [Tetrahydro-5,5-dimethyl-2(1H)-pyrimidinone[3-[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-1-[2-[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethenyl]-2-propenylidene]hydrazone]	1.0
302-01-2	Hydrazine	0.1
10034-93-2	Hydrazine sulfate	0.1
7647-01-0	Hydrochloric acid (acid aerosols including mists, vapors, gas, fog, and other airborne forms of any particle size)	1.0
74-90-8	Hydrogen cyanide	1.0
7664-39-3	Hydrogen fluoride	1.0
123-31-9	Hydroquinone	1.0
35554-44-0	Imazalil [1-[2-(2,4-Dichlorophenyl)-2-(2-propenyloxy)ethyl]-1H-imidazole]	1.0
55406-53-6	3-Iodo-2-propynyl butylcarbamate	1.0

*"Not elsewhere classified" indicated by "n.e.c."

CAS Number	Chemical Name	De Minimis Concentration
13463-40-6	Iron pentacarbonyl	1.0
78-84-2	Isobutyraldehyde	1.0
465-73-6	Isodrin	1.0
25311-71-1	Isofenphos[2-[[Ethoxyl[(1-methylethyl)amino]-phosphinothioyl]oxy] benzoic acid 1-methylethyl ester]	1.0
67-63-0	Isopropyl alcohol (manufacturing-strong acid process, no supplier notification)	1.0
80-05-7	4,4'-Isopropylidenediphenol	1.0
120-58-1	Isosafrole	1.0
77501-63-4	Lactofen [Benzoic acid, 5-[2-Chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]-2-nitro-,2-ethoxy-1-methyl-2-oxoethyl ester]	1.0
7439-92-1	Lead	0.1
58-89-9	Lindane [Cyclohexane, 1,2,3,4,5,6-hexachloro-, (1.alpha.,2.alpha., 3.beta., 4.alpha., 5.alpha., 6.beta.)-]	0.1
330-55-2	Linuron	1.0
554-13-2	Lithium carbonate	1.0
121-75-5	Malathion	1.0
108-31-6	Maleic anhydride	1.0
109-77-3	Malononitrile	1.0
12427-38-2	Maneb [Carbamodithioic acid, 1,2-ethanediylbis-, manganese complex]	1.0
7439-96-5	Manganese	1.0
93-65-2	Mecoprop	0.1
149-30-4	2-Mercaptobenzothiazole (MBT)	1.0
7439-97-6	Mercury	1.0
150-50-5	Merphos	1.0
126-98-7	Methacrylonitrile	1.0
137-42-8	Metham sodium (Sodium methyldithiocarbamate)	1.0
67-56-1	Methanol	1.0
20354-26-1	Methazole [2-(3,4-Dichlorophenyl)-4-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazolidine-3,5-dione]	1.0
2032-65-7	Methiocarb	1.0
94-74-6	Methoxone ((4-Chloro-2-methylphenoxy) acetic acid) (MCPA)	0.1
3653-48-3	Methoxone sodium salt ((4-Chloro-2-methylphenoxy) acetate sodium salt)	0.1
72-43-5	Methoxychlor [Benzene, 1,1'-(2,2,2-trichloro-ethylidene)bis[4-methoxy-]]	1.0
109-86-4	2-Methoxyethanol	1.0
96-33-3	Methyl acrylate	1.0
1634-04-4	Methyl tert-butyl ether	1.0
79-22-1	Methyl chlorocarbonate	1.0
101-14-4	4,4'-Methylenebis(2-chloroaniline) (MBOCA)	0.1
101-61-1	4,4'-Methylenebis(N,N-dimethyl)benzenamine	0.1
74-95-3	Methylene bromide	1.0
101-77-9	4,4'-Methylenedianiline	0.1
78-93-3	Methyl ethyl ketone	1.0
60-34-4	Methyl hydrazine	1.0
74-88-4	Methyl iodide	1.0
108-10-1	Methyl isobutyl ketone	1.0
624-83-9	Methyl isocyanate	1.0
556-61-6	Methyl isothiocyanate [Isothiocyanatomethane]	1.0
75-86-5	2-Methyllactonitrile	1.0
80-62-6	Methyl methacrylate	1.0
924-42-5	N-Methylolacrylamide	1.0
298-00-0	Methyl parathion	1.0
109-06-8	2-Methylpyridine	1.0
872-50-4	N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone	1.0
9006-42-2	Metiram	1.0
21087-64-9	Metribuzin	1.0
7786-34-7	Mevinphos	1.0
90-94-8	Michler's ketone	0.1
2212-67-1	Molinate (1H-Azepine-1-carbothioic acid, hexahydro-, S-ethyl ester)	1.0
1313-27-5	Molybdenum trioxide	1.0
76-15-3	Monochloropenta-fluoroethane (CFC-115)	1.0
150-68-5	Monuron	1.0
505-60-2	Mustard gas [Ethane, 1,1'-thiobis[2-chloro-]]	0.1
88671-89-0	Myclobutanil [.alpha.-Butyl-.alpha.-(4-chlorophenyl)-1H-1,2,4-triazole-1-propanenitrile]	1.0
142-59-6	Nabam	1.0
300-76-5	Naled	1.0
91-20-3	Naphthalene	1.0
134-32-7	alpha-Naphthylamine	0.1
91-59-8	beta-Naphthylamine	0.1
7440-02-0	Nickel	0.1

**C.I. means "Color Index"*

Table II

CAS Number	Chemical Name	De Minimis Concentration
1929-82-4	Nitrapyrin (2-Chloro-6-(trichloromethyl)-pyridine)	1.0
7697-37-2	Nitric acid	1.0
139-13-9	Nitrilotriacetic acid	0.1
100-01-6	p-Nitroaniline	1.0
99-59-2	5-Nitro-o-anisidine	1.0
98-95-3	Nitrobenzene	0.1
92-93-3	4-Nitrobiphenyl	0.1
1836-75-5	Nitrofen [Benzene, 2,4-dichloro-1-(4-nitrophenoxy)-]	0.1
51-75-2	Nitrogen mustard [2-Chloro-N-(2-chloroethyl)-N-methylethanamine]	0.1
55-63-0	Nitroglycerin	1.0
88-75-5	2-Nitrophenol	1.0
100-02-7	4-Nitrophenol	1.0
79-46-9	2-Nitropropane	0.1
924-16-3	N-Nitrosodi-n-butylamine	0.1
55-18-5	N-Nitrosodiethylamine	0.1
62-75-9	N-Nitrosodimethylamine	0.1
86-30-6	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	1.0
156-10-5	p-Nitrosodiphenylamine	1.0
621-64-7	N-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine	0.1
759-73-9	N-Nitroso-N-ethylurea	0.1
684-93-5	N-Nitroso-N-methylurea	0.1
4549-40-0	N-Nitrosomethylvinylamine	0.1
59-89-2	N-Nitrosomorpholine	0.1
16543-55-8	N-Nitrosonornicotine	0.1
100-75-4	N-Nitrosopiperidine	0.1
99-55-8	5-Nitro-o-toluidine	1.0
27314-13-2	Norflurazon [4-Chloro-5-(methylamino)-2-[3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-3(2H)-pyridazinone]	1.0
2234-13-1	Octachloronaphthalene	1.0
19044-88-3	Oryzalin [4-(Dipropylamino)-3,5-dinitro-benzene sulfonamide]	1.0
20816-12-0	Osmium tetroxide	1.0
301-12-2	Oxydemeton methyl [S-(2-(Ethylsulfinyl)ethyl) O,O-dimethyl ester phosphorothioic acid]	1.0
19666-30-9	Oxydiazon [3-[2,4-Dichloro-5-(1-methyl-ethoxy)phenyl]- 5-(1,1-dimethyl ethyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2(3H)-one]	1.0
42874-03-3	Oxyfluorfen	1.0
10028-15-6	Ozone	1.0
123-63-7	Paraldehyde	1.0
1910-42-5	Paraquat dichloride	1.0
56-38-2	Parathion [Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl-O-(4-nitrophenyl)ester]	1.0
1114-71-2	Pebulate [Butylethylcarbamothioic acid S-propyl ester]	1.0
40487-42-1	Pendimethalin [N-(1-Ethylpropyl)-3,4-dimethyl-2,6-dinitrobenzenamine]	1.0
76-01-7	Pentachloroethane	1.0
87-86-5	Pentachlorophenol (PCP)	0.1
57-33-0	Pentobarbital sodium	1.0
79-21-0	Peracetic acid	1.0
594-42-3	Perchloromethyl mercaptan	1.0
52645-53-1	Permethrin [3-(2,2-Dichloroethenyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarbox-ylic acid, (3-phenoxyphenyl) methyl ester]	1.0
85-01-8	Phenanthrene	1.0
108-95-2	Phenol	1.0
26002-80-2	Phenothrin [2,2-Dimethyl-3-(2-methyl-1-propenyl)cyclopropanecarboxylic acid (3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl ester]	1.0
95-54-5	1,2-Phenylenediamine	1.0
108-45-2	1,3-Phenylenediamine	1.0
106-50-3	p-Phenylenediamine	1.0
615-28-1	1,2-Phenylenediamine dihydrochloride	1.0
624-18-0	1,4-Phenylenediamine dihydrochloride	1.0
90-43-7	2-Phenylphenol	1.0
57-41-0	Phenytoin	0.1
75-44-5	Phosgene	1.0
7803-51-2	Phosphine	1.0
7664-38-2	Phosphoric acid	1.0
7723-14-0	Phosphorus (yellow or white)	1.0
85-44-9	Phthalic anhydride	1.0
1918-02-1	Picloram	1.0
88-89-1	Picric acid	1.0
51-03-6	Piperonyl butoxide	1.0
29232-93-7	Pirimiphos methyl [O-(2-(Diethylamino)-6-methyl-4-pyrimidinyl)-O,O-dimethylphosphorothioate]	1.0
1336-36-3	Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBS)	0.1
7758-01-2	Potassium bromate	0.1

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CAS Number	Chemical Name	De Minimis Concentration
128-03-0	Potassium dimethyldithiocarbamate	1.0
137-41-7	Potassium N-methyldithiocarbamate	1.0
41198-08-7	Profenofos [O-(4-Bromo-2-chlorophenyl)-O-ethyl-S-propyl phosphorothioate]	1.0
7287-19-6	Prometryn [N,N'-Bis(1-methylethyl)-6-methylthio-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-diamine]	1.0
23950-58-5	Pronamide	1.0
1918-16-7	Propachlor [2-Chloro-N-(1-methylethyl)-N-phenylacetamide]	1.0
1120-71-4	Propane sultone	0.1
709-98-8	Propanil [N-(3,4-Dichlorophenyl)-propanamide]	1.0
2312-35-8	Propargite	1.0
107-19-7	Propargyl alcohol	1.0
31218-83-4	Propetamphos [3-[(Ethylamino) methoxyphosphinothioyl]oxy]-2-butenoic acid, 1-methylethyl ester]	1.0
60207-90-1	Propiconazole [1-[2-(2,4-Dichlorophenyl)-4-propyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl]-methyl-1H-1,2,4,-triazole]	1.0
57-57-8	beta-Propiolactone	0.1
123-38-6	Propionaldehyde	1.0
114-26-1	Propoxur [Phenol, 2-(1-methylethoxy)-, methylcarbamate]	1.0
115-07-1	Propylene (Propene)	1.0
75-55-8	Propyleneimine	0.1
75-56-9	Propylene oxide	0.1
110-86-1	Pyridine	1.0
91-22-5	Quinoline	1.0
106-51-4	Quinone	1.0
82-68-8	Quintozene (Pentachloronitrobenzene)	1.0
76578-14-8	Quizalofop-ethyl [2-[4-[(6-Chloro-2-quinoxalinyl)oxy]phenoxy] propanoic acid ethyl ester]	1.0
10453-86-8	Resmethrin [[5-(Phenylmethyl)-3-furanyl]-methyl-2,2-dimethyl-3-(2-methyl-1-propenyl) cyclopropane carboxylate]	1.0
81-07-2	Saccharin (manufacturing, no supplier notification)	0.1
94-59-7	Safrole	0.1
7782-49-2	Selenium	1.0
74051-80-2	Sethoxydim [2-[1-(Ethoxyimino)butyl]-5-[2-(ethylthio)propyl]-3-hydroxyl-2-cyclohexen-1-one]	1.0
7440-22-4	Silver	1.0
122-34-9	Simazine	1.0
26628-22-8	Sodium azide	1.0
1982-69-0	Sodium dicamba [3,6-Dichloro-2-methoxybenzoic acid, sodium salt]	1.0
128-04-1	Sodium dimethyldithio-carbamate	1.0
62-74-8	Sodium fluoroacetate	1.0
7632-00-0	Sodium nitrite	1.0
131-52-2	Sodium pentachlorophenate	1.0
132-27-4	Sodium o-phenylphenoxide	0.1
100-42-5	Styrene	0.1
96-09-3	Styrene oxide	0.1
[7664-93-9	Sulfuric acid (acid aerosols including mists, vapors, gas, fog, and other airborne forms of any particle size)	1.0
2699-79-8	Sulfuryl fluoride (Vikane)	1.0
35400-43-2	Sulprofos [O-Ethyl O-[4-(methylthio)phenyl] phosphorodithioic acid S-propylester]	1.0
34014-18-1	Tebuthiuron [N-[5-(1,1-Dimethylethyl)-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl]-N,N'-dimethylurea]	1.0
3383-96-8	Temephos	1.0
5902-51-2	Terbacil [5-Chloro-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-6-methyl-2,4(1H,3H)-pyrimidinedione]	1.0
630-20-6	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	1.0
79-34-5	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	1.0
127-18-4	Tetrachloroethylene (Perchloroethylene)	0.1
354-11-0	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloro-2-fluoroethane (HCFC-121a)	1.0
354-14-3	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloro-1-fluoroethane (HCFC-121)	1.0
961-11-5	Tetrachlorvinphos [Phosphoric acid, 2-chloro-1-(2,4,5-trichlorophenyl) ethenyl dimethyl ester]	1.0
64-75-5	Tetracycline hydrochloride	1.0

**C.I. means "Color Index"*

Table II

CAS Number	Chemical Name	De Minimis Concentration
7696-12-0	Tetramethrin [2,2-Dimethyl-3-(2-methyl-1-propenyl) cyclopropanecarboxylic acid (1,3,4,5,6,7-hexahydro-1,3-dioxo-2H-isoindol-2-yl)methyl ester]	1.0
7440-28-0	Thallium	1.0
148-79-8	Thiabendazole [2-(4-Thiazolyl)-1H-benzimidazole]	1.0
62-55-5	Thioacetamide	0.1
28249-77-6	Thiobencarb [Carbamic acid, diethylthio-, S-(p-chlorobenzyl)ester]	1.0
139-65-1	4,4'-Thiodianiline	0.1
59669-26-0	Thiodicarb	1.0
23564-06-9	Thiophanate ethyl [[1,2-Phenylenebis-(iminocarbonothioyl)]biscarbamic acid diethylester]	1.0
23564-05-8	Thiophanate methyl	1.0
79-19-6	Thiosemicarbazide	1.0
62-56-6	Thiourea	0.1
137-26-8	Thiram	1.0
1314-20-1	Thorium dioxide	1.0
7550-45-0	Titanium tetrachloride	1.0
108-88-3	Toluene	1.0
584-84-9	Toluene-2,4-diisocyanate	0.1
91-08-7	Toluene-2,6-diisocyanate	0.1
26471-62-5	Toluene diisocyanate (mixed isomers)	0.1
95-53-4	o-Toluidine	0.1
636-21-5	o-Toluidine hydrochloride	0.1
8001-35-2	Toxaphene	0.1
43121-43-3	Triadimefon [1-(4-Chlorophenoxy)-3,3-dimethyl-1-(1H-1,2,4- triazol-1-yl)-2-butanone]	1.0
2303-17-5	Triallate	1.0
68-76-8	Triaziquone [2,5-Cyclohexadiene-1,4-dione, 2,3,5-tris(1-aziridinyl)-]	1.0
101200-48-0	Tribenuron methyl [2-[[[[(4-Methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)-methylamino]-carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl] benzoic acid-methyl ester)	1.0
1983-10-4	Tributyltin fluoride	1.0
2155-70-6	Tributyltin methacrylate	1.0
78-48-8	S,S,S-Tributyltrithiophosphate (DEF)	1.0
52-68-6	Trichlorfon [Phosphoric acid,(2,2,2-trichloro-l-hydroxy-ethyl)-,dimethyl ester]	1.0
76-02-8	Trichloroacetyl chloride	1.0
120-82-1	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	1.0
71-55-6	1,1,1-Trichloroethane (Methyl chloroform)	1.0
79-00-5	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	1.0
79-01-6	Trichloroethylene	0.1
75-69-4	Trichlorofluoromethane (CFC-11)	1.0
95-95-4	2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	1.0
88-06-2	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	0.1
96-18-4	1,2,3-Trichloropropane	0.1
57213-69-1	Triclopyr triethylammonium salt	1.0
121-44-8	Triethylamine	1.0
1582-09-8	Trifluralin [Benezeneamine, 2,6-dinitro-N,N-dipropyl-4-(trifluoromethyl)-]	1.0
26644-46-2	Triforine [N,N'-[1,4-Piperazinediylbis-(2,2,2-trichloroethylidene)] bisformamide]	1.0
95-63-6	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	1.0
2655-15-4	2,3,5-Trimethylphenyl methylcarbamate	1.0
639-58-7	Triphenyltin chloride	1.0
76-87-9	Triphenyltin hydroxide	1.0
126-72-7	Tris(2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate	0.1
72-57-1	Trypan blue	0.1
51-79-6	Urethane (Ethyl carbamate)	0.1
7440-62-2	Vanadium (fume or dust)	1.0
50471-44-8	Vinclozolin [3-(3,5-Dichlorophenyl)-5-ethenyl-5-methyl-2,4-oxazolidinedione]	1.0
108-05-4	Vinyl acetate	0.1
593-60-2	Vinyl bromide	0.1
75-01-4	Vinyl chloride	0.1
75-35-4	Vinylidene chloride	1.0
108-38-3	m-Xylene	1.0
95-47-6	o-Xylene	1.0
106-42-3	p-Xylene	1.0
1330-20-7	Xylene (mixed isomers)	1.0
87-62-7	2,6-Xylidine	0.1
7440-66-6	Zinc (fume or dust)	1.0
1222-67-7	Zineb [Carbamodithioic acid, 1,2-ethanediyibis-,zinc complex]	1.0

*"Not elsewhere classified" indicated by "n.e.c."

b. CAS Numbered List of TRI Chemicals

CAS Number	Chemical Name	De Minimis Concentration
50-00-0	Formaldehyde	0.1
51-03-6	Piperonyl butoxide	1.0
51-21-8	Fluorouracil (5-Fluorouracil)	1.0
51-28-5	2,4-Dinitrophenol	1.0
51-75-2	Nitrogen mustard [2-Chloro-N-(2-chloroethyl)-N-methylethanamine]	0.1
51-79-6	Urethane (Ethyl carbamate)	0.1
52-68-6	Trichlorfon [Phosphonic acid, (2,2,2-trichloro-1-hydroxyethyl) dimethyl ester]	1.0
52-85-7	Famphur	1.0
53-96-3	2-Acetylaminofluorene	0.1
55-18-5	N-Nitrosodiethylamine	0.1
55-21-0	Benzamide	1.0
55-38-9	Fenthion [O,O-Dimethyl O-[3-methyl-4-(methylthio)phenyl] ester, phosphorothioic acid]	1.0
55-63-0	Nitroglycerin	1.0
56-23-5	Carbon tetrachloride	0.1
56-35-9	Bis(tributyltin) oxide	1.0
56-38-2	Parathion [Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl-O-(4-nitrophenyl) ester]	1.0
57-14-7	1,1-Dimethylhydrazine	0.1
57-33-0	Pentobarbital sodium	1.0
57-41-0	Phenytoin	0.1
57-57-8	beta-Propiolactone	0.1
57-74-9	Chlordane [4,7-Methanoindan, 1,2,4,5,6,7,8,8-octachloro-2,3,3a,4,7,7a-hexahydro-]	0.1
58-89-9	Lindane [Cyclohexane, 1,2,3,4,5,6-hexa-chloro-,(1.alpha.,2.alpha.,3.beta., 4.alpha, 5.alpha.,6.beta.)-]	0.1
59-89-2	N-Nitrosomorpholine	0.1
60-09-3	4-Aminoazobenzene	0.1
60-11-7	4-Dimethylaminoazobenzene	0.1
60-34-4	Methyl hydrazine	1.0
60-35-5	Acetamide	0.1
60-51-5	Dimethoate	1.0
61-82-5	Amitrole	0.1
62-53-3	Aniline	1.0
62-55-5	Thioacetamide	0.1
62-56-6	Thiourea	0.1
62-73-7	Dichlorvos [Phosphoric acid, 2,2-dichloroethenyl dimethyl ester]	0.1
62-74-8	Sodium fluoroacetate	1.0
62-75-9	N-Nitrosodimethylamine	0.1
63-25-2	Carbaryl [1-Naphthalenol, methylcarbamate]	1.0
64-18-6	Formic acid	1.0
64-67-5	Diethyl sulfate	0.1
64-75-5	Tetracycline hydrochloride	1.0
67-56-1	Methanol	1.0
67-63-0	Isopropyl alcohol (manufacturing-strong acid process, no supplier notification)	1.0
67-66-3	Chloroform	0.1
67-72-1	Hexachloroethane	1.0
68-12-2	N,N-Dimethylformamide	0.1
68-76-8	Triaziquone [2,5-Cyclohexadiene-1,4-dione, 2,3,5-tris(1-aziridinyl)-]	1.0
70-30-4	Hexachlorophene	1.0
71-36-3	n-Butyl alcohol	1.0
71-43-2	Benzene	0.1
71-55-6	1,1,1-Trichloroethane (Methyl chloroform)	1.0
72-43-5	Methoxychlor [Benzene, 1,1'-(2,2,2-trichloro-ethylidene)bis[4-methoxy-]]	1.0
72-57-1	Trypan blue	0.1
74-83-9	Bromomethane (Methyl bromide)	1.0
74-85-1	Ethylene	1.0
74-87-3	Chloromethane (Methyl chloride)	1.0
74-88-4	Methyl iodide	1.0
74-90-8	Hydrogen cyanide	1.0
74-95-3	Methylene bromide	1.0
75-00-3	Chloroethane (Ethyl chloride)	1.0
75-01-4	Vinyl chloride	0.1
75-05-8	Acetonitrile	1.0
75-07-0	Acetaldehyde	0.1
75-09-2	Dichloromethane (Methylene chloride)	0.1
75-15-0	Carbon disulfide	1.0
75-21-8	Ethylene oxide	0.1
75-25-2	Bromoform (Tribromomethane)	1.0
75-27-4	Dichlorobromomethane	1.0

*C.I. means "Color Index"

Table II

CAS Number	Chemical Name	De Minimis Concentration
75-34-3	Ethylidene dichloride	1.0
75-35-4	Vinylidene chloride	1.0
75-43-4	Dichlorofluoromethane (HCFC-21)	1.0
75-44-5	Phosgene	1.0
75-45-6	Chlorodifluoromethane (HCFC-22)	1.0
75-55-8	Propyleneimine	0.1
75-56-9	Propylene oxide	0.1
75-63-8	Bromotrifluoromethane (Halon 1301)	1.0
75-65-0	tert-Butyl alcohol	1.0
75-68-3	1-Chloro-1,1-difluoroethane (HCFC-142b)	1.0
75-69-4	Trichlorofluoromethane (CFC-11)	1.0
75-71-8	Dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC-12)	1.0
75-72-9	Chlorotrifluoromethane (CFC-13)	1.0
75-86-5	2-Methyllactonitrile	1.0
75-88-7	2-Chloro-1,1,1-trifluoroethane (HCFC-133a)	1.0
76-01-7	Pentachloroethane	1.0
76-02-8	Trichloroacetyl chloride	1.0
76-06-2	Chloropicrin	1.0
76-13-1	Freon 113 [Ethane, 1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2,-trifluoro-]	1.0
76-14-2	Dichlorotetrafluoroethane (CFC-114)	1.0
76-15-3	Monochloropentafluoroethane (CFC-115)	1.0
76-44-8	Heptachlor [1,4,5,6,7,8,8-Heptachloro-3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro-4,7-methano-1H-indene]	0.1
76-87-9	Triphenyltin hydroxide	1.0
77-47-4	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	1.0
77-73-6	Dicyclopentadiene	1.0
77-78-1	Dimethyl sulfate	0.1
78-48-8	S,S,S-Tributyltrithiophosphate (DEF)	1.0
78-84-2	Isobutyraldehyde	1.0
78-87-5	1,2-Dichloropropane	1.0
78-88-6	2,3-Dichloropropene	1.0
78-92-2	sec-Butyl alcohol	1.0
78-93-3	Methyl ethyl ketone	1.0
79-00-5	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	1.0
79-01-6	Trichloroethylene	0.1
79-06-1	Acrylamide	0.1
79-10-7	Acrylic acid	1.0
79-11-8	Chloroacetic acid	1.0
79-19-6	Thiosemicarbazide	1.0
79-21-0	Peracetic acid	1.0
79-22-1	Methyl chlorocarbonate	1.0
79-34-5	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	1.0
79-44-7	Dimethylcarbamyl chloride	0.1
79-46-9	2-Nitropropane	0.1
80-05-7	4,4'-Isopropylidenediphenol	1.0
80-15-9	Cumene hydroperoxide	1.0
80-62-6	Methyl methacrylate	1.0
81-07-2	Saccharin (manufacturing, no supplier notification)	0.1
81-88-9	C.I. Food Red 15	0.1
82-28-0	1-Amino-2-methylanthraquinone	0.1
82-68-8	Quintozene [Pentachloronitrobenzene]	1.0
84-74-2	Dibutyl phthalate	1.0
85-01-8	Phenanthrene	1.0
85-44-9	Phthalic anhydride	1.0
86-30-6	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	1.0
87-62-7	2,6-Xylidine	0.1
87-68-3	Hexachloro-1,3-butadiene	1.0
87-86-5	Pentachlorophenol (PCP)	0.1
88-06-2	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	0.1
88-75-5	2-Nitrophenol	1.0
88-85-7	Dinitrobutyl phenol (Dinoseb)	1.0
88-89-1	Picric acid	1.0
90-04-0	o-Anisidine	0.1
90-43-7	2-Phenylphenol	1.0
90-94-8	Michler's ketone	0.1
91-08-7	Toluene-2,6-diisocyanate	0.1
91-20-3	Naphthalene	1.0
91-22-5	Quinoline	1.0
91-59-8	beta-Naphthylamine	0.1
91-94-1	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	0.1
92-52-4	Biphenyl	1.0
92-67-1	4-Aminobiphenyl	0.1
92-87-5	Benzidine	0.1
92-93-3	4-Nitrobiphenyl	0.1
93-65-2	Mecoprop	0.1
94-11-1	2,4-D isopropyl ester	0.1
94-36-0	Benzoyl peroxide	1.0
94-58-6	Dihydrosafrole	0.1
94-59-7	Safrole	0.1
94-74-6	Methoxone ((4-Chloro-2-methylphenoxy) acetic acid) (MCPA)	0.1
94-75-7	2,4-D [Acetic acid, (2,4-dichlorophenoxy)-]	0.1
94-80-4	2,4-D butyl ester	0.1

*"Not elsewhere classified" indicated by "n.e.c."

CAS Number	Chemical Name	De Minimis Concentration
94-82-6	2,4-DB	1.0
95-47-6	o-Xylene	1.0
95-48-7	o-Cresol	1.0
95-50-1	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	1.0
95-53-4	o-Toluidine	0.1
95-54-5	1,2-Phenylenediamine	1.0
95-63-6	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	1.0
95-69-2	p-Chloro-o-toluidine	0.1
95-80-7	2,4-Diaminotoluene	0.1
95-95-4	2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	1.0
96-09-3	Styrene oxide	0.1
96-12-8	1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP)	0.1
96-18-4	1,2,3-Trichloropropane	0.1
96-33-3	Methyl acrylate	1.0
96-45-7	Ethylene thiourea	0.1
97-23-4	Dichlorophene [2,2'-Methylenebis(4-chlorophenol)]	1.0
97-56-3	C.I. Solvent Yellow 3	1.0
98-07-7	Benzoic trichloride (Benzotrichloride)	0.1
98-82-8	Cumene	1.0
98-86-2	Acetophenone	1.0
98-87-3	Benzal chloride	1.0
98-88-4	Benzoyl chloride	1.0
98-95-3	Nitrobenzene	0.1
99-30-9	Dichloran [2,6-Dichloro-4-nitroaniline]	1.0
99-55-8	5-Nitro-o-toluidine	1.0
99-59-2	5-Nitro-o-anisidine	1.0
99-65-0	m-Dinitrobenzene	1.0
100-01-6	p-Nitroaniline	1.0
100-02-7	4-Nitrophenol	1.0
100-25-4	p-Dinitrobenzene	1.0
100-41-4	Ethylbenzene	1.0
100-42-5	Styrene	0.1
100-44-7	Benzyl chloride	1.0
100-75-4	N-Nitrosopiperidine	0.1
101-05-3	Anilazine [4,6-Dichloro-N-(2-chlorophenyl)-1,3,5-triazin-2-amine]	1.0
101-14-4	4,4'-Methylenebis(2-chloroaniline)(MBOCA)	0.1
101-61-1	4,4'-Methylenebis(N,N-dimethyl)benzenamine	0.1
101-77-9	4,4'-Methylenedianiline	0.1
101-80-4	4,4'-Diaminodiphenyl ether	0.1
101-90-6	Diglycidyl resorcinol ether	0.1
104-12-1	p-Chlorophenyl isocyanate	1.0
104-94-9	p-Anisidine	1.0
105-67-9	2,4-Dimethylphenol	1.0
106-42-3	p-Xylene	1.0
106-44-5	p-Cresol	1.0
106-46-7	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	0.1
106-47-8	p-Chloroaniline	0.1
106-50-3	p-Phenylenediamine	1.0
106-51-4	Quinone	1.0
106-88-7	1,2-Butylene oxide	1.0
106-89-8	Epichlorohydrin	0.1
106-93-4	1,2-Dibromoethane (Ethylene dibromide)	0.1
106-99-0	1,3-Butadiene	0.1
107-02-8	Acrolein	1.0
107-05-1	Allyl chloride	1.0
107-06-2	1,2-Dichloroethane (Ethylene dichloride)	0.1
107-11-9	Allylamine	1.0
107-13-1	Acrylonitrile	0.1
107-18-6	Allyl alcohol	1.0
107-19-7	Propargyl alcohol	1.0
107-21-1	Ethylene glycol	1.0
107-30-2	Chloromethyl methyl ether	0.1
108-05-4	Vinyl acetate	0.1
108-10-1	Methyl isobutyl ketone	1.0
108-31-6	Maleic anhydride	1.0
108-38-3	m-Xylene	1.0
108-39-4	m-Cresol	1.0
108-45-2	1,3-Phenylenediamine	1.0
108-60-1	Bis(2-chloro-1-methylethyl) ether	1.0
108-88-3	Toluene	1.0
108-90-7	Chlorobenzene	1.0
108-93-0	Cyclohexanol	1.0
108-95-2	Phenol	1.0
109-06-8	2-Methylpyridine	1.0
109-77-3	Malononitrile	1.0
109-86-4	2-Methoxyethanol	1.0
110-54-3	n-Hexane	1.0
110-57-6	trans-1,4-Dichloro-2-butene	1.0
110-80-5	2-Ethoxyethanol	1.0
110-82-7	Cyclohexane	1.0
110-86-1	Pyridine	1.0
111-42-2	Diethanolamine	1.0
111-44-4	Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether	1.0
111-91-1	Bis(2-chloroethoxy) methane	1.0
114-26-1	Propoxur [Phenol, 2-(1-methylethoxy)-, methylcarbamate]	1.0
115-07-1	Propylene (Propene)	1.0
115-28-6	Chlorendic acid	0.1

**C.I. means "Color Index"*

Table II

CAS Number	Chemical Name	De Minimis Concentration
115-32-2	Dicofol [Benzenemethanol, 4-chloro-.alpha. -4-(chlorophenyl)-.alpha.-(trichloromethyl)-]	1.0
116-06-3	Aldicarb	1.0
117-79-3	2-Aminoanthraquinone	0.1
117-81-7	Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	0.1
118-74-1	Hexachlorobenzene	0.1
119-90-4	3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine	0.1
119-93-7	3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine (o-Tolidine)	0.1
120-12-7	Anthracene	1.0
120-36-5	2,4-DP	0.1
120-58-1	Isosafrole	1.0
120-71-8	p-Cresidine	0.1
120-80-9	Catechol	1.0
120-82-1	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	1.0
120-83-2	2,4-Dichlorophenol	1.0
121-14-2	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	0.1
121-44-8	Triethylamine	1.0
121-69-7	N,N-Dimethylaniline	1.0
121-75-5	Malathion	1.0
122-34-9	Simazine	1.0
122-39-4	Diphenylamine	1.0
122-66-7	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine (Hydrazobenzene)	0.1
123-31-9	Hydroquinone	1.0
123-38-6	Propionaldehyde	1.0
123-63-7	Paraldehyde	1.0
123-72-8	Butyraldehyde	1.0
123-91-1	1,4-Dioxane	0.1
124-40-3	Dimethylamine	1.0
124-73-2	Dibromotetrafluoroethane (Halon 2402)	1.0
126-72-7	Tris(2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate	0.1
126-98-7	Methacrylonitrile	1.0
126-99-8	Chloroprene	1.0
127-18-4	Tetrachloroethylene (Perchloroethylene)	0.1
128-03-0	Potassium dimethyldithiocarbamate	1.0
128-04-1	Sodium dimethyldithiocarbamate	1.0
128-66-5	C.I. Vat Yellow 4	1.0
131-11-3	Dimethyl phthalate	1.0
131-52-2	Sodium pentachlorophenate	1.0
132-27-4	Sodium o-phenylphenoxide	0.1
132-64-9	Dibenzofuran	1.0
133-06-2	Captan [1H-Isoindole-1,3(2H)-dione, 3a, 4,7,7a-tetrahydro-2-[(trichloromethyl)thio]-]	1.0
133-07-3	Folpet	1.0
133-90-4	Chloramben [Benzoic acid, 3-amino-2,5-dichloro-]	1.0
134-29-2	o-Anisidine hydrochloride	0.1
134-32-7	alpha-Naphthylamine	0.1
135-20-6	Cupferron [Benzeneamine, N-hydroxy-N-nitroso, ammonium salt]	0.1
136-45-8	Dipropyl isocinchomeronate	1.0
137-26-8	Thiram	1.0
137-41-7	Potassium N-methyldithiocarbamate	1.0
137-42-8	Metham sodium (Sodium methyldithiocarbamate)	1.0
138-93-2	Disodium cyanodithioimidocarbonate	1.0
139-13-9	Nitrilotriacetic acid	0.1
139-65-1	4,4'-Thiodianiline	0.1
140-88-5	Ethyl acrylate	0.1
141-32-2	Butyl acrylate	1.0
142-59-6	Nabam	1.0
148-79-8	Thiabendazole [2-(4-Thiazolyl)-1H-benzimidazole]	1.0
149-30-4	2-Mercaptobenzothiazole (MBT)	1.0
150-50-5	Merphos	1.0
150-68-5	Monuron	1.0
151-56-4	Ethyleneimine (Aziridine)	0.1
156-10-5	p-Nitrosodiphenylamine	1.0
156-62-7	Calcium cyanamide	1.0
298-00-0	Methyl parathion	1.0
300-76-5	Naled	1.0
301-12-2	Oxydemeton methyl [S-(2-(Ethylsulfinyl)ethyl) O,O-dimethyl ester phosphorothioic acid]	1.0
302-01-2	Hydrazine	0.1
306-83-2	2,2-Dichloro-1,1,1-trifluoroethane (HCFC-123)	1.0
309-00-2	Aldrin [1,4:5,8-Dimethanonaphthalene, 1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro-(1.alpha.,4.alpha.,4a.beta., 5.alpha.,8.alpha.,8a.beta.)-]	1.0

*"Not elsewhere classified" indicated by "n.e.c."

CAS Number	Chemical Name	De Minimis Concentration
314-40-9	Bromacil (5-Bromo-6-methyl-3-(1-methyl-propyl)-2,4(1H,3H)-pyrimidine-dione)	1.0
319-84-6	alpha-Hexachlorocyclohexane	1.0
330-54-1	Diuron	1.0
330-55-2	Linuron	1.0
333-41-5	Diazinon	1.0
334-88-3	Diazomethane	1.0
353-59-3	Bromochlorodifluoromethane (Halon 1211)	1.0
354-11-0	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloro-2-fluoro-ethane (HCFC-121a)	1.0
354-14-3	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloro-1-fluoroethane (HCFC-121)	1.0
354-23-4	1,2-Dichloro-1,1,2-trifluoroethane (HCFC-123a)	1.0
354-25-6	1-Chloro-1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (HCFC-124a)	1.0
357-57-3	Brucine	1.0
422-44-6	1,2-Dichloro-1,1,2,3,3-pentafluoropropane (HCFC-225bb)	1.0
422-48-0	2,3-Dichloro-1,1,1,2,3-pentafluoropropane (HCFC-225ba)	1.0
422-56-0	3,3-Dichloro-1,1,1,2,2-pentafluoropropane (HCFC-225ca)	1.0
431-86-7	1,2-Dichloro-1,1,3,3,3-pentafluoropropane (HCFC-225da)	1.0
460-35-5	3-Chloro-1,1,1-trifluoropropane (HCFC-253fb)	1.0
463-58-1	Carbonyl sulfide	1.0
465-73-6	Isodrin	1.0
492-80-8	C.I. Solvent Yellow 34 (Auramine)	0.1
505-60-2	Mustard gas [Ethane, 1,1'-thiobis[2-chloro-]]	0.1
507-55-1	1,3-Dichloro-1,1,2,2,3-pentafluoropropane (HCFC-225cb)	1.0
510-15-6	Chlorobenzilate [Benzeneacetic acid, 4-chloro-. alpha.-(4-chlorophenyl)-.alpha.-hydroxy-, ethyl ester]	1.0
528-29-0	o-Dinitrobenzene	1.0
532-27-4	2-Chloroacetophenone	1.0
533-74-4	Dazomet (Tetrahydro-3,5-dimethyl-2H-1,3,5-thiadiazine-2-thione)	1.0
534-52-1	4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol	1.0
540-59-0	1,2-Dichloroethylene	1.0
541-41-3	Ethyl chloroformate	1.0
541-53-7	2,4-Dithiobiuret	1.0
541-73-1	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	1.0
542-75-6	1,3-Dichloropropylene	0.1
542-76-7	3-Chloropropionitrile	1.0
542-88-1	Bis(chloromethyl) ether	0.1
554-13-2	Lithium carbonate	1.0
556-61-6	Methyl isothiocyanate [Isothiocyanatomethane]	1.0
563-47-3	3-Chloro-2-methyl-1-propene	0.1
569-64-2	C.I. Basic Green 4	1.0
584-84-9	Toluene-2,4-diisocyanate	0.1
593-60-2	Vinyl bromide	0.1
594-42-3	Perchloromethyl mercaptan	1.0
606-20-2	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	0.1
612-82-8	3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine dihydrochloride (o-Tolidine dihydrochloride)	0.1
612-83-9	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine dihydrochloride	0.1
615-05-4	2,4-Diaminoanisole	0.1
615-28-1	1,2-Phenylenediamine dihydrochloride	1.0
621-64-7	N-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine	0.1
624-18-0	1,4-Phenylenediamine dihydrochloride	1.0
624-83-9	Methyl isocyanate	1.0
630-20-6	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	1.0
636-21-5	o-Toluidine hydrochloride	0.1
639-58-7	Triphenyltin chloride	1.0
680-31-9	Hexamethylphosphoramide	0.1
684-93-5	N-Nitroso-N-methylurea	0.1
709-98-8	Propanil (N-(3,4-Dichlorophenyl) propanamide)	1.0
759-73-9	N-Nitroso-N-ethylurea	0.1
759-94-4	Ethyl dipropylthiocarbamate (EPTC)	1.0
764-41-0	1,4-Dichloro-2-butene	1.0
812-04-4	1,1-Dichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane (HCFC-123b)	1.0
834-12-8	Ametryn (N-Ethyl-N'-(1-methylethyl)-6-(methylthio)-1,3,5,-triazine-2,4-diamine)	1.0
842-07-9	C.I. Solvent Yellow 14	1.0

**C.I. means "Color Index"*

Table II

CAS Number	Chemical Name	De Minimis Concentration
872-50-4	N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone	1.0
924-16-3	N-Nitrosodi-n-butylamine	0.1
924-42-5	N-Methylolacrylamide	1.0
957-51-7	Diphenamid	1.0
961-11-5	Tetrachlorvinphos [Phosphoric acid, 2-chloro-1-(2,4,5-trichlorophenyl)ethenyl dimethyl ester]	1.0
989-38-8	C.I. Basic Red 1	1.0
1114-71-2	Pebulate [Butylethylcarbamothioic acid S-propyl ester]	1.0
1120-71-4	Propane sultone	0.1
1134-23-2	Cycloate	1.0
1163-19-5	Decabromodiphenyl oxide	1.0
1313-27-5	Molybdenum trioxide	1.0
1314-20-1	Thorium dioxide	1.0
1319-77-3	Cresol (mixed isomers)	1.0
1320-18-9	2,4-D propylene glycol butyl ether ester	0.1
1330-20-7	Xylene (mixed isomers)	1.0
1332-21-4	Asbestos (friable)	0.1
1335-87-1	Hexachloronaphthalene	1.0
1336-36-3	Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)	0.1
1344-28-1	Aluminum oxide (fibrous forms)	1.0
1464-53-5	Diepoxybutane	0.1
1563-66-2	Carbofuran	1.0
1582-09-8	Trifluralin [Benezeneamine, 2,6-dinitro-N,N-dipropyl-4-(trifluoromethyl)-]	1.0
1634-04-4	Methyl tert-butyl ether	1.0
1649-08-7	1,2-Dichloro-1,1-difluoroethane (HCFC-132b)	1.0
1689-84-5	Bromoxynil (3,5-Dibromo-4-hydroxybenzonitrile)	1.0
1689-99-2	Bromoxynil octanoate (Octanoic acid, 2,6-dibromo-4-cyanophenyl ester)	1.0
1717-00-6	1,1-Dichloro-1-fluoroethane (HCFC-141b)	1.0
1836-75-5	Nitrofen [Benzene, 2,4-dichloro-1-(4-nitrophenoxy)-]	0.1
1861-40-1	Benfluralin (N-Butyl-N-ethyl-2,6-dinitro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzenamine)	1.0
1897-45-6	Chlorothalonil [1,3-Benzenedicarbonitrile, 2,4,5,6-tetrachloro-]	1.0
1910-42-5	Paraquat dichloride	1.0
1912-24-9	Atrazine (6-Chloro-N-ethyl-N'-(1-methyl-ethyl)-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-diamine)	0.1
1918-00-9	Dicamba (3,6-Dichloro-2-methoxybenzoic acid)	1.0
1918-02-1	Picloram	1.0
1918-16-7	Propachlor [2-Chloro-N-(1-methylethyl)-N-phenylacetamide]	1.0
1928-43-4	2,4-D 2-ethylhexyl ester	0.1
1929-73-3	2,4-D butoxyethyl ester	0.1
1929-82-4	Nitrapyrin (2-Chloro-6-(trichloromethyl)-pyridine)	1.0
1937-37-7	C.I. Direct Black 38	0.1
1982-69-0	Sodium dicamba [3,6-Dichloro-2-methoxybenzoic acid, sodium salt]	1.0
1983-10-4	Tributyltin fluoride	1.0
2032-65-7	Methiocarb	1.0
2155-70-6	Tributyltin methacrylate	1.0
2164-07-0	Dipotassium endothall [7-Oxabicyclo(2.2.1)heptane-2,3-dicarboxylic acid, dipotassium salt]	1.0
2164-17-2	Fluometuron [Urea, N,N-dimethyl-N'-[3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-]	1.0
2212-67-1	Molinate (1H-Azepine-1-carbothioic acid, hexahydro-S-ethyl ester)	1.0
2234-13-1	Octachloronaphthalene	1.0
2300-66-5	Dimethylamine dicamba	1.0
2303-16-4	Diallate [Carbamothioic acid, bis(1-methyl-ethyl)-S-(2,3-dichloro-2-propenyl) ester]	1.0
2303-17-5	Triallate	1.0
2312-35-8	Propargite	1.0
2439-01-2	Chinomethionat [6-Methyl-1,3-dithiolo[4,5-b]-quinoxalin-2-one]	1.0
2439-10-3	Dodine [Dodecylguanidine monoacetate]	1.0
2524-03-0	Dimethyl chlorothiophosphate	1.0

*"Not elsewhere classified" indicated by "n.e.c."

CAS Number	Chemical Name	De Minimis Concentration
2602-46-2	C.I. Direct Blue 6	0.1
2655-15-4	2,3,5-Trimethylphenyl methyl carbamate	1.0
2699-79-8	Sulfuryl fluoride (Vikane)	1.0
2702-72-9	2,4-D sodium salt	0.1
2832-40-8	C.I. Disperse Yellow 3	1.0
2837-89-0	2-Chloro-1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HCFC-124)	1.0
2971-38-2	2,4-D Chlorocrotyl ester	0.1
3118-97-6	C.I. Solvent Orange 7	1.0
3383-96-8	Temephos	1.0
3653-48-3	Methoxone sodium salt ((4-Chloro-2-methylphenoxy) acetate sodium salt)	0.1
3761-53-3	C.I. Food Red 5	0.1
4080-31-3	1-(3-Chloroallyl)-3,5,7-triaza-1-azoniaadamantane chloride	1.0
4170-30-3	Crotonaldehyde	1.0
4549-40-0	N-Nitrosomethylvinylamine	0.1
4680-78-8	C.I. Acid Green 3	1.0
5234-68-4	Carboxin (5,6-Dihydro-2-methyl-N-phenyl-1,4-oxathiin-3-carboxamide)	1.0
5598-13-0	Chlorpyrifos methyl [O,O-Dimethyl-O-(3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridyl)phosphorothioate]	1.0
5902-51-2	Terbacil [5-Chloro-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-6-methyl-2,4(1H,3H)-pyrimidinedione]	1.0
6459-94-5	C.I. Acid Red 114	0.1
7287-19-6	Prometryn [N,N'-Bis(1-methylethyl)-6-methylthio-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-diamine]	1.0
7429-90-5	Aluminum (fume or dust)	1.0
7439-92-1	Lead	0.1
7439-96-5	Manganese	1.0
7439-97-6	Mercury	1.0
7440-02-0	Nickel	0.1
7440-22-4	Silver	1.0
7440-28-0	Thallium	1.0
7440-36-0	Antimony	1.0
7440-38-2	Arsenic	0.1
7440-39-3	Barium	1.0
7440-41-7	Beryllium	0.1
7440-43-9	Cadmium	0.1
7440-47-3	Chromium	1.0
7440-48-4	Cobalt	0.1
7440-50-8	Copper	1.0
7440-62-2	Vanadium (fume or dust)	1.0
7440-66-6	Zinc (fume or dust)	1.0
7550-45-0	Titanium tetrachloride	1.0
7632-00-0	Sodium nitrite	1.0
7637-07-2	Boron trifluoride	1.0
7647-01-0	Hydrochloric acid (acid aerosols including mists, vapors, gas, fog, and other airborne forms of any particle size)	1.0
7664-38-2	Phosphoric acid	1.0
7664-39-3	Hydrogen fluoride	1.0
7664-41-7	Ammonia (includes anhydrous ammonia and aqueous ammonia from water dissociable ammonium salts and other sources; 10 percent of total aqueous ammonia is reportable under this listing)	1.0
7664-93-9	Sulfuric acid (acid aerosols including mists, vapors, gas, fog, and other airborne forms of any particle size)	1.0
7696-12-0	Tetramethrin [2,2-Dimethyl-3-(2-methyl-1-propenyl)cyclopropanecarboxylic acid (1,3,4,5,6,7-hexahydro-1,3-dioxo-2H-isoindol-2-yl)methyl ester]	1.0
7697-37-2	Nitric acid	1.0
7723-14-0	Phosphorus (yellow or white)	1.0
7726-95-6	Bromine	1.0
7758-01-2	Potassium bromate	0.1
7782-41-4	Fluorine	1.0
7782-49-2	Selenium	1.0
7782-50-5	Chlorine	1.0
7786-34-7	Mevinphos	1.0
7803-51-2	Phosphine	1.0
8001-35-2	Toxaphene	0.1
8001-58-9	Creosote	0.1
9006-42-2	Metiram	1.0
10028-15-6	Ozone	1.0
10034-93-2	Hydrazine sulfate	0.1
10049-04-4	Chlorine dioxide	1.0
10061-02-6	trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	0.1
10294-34-5	Boron trichloride	1.0

*C.I. means "Color Index"

Table II

CAS Number	Chemical Name	De Minimis Concentration
10453-86-8	Resmethrin [[5-(Phenylmethyl)-3-furanyl] methyl-2,2-dimethyl-3-(2-methyl-1-propenyl) cyclopropane-carboxylate]]	1.0
12122-67-7	Zineb [Carbamodithioic acid, 1,2-ethanediylbis-, zinc complex]	1.0
12427-38-2	Maneb [Carbamodithioic acid, 1,2-ethanediylbis-, manganese complex]	1.0
13194-48-4	Ethoprop [Phosphorodithioic acid O-ethyl S,S-dipropyl ester]	1.0
13356-08-6	Fenbutatin oxide (Hexakis(2-methyl-2-phenylpropyl)distannoxane)	1.0
13463-40-6	Iron pentacarbonyl	1.0
13474-88-9	1,1-Dichloro-1,2,2,3,3-pentafluoropropane (HCFC-225cc)	1.0
13684-56-5	Desmedipham	1.0
14484-64-1	Ferbam [Tris(dimethylcarbamodithioato-S,S')iron]	1.0
15972-60-8	Alachlor	1.0
16071-86-6	C.I. Direct Brown 95	0.1
16543-55-8	N-Nitrosonornicotine	0.1
17804-35-2	Benomyl	1.0
19044-88-3	Oryzalin [4-(Dipropylamino)-3,5-dinitrobenzenesulfonamide]	1.0
19666-30-9	Oxydiazon [3-[2,4-Dichloro-5-(1-methyl-ethoxy)phenyl]-5-(1,1-dimethyl-ethyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2(3H)-one]	1.0
20325-40-0	3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine dihydrochloride (o-Dianisidine dihydrochloride)	0.1
20354-26-1	Methazole [2-(3,4-Dichlorophenyl)-4-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazolidine-3,5-dione]	1.0
20816-12-0	Osmium tetroxide	1.0
20859-73-8	Aluminum phosphide	1.0
21087-64-9	Metribuzin	1.0
21725-46-2	Cyanazine	1.0
22781-23-3	Bendiocarb [2,2-Dimethyl-1,3-benzodioxol-4-olmethylcarbamate]	1.0
23564-05-8	Thiophanate methyl	1.0
23564-06-9	Thiophanate ethyl [[1,2-Phenylenebis-(iminocarbonothioyl)]biscarbamic acid diethyl ester]	1.0
23950-58-5	Pronamide	1.0
25311-71-1	Isofenphos [2-[[Ethoxyl[(1-methylethyl)-amino]phosphinothioyl]oxy] benzoic acid 1-methylethyl ester]	1.0
25321-14-6	Dinitrotoluene (mixed isomers)	1.0
25321-22-6	Dichlorobenzene (mixed isomers)	0.1
25376-45-8	Diaminotoluene (mixed isomers)	0.1
26002-80-2	Phenothrin [2,2-Dimethyl-3-(2-methyl-1-propenyl)cyclopropanecarboxylic acid (3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl ester]	1.0
26471-62-5	Toluene diisocyanate (mixed isomers)	0.1
26628-22-8	Sodium azide	1.0
26644-46-2	Triforine [N,N'-[1,4-Piperazinediylbis (2,2,2-trichloroethylidene)] bisformamide]	1.0
27314-13-2	Norflurazon [4-Chloro-5-(methylamino)-2-[3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-3(2H)-pyridazinone]	1.0
28057-48-9	d-trans-Allethrin [d-trans-Chrysanthemic acid of d-allethrone]	1.0
28249-77-6	Thiobencarb [Carbamic acid, diethylthio-, S-(p-chlorobenzyl)ester]	1.0
28407-37-6	C.I. Direct Blue 218	1.0
29232-93-7	Pirimiphos methyl [O-(2-(Diethylamino)-6-methyl-4-pyrimidinyl)-O,O-dimethyl phosphorothioate]	1.0
30560-19-1	Acephate (Acetylphosphoramidothioic acid O,S-dimethyl ester)	1.0
31218-83-4	Propetamphos [3-[(Ethylamino)methoxy phosphinothioyl]oxy]-2-butenoic acid, 1-methylethyl ester]	1.0

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CAS Number	Chemical Name	De Minimis Concentration
33089-61-1	Amitraz	1.0
34014-18-1	Tebuthiuron [N-[5-(1,1-Dimethylethyl)-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl]-N,N'-dimethylurea]	1.0
34077-87-7	Dichlorotrifluoroethane	1.0
35367-38-5	Diflubenzuron	1.0
35400-43-2	Sulprofos [O-Ethyl O-[4-(methylthio) phenyl]-phosphorodithioic acid S-propyl Ester]	1.0
35554-44-0	Imazalil [1-[2-(2,4-Dichlorophenyl)-2-(2-propenyloxy)ethyl]-1H-imidazole]	1.0
35691-65-7	1-Bromo-1-(bromomethyl)-1,3-propanedicarbonitrile	1.0
38727-55-8	Diethatyl ethyl	1.0
39156-41-7	2,4-Diaminoanisole sulfate	0.1
39300-45-3	Dinocap	1.0
39515-41-8	Fenpropathrin [2,2,3,3-Tetramethylcyclopropane carboxylic acid cyano(3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl ester]	1.0
40487-42-1	Pendimethalin [N-(1-Ethylpropyl)-3,4-dimethyl-2,6-dinitrobenzenamine]	1.0
41198-08-7	Profenofos [O-(4-Bromo-2-chlorophenyl)-O-ethyl-S-propyl-phosphorothioate]	1.0
41766-75-0	3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine dihydrofluoride (o-Tolidine dihydrofluoride)	0.1
42874-03-3	Oxyfluorfen	1.0
43121-43-3	Triadimefon [1-(4-Chlorophenoxy)-3,3-dimethyl-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)-2-butanone]	1.0
50471-44-8	Vinclozolin [3-(3,5-Dichlorophenyl)-5-ethenyl-5-methyl-2,4-oxazolidinedione]	1.0
51235-04-2	Hexazinone	1.0
51338-27-3	Diclofop methyl [2-[4-(2,4-Dichlorophenoxy)-phenoxy]propanoic acid, methyl ester]	1.0
51630-58-1	Fenvalerate [4-Chloro-alpha-(1-methylethyl)-benzeneacetic acid cyano(3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl ester]	1.0
52645-53-1	Permethrin [3-(2,2-Dichloroethenyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropane carboxylic acid, (3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl ester]	1.0
53404-19-6	Bromacil, lithium salt [2,4(1H,3H)-Pyrimidinedione, 5-bromo-6-methyl-3-(1-methyl propyl), lithium salt]	1.0
53404-37-8	2,4-D 2-ethyl-4-methylpentyl ester	0.1
53404-60-7	Dazomet, sodium salt [Tetrahydro-3,5-dimethyl-2H-1,3,5-thiadiazine-2-thione, ion(1-), sodium]	1.0
55290-64-7	Dimethipin [2,3-Dihydro-5,6-dimethyl-1,4-dithiin 1,1,4,4-tetraoxide]	1.0
55406-53-6	3-Iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	1.0
57213-69-1	Triclopyr triethylammonium salt	1.0
59669-26-0	Thiodicarb	1.0
60168-88-9	Fenarimol [.alpha.-(2-Chlorophenyl)-.alpha.-4-chlorophenyl)-5-pyrimidine-methanol]	1.0
60207-90-1	Propiconazole [1-[2-(2,4-Dichlorophenyl)-4-propyl- 1,3-dioxolan-2-yl]-methyl-1H-1,2,4,-triazole]	1.0
62476-59-9	Acifluorfen, sodium salt [5-(2-Chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)-phenoxy)-2-nitrobenzoic acid, sodium salt]	1.0
63938-10-3	Chlorotetrafluoroethane	1.0
64902-72-3	Chlorsulfuron [2-Chloro-N-[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl- 1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)amino] carbonyl]benzenesulfonamide]	1.0
64969-34-2	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine sulfate	0.1
66441-23-4	Fenoxaprop ethyl [2-(4-((6-Chloro-2-benzoxa zolylen)-oxy)phenoxy)propanoic acid, ethyl ester]	1.0
67485-29-4	Hydramethylnon [Tetrahydro-5,5-dimethyl-2(1H)-pyrimidinone[3-[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-1-[2-[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethenyl]-2-propenylidene]hydrazone]	1.0

*C.I. means "Color Index"

Table II

CAS Number	Chemical Name	De Minimis Concentration
68085-85-8	Cyhalothrin [3-(2-Chloro-3,3,3-trifluoro-1-propenyl)-2,2-Dimethylcyclo-propanecarboxylic acid cyano(3-phenoxyphenyl) methyl ester]	1.0
68359-37-5	Cyfluthrin [3-(2,2-Dichloroethenyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylic acid, cyano(4-fluoro-3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl ester]	1.0
69409-94-5	Fluvalinate [N-[2-Chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)-phenyl]-DL-valine(+)-cyano(3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl ester]	1.0
69806-50-4	Fluazifop butyl [2-[4-[[5-(Trifluoromethyl)-2-pyridinyl]oxy]phenoxy]propanoic acid, butyl ester]	1.0
71751-41-2	Abamectin [Avermectin B1]	1.0
72178-02-0	Fomesafen [5-(2-Chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)-phenoxy)-N-methylsulfonyl)-2-nitrobenzamide]	1.0
72490-01-8	Fenoxycarb [[2-(4-Phenoxyphenoxy)ethyl-] carbamic acid ethyl ester]	1.0
74051-80-2	Sethoxydim [2-[1-(Ethoxyimino)butyl]-5-[2-(ethylthio)propyl]-3-hydroxyl-2-cyclohexen-1-one]	1.0
76578-14-8	Quizalofop-ethyl [2-[4-[(6-Chloro-2-quinoxalinyl)oxy]phenoxy] propanoic acid ethyl ester]	1.0
77501-63-4	Lactofen [Benzoic acid, 5-[2-Chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]-2-nitro-, 2-ethoxy-1-methyl-2-oxo ethyl ester]	1.0
82657-04-3	Bifenthrin	1.0
88671-89-0	Myclobutanil [.alpha.-Butyl-.alpha.-(4-chlorophenyl)-1H-1,2,4-triazole-1-propanenitrile]	1.0
90454-18-5	Dichloro-1,1,2-trifluoroethane	1.0
90982-32-4	Chlorimuron ethyl [Ethyl-2-[[[[(4-chloro-6-methoxyprimidin-2-yl)amino]-carbonyl]-amino]sulfonyl]benzoate]	1.0
101200-48-0	Tribenuron methyl [2-[[[[(4-Methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)methylamino] carbonyl] amino]sulfonyl]benzoic acid-, methyl ester]	1.0
111512-56-2	1,1-Dichloro-1,2,3,3,3-pentafluoropropane (HCFC-225eb)	1.0
111984-09-9	3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine hydrochloride (o-Dianisidine hydrochloride)	0.1
127564-92-5	Dichloropentafluoropropane	1.0
128903-21-9	2,2-Dichloro-1,1,1,3,3-pentafluoropropane (HCFC-225aa)	1.0
136013-79-1	1,3-Dichloro-1,1,2,3,3-pentafluoropropane (HCFC-225ea)	1.0

*"Not elsewhere classified" indicated by "n.e.c."

c. Chemical Categories

Section 313 requires reporting on the EPCRA Section 313 chemical categories listed below, in addition to the specific EPCRA Section 313 chemicals listed above.

The metal compound categories listed below, unless otherwise specified, are defined as including any unique chemical substance that contains the named metal (i.e., antimony, nickel, etc.) as part of that chemical's structure.

EPCRA Section 313 chemical categories are subject to the 1 percent *de minimis* concentration unless the substance involved meets the definition of an OSHA carcinogen in which case the 0.1 percent *de minimis* concentration applies. The *de minimis* concentration for each category is provided in parentheses.

N010 Antimony Compounds (1.0)
Includes any unique chemical substance that contains antimony as part of that chemical's infrastructure.

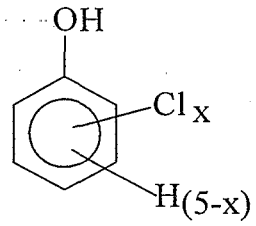
N020 Arsenic Compounds (inorganic compounds: 0.1; organic compounds: 1.0)
Includes any unique chemical substance that contains arsenic as part of that chemical's infrastructure.

N040 Barium Compounds (1.0)
Includes any unique chemical substance that contains barium as part of that chemical's infrastructure. This category does not include: Barium sulfate CAS Number 7727-43-7

N050 Beryllium Compounds (0.1)
Includes any unique chemical substance that contains beryllium as part of that chemical's infrastructure.

N078 Cadmium Compounds (0.1)
Includes any unique chemical substance that contains cadmium as part of that chemical's infrastructure.

N084 Chlorophenols (0.1)



Where x = 1 to 5

N090 Chromium Compounds (chromium VI compounds: 0.1; chromium III compounds: 1.0) *Includes any unique chemical substance that contains chromium as part of that chemical's infrastructure.*

N096 Cobalt Compounds (0.1)
Includes any unique chemical substance that contains cobalt as part of that chemical's infrastructure.

N100 Copper Compounds (1.0)
Includes any unique chemical substance that contains copper as part of that chemical's infrastructure. This category does not include copper phthalocyanine compounds that are substituted with only hydrogen, and/or chlorine, and/or bromine.

N106 Cyanide Compounds (1.0)
X^+CN^- where $X = H^+$ or any other group where a formal dissociation may occur. For example KCN or $Ca(CN)_2$.

N120 Diisocyanates (1.0)
This category includes only those chemicals listed below.

38661-72-2	1,3-Bis(methylisocyanate) - cyclohexane
10347-54-3	1,4-Bis(methylisocyanate)-cyclohexane
2556-36-7	1,4-Cyclohexane diisocyanate
134190-37-7	Diethyldiisocyanatobenzene
4128-73-8	4,4'-Diisocyanatodiphenyl ether
75790-87-3	2,4'-Diisocyanatodiphenyl sulfide

*C.I. means "Color Index"

91-93-0	3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine-4,4'-diisocyanate
91-97-4	3,3'-Dimethyl-4,4'-diphenylene diisocyanate
139-25-3	3,3'-Dimethyldiphenyl methane-4,4'-diisocyanate
822-06-0	Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate
4098-71-9	Isophorone diisocyanate
75790-84-0	4-Methyldiphenylmethane-3,4-diisocyanate
5124-30-1	1,1-Methylene bis(4-isocyanatocyclohexane)
101-68-8	Methylene bis(phenylisocyanate) (MDI)
3173-72-6	1,5-Naphthalene diisocyanate
123-61-5	1,3-Phenylene diisocyanate
104-49-4	1,4-Phenylene diisocyanate
9016-87-9	Polymeric diphenylmethane diisocyanate
16938-22-0	2,2,4-Trimethylhexamethyl-ene diisocyanate
15646-96-5	2,4,4-Trimethylhexa-methylene diisocyanate

N171 Ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid, salts and esters (EBDCs) (1.0)
Includes any unique chemical substance that contains an EBDC or an EBDC salt as part of that chemical's infrastructure.

N230 Certain Glycol Ethers (1.0)

$R\text{-}(OCH_2CH_2)_n\text{-}OR'$
Where n = 1, 2, or 3
R = alkyl C7 or less; or
R = phenyl or alkyl substituted phenyl;
R' = H, or alkyl C7 or less; or
OR' consisting of carboxylic acid ester, sulfate, phosphate, nitrate, or sulfonate.

N420 Lead Compounds (inorganic compounds: 0.1; organic compounds 1.0)
Includes any unique chemical substance that contains lead as part of that chemical's infrastructure.

N450 Manganese Compounds (1.0)
Includes any unique chemical substance that contains manganese as part of that chemical's infrastructure.

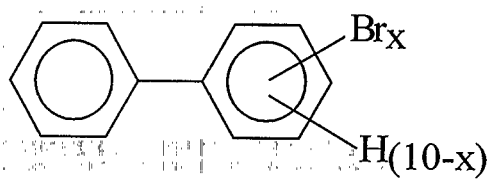
N458 Mercury Compounds (1.0)
Includes any unique chemical substance that contains mercury as part of that chemical's infrastructure.

N495 Nickel Compounds (0.1)
Includes any unique chemical substance that contains nickel as part of that chemical's infrastructure.

N503 Nicotine and salts (1.0)
Includes any unique chemical substance that contains nicotine or a nicotine salt as part of that chemical's infrastructure.

N511 Nitrate compounds (water dissociable; reportable only when in aqueous solution) (1.0)

N575 Polybrominated Biphenyls (PBBs) (0.1)



Where x = 1 to 10

N583 Polychlorinated alkanes (C_{10} to C_{13}) (1.0, except for those members of the category that have an average chain length of 12 carbons and contain an average chlorine content of 60 percent by weight which are subject to the 0.1 percent *de minimis*)

$C_xH_{2x+2-y}Cl_y$
where x = 10 to 13;
y = 3 to 12; and
the average chlorine content ranges from 40 - 70% with the limiting molecular formulas $C_{10}H_{19}Cl_3$ and $C_{13}H_{16}Cl_{12}$

N590 Polycyclic aromatic compounds (PACs) (0.1 except for benzo(a)phenanthrene and dibenzo(a,e)fluoranthene that are subject to the 1.0 percent *de minimis*)
This category includes only those chemicals listed below.

*"Not elsewhere classified" indicated by "n.e.c."

56-55-3	Benz(a)anthracene
205-99-2	Benzo(b)fluoranthene
205-82-3	Benzo(j)fluoranthene
207-08-9	Benzo(k)fluoranthene
189-55-9	Benzo(rst)pentaphene
218-01-9	Benzo(a)phenanthrene
50-32-8	Benzo(a)pyrene
226-36-8	Dibenz(a,h)acridine
224-42-0	Dibenz(a,j)acridine
53-70-3	Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene
194-59-2	7H-Dibenzo(c,g)carbazole
5385-75-1	Dibenzo(a,e)fluoranthene
192-65-4	Dibenzo(a,e)pyrene
189-64-0	Dibenzo(a,h)pyrene
191-30-0	Dibenzo(a,l)pyrene
57-97-6	7,12-Dimethylbenz(a)-anthracene
193-39-5	Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene
3697-24-3	5-Methylchrysene
5522-43-0	1-Nitropyrene

N725 Selenium Compouds (1.0)
Includes any unique chemical substance that contains selenium as part of that chemical's infrastructure.

N740 Silver Compounds (1.0)
Includes any unique chemical substance that contains silver as part of that chemical's infrastructure.

N746 Strychnine and salts (1.0)
Includes any unique chemical substance that contains strychnine or a strychnine salt as part of that cheniical's infrastructure.

N760 Thallium Compounds (1.0)
Includes any unique chemical substance that contains thallium as part of that chemical's infrastructure.

N874 Warfarin and salts (1.0)
Includes any unique chemical substance that contains warfarin or a warfarin salt as part of that chemical's infrastructure.

N982 Zinc Compounds (1.0)
Includes any unique chemical substance that contains zinc as part of that chemical's infrastructure.

*C.I. means "Color Index"

Table III. State Abbreviations

Alabama	AL
Alaska	AK
American Samoa	AS
Arizona	AZ
Arkansas	AR
California	CA
Colorado	CO
Connecticut	CT
Delaware	DE
District of Columbia	DC
Florida	FL
Georgia	GA
Guam	GU
Hawaii	HI
Idaho	ID
Illinois	IL
Indiana	IN
Iowa	IA
Kansas	KS
Kentucky	KY
Louisiana	LA
Maine	ME
Marshall Islands	MH
Maryland	MD
Massachusetts	MA
Michigan	MI
Minnesota	MN
Mississippi	MS
Missouri	MO
Montana	MT
Nebraska	NE
Nevada	NV
New Hampshire	NH
New Jersey	NJ
New Mexico	NM
New York	NY
North Carolina	NC
North Dakota	ND
Commonwealth of Northern Marianas Islands	MP
Ohio	OH
Oklahoma	OK
Oregon	OR
Pennsylvania	PA
Puerto Rico	PR
Rhode Island	RI
South Carolina	SC
South Dakota	SD
Tennessee	TN
Texas	TX
Utah	UT
Vermont	VT
Virginia	VA
Virgin Islands	VI
Washington	WA
West Virginia	WV
Wisconsin	WI
Wyoming	WY

Special Instructions for TRI Federal Facility Reporting

Why Do Federal Facilities Need to Report?

Executive Order 12856, Pollution Prevention and Right-to-Know Reporting, requires federal agencies to comply with the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 (EPCRA) and the Pollution Prevention Act of 1990 (PPA). By Executive Order, federal facilities must report Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) data, pursuant to EPCRA Section 313 and PPA Section 6607 to EPA beginning with calendar year 1994 data. TRI submissions are due to EPA on July 1 of the year following each reporting (calendar) year. Reporting by the federal facility however does not alter the reporting obligation of on-site contractors. The "Government Owned Contractor Operated" (GOCO) facilities must continue to report TRI data if they are subject to EPCRA section 313.

Identifying Federal Facility Reports

Federal facility reports are identified as federal by several indicators on the form. The facility name and parent company name are critical indicators and must be reported as described below. Another critical indicator is the federal facility report box. Federal facilities only should check this box (Form R page 2, block 4.2c) to indicate that the report is from a federal agency for a federal facility. Federal facilities should also complete the partial or complete facility blocks (Form R page 2, block 4.2a and 4.2b) as appropriate. If you are a federal facility reporting for the first time, write "new" in the TRI Facility ID (TRIFID) box, even if a contractor has reported for your facility in the past. The contractor will retain the original TRIFID. You will be assigned a new TRIFID the first time you report.

The "Double Counting" Problem

As structured, the law and the executive order require both regulated industries and the federal government to report TRI data, sometimes for the same site. In order to prevent duplicate data in the TRI database, which could result in "double counting" data for some chemicals and locations, EPA must be able to identify and distinguish the "Government Owned Contractor Operated" (GOCO) reports submitted by the federal contractor from the federal reports which contain data for the same site. To accomplish this, federal facility reports must be accompanied by either 1) exact copies (paper or electronic) of all contractor TRI reports included in the totals reported by the federal facility, or 2) a cover letter which includes a list of the facility contractors which submit TRI reports to EPA, identifying each contractor by name, TRI technical contact, and TRI facility name and address.

Magnetic Media Reporting

EPA encourages all federal facilities and GOCO facilities to report using either EPA's Magnetic Media reporting software, or one of the commercially available packages. If the GOCO also submits its reports on magnetic media to EPA and to the federal facility, the federal facility may submit magnetic media copies of their GOCO TRI reports to EPA. Magnetic media reports must be accompanied by a cover letter which includes:

- ❒ Required Form R certification statement;
- ❒ List of the chemicals reported on the federal facility's disk; and
- ❒ List, identifying the contractor(s) by name and and by TRIFID number if they have an assigned TRIFID number, and the chemicals they reported (which are on the contractors' attachment disk(s))

How to Report Your Facility Name

Facility name is a critical data element. It is used by EPA to create the TRI facility ID number, which is a unique number designed to identify a facility site. The facility name and TRIFID number are used by all TRI data users to link data from a single site across multiple reporting years. Each federal facility will be assigned a new TRIFID number when the federal report is entered into the Toxics Release Inventory system for the first time. This TRIFID number, generated when the first report is entered into the Toxics Release Inventory System, will be included in future reporting packages sent to federal facilities, and should be used by federal facilities in all future reports.

Federal facilities should report their facility name on page 1 of the Form Rs (Section 4.1), as shown in the following example:

U.S. DOE Savannah River Site

It is very important that the agency name appear first, followed by the specific plant or site name.

Federal contractors at GOCO facilities should report their names as shown in the following example:

U.S. DOE Savannah River Site — Westinghouse Operations.

How to Report Your Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code

Federal facilities should report the SIC code which most closely represents the activities taking place at the site. Additional guidance on determining your SIC code is provided in the Forms and Instructions booklet. The table on the next page contains Public Administration SIC codes 91–97 covering executive, legislative, judicial, administrative and regulatory activities of the Federal government. Government-owned and operated business establishments are classified in major SIC groups 01–89 according to the activity in which they are engaged. For example, a Veterans Hospital would be classified in Group 806 — Hospitals.

How to Report Your "Parent Company" Name

Federal facilities should report their parent company name on page 2 of the Form Rs (Section 5.1) by reporting their complete Department or Agency name, as shown in the following example:

U.S. Department of Energy

Block 5.2, Parent Company's Dun & Bradstreet Number, should be marked NA.

Federal contractors at GOCO should not report a federal department or agency name as their parent company. A federal name in the parent company name field will classify the report as federal, and the GOCO may be identified as a non-reporter.

How to Revise Your Data After It Has Been Submitted

Any TRI Form R submitter may voluntarily revise their submission if they find errors after their reports have been sent to EPA. If a federal facility receives a copy of a revision from a GOCO, the facility should revise the federal report, and submit the revised report to EPA and the appropriate state along with an exact copy of the GOCO's revision. If the revision is to a hardcopy report, the facility should photocopy the original form, use a blue or black pen to mark out the incorrect value and write in the corrected value. The revised report should be submitted to EPA, with an "X" in the revision block on page 1 of the Form R. If the revision is to a diskette, a new diskette should be submitted, containing the data only for the revised submission, not all the chemicals originally reported. The cover letter must indicate that the submission is a revision.

National Security Data

DO NOT SUBMIT NATIONAL SECURITY DATA TO THE EPCRA REPORTING CENTER. National security data are handled through a separate process. Facilities should consult the Guidance for Implementing Executive Order 12856 documents or call the EPCRA Hotline if their Form R submission involves a national security data claim.

Who Should Sign Federal Form R Reports?

Federal Form R reports must be signed by the senior federal employee on-site. If no federal employee is on-site, federal Form R reports must be signed by the senior federal employee with management responsibility for the site. Federal Form R reports must be signed by a federal employee. Contractor employee signatures are not considered valid on federal reports.

More Help is Available!

Federal facilities may call EPA's EPCRA Hotline at 1 (800) 424-9346, or (703) 412-9877 to ask specific questions concerning how to submit their Form R reports.

Standard Industrial Classification Codes 91–97

Division J — Public Administration

91 Executive, Legislative, and General Government, Except Finance

9111 Executive Offices
9121 Legislative Bodies
9131 Executive and Legislative Offices Combined
9199 General Government, Not Elsewhere Classified

92 Justice, Public Order, and Safety

9211 Courts
9221 Police Protection
9222 Legal Counsel and Prosecution
9223 Correctional Institutions
9224 Fire Protection
9229 Public Order and Safety, Not Elsewhere Classified

93 Public Finance, Taxation, and Monetary Policy

9311 Public Finance, Taxation, and Monetary Policy

94 Administration of Human Resource Programs

9411 Administration of Educational Programs
9431 Administration of Public Health Programs
9441 Administration of Social, Human Resource and Income Maintenance Programs
9451 Administration of Veterans' Affairs, Except Health and Insurance

95 Administration of Environmental Quality and Housing Programs

9511 Air and Water Resource and Solid Waste Management
9512 Land, Mineral, Wildlife, and Forest Conservation
9531 Administration of Housing Programs
9532 Administration of Urban Planning and Community and Rural Development

96 Administration of Economic Programs

9611 Administration of General Economic Programs
9621 Regulation and Administration of Transportation Programs
9631 Regulation and Administration of Communications, Electric, Gas, and Other Utilities
9641 Regulation of Agricultural Marketing and Commodities
9651 Regulation, Licensing, and Inspection of Miscellaneous Commercial Sectors
9661 Space Research and Technology

97 National Security and International Affairs

9711 National Security
9721 International Affairs

Appendix B. Reporting Codes For EPA Form R

Form R Part II

Section 1.1. CAS Number

EPCRA Section 313 Chemical Category Codes

N010	Antimony compounds
N020	Arsenic compounds
N040	Barium compounds
N050	Beryllium compounds
N078	Cadmium compounds
N084	Chlorophenols
N090	Chromium compounds
N096	Cobalt compounds
N100	Copper compounds
N106	Cyanide compounds
N120	Diisocyanates
N171	Ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid, salts and esters (EBDCs)
N230	Certain glycol ethers
N420	Lead compounds
N450	Manganese compounds
N458	Mercury compounds
N495	Nickel compounds
N503	Nicotine and salts
N511	Nitrate compounds
N575	Polybrominated biphenyls (PBBs)
N583	Polychlorinated alkanes
N590	Polycyclic aromatic compounds
N725	Selenium compounds
N740	Silver compounds
N746	Strychnine and salts
N760	Thallium compounds
N874	Warfarin and salts
N982	Zinc compounds

Section 4. Maximum Amount of the Toxic Chemical On-Site at Any Time During the Calendar Year

Weight Range in Pounds

Range Code	From...	To....
01	0	99
02	100	999
03	1,000	9,999
04	10,000	99,999
05	100,000	999,999
06	1,000,000	9,999,999
07	10,000,000	49,999,999
08	50,000,000	99,999,999
09	100,000,000	499,999,999
10	500,000,000	999,999,999
11	1 billion	more than 1 billion

Section 5. Quantity of the Toxic Chemical Entering Each Environmental Medium On-site and

Section 6. Transfers of the Toxic Chemical in Wastes to Off-Site Locations

Total Release or Transfer

Code	Range (lbs)
A	1–10
B	11–499
C	500–999

Basis of Estimate

M: Estimate is based on monitoring data or measurements for the EPCRA Section 313 chemical as transferred to an off-site facility.

C: Estimate is based on mass balance calculations, such as calculation of the amount of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical in waste streams entering and leaving process equipment.

E: Estimate is based on published emission factors, such as those relating release quantity to through-put or equipment type (e.g., air emission factors).

O: Estimate is based on other approaches such as engineering calculations (e.g., estimating volatilization using published mathematical formulas) or best engineering judgment. This would include applying an estimated removal efficiency to a treatment, even if the composition of the waste before treatment was fully identified through monitoring data.

Section 6. Transfers of the Toxic Chemical in Wastes to Off-Site Locations

Type of Waste Disposal/Treatment/Energy Recovery/Recycling

M10	Storage Only
M20	Solvents/Organics Recovery
M24	Metals Recovery
M26	Other Reuse or Recovery
M28	Acid Regeneration
M40	Solidification/Stabilization
M41	Solidification/Stabilization-Metals and Metal Category Compounds only
M50	Incineration/Thermal Treatment
M54	Incineration/Insignificant Fuel Value
M56	Energy Recovery
M61	Wastewater Treatment (Excluding POTW)
M62	Wastewater Treatment (Excluding POTW) — Metals and Metal Category Compounds only
M69	Other Waste Treatment
M71	Underground Injection
M72	Landfill/Disposal Surface Impoundment
M73	Land Treatment
M79	Other Land Disposal
M90	Other Off-Site Management
M92	Transfer to Waste Broker — Energy Recovery
M93	Transfer to Waste Broker — Recycling
M94	Transfer to Waste Broker — Disposal
M95	Transfer to Waste Broker — Waste Treatment
M99	Unknown

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Codes for Transfers of the EPCRA Section 313 Chemical to Other Countries

This is an abridged list of countries to which a U.S. facility might ship an EPCRA Section 313 chemical. For a complete listing of FIPS codes, consult your local library. To obtain a FIPS code for a country not listed, contact the EPCRA Hotline.

Country	Code
Argentina	AR
Belgium	BE
Bolivia	BL
Brazil	BR
Canada	CA
Chile	CI
Columbia	CO
Costa Rica	CS
Cuba	CU
Ecuador	EC
El Salvador	ES
France	FR
Guatemala	GT
Honduras	HO
Ireland	EI
Italy	IT
Mexico	MX
Nicaragua	NU
Panama	PM
Paraguay	PA
Peru	PE
Portugal	PO
Spain	SP
Switzerland	SZ
United Kingdom	UK
Uruguay	UY
Venezuela	VE

Section 7A. On-Site Waste Treatment Methods and Efficiency

General Waste Stream

A	Gaseous (gases, vapors, airborne particulates)
W	Wastewater (aqueous waste)
L	Liquid waste streams (non-aqueous waste)
S	Solid waste streams (including sludges and slurries)

Waste Treatment Methods

Air Emissions Treatment

A01	Flare
A02	Condenser
A03	Scrubber
A04	Absorber
A05	Electrostatic Precipitator
A06	Mechanical Separation
A07	Other Air Emission Treatment

Biological Treatment

B11	Biological Treatment — Aerobic
B21	Biological Treatment — Anaerobic
B31	Biological Treatment — Facultative

B99 Biological Treatment — Other

Chemical Treatment

C01 Chemical Precipitation — Lime or Sodium Hydroxide
C02 Chemical Precipitation — Sulfide
C09 Chemical Precipitation — Other
C11 Neutralization
C21 Chromium Reduction
C31 Complexed Metals Treatment (other than pH Adjustment)
C41 Cyanide Oxidation — Alkaline Chlorination
C42 Cyanide Oxidation — Electrochemical
C43 Cyanide Oxidation — Other
C44 General Oxidation (Including Disinfection)—Chlorination
C45 General Oxidation (Including Disinfection) — Ozonation
C46 General Oxidation (Including Disinfection) — Other
C99 Other Chemical Treatment

Incineration/Thermal Treatment

F01 Liquid Injection
F11 Rotary Kiln with Liquid Injection Unit
F19 Other Rotary Kiln
F31 Two Stage
F41 Fixed Hearth
F42 Multiple Hearth
F51 Fluidized Bed
F61 Infra-Red
F71 Fume/Vapor
F81 Pyrolytic Destructor
F82 Wet Air Oxidation
F83 Thermal Drying/Dewatering
F99 Other Incineration/Thermal Treatment

Physical Treatment

P01 Equalization
P09 Other Blending
P11 Settling/Clarification
P12 Filtration
P13 Sludge Dewatering (Non-thermal)
P14 Air Flotation
P15 Oil Skimming
P16 Emulsion Breaking — Thermal
P17 Emulsion Breaking — Chemical
P18 Emulsion Breaking — Other
P19 Other Liquid Phase Separation
P21 Adsorption — Carbon
P22 Adsorption — Ion Exchange (Other than for recovery/reuse)
P23 Adsorption — Resin
P29 Adsorption — Other
P31 Reverse Osmosis (Other than for recovery/reuse)
P41 Stripping — Air
P42 Stripping — Steam
P49 Stripping — Other
P51 Acid Leaching (Other than for recovery/reuse)
P61 Solvent Extraction (Other than for recovery/reuse)
P99 Other Physical Treatment

Solidification/Stabilization

G01 Cement Processes (Including Silicates)
G09 Other Pozzolonic Processes (Including Silicates)
G11 Asphaltic Processes
G21 Thermoplastic Techniques
G99 Other Solidification Processes

Range of Influent Concentration

1 = Greater than 10,000 parts per million (1 percent)
2 = 100 parts per million (0.01 percent) to 10,000 parts per million (1 percent)
3 = 1 part per million (0.0001 percent) to 100 parts per million (0.01 percent)
4 = 1 part per billion to 1 part per million
5 = Less than 1 part per billion

[**Note:** Parts per million (ppm) is milligrams/ kilogram (mass/mass) for solids and liquids; cubic centimeters/ cubic meter (volume/volume) for gases; milligrams/liter for solutions or dispersions of the chemical in water; and milligrams of chemical/kilogram of air for particulates in air. If you have particulate concentrations (at standard temperature and pressure) as grains/cubic foot of air, multiply by 1766.6 to convert to parts per million; if in milligrams/cubic meters, multiply by 0.773 to obtain parts per million. Factors are for standard conditions of 0°C (32°F) and 760 mmHg atmospheric pressure.]

Section 7B. On-Site Energy Recovery Processes

U01 Industrial Kiln
U02 Industrial Furnace
U03 Industrial Boiler

U09 Other Energy Recovery Methods

Section 7C. On-Site Recycling Processes

R11 Solvents/Organics Recovery — Batch Still Distillation
R12 Solvents/Organics Recovery — Thin-Film Evaporation
R13 Solvents/Organics Recovery — Fractionation
R14 Solvents/Organics Recovery — Solvent Extraction
R19 Solvents/Organics Recovery — Other
R21 Metals Recovery — Electrolytic
R22 Metals Recovery — Ion Exchange
R23 Metals Recovery — Acid Leaching
R24 Metals Recovery — Reverse Osmosis
R26 Metals Recovery — Solvent Extraction
R27 Metals Recovery — High Temperature
R28 Metals Recovery — Retorting
R29 Metals Recovery — Secondary Smelting
R30 Metals Recovery — Other
R40 Acid Regeneration
R99 Other Reuse or Recovery

Section 8.10. Source Reduction Activity Codes

Good Operating Practices

W13 Improved maintenance scheduling, record keeping, or procedures
W14 Changed production schedule to minimize equipment and feedstock changeovers
W19 Other changes in operating practices

Inventory Control

W21 Instituted procedures to ensure that materials do not stay in inventory beyond shelf-life
W22 Began to test outdated material — continue to use if still effective
W23 Eliminated shelf-life requirements for stable materials
W24 Instituted better labeling procedures
W25 Instituted clearinghouse to exchange materials that would otherwise be discarded
W29 Other changes in inventory control

Spill and Leak Prevention

W31 Improved storage or stacking procedures
W32 Improved procedures for loading, unloading, and transfer operations
W33 Installed overflow alarms or automatic shut-off valves
W35 Installed vapor recovery systems
W36 Implemented inspection or monitoring program of potential spill or leak sources
W39 Other changes made in spill and leak prevention

Raw Material Modifications

W41 Increased purity of raw materials
W42 Substituted raw materials
W49 Other raw material modifications made

Process Modifications

W51 Instituted recirculation within a process
W52 Modified equipment, layout, or piping
W53 Use of a different process catalyst
W54 Instituted better controls on operating bulk containers to minimize discarding of empty containers
W55 Changed from small volume containers to bulk containers to minimize discarding of empty containers
W58 Other process modifications

Cleaning and Degreasing

W59 Modified stripping/cleaning equipment
W60 Changed to mechanical stripping/cleaning devices (from solvents or other materials)
W61 Changed to aqueous cleaners (from solvents or other materials)
W63 Modified containment procedures for cleaning units
W64 Improved draining procedures
W65 Redesigned parts racks to reduce drag out
W66 Modified or installed rinse systems
W67 Improved rinse equipment design
W68 Improved rinse equipment operation
W71 Other cleaning and degreasing modifications

Surface Preparation and Finishing

W72 Modified spray systems or equipment
W73 Substituted coating materials used
W74 Improved application techniques
W75 Changed from spray to other system
W78 Other surface preparation and finishing modifications

Product Modifications

W81 Changed product specifications
W82 Modified design or composition of products
W83 Modified packaging
W89 Other product modifications

Section 8.10. Methods Used to Identify Source Reduction Activities

For each source reduction activity, enter up to three of the following codes that correspond to the method(s) which contributed most to the decision to implement that activity.

T01 Internal Pollution Prevention Opportunity Audit(s)
T02 External Pollution Prevention Opportunity Audit(s)
T03 Materials Balance Audits
T04 Participative Team Management
T05 Employee Recommendation (independent of a formal company program)
T06 Employee Recommendation (under a formal company program)
T07 State Government Technical Assistance Program
T08 Federal Government Technical Assistance Program
T09 Trade Association/Industry Technical Assistance Program
T10 Vendor Assistance
T11 Other

Appendix C. Common Errors in Completing Form R Reports and Making Data Available

The common errors in complying with section 313 and completing Form R occur in the following: threshold determination, completing the Form R, estimating release and other waste management amounts, and transcription of data submitted as they are entered into the database.

To correct errors made in the transcription of data received, EPA designed the data entry process to include a number of automated data quality checks. These types of checks are useful to correct such things as facility name, or county spelling, but these checks are less effective in detecting whether values were entered correctly. Previously, EPA sent back to each reporting facility a release value report (RVR) that included amounts entered in sections 5 and 6 of the Form R. This allowed facilities an opportunity to see a large portion of their report and make corrections before the database was updated and released to the public. The RVR was replaced with a Facility Data Profile beginning with the 1998 reporting year. A facility data profile is a printout of the data EPA has entered into its database for each facility. It is mailed to each reporting facility to check for errors before EPA begins its analysis of the data and make it available to the public. It also flags possible errors in reporting.

Some errors encountered in reports submitted do not allow the report to be processed, while others may not prevent processing but may affect the data and any analysis using the data if not corrected. Errors most frequently received pertain to facility identification/location, chemical identification, missing pages, invalid Form Rs, magnetic disk processing, or more than one chemical being reported per Form R. In order to notify reporting facilities of these errors and provide them instructions for making corrections, EPA has in the past issued a number of notice types. These included NOTEs (Notice of Technical Error), NOSEs (Notice of Significant Error), NDC (Notice of Data Change), and where there was a compliance issue, a notice of non-compliance (NON). Prior to RY1998 these were generally issued separately. Beginning with the 1998 reporting year, these reporting notices were consolidated and issued to the reporting facility in their Facility Data Profile, except for the NONs which are issued by EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance.

A listing of the types of errors that generate invalid entries in the facility data profile are listed in this section beginning on page C-8. (Please note: two new validation checks for use of proper waste management code were added during the review of the 1998 data. These codes appear under "Notices of Technical Errors (NOTEs)" as 339 and 340 on page C-11.)

Reporting errors may also be identified through inspections. EPA may initiate an inspection to review the activities at a facility involving reportable EPCRA Section 313 chemicals at any point. If, as a result of an inspection, EPA determines that the facility should have submitted a Form R, then EPA may take enforcement action against the facility which may involve the subsequent assessment of fines. Errors that result in non-reporting violations include incorrect threshold determination, misapplying exemptions, and overlooking activities involving a reportable chemical.

Facilities should keep copies of submitted Form R reports and all documentation used to complete their reports. This documentation should include calculations for threshold determinations, the basis of exemptions applied, and the estimation techniques and data used for all quantities reported on the Form R.

General Considerations

- **Incomplete Forms.** A complete Form R report for a single EPCRA Section 313 chemical or single EPCRA Section 313 chemical category consists of five pages stapled together. EPA cannot enter into the database data from a package that contains only one page 1, but several page 2s, 3s, 4s, and/or 5s. Such forms are considered incomplete submissions.

Threshold Determinations

- **Calculating threshold determinations.** Annual quantities manufactured, processed, or otherwise used for Section 313 chemicals must be calculated, not surmised. The assumption that thresholds are exceeded commonly leads to error.
- **Misclassification of EPCRA Section 313 chemical activity.** Failure to correctly classify an EPCRA Section 313 chemical activity may result in an

incorrect threshold determination. As a result, a Form R may not be submitted when one is required.

- ❑ **EPCRA Section 313 chemical activity overlooked.** Many facilities believe that because the section 313 reporting requirement pertains to manufacturers, only the use of EPCRA Section 313 chemicals in manufacturing processes must be examined. *Any activity* involving the manufacture, process, or otherwise use of an EPCRA Section 313 chemical or chemical category must be included in threshold determinations. Commonly overlooked activities include importation of chemicals, generation of waste byproducts, processing of naturally occurring metals and metal category compounds in ore, manufacturing and processing of reaction intermediates, the use of chemicals for cleaning of equipment, and the generation of byproducts during combustion of coal and/or oil. Facilities should take a systematic approach to identify all chemicals and mixtures used in production and non-production capacities, including catalysts, well treatment chemicals, and wastewater treatment chemicals.

- ❑ **Reporting EPCRA Section 313 chemicals in mixtures and other trade name products.** EPCRA Section 313 chemicals contained in mixtures (including ores and stainless steel alloys) and other trade name products must be factored into threshold determinations and release and other waste management determinations, provided that the *de minimis* exemption cannot be taken. When the EPCRA Section 313 chemical being reported is a component in a mixture or other trade name product, report only the weight of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical in the mixture. Refer to Section B.4b of this document to calculate the weight of an EPCRA Section 313 chemical in a mixture or other trade name product.

- ❑ **Reporting coincidental manufacturing.** Coincidental manufacturing must not be overlooked. If coal and/or fuel oil and other raw materials that contain EPCRA Section 313 chemicals are used in boilers/burners, there is a potential for the coincidental manufacture of EPCRA Section 313 chemicals such as sulfuric acid (acid aerosols), hydrochloric acid (acid aerosols), hydrogen fluoride, and metal category compounds. Additionally, manufacturing of EPCRA Section 313 chemicals during waste treatment is commonly overlooked. For example, the treatment of nitric acid may result in the coincidental manufacturing of a reportable chemical (nitrate compounds).

Container Residue

- ❑ **Overlooking container residue.** Container residue must not be disregarded in release and other waste management calculations. Even a "RCRA empty" drum is expected to contain a residue and it must be considered for TRI reporting. Additionally, on-site drum rinsing and disposal of the rinsate will result in a release and other waste management activity. Refer to "Estimating Releases and Waste Treatment Efficiencies for Toxic Chemical Reporting Forms."

Part I. Facility Identification Information

Section 1. Reporting Year

- ❑ **Invalid Forms.** The correct version of the form for the reporting year in question must be used. Forms provided for reporting years 1987-1990 must not be used to report data for reporting years 1991-1995. Form Rs provided for reporting years 1987-1995 must not be used to report data for years 1996 and later.

Section 2. Trade Secret Information

- ❑ **Incorrect completion of trade secret information.** The responses to trade secret questions in Part I Section 2 and Part II Section 1.3 of Form R/Form A must be consistent. If trade secrecy is indicated, a sanitized Form R/Form A and two trade secret substantiations (one sanitized) must be submitted in the same package as the trade secret Form R/Form A. Part II Section 1.3 should be blank if no trade secret claim is being made.

Section 3. Certification

- ❑ **Missing certification signature.** An original certification signature must appear on page 1 of every Form R/Form A submitted to EPA.

Section 4. Facility Identification

- ❑ **Incorrect latitude and longitude coordinates.** Latitude and longitude coordinates are important data on the Form R/Form A. These coordinates must be determined using the correct map and correct measurement techniques and reported in degrees, minutes, and seconds. For additional guidance, see Appendix E of this document.

- ❑ **"Questionable" entries.** Incorrect entries may require corrections to be made by the facility. Questionable entries may include:

  - Missing or incorrect street address;
  - Missing or incorrect ZIP codes;
  - Missing County names;
  - Invalid SIC codes;
  - Missing or invalid Dun & Bradstreet numbers;
  - Missing or invalid RCRA, NPDES, or UIC numbers; and
  - Incomplete off-site and POTW information (e.g., missing city name)

If amounts are reported in units other than pounds (e.g., metric units) or with exponential numbers, EPA may require a revision of the Form R/Form A submitted.

Part II. Chemical-Specific Information

Section 1. Toxic Chemical Identity

- ❑ **Reporting chemical abstract service (CAS) numbers in Section 1.1.** Beginning with the 1991 reporting year, EPA has assigned alphanumeric category codes to the twenty chemical categories for the purposes of reporting the CAS number field in Section 1.1. When completing a Form R for a chemical category, the appropriate code for that category must be provided in Section 1.1. The CAS numbers are listed in Table II: "Section 313 Toxic Chemical List," and if needed, the category codes are listed in Appendix B: "Reporting Codes for EPA Form R." Category guidance documents are listed in the Chemical and Industry Guidance Documents section in this document.

- ❑ **Failure to check for synonyms.** Some reportable chemicals (especially glycol ethers and toluene diisocyanates) have many synonyms that do not readily imply they are in the category. For example, "benzene,1,3-diisocyanatomethyl" may not be readily recognized as "toluene diisocyanate (mixed isomers)."

- ❑ **Invalid chemical identification in Section 1.2.** The CAS number and the chemical name reported here must exactly match the listed official Section 313 CAS number and EPCRA Section 313 chemical name.

- ❑ **Failure to consider an EPCRA Section 313 chemical qualifier.** Only EPCRA Section 313 chemicals in the form specified in the qualifier require reporting under Section 313 and should be reported on Form R with the appropriate qualifier in parentheses. For example, isopropyl alcohol is listed on the EPCRA Section 313 chemical list with the qualifier "manufacturing- strong acid process, no supplier notification." Thus, the ONLY facilities that should report this EPCRA Section 313 chemical are those that manufacture isopropyl alcohol by the strong acid process.

- ❑ **Generic chemical name in Section 1.3.** A generic chemical name should only be provided if the Section 313 chemical identity is claimed as a trade secret.

Section 2. Mixture Component Identity

- ❑ **Identifying chemicals used in mixtures.** Facilities must carefully review the most recent MSDS or supplier notification for every mixture brought on-site to identify all Section 313 chemicals used during a reporting year. Although some mixtures may not have MSDSs, the best readily available information should be used to determine the presence of EPCRA Section 313 chemicals in ores and alloys.

- ❑ **Mixture names in Section 2.1.** Mixture names are to be entered here only if the supplier is claiming the identity of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical a trade secret and that is the sole identification. Mixture names that include the name or CAS number of one or more EPCRA Section 313 chemicals are not valid uses of the mixture name field.

Section 3. Activities and Uses of the Toxic Chemical at the Facility

- **Reporting EPCRA Section 313 chemical activity.** EPCRA Section 313 chemical activity is commonly overlooked or misclassified. *Any activity* involving the manufacture, process, or otherwise use of an EPCRA Section 313 chemical must be examined. For example, waste treatment operations otherwise use EPCRA Section 313 chemicals to treat waste streams and may coincidentally manufacture an additional EPCRA Section 313 chemical as a result of the treatment reaction. Such activity must be considered. Further, EPCRA Section 313 chemical activity must be correctly classified as either "manufactured," "processed," or "otherwise used."

Section 3.1 "Manufacture" means to produce, prepare, compound, or import an EPCRA Section 313 chemical.

Section 3.2 "Process" means the preparation of an EPCRA Section 313 chemical after its manufacture, which incorporates the EPCRA Section 313 chemical into the final product, for distribution in commerce.

Section 3.3 "Otherwise use" encompasses any use of an EPCRA Section 313 chemical that does not fall under the terms "manufacture" or "process," and includes treatment for destruction, stabilization (without subsequent distribution in commerce), disposal, and other use of an EPCRA Section 313 chemical, including an EPCRA Section 313 chemical contained in a mixture or other trade name product. Otherwise use of an EPCRA Section 313 chemical does not include disposal, stabilization (without subsequent distribution in commerce), or treatment for destruction unless:

1. The EPCRA Section 313 chemical that was disposed, stabilized, or treated for destruction was received from off-site for the purposes of further waste management; or

2. The EPCRA Section 313 chemical that was disposed, stabilized, or treated for destruction was manufactured as a result of waste management activities on materials received from off-site for the purposes of further waste management activities.

For example, solvents in paint applied to a manufactured product are often misclassified as processed, instead of otherwise used. Because the solvents are not incorporated into the final product, the solvent is being otherwise used, not processed. Such situations must be interpreted accurately.

Section 4. Maximum Amount of the Toxic Chemical On-site at Any Time During the Calendar Year

- **Maximum amount on-site left blank.** The appropriate code is required in this field.

Section 5. Quantity of the Toxic Chemical Entering Each Environmental Medium On-site

- **Incorrectly reporting stack emissions.** Fugitive emissions from general indoor air must not be reported as stack emissions when released from a single building vent. Additionally, stack emissions from storage tanks, including loading, working, and breathing losses from tanks, must not be overlooked or reported as fugitive emissions.

- **Overlooking some releases to land.** Section 313 chemicals placed in stockpiles or in surface impoundments should be reported as a "release to land" even if no Section 313 chemicals leak from these sources. Quantities of Section 313 chemicals land-treated should be reported as a "release to land."

Section 6. Transfers of the Toxic Chemical in Wastes to Off-site Locations

- **Reporting discharges to POTWs in Section 6.1.** When quantities of a listed mineral acid are neutralized to a pH of 6 or greater, the quantity reported as discharged to a POTW should be reported as zero. It is incorrect to enter "NA" (Not Applicable), in such a situation.

- **Reporting other off-site transfers in Section 6.2.** Any quantities reported in Sections 8.1, 8.3, 8.5, and 8.7 as sent off-site for disposal, treatment, energy recovery, or recycling, respectively, must also be reported in Section 6.2 along with the receiving location and appropriate off-site activity code.

Section 7A. On-Site Waste Treatment Methods and Efficiency

- **Failure to report waste treatment methods in Section 7A.** Waste treatment methods used to treat waste streams containing EPCRA Section 313 chemicals, and the efficiencies of these methods, must be reported on Form R. Information must be entered for all waste streams, even if the waste treatment method does not affect the EPCRA Section 313 chemical. If no waste treatment is performed on waste streams containing the EPCRA Section 313 chemical, the box marked "Not Applicable" in Section 7A must be checked on Form R.

Section 7B. On-Site Energy Recovery Processes

- **Incorrect reporting of waste treatment methods in Section 7A.** The type of waste stream, influent concentration, and waste treatment method for each waste stream are required to be reported on Form R using specific codes, along with the waste treatment efficiency expressed as percent removal. The waste treatment codes are listed in Appendix B: "Reporting Codes for EPA Form R," of the *Toxic Chemical Release Inventory Reporting Forms and Instructions.*

- **Reporting on-site energy recovery methods in Section 7B.** When a quantity is reported in Section 8.2 as combusted for energy recovery on-site, the type of energy recovery system used must be reported in Section 7B, and vice versa.

Section 7C. On-Site Recycling Processes

- **Reporting on-site recycling methods in Section 7C.** When a quantity is reported in Section 8.4 as recycled on-site, the type of recovery method must be reported in Section 7C, and vice versa.

Section 8. Source Reduction and Recycling Activities

This section is mandatory. Under no circumstances should a reporting facility leave Section 8 entirely blank, even if the facility does not engage in source reduction or recycling activities.

- Columns C and D, the future year projections for questions 8.1 through 8.7, must be completed. EPA expects a reasonable estimate for the future year projections. Zero can be used in columns C and D to indicate that the manufacture, process, or otherwise use of the chemical will be discontinued. In such cases, columns C and D for Section 8.1 through 8.7 must all contain zeroes.

- It is incorrect to use range codes to report quantities in Section 8. Range codes can be used only in Section 5 and Section 6 of Form R.

- It is incorrect to use the same codes from Section 4 for reporting the maximum amount of the reported EPCRA Section 313 chemical on-site to report quantities in Section 8.

- Quantities reported in Section 8.1 through Section 8.7 are mutually exclusive and additive. This means that quantities of the reported EPCRA Section 313 chemical must not be double-counted in Section 8.1 through Section 8.7.

- Some double-counting errors have been due to confusion over the differences in how on-site treatment of an EPCRA Section 313 chemical is reported in Section 7A as compared to Section 8. In Section 7A, information on the treatment of *waste streams* containing the EPCRA Section 313 chemical is reported, along with the percent efficiency in terms of destruction or removal of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical from each waste stream. In Section 8, only the quantity of the *EPCRA Section 313 chemical* actually destroyed through the treatment processes reported in Section 7A is reported in Section 8.6 to avoid double-counting within Sections 8.1 through 8.7.

- Quantities reported in Sections 8.1 through 8.7 must not be reported in Section 8.8 and vice versa.

- Any time a reported EPCRA Section 313 chemical is contained in a waste, and the waste is associated with routine production-related activities and is recycled, combusted for energy recovery, treated, disposed, or otherwise released either on- or off-site, that quantity of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical must be included in the quantities reported in Sections 8.1 through 8.7.

- **Reporting quantities in Section 8.1 "Quantity released."** Quantities of EPCRA Section 313 chemicals that are released (including disposed) on-site and reported in Section 5 of Form R must be reported in Section 8.1. Quantities of EPCRA Section 313 chemicals transferred off-site for the purposes of disposal reported in Section 6.2 must appear in Section 8.1 using the following codes:

  - M10 Storage Only;
  - M41 Solidification/Stabilization — Metals and Metal Category Compounds Only;
  - M62 Wastewater Treatment (excluding POTW) — Metals and Metal Category Compounds Only;
  - M71 Underground Injection;
  - M72 Landfill/Disposal Surface Impoundment;
  - M73 Land Treatment;
  - M79 Other Land Disposal;
  - M90 Other Off-Site Management; and
  - M94 Transfer to Waste Broker — Disposal
  - M99 Unknown.

  Metals and metal category compounds transferred off-site to POTWs in Section 6.1 must appear in Section 8.1. To report correctly in Section 8.1, a facility must include quantities that are released to the environment, either on-site or off-site, excluding releases due to catastrophic events or non-production related activities.

  §8.1 = §5 + §6.1 (metals and metal category compounds only) + §6.2 (disposal only) – §8.8 (on-site or off-site release due to catastrophic events)[2]

- **Reporting quantities in Section 8.2 "Quantity used for energy recovery on-site."** A quantity must be reported in Section 8.2 for the current (reporting) year when a method of on-site energy recovery is reported in Section 7B, and vice versa. An error facilities make when completing Form R is to report the methods of energy recovery used on-site in Section 7B but not report the total quantity associated with those methods. Another error is to report a quantity in this section if the combustion of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical took place in a system that did not recover energy (e.g., an incinerator). A quantity of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical combusted for energy recovery must not be reported if the EPCRA Section 313 chemical does not have a significant heating value. Examples of EPCRA Section 313 chemicals that do not have significant heating values include metals, metal category compounds, and halons. Metals and metal portions of metal compounds will never be treated or combusted for energy recovery. Section 8.2 must not include any quantities of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical associated with non-production related activities, such as catastrophic releases and remedial actions, as well as other one-time events not associated with routine production practices, that were combusted for energy recovery on-site.

- **Reporting quantities in Section 8.3 "Quantity used for energy recovery off-site."** As in Section 8.2, a quantity must not be reported in this section if the off-site combustion of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical took place in a system that did not recover energy (e.g., incinerator). A quantity of an EPCRA Section 313 chemical must not be reported as sent off-site for the purposes of energy recovery if the EPCRA Section 313 chemical does not have a significant heating value. Examples of EPCRA Section 313 chemicals that do not have significant heating values include metals, metal compounds, and halons. Metals and metal portions of metal compounds will never be treated or combusted for energy recovery. Quantities must be reported in Section 8.3 that are reported in Section 6.2 as transferred off-site for the purposes of combustion for energy recovery using the following codes:

  - M56 Energy Recovery
  - M92 Transfer to Waste Broker — Energy Recovery

  §8.3 = §6.2 (energy recovery) – §8.8 (off-site energy recovery due to catastrophic events)[2]

[2] §8.8 includes quantities of toxic chemical released on-site or managed as waste off-site due to remedial actions, catastrophic events, or one-time events not associated with the production processes.

- **Reporting quantities in Section 8.4 "Quantity recycled on-site."** A quantity must be reported in **Section** 8.4 for the current reporting year when a method of on-site recycling is reported in Section 7C, and vice versa. An error facilities make when completing Form R is to report the methods of recycling used on-site in Section 7C but not report the total quantity recovered using those methods.

  In addition, only the amount of the chemical that was actually recovered is to be reported in Section 8.4. Any quantities of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical associated with non-production related activities such as catastrophic releases and remedial actions, as well as other one-time events not associated with routine production practices that were recycled on-site must not be included in Section 8.8.

- **Reporting quantities in Section 8.5. "Quantity recycled off-site."** Quantities reported in Section 6.2 as transferred off-site for the purposes of recycling must be included in Section 8.5 using the following codes:

  - M20 Solvents/Organic Recovery;
  - M24 Metals Recovery;
  - M26 Other Reuse or Recovery;
  - M28 Acid Regeneration;
  - M93 Transfer to Waste Broker — Recycling.

  Quantities that are actually recycled at an off-site facility must not be reported in Section 8.5 — facilities should report the quantity that was sent off-site for the purposes of recycling.

  §8.5 = §6.2 (recycling) - §8.8 (off-site recycling due to catastrophic events)[2]

- **Reporting quantities in Section 8.6 "Quantity treated on-site."** Quantities may not always have to be reported in Section 8.6 when Section 7A is completed. This is because the information reported in Section 7A and Section 8 is different. Information on how waste streams containing the reported EPCRA Section 313 chemical are treated is reported in Section 7A, while the quantity of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical actually destroyed as a result of on-site treatment is reported in Section 8.6. If a quantity is reported in Section 8.6, Section 7A must be completed but the reverse may not be true. This may result in apparent discrepancies between Section 7A and Section 8. For example, a facility may treat wastewater containing an EPCRA Section 313 chemical by removing the EPCRA Section 313 chemical and then disposing of it on-site. The treatment of the wastewater would be reported in Section 7A, with an efficiency estimate based on the amount of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical removed from the wastewater. Although the waste stream has been treated because the EPCRA Section 313 chemical has been removed, the EPCRA Section 313 chemical has not been treated because it has not been destroyed. The facility would report only the amount of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical actually destroyed during treatment in Section 8.6 and the amount ultimately disposed in Section 8.1 to avoid double-counting the same quantity in Section 8. In cases where the EPCRA Section 313 chemical is not destroyed during a treatment process and subsequently enters another activity, such as disposal (e.g., metals removed from wastewater and subsequently disposed on-site), the quantity of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical would be reported as disposed in Section 8.1, not as treated in Section 8.6. Quantities of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical associated with non-production related activities such as catastrophic releases and remedial actions, as well as one-time events not associated with routine production practices, that were treated on-site, must not be included in Section 8.6. Metals will never be treated or combusted for energy recovery.

- **Reporting quantities in Section 8.7 "Quantity treated off-site."** Quantities reported in Section 6.2 as transferred off-site for the purposes of treatment must be included in Section 8.7 using the following codes:

  - M50 Incineration/Thermal Treatment;
  - M54 Incineration/Insignificant Fuel Value;
  - M61 Wastewater Treatment (excluding POTW);
  - M69 Other Waste Treatment; and
  - M95 Transfer to Waste Broker — Waste Treatment.

  Quantities of an EPCRA Section 313 chemical, except metals and metal category compounds, sent off-site to a POTW should also be reported in Section 8.7.

To report correctly EPCRA Section 313 chemicals in Section 8.7, use the following equation.

§8.7 = §6.1 (excluding metal/metal category compounds) + §6.2 (treatment) - §8.8 (off-site treatment due to catastrophic events)[3]

- **Reporting quantities in Section 8.8 "Quantity released to the environment as a result of remedialactions catastrophic events or one-time events not associated with production processes."** The quantities that are reported in Section 8.8 are associated with non-production related activities such as catastrophic releases and remedial actions, as well as one-time events not associated with routine production practices, that were released directly to the environment or transferred off-site for the purposes of recycling, energy recovery, treatment or disposal. Quantities reported in Section 8.8 must not be reported in Section 8.1 through Section 8.7.

- **Reporting the production ratio in Section 8.9.** A production ratio or activity index must be provided in Section 8.9. A zero is not acceptable and "NA" (Not Applicable) can be used only when the reported EPCRA Section 313 chemical was not manufactured, processed, or otherwise used in the year prior to the reporting year.

- **Calculating production ratio in Section 8.9.** In calculating a production ratio for "otherwise used" chemicals, an activity index must be used rather than quantities purchased or released from year to year.

- **Reporting Source reduction activities in Section 8.10.** It is an error to report a source reduction activity in Section 8.10 and not report at least one method used to identify that activity and vice versa.

Toxics Release Inventory Error Notices

Notices of Data Change (NDCs). NDCs correct data quality errors that are not technical or scientific. For example, if a facility transposes CAS numbers (e.g,. the submitter lists 7623-00-0 for sodium nitrite instead of 7632-00-0), the EPCRA Reporting Center (RC) will notify the facility indicating that the number has been corrected through the facility data profile. If a facility lists a specific glycol ethers subcategory, the EPCRA RC will replace this subcategory with the reportable name "certain glycol ethers." If a facility submits a non-reportable chemical, the EPCRA RC will file the form as a miscellaneous submission and inform the facility.

Notices of Significant Error (NOSEs). NOSEs are errors that prevent data from being entered into the system. These types of errors include the following and must be corrected by the facility.

1. You have submitted your Toxic Chemical Release Inventory report on an invalid form by using either the form not applicable for the reporting year, or a facsimile form that has not been approved by EPA.

2. You have submitted an incomplete Toxic Chemical Release Inventory Form. All pages of the form must be completed and resubmitted to EPA.

3. You have provided incomplete facility identification information.

4. You have either left the chemical identification blank, or the CAS number you reported is not listed on the Section 313 list of toxic chemicals.

5. You have provided a valid CAS number and a valid chemical name, but they do not match.

6. You have provided a valid CAS number, but the chemical name you provided is not a Section 313 chemical name or recognized synonym.

7. You have reported for multiple chemicals in one Form R report.

Notices of Noncompliance (NONs). NONs are issued for the same exact errors as NOSEs (see NOSE errors, above). If a facility does not respond to a NOSE within 21 days, EPA will issue a NON. If there is no response to the NON, then the Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assistance (OECA) is notified and follow up action is taken.

Notices of Technical Error (NOTEs). NOTEs are identified in the Facility Data Profile for errors that allow

[3] §8.8 includes quantities of toxic chemical released on-site or managed as waste off-site due to remedial actions, catastrophic events, or one-time events not associated with the production processes.

data to be entered into the system, but for errors that can skew any analyses if not corrected. These types of errors include the following.

101. You must sign the form and date the signature, part I, section 3.

102. You must enter the name and telephone number of the technical contact for the facility in part I, section 4.3.

103. For each receiving stream in part II, section 5.3, you must enter an estimate of the release or "NA" in column A.

104. You must list the name of the receiving stream for each release in part II, section 5.3, column A.

105. You must list the name and location of the POTW for the discharge reported in part II, section 6.1.A.1. "NA" is not acceptable.

106. For total discharges of this chemical to POTWs listed in part II, section 6.1.B, you must enter an estimate of the total discharge or "NA" in part II, section 6.1.A.1.

107. You must list the name and location of the other off-site(s) for the transfer(s) of waste indicated in part II, section 6.2.A. "NA" is not acceptable.

108. For each other off-site listed in part II, section 6.2, you must enter at least one estimated transfer or "NA" in column A.

109. You did not enter any information in part II, section 8.1 - 8.7. you must enter an estimate,"0", or "NA" in each box for section 8.1 - 8.7, columns A,B,C,& D.

110. You must enter a non-negative estimate for any quantity reported in columns A through D of part II, section 8.1 through 8.7.

111. You must enter either a non-negative value or zero for part II, section 8.8, "quantity released as a result of remedial actions, catastrophic events, or one time-events not associated with production processes."

112. You did not correctly complete part II section 8.9. You must enter a non-negative, non-zero "production ratio or activity index" for this chemical. See the instructions for calculation of this ratio. If the manufacture, process, or use of the reported chemical began during the current reporting year, enter "NA".

117. You did not correctly complete part II, section 6.2, column C, "type of treatment/disposal/etc." For each off-site transfer, you must enter the treatment, recycling, energy recovery, or disposal code for the method used. See the Form R instructions for valid codes.

201. You either did not provide a standard industrial classification (SIC) code to identify the activities occurring at your facility or you provided an invalid code(s) (part I, section 4.5). Non-federal facilities must provide at least one valid primary four-digit SIC code between 20(00) and 39(99).

202. You did not correctly complete part I, section 4.6, latitude and longitude for your facility. "NA" is not an acceptable entry. Latitude and longitude should be seven digits with leading and/or trailing zeroes. The 48 contiguous U.S. states have latitudes ranging (south to north) from 24 degrees 33 minutes 00 seconds to 48 degrees 23 minutes 00 seconds and longitudes (east to west) from 66 degrees 57 minutes 00 seconds to 124 degrees 44 minutes 00 seconds respectively. Please consult Form R, appendix E and instructions.

212. You did not indicate in part II, section 3 which activity(ies) and use(s) of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical occur at your facility. Check at least one.

213. You did not complete part II, section 4. You must enter the "maximum amount of chemical on-site at any time during the calendar year". Report the maximum amount as a two digit code. See the instructions for valid codes.

214. You did not complete part II, section 5, "Quantity of the Toxic Chemical Entering each Environmental Medium On-site." If you did not release the chemical to the environment, enter "0" or "NA" as appropriate for each release type.

215. You did not complete part II, section 6.1, "discharges to POTW." If you did not discharge the chemical in wastewater to a POTW(s), enter "NA" in section 6.1.A.1 or section 6.1.B.1.

216. You did not complete part II, section 6.2, "Transfers to Other Off- site Locations." If you did not

transfer the chemical in waste to other off-site locations, enter "NA" in section 6.2, the first off-site EPA identification number (RCRA ID No.) and/or off-site location name.

217. You incorrectly completed part II, section 6.2 column C "Type of Waste Treatment / Disposal / Recycling / Energy Recovery." For each off-site transfer, you must enter the treatment, recycling, energy recovery, or disposal code for the method used. See the instructions for valid codes.

218. You did not enter any information in part II, section 7A, "On-site Waste Treatment Methods and Efficiency." If you do not treat wastes containing the EPCRA Section 313 chemical at your facility, check "NA."

220. You must enter either a zero or a non-negative value for an estimate in part II, section 5 or for an off-site transfer in part II, section 6.

221. You did not enter any information in part II, section 7B, "On-site Energy Recovery Processes" or in part II, section 7C "On-site Recycling Processes." You must enter at least one method code or check "NA" in each section.

222. You did not complete column B in part II, section 8.1. You must enter an estimate, "NA", or "0" in this column.

223. You did not complete column B in part II, section 8.2. You must enter an estimate, "NA", or "0" in this column.

224. You did not complete column B in part II, section 8.3. You must enter an estimate, "NA", or "0" in this column.

225. You did not complete column B in part II, section 8.4. You must enter an estimate, "NA", or "0" in this column.

226. You did not complete column B in part II, section 8.5. You must enter an estimate, "NA", or "0" in this column.

227. You did not complete column B in part II, section 8.6. You must enter an estimate, "NA", or "0" in this column.

228. You did not complete column B in part II, section 8.7. You must enter an estimate, "NA", or "0" in this column.

239. You did not complete part 1, section 4.2.C. If your facility is a federal facility, please check the 'federal facility' box.

244. If you report releases in part II, section 5 and/or off-site transfer in section 6.2 and/or quantities transferred off-site to POTWs in section 6.1, you must report an estimate in part II, section 8.1 through 8.7 column B and/or section 8.8.

245. If you enter an estimate in part II, section 8.1 through 8.7, column B and/or section 8.8, you must also report releases in part II, section 5 and/or off-site transfers in section 6.2 and/or quantities transferred off-site to POTWs in section 6.1 and/or more waste treatment, energy recovery, or recycling codes in section 7.

318. You entered an invalid energy recovery method code in part II, section 7B, "On-site Energy Recovery Processes." The code consists of a "U" followed by two digits. See appendix B of the Form R and instructions for valid codes.

319. You entered an invalid recycling code in part II, section 7C, "On-site Recycling Processes." The code consists of an "R" followed by two digits. See appendix B of the Form R and instructions for valid codes.

321. If you enter an estimate in part II, section 8.2, column B, "Quantity Used for Energy Recovery On-site," you must enter one or more energy recovery codes in part II, section 7B.

322. If you enter an "On-site Energy Recovery Process" code in part II, section 7B, you must enter an estimate of the quantity used for energy recovery in part II, section 8.2, column B.

325. If you enter an estimate in part II, section 8.4, column B "Quantity Recycled On-site", you must enter one or more recycling codes in part II, section 7C.

326. If you enter one or more on-site recycling process codes in part II, section 7C. You must enter an estimate in part II, section 8.4, column B, "Quantity Recycled On-site."

329. If you enter an estimate in part II, section 8.6, column B "Quantity Treated On-site", you must complete part II, section 7A "On-site Waste Treatment Methods and Efficiency." "NA" is not an acceptable entry.

332. You have entered an invalid code in part II, section 8.10.1-4. "Source Reduction Activity" codes consist of the letter "W" followed by two digits. See appendix B of the appropriately dated Form R and instructions for valid codes.

339. You reported an invalid Type of Waste Treatment code. For metals/metal category compounds use only disposal and certain recycling activities codes. Consult the guidance for metal and metal category compounds and correct with a valid waste management (i.e., "M") code.

340. For non-metals, codes M41 and M62 are unacceptable. Provide the appropriate Disposal or Other Waste Management code for this non-metal substance.

341. You have not correctly completed part II, section 8.10.1. If you enter one or more "Methods to Identify Activity" code in part II, section 8.10.1 (A - C), you must also enter the associated "Source Reduction Activity " code, which consist of the letter "W" followed by two digits. See Appendix B of the instructions for valid codes. If your facility did not undertake any source reduction activities, enter "NA" in the first column of section 8.10.1.

342. You have not correctly completed part II, section 8.10.2. If you enter one or more "Methods to Identify Activity" code in part II, section 8.10.2 (A - C), you must also enter the associated "Source Reduction Activity " code, which consist of the letter "W" followed by two digits. See appendix B of the instructions for valid codes. If your facility did not undertake any source reduction activities, enter "NA" in the first column of section 8.10.2.

343. You have not correctly completed part II, section 8.10.3. If you enter one or more "Methods to Identify Activity" code in part II, section 8.10.3 (A–C), you must also enter the associated "Source Reduction Activity " code, which consist of the letter "W" followed by two digits. See appendix B of the instructions for valid codes. If your facility did not undertake any source reduction activities, enter "NA" in the first column of section 8.10.3.

344. You have not correctly completed part II, section 8.10.4. If you enter one or more "Methods to Identify Activity" code in part II, section 8.10.4 (A - C), you must also enter the associated "Source Reduction Activity " code, which consist of the letter "W" followed by two digits. See appendix B of the instructions for valid codes. If your facility did not undertake any source reduction activities, enter "NA" in the first column of section 8.10.4.

346. You did not complete columns A, C, or D in part II, section 8.1. You must enter an estimate, "NA", or "0" in each column.

347. You did not complete columns A, C, or D in part II, section 8.2. You must enter an estimate, "NA", or "0" in each column.

348. You did not complete columns A, C, or D in part II, section 8.3. You must enter an estimate, "NA", or "0" in each column.

349. You did not complete columns A, C, or D in part II, section 8.4. You must enter an estimate, "NA", or "0" in each column.

350. You did not complete columns A, C, or D in part II, section 8.5. You must enter an estimate, "NA", or "0" in each column.

351. You did not complete columns A, C, or D in part II, section 8.6. You must enter an estimate, "NA", or "0" in each column.

352. You did not complete columns A, C, or D in part II, section 8.7. You must enter an estimate, "NA", or "0" in each column.

Appendix D. Supplier Notification Requirements

Because manufacturers reporting under section 313 must know the EPCRA Section 313 chemical composition of the products they use to be able to accurately calculate releases, EPA requires some suppliers of mixtures or other trade name products containing one or more of the EPCRA section 313 chemicals to notify their customers. This requirement has been in effect since January 1, 1989.

This appendix explains which suppliers must notify their customers, who must be notified, what form the notice must take, and when it must be sent.

Who Must Supply Notification

You are covered by the section 313 supplier notification requirements if you own or operate a facility which meets all of the following criteria:

(1) Your facility is in Standard Industrial Classification [SIC] codes 20–39;

(2) You manufacture, import, or process an EPCRA Section 313 chemical; and

(3) You sell or otherwise distribute a mixture or other trade name product containing the EPCRA Section 313 chemical to either:

- ❑ A facility in a covered SIC code (see Table I).
- ❑ A facility that then may sell the same mixture or other trade name product to a firm in a covered SIC code (see Table I).

Note that you may be covered by the supplier notification rules even if you are not covered by the section 313 release reporting requirements. For example, even if you have fewer than 10 full-time employees or do not manufacture or process any of the EPCRA Section 313 chemicals in sufficient quantities to trigger the release and other waste management reporting requirements, you may still be required to notify certain customers.

Who Must Be Notified

Also, note that beginning with the 1998 reporting year, seven new industries are now covered by most of the EPCRA section 313 reporting requirements. These new industries are not required to comply with most of the supplier notification requirements. Industries whose primary SIC code is not within 20 through 39 are not required to initiate the distribution of notifications for EPCRA Section 313 chemicals in mixtures or other trade name products that they send to their customers.

However, if these facilities receive notifications from their suppliers about EPCRA Section 313 chemicals in mixtures or other trade name products, they should forward the notifications with the EPCRA Section 313 chemicals they send to other covered users.

An example would be if you sold a lacquer containing toluene to distributors who then may sell the product to other manufacturers. The distributors are not in a covered SIC code, but because they sell the product to companies in covered SIC codes, they must be notified so that they may pass the notice along to their customers, as required.

The language of the supplier notification requirements covers mixtures or other trade name products that are sold or otherwise distributed. The "otherwise distributes" language applies to intra-company transfers. However, if the company has developed an internal communications procedure that alerts their other facilities to the presence and content of covered EPCRA Section 313 chemicals in their products, then EPA would accept this.

Note that beginning with the first shipments in 1998, facilities in SIC codes 20–39 will be required to also notify facilities in the newly added industry groups.

Supplier Notification Must Include the Following Information:

(1) A statement that the mixture or other trade name product contains an EPCRA Section 313 chemical or chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of EPCRA section 313 (40 CFR 372);

(2) The name of each EPCRA Section 313 chemical and the associated Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) registry number of each chemical if applicable. (CAS numbers are not used for chemical categories, since they can represent several individual EPCRA Section 313 chemicals.); and

(3) The percentage, by weight, of each EPCRA Section 313 chemical (or all EPCRA Section 313 chemicals within a listed category) contained in the mixture or other trade name product.

For example, if a mixture contains a chemical (i.e., 12 percent zinc oxide) that is a member of a reportable EPCRA Section 313 chemical category (i.e., zinc compounds), the notification must indicate that the mixture contains a zinc compound at 12 percent by weight. Supplying only the weight percent of the parent metal (zinc) does not fulfill the requirement. The customer must be told the weight percent of the entire compound within an EPCRA Section 313 chemical category present in the mixture.

How the Notification Must Be Made

The required notification must be provided at least annually in writing. Acceptable forms of notice include letters, product labeling, and product literature distributed to customers. If you are required to prepare and distribute a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for the mixture under the Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) Hazard Communication Standard, your section 313 notification must be attached to the MSDS or the MSDS must be modified to include the required information. (A sample letter and recommended text for inclusion in an MSDS appear at the end of this appendix.)

You must make it clear to your customers that any copies or redistribution of the MSDS or other form of notification must include the section 313 notice. In other words, your customers should understand their requirement to include the section 313 notification if they give your MSDS to their customers.

When Notification Must Be Provided

In general, you must notify each customer receiving a mixture or other trade name product containing an EPCRA Section 313 chemical with the first shipment of each calendar year. You may send the notice with subsequent shipments as well, but it is required that you send it with the first shipment each year. Once customers have been provided with an MSDS containing the section 313 information, you may refer to the MSDS by a written letter in subsequent years (as long as the MSDS is current).

If EPA adds EPCRA Section 313 chemicals to the section 313 list, and your products contain the newly added EPCRA Section 313 chemicals, notify your customers with the first shipment made during the next calendar year following EPA's final decision to add the chemical to the list. For example, if EPA adds chemical ABC to the list in September 1998, supplier notification for chemical ABC would have begun with the first shipment in 1999.

You must send a new or revised notice to your customers if you:

(1) Change a mixture or other trade name product by adding, removing, or changing the percentage by weight of an EPCRA Section 313 chemical; or

(2) Discover that your previous notification did not properly identify the EPCRA Section 313 chemicals in the mixture or correctly indicate the percentage by weight.

In these cases, you must:

(1) Supply a new or revised notification within 30 days of a change in the product or the discovery of misidentified EPCRA Section 313 chemical(s) in the mixture or incorrect percentages by weight; and

(2) Identify in the notification the prior shipments of the mixture or product in that calendar year to which the new notification applies (e.g., if the revised notification is made on August 12, indicate which shipments were affected during the period January 1 - August 12).

When Notifications Are Not Required

Supplier notification is not required for a "pure" EPCRA Section 313 chemical unless a trade name is used. The identity of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical will be known based on label information.

You are not required to make a "negative declaration." That is, you are not required to indicate that a product contains no EPCRA Section 313 chemicals.

If your mixture or other trade name product contains one of the EPCRA Section 313 chemicals, you are not required to notify your customers if:

(1) Your mixture or other trade name product contains the EPCRA Section 313 chemical in percentages by weight of less than the following levels (These are known as *de minimis* levels):

- ❑ 0.1 percent if the EPCRA Section 313 chemical is defined as an "OSHA carcinogen";
- ❑ 1 percent for other EPCRA Section 313 chemicals.

De minimis levels for each EPCRA Section 313 chemical and chemical category are listed in Table II.

(2) Your mixture or other trade name product is one of the following:

- ❑ An article that does not release an EPCRA Section 313 chemical under normal conditions of processing or otherwise use.
- ❑ Foods, drugs, cosmetics, alcoholic beverages, tobacco, or tobacco products packaged for distribution to the general public.
- ❑ Any consumer product, as the term is defined in the Consumer Product Safety Act, packaged for distribution to the general public. For example, if you mix or package one-gallon cans of paint designed for use by the general public, notification is not required.

(3) You are initiating distribution of a mixture or other trade name product containing one or more EPCRA Section 313 chemicals and your facility is in any of the newly covered SIC codes including facilities whose SIC code is within SIC major group codes 10 (except 1011, 1081, and 1094), 12 (except 1241); industry codes 4911 (limited to facilities that combust coal and/or oil for the purpose of generating power for distribution in commerce), 4931 (limited to facilities that combust coal and/or oil for the purpose of generating power for distribution in commerce), or 4939 (limited to facilities that combust coal and/or oil for the purpose of generating power for distribution in commerce); or 4953 (limited to facilities regulated under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, subtitle C, 42 U.S.C. Section 6921 et seq.) or 5169, or 5171, or 7389 (limited to facilities primarily engaged in solvents recovery services on a contract or fee basis).

Trade Secrets

Chemical suppliers may consider the chemical name or the specific concentration of an EPCRA Section 313 chemical in a mixture or other trade name product to be a trade secret. If you consider the:

(1) Specific identity of an EPCRA Section 313 chemical to be a trade secret, the notice must contain a generic chemical name that is descriptive of the structure of that EPCRA Section 313 chemical. For example, decabromodiphenyl oxide could be described as a halogenated aromatic.

(2) Specific percentage by weight of an EPCRA Section 313 chemical in the mixture or other trade name product to be a trade secret, your notice must contain a statement that the EPCRA Section 313 chemical is present at a concentration that does not exceed a specified upper bound. For example, if a mixture contains 12 percent toluene and you consider the percentage a trade secret, the notification may state that the mixture contains toluene at no more than 15 percent by weight. The upper bound value chosen must be no larger than necessary to adequately protect the trade secret.

If you claim this information to be trade secret, you must have documentation that provides the basis for your claim.

Recordkeeping Requirements

You are required to **keep records for <u>three years</u>** of the following:

(1) Notifications sent to recipients of your mixture or other trade name product;

(2) All supporting materials used to develop the notice;

(3) If claiming a specific EPCRA Section 313 chemical identity a trade secret, why the EPCRA Section 313 chemical identity is considered a trade secret and the appropriateness of the generic chemical name provided in the notification; and

(4) If claiming a specific concentration a trade secret, explanations of why a specific concentration is considered a trade secret and the basis for the upper bound concentration limit.

This information must be readily available for inspection by EPA.

Sample Notification Letter

January 2, 2000

Mr. Edward Burke
Furniture Company of North Carolina
1000 Main Street
Anytown, North Carolina 99999

Dear Mr. Burke:

This letter is to inform you that a product that we sell to you, Furniture Lacquer KXZ-1390, contains one or more chemicals subject to Section 313 of Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA). We are required to notify you of the presence of these chemicals in the product under EPCRA section 313. This law requires certain industrial facilities to report on annual emissions and other waste management of specified EPCRA Section 313 chemicals and chemical categories. Our product contains:

- ☐ Toluene, Chemical Abstract Service (CAS) number 108-88-3, 20 percent, and
- ☐ Zinc compounds, 15 percent.

If you are unsure whether you are subject to the reporting requirements of EPCRA Section 313, or need more information, call EPA's EPCRA Hotline at 1 (800) 424-9346, or (703) 412-9877. Your other suppliers should also be notifying you about EPCRA Section 313 chemicals in the mixtures and other trade name products they sell to you.

Finally, please note that if you repackage or otherwise redistribute this product to industrial customers, a notice similar to this one must be sent to those customers.

Sincerely,

Emma Sinclair
Sales Manager
Furniture Products

Sample Notification on an MSDS

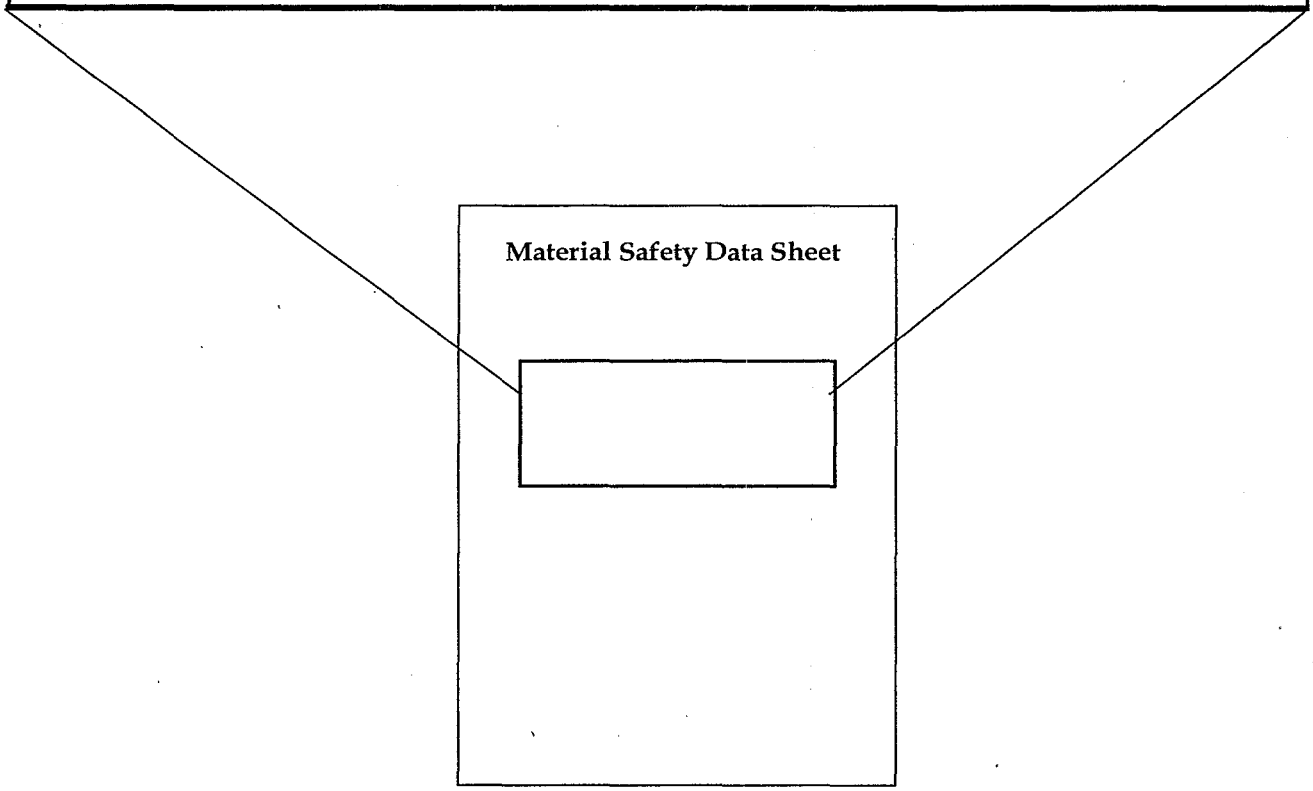
Furniture Products

Section 313 Supplier Notification

This product contains the following EPCRA Section 313 chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 (40 CFR 372):

CAS #	Chemical Name	Percent by Weight
108-88-3	Toluene	20%
NA	Zinc Compounds	15%

This information should be included in all MSDSs that are copied and distributed for this material.



Appendix E. How To Determine Latitude and Longitude From Topographic Maps

Latitude and longitude coordinates of reporting facilities are very important for pinpointing facility location and are a required data element on Form R. As such, EPA is encouraging facilities to make the best possible measurements when determining latitude and longitude. As with any other data element, missing, suspect, or incorrect data may result in EPA issuing a Notice of Technical Error to the facility.

Latitude is the distance north or south of the equator. Longitude is the distance east or west of the prime meridian (Greenwich, England). Latitude and longitude are measured in degrees, minutes, and seconds.

60" (seconds) = 1' (minute)
60' (minutes) = 1° (degree)

The most important tool available for determining latitude and longitude for your facility is the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle map. These maps are published in varying degrees of detail. The most detailed version of the topographic quadrangle map is in 7.5 x 7.5 minute increments with a scale of 1:24000 (i.e., one inch on the map represents 2,000 feet). Detailed topographic quadrangle maps are also available in 7.5 x 15 minute increments with a scale of 1:250,000 (i.e., one inch on the map represents approximately four miles). It is very important that latitude and longitude measurements be made from one of the detailed maps described above. Otherwise, measurements will not accurately reflect the location of your facility and could be identified as an error on your Form R submission.

In order to identify the detailed topographic quadrangle map in which your facility is located, the USGS has published an index and a catalog of topographic maps available for each state. Both the index and the catalog are available in many libraries or free of charge from the Distribution Branch of the USGS (address on following page). The *Index to Topographic and Other Map Coverage* helps you to identify the most detailed map in which your facility is located. To identify the most detailed map, follow these simple steps on how to use the index:

(1) The beginning of each index contains a map of the state, broken into numbered quadrangular sections. The numbered quadrangular sections are called general areas of interest. Identify the numbered section in which your facility is located.

(2) The subsequent pages of the index contain detailed maps of each general area of interest, in numerical order. Identify the detailed map corresponding to the numbered general area of interest identified in Step 1.

(3) Within this detailed map, identify the smaller quadrangular area in which your facility is located. This smaller quadrangular section is the specific area of interest. Record first the letter then the number coordinate for your specific area of interest (e.g., E4).

(4) Using the chart found on the same page as the detailed map of the general area of interest, record the name of the specific area of interest in which your facility is located, identified by the letter and number coordinates (e.g., Richmond).

The name of the specific area of interest and its corresponding letter and number coordinates identify the most detailed topographic quadrangle map in which your facility is located. To identify the map reference code and file number necessary to order this map, follow these simple steps for using the *Catalog of Topographic and Other Published Maps* for the state in which your facility is located:

(5) The beginning of the catalog explains the meaning of the reference code. On the pages following this explanation, there are charts listed alphabetically by the name of the specific area of interest with corresponding file numbers and map reference codes. Using the name of the specific area of interest recorded in Step 4, identify the file number and map reference code from the chart for the map in which your facility is located (e.g., file number 00692, map reference code 37977-E4-TF-024-00).

(6) Use the file number and map reference code to obtain the specific topographic quadrangle map in which your facility is located.

These detailed topographic quadrangle maps are available in many libraries or for purchase from the Distribution Branch of the USGS and from private map dealers. The *Catalog of Topographic and Other Published Maps* contains a list of map depository libraries and topographic map dealers for each state covered in the catalog.

To purchase a topographic quadrangle map from the USGS, you must send a written request to the Distribution Branch of the USGS, containing the file number, map reference code, the name of the city, state and zip code in which your facility is located, payment of

$4.00 per map sheet and a handling charge of $3.50 for each order mailed.

The Distribution Branch of the USGS can be reached at:

Distribution Branch of the USGS
P.O. Box 25286
Denver Federal Center
Denver, CO 80225
(303) 202-4700
ALLOW 5 WEEKS FOR DELIVERY

In addition, you may purchase a topographic quadrangle map from the USGS through a USGS Public Inquiry Office. The Public Inquiry Offices are listed for each state on the inside back cover of the *Catalog of Topographic and Other Published Maps*.

If you need help in determining your latitude and longitude, once you have the necessary map, the National Cartographic Information Center can provide assistance:

Western states: (303) 202-4200
Eastern states: (314) 341-0851

Please call in advance of the section 313 reporting deadline to avoid unnecessary delays.

Determining Your Facility's Latitude and Longitude

(See diagram next page.)

Once you have obtained the correct map for your facility:

(1) Mark the location of your facility on the map with a point. If your facility is large, choose a point central to the production activities of the facility. If certain structures in your facility are represented on the map, mark one of the structures with a point.

(2) Construct a small rectangle around the point with fine pencil lines connecting the nearest 2.5' or 5' graticules. Graticules are intersections of latitude and longitude lines that are marked on the map edge, and appear as black crosses at four points in the interior of the map.

(3) Read and record the latitude and longitude (in degrees, minutes, and seconds) for the southeast corner of the small quadrangle drawn in step two. The latitude and longitude are printed at the edges of the map.

(4) To determine the increment of latitude above the latitude line recorded in step 3,

- position the map so that you face west;
- place the ruler in approximately a north-south alignment, with the "0" on the latitude line recorded in step 3 with the ruler edge intersecting the point.

Without moving the ruler, read and record:

- the measurement from the latitude line to the desired point (the point distance);
- the measurement from the latitude line to the north line of the small quadrangle (the total distance).

Determine the number of seconds to be added to the latitude recorded in step 3 by using the ratio:

$$\frac{\text{Point distance}}{\text{Total distance between lines}} \times 150'' = \text{increment of latitude}$$

[Note: 150" is the number of seconds of arc for the side of the small quadrangle on a 7.5' map. If you are using a 15' map, the multiplication factor is 300" instead of 150" since each graticule is 5' of latitude or longitude.]

For example:

Point distance	=	99.5
Total distance	=	192.0
$\frac{99.5}{192.0} \times 150''$	=	77.7"
	=	01'17.7"

(60" = 1'; 77.7" = 60" + 17.7" = 01' 17.7")

Latitude in step 3	32°17'30"
Increment	± 01'17.7"
Latitude of point	32°18'47.7"
to the nearest second	= 32°18'48"

(5) To determine the increment of longitude west of the longitude line recorded in step 3,

- position the map so that you face south;
- place the ruler in approximately an east-west alignment with the "0" on the longitude line recorded in step 3 with the ruler edge intersecting the point.

Without moving the ruler, read and record:

- the measurement from the longitude line to the desired point (the point distance);
- the measurement from the longitude line to the west line of the small quadrangle (the total distance).

Determine the number of seconds to be added to the longitude recorded in step 3 by using the ratio:

$$\frac{\text{Point distance}}{\text{total distance between lines}} \times 150'' = \text{increment of longitude}$$

For example:

Point distance	=	65.0
Total distance	=	149.9

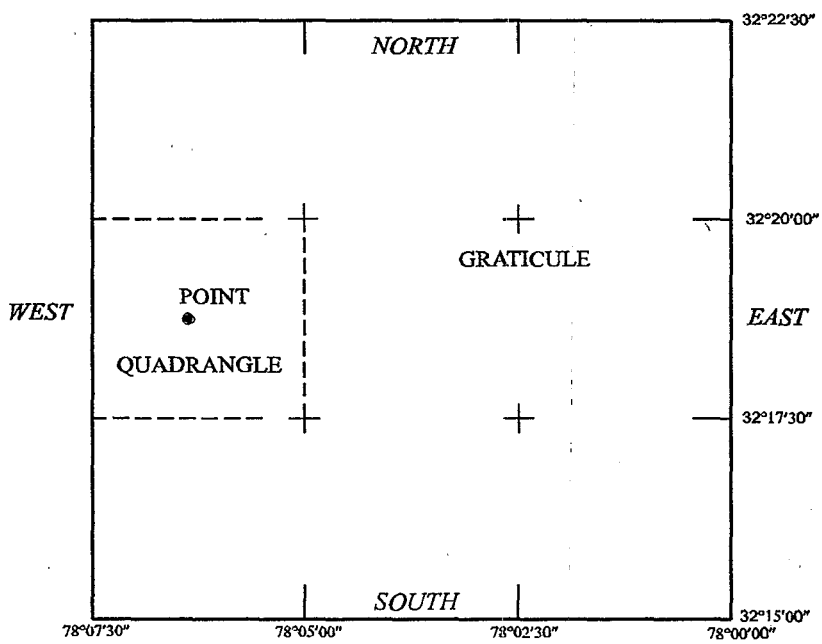
$$\frac{65.0}{149.9} \times 150'' = 65'' = 01'05''$$

(60" = 1'; 65" = 60" + 05" = 01'05")

Longitude in step 3	78°05'00"
Increment	+ 01'05"
Longitude of point	78°06'05"
to the nearest second	= 78°06'05"

Note: Use the appropriate address for submission of Form R reports to your State. In addition, many States have additional state reporting requirements. Check with your State contact on any State requirements.

Latitude/Longitude Diagram



Point Latitude 32°18'48' North, Lontitude 78°06'05' West
Note: This diagram is based on a USGS 7.5 Minute Series Topographic Map. It is not drawn to scale.

Appendix F. State Designated Section 313 Contacts

Submitting Electronically to States: As of the publication of this book the following states confirmed that they accept electronic submission.

AK	ID	NC	SC
AZ	IL	ND	SD
CA	IN	NJ	TX
CO	KS	NM	UT
DC	LA	NY	VA
DE	MD	NV	VT
FL	MI	OH	WA
GA	MN	OK	WI
HI	MO	OR	WV
IA	MT	PA	WY

If your state is not listed here, please contact your state office to confirm that paper submissions are required.

Alabama
Mr. Kirk Chandler
Alabama Emergency Response Commission
Alabama Department of Environmental Management
P.O. Box 301463
Montgomery, AL 36130-1463
(334) 260-2717, Fax: (334) 272-8131
kfc@adem.state.al.us

Alaska
Ms. Camille Stephens
Department of Environmental Conservation
Government Preparedness and Response Program
410 Willoughby Avenue, Suite 105
Juneau, AK 99801-1795
(907) 465-5242, Fax: (907) 465-5244
cstephen@envircon.state.ak.us

American Samoa
Mr. Togipa Tausaga
American Samoa EPA
American Samoa Government
Office of the Governor
Pago Pago, AS 96799
International Number (684) 633-2304
asepa@samoatelco.com

Arizona
Mr. Daniel Roe, Executive Director
Arizona Emergency Response Commission
5636 East McDowell Road
Phoenix, AZ 85008
(602) 231-6346, Fax: (602)392-7519
roed@dem.state.az.us

Mr. Bill Quinn
Arizona Department of Environmental Quality
Pollution Prevention Unit Manager
3033 N. Central
Phoenix, AZ 85012
(602) 207-4203, Fax: (602) 207-4538
quinn.bill@en.state.az.us

Arkansas
Mr. Bob Johns
Arkansas Office of Emergency Services
P.O. Box 758
Conway, AR 72203-0758
Attn: Office of Hazardous Materials
(501) 703-9789, Fax: (501) 703-9754

Certified Mail ONLY
Mr. Bob Johns
Arkansas Office of Emergency Services
1835 South Donaghey
Conway, AR 72032
Attn: OHM

California
Mr. Stephen Hanna
California Environmental Protection Agency
Department of Toxic Substances Control
P.O. Box 806
Sacramento, CA 95812-0806
(916) 324-9924, Fax: (916) 324-1788
shanna@dtsc.ca.gov

Colorado
Mr. Kirk Mills
Mail Stop PPP-B2
Colorado Emergency Planning Commission
Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment
4300 Cherry Creek Drive South
Denver, CO 80246
(303) 692-3017, Fax: (303) 782-4969
kirk.mills@state.co.us

Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands
Mr. Ignacio V. Cabrera, Director
Division of Environmental Quality
Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
P.O. Box 1304
Saipan, MP 96950
International Number (670) 234-6984
Fax: (670) 234-1003
deq.director@saipan.com

Connecticut
Mr. Joseph Pulaski
SERC Administrator
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Notes:
(1) If an Indian tribe has chosen to act independently of a state for the purpose of section 313 reporting, facilities located within the Indian community should report to the tribal SERC, or until the SERC is established, the Chief Executive Officer of the Indian tribe, as well as to EPA; (2) Facilities located within the Territories of the Pacific should send a report to the Chief Administrator of the appropriate territory, as well as to EPA.

Appendix G. Section 313 Regional Contacts

Region 1
Assistance and Pollution Prevention Office
USEPA Region 1 (SPT)
1 Congress Street, Suite 11000
Boston, MA 02114-2023
(617) 918-1829, Fax: (617) 918-1810
peavey.dwight@epa.gov
Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont

Region 2
Pesticides and Toxic Substances Branch
USEPA Region 2 (MS-105)
2890 Woodbridge Avenue
Building 10
Edison, NJ 08837-3679
(732) 906-6890, Fax: (732) 321-6788
lopez.nora@epa.gov
New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands

Region 3
Toxics Programs and Enforcement Branch
USEPA Region 3 (3WC33)
1650 Arch Street
Philadelphia, PA 19103-2029
(215) 814-2072, Fax: (215) 814-3114
reilly.william@epa.gov
Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia

Region 4
EPCRA Enforcement Section
USEPA Region 4
Atlanta Federal Center
61 Forsyth Street, S.W.
Atlanta, GA 30303
(404) 562-9191, Fax: (404) 562-9163
velez.ezequiel@epa.gov
Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee

Region 5
Pesticides and Toxics Branch
USEPA Region 5 (DT-8J)
77 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, IL 60604
(312) 886-6219, Fax: (312) 353-4788
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USEPA Region 7 (ARTD/CRIB)
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Kansas City, KS 66101
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USEPA Region 8 (8P-P3T)
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USEPA Region 10 (WCM-128)
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- **1996 Toxics Release Inventory Public Data Release State Fact Sheets** (EPA 745-F-98-001)

The fact sheets can be found on the Internet at http://www.epa.gov/tri. The fact sheets in this document summarize the basic 1996 Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) data for each state. This document is designed as a companion volume to EPA's 1996 Toxics Release Inventory Public Data Release (EPA 745-R-98-005), a more detailed examination of TRI data for 1995 and previous years.

- **1996 Toxics Release Inventory Public Data Release, Ten Years of Right-to-Know** (EPA 745-R-98-005)

This publication can be found on the Internet at http://www.epa.gov/tri. This document provides an overview of the information collected through TRI. It summarizes data collected for calendar year 1996. For comparison purposes, this report also provides basic data for the two preceding years (1994 and 1995), for the period since the Pollution Prevention Act mandated collection of waste management data (1991), and for the baseline year (1988). In addition to the usual analysis of TRI data on a national basis, the 1996 Public Data Release contains, for the first time, chapters that provide industry-specific analyses of TRI data. The new chapters cover the following industries: pulp and paper, petroleum, chemical manufacturing, primary metals, electronics, and federal facilities.

- **1996 Toxics Release Inventory Public Data Release — 10 Years of Right-to-Know: Industry Sector Analyses** (EPA 745-R-98-018)

This publication can be found on the Internet at http://www.epa.gov/tri. This publication is a complement to the earlier sector chapters completed in the 1996 TRI Public Data Release. The document contains industry-specific analyses of the following industries: food and kindred products; tobacco products; textile mill products; apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials; lumber and wood products, except furniture; furniture and fixtures; printing, publishing, and allied industries; rubber and miscellaneous plastics products; leather and leather roducts; stone, clay, glass, and concrete products; fabricated metal products; industrial and commercial machinery and computer equipment; transportation equipment; measuring, analyzing, and controlling instruments; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

- **Similar reports for 1987–1995 are available for sale from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20420-9325 (202-512-1800).**

- **Toxic Release Inventory — On-line Database**

The TRI home page (http://www.epa.gov/tri) offers information useful to both novice and experienced users of the toxics community. It provides, in lay terms, a description of what TRI is, how it can be used, a discussion of TRI and health issues, and much more. You can find out about TRI products, view or download the 1996 TRI data release reports, and identify who to contact for more information in EPA regions and state programs across the country. From the TRI home page, you can "link" to other EPA and non-EPA sites that allow you to search the TRI database online.

Another EPA Website, the Envirofacts Warehouse (http://www.epa.gov/enviro) provides free access to five of EPA's largest databases containing Superfund data, Safe Drinking Water information, Hazardous Waste information, Water Discharge permits, Air Releases, and TRI information. The user can read about EPA's databases, generate reports, and produce maps showing the location of TRI and other facilities. Envirofacts allows the user to search the TRI and other databases by facility name, geographic location, SIC code, or chemical name and to produce reports on the facilities and map their locations. A variety of user-specified parameters let users point and click to customize their searches. The maps include facility locations as well as user defined demographic information, schools, hospitals, roads, bodies of water, and more. Maps can be printed out or saved in various formats including GIF, JPG, TIF, PDF, EPS, ARC/INFO and more. TRI is specifically addressed through Envirofact's TRI page (http://www.epa.gov/enviro/html/tris/tris_overview.html).

A computerized on-line database of the Toxic Release Inventory data is also available through the National Library of Medicine's (NLM) TOXNET on-line system at http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov. Other NLM files on TOXNET can provide supporting information in such areas as health hazards and emergency handling of toxic

chemicals. Information on accessing the TOXNET system is available from: TRI Representative, Specialized Information Services, National Library of Medicine, 8600 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, MD 20894 (301) 496-6531.

RTK-Net (http://www.rtk.net) is an online network concerned with environmental issues, in particular, matters arising from the passage of right-to-know provisions embodied in EPCRA legislation. RTK-net was established by two non-profit organizations (Unison (Unison Institute and OMB Watch) to provide access to TRI, link TRI with other environmental data, and exchange information among public interest groups. RTK-Net is a full-service center providing free dial-in access privileges to complete database services, training and technical support, e-mail and electronic conferences pertaining to issues such as health, activism, and environmental justice. For more information contact RTK-Net, 1742, Connecticut Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20009-1146 or phone 202-797-7200. You can register on-line by modem at 202-234-8570, parameters 8,n,1, and log in as "public".

❑ Toxics Release Inventory — CD-ROM

The TRI CD-ROM contains the complete Toxic Release Inventory since 1987, as well as Chemical Factsheets containing health and environmental effects information for TRI chemicals. User-friendly software provides the capability to search data by facility, location, chemical, SIC code, and many other access points. Other features allow flexibility in printing standard and custom reports, data downloading, and calculating releases for search sets (for example, calculate average air releases for all pulp and paper manufacturers). To make TRI information widely available for public use, the TRI CD-ROM is distributed free of charge to non-profit organizations, citizen groups, educators and government agencies through NCEPI. The same CD is available for purchase from GPO and NTIS. You may order the TRI CD-ROM from EPA's web page at http://www.epa.gov/tri or contact one of the agencies listed below:

NSCEP:
National Service Center for Environmental Publications
P.O. Box 42419
Cincinnati, OH 45242
Phone: (800) 490-9198

GPO:
U.S. Government Printing Office
Superintendent of Documents
P.O. Box 371954
Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954
Phone: (202) 512-1800

NTIS:
National Technical Information Service (NTIS)
U.S. Department of Commerce
5285 Port Royal Road
Springfield, VA 22161
Phone: (800) 553-6847

❑ Toxic Release Inventory (by State) — Diskettes

Diskettes containing frequently used data elements from TRI are available dBase and Lotus formats. Accompanying documentation describes section 313 reporting requirements, and instructions for loading into dBase and lotus software. Dbase and Lotus software are not included. Diskettes from GPO and NTIS are the same, although the pricing formula differs between agencies. Prices and order numbers shown are for the 1996 disks. Earlier years are also available. The 1996 data can be downloaded for free in dBase format from EPA's website at http://www.epa.gov/tri or ordered on disk from:

GPO:
U.S. Government Printing Office
Superintendent of Documents
P.O. Box 371954
Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954
Phone: (202) 512-1800
Individual state (one disk per state): 3.50" disk — $15/disk

NTIS:
National Technical Information Service (NTIS)
U.S. Department of Commerce
5285 Port Royal Road
Springfield, VA 22161
Phone: (800) 553-6847
Lotus & dBase formats.
1987 to 1992 Data available.
Contact NTIS for price quote.

❑ Consolidated List of Chemicals Subject to Reporting Under the Act (Title III List of Lists), (November 1998)

http://www.epa.gov/ceppo/pubs/title3.pdf

Available as an IBM compatible disk from: The National Technical Information Service, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA22161, (703) 605-6000, Document Number: PB98-500473, $69.00.

❑ **The Toxic Release Inventory: Meeting the Challenge (April 1988)**

This 19 minute videotape explains the toxic release reporting requirements for plant facility managers and others. State governments, local Chambers of Commerce, labor organizations, public interest groups, universities, and others may also find the video program useful and informative.

3/4 inch = $30.75; VHS = $22.00.

To purchase, write or call:

Color Film Corporation
Video Division
770 Connecticut Avenue
Norwalk, CT 06854
(800) 882-1120

❑ **Chemicals in Your Community, A Citizen's Guide to the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act,** September 1988 (OSWER-88-002)

This booklet is intended to provide a general overview of the EPCRA requirements and benefits for all audiences. Part I of the booklet describes the provisions of EPCRA and Part II describes more fully the authorities and responsibilities of groups of people affected by the law. Available through written request at no charge from:

Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Information Hotline
401 M Street, SW (5101)
Washington, DC 20460
1 (800) 424-9346

❑ **Chemicals in the Environment**

Issue number 6 of Chemicals in the Environment (CIE), published in the Fall of 1997, is devoted entirely to TRI. This 22 page publication contains 19 articles ranging from the history of TRI to the future of new TRI products. Articles include perspectives from the community, State, Federal, and International level. The publication also provides valuable information on training and contacts within the EPA. CIE is available free over the Internet (http://www.epa.gov/opptintr/cie) or from NCEPI by asking for publication EPA749-R-97- 001b. To request copies, contact:

National Service Center for Environmental Publications
P.O. Box 42419
Cincinnati, OH 45242-2419
(800) 490-9198

POLLUTION PREVENTION INFORMATION

❑ **Environene**

An up-to-date source of information on pollution prevention is the Enviroene System, a computerized information network. Enviroene includes a directory of representatives from Federal, State, and local governments; current news on pollution prevention activities; program summaries for government agencies, public and industry; a data base of industry case studies; a calendar of conferences, training seminars, and workshops; and specialized bulletin boards dedicated to various topics. Enviroene can be accessed in two ways:

1) Bulletin board-modem:
(703) 908-2092, Parameters: 8,n1 settings: ansi or v+100 user support: (703) 908-2007.

2) World Wide Web-internet:
http://www.epa.gov/envirosense under heading "EPA P_2 and other initiatives"

❑ **The Pollution Prevention Information Clearinghouse (PPIC)**

PPIC was established as part of EPA's response to the Pollution Prevention Act of 1990, which directed theAgency to compile information, including a database, on management, technical, and operational approaches to source reduction. PPIC provides information to the public and industries involved in conservation of natural resources and in reduction or elimination of pollutants in facilities, workplaces, and communities.

To request EPA information on pollution prevention or obtain factsheets on pollution prevention from various state programs call the PPIC reference and referral service at (202) 260-1023, or fax a request to (202) 260-0178, or write to:

PPIC
Mail Code 3404
401 M St., SW
Washington, DC 20460

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