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Instructions for the 2011 Inventory Update Reporting *as Proposed in the IUR Modifications Rule*

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U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics

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HIGHLIGHTS OF 2011 INVENTORY UPDATE REPORTING (IUR)

- The determination of the need to report is based on production volume from calendar year 2010.

- Information on the reportable chemical substance must be reported during the 2011 IUR submission period, June 1 to September 30, 2011 (40 CFR 711.13).

- Reporting is required for all chemical substances listed on the TSCA Inventory, both organic and inorganic, other than polymers, microorganisms, naturally occurring chemical substances, certain forms of natural gas, and water (40 CFR 711.5 and 711.6) when manufacture (including import) of those substances meets the other reporting requirements.

- All reporting companies must report IUR data electronically, using e-IURweb, the IUR web-based reporting software, and EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) system. Prior to submitting data, reporters must register with CDX.

- Manufacturers (including importers) are required to report manufacturing, processing, and use data, for calendar year 2010, for all reportable chemicals, when site-specific production volume equals or exceeds 25,000 lb. (40 CFR 711.12(b)(4)). Inorganic chemicals are no longer exempt from the reporting of processing and use information.

- Chemical substances that are the subject of any of certain listed TSCA actions may not be eligible for partial or full exemptions, may have the 25,000 lb. threshold eliminated, and may not be able to apply the small business exemption (40 CFR 711.6, 40 CFR 711.8(a), and 711.9). Many of these substances are listed in Appendix C.

- Information submitted under IUR may be claimed as confidential; however, such claims must be made at the time of submission and substantiated according to the IUR rule. Reporters must provide upfront substantiation of confidential claims for processing and use information as well as for confidential claims for site or chemical identity. Information that is not known or reasonably ascertainable may not be claimed as confidential (40 CFR 711.18).

- Visit the IUR Web site (www.epa.gov/iur) for program updates and announcements, other guidance materials for 2011 reporting, and contact information for technical assistance.

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PREFACE

The primary goal of this document is to help the regulated community comply with the requirements of the Inventory Update Reporting (IUR) rule. This document does not substitute for that rule, nor is it a rule itself. It does not impose legally binding requirements on the regulated community or on the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

Manufacturers, including importers, are required by the IUR rule to report to EPA information concerning the manufacturing, processing, and use of certain chemical substances listed on the TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory. The IUR requirements have changed since the last collection, which occurred in 2006 for 2005 production data. EPA amended the IUR rule in a final action promulgated on ADD IN DATE. Manufacturers (including importers) are subject to the revised reporting requirements for manufacturing (including importing) activities conducted during the principal reporting year (calendar year 2010). The 2011 submissions are due by September 30, 2011, and must be submitted via the Internet using e-IURweb and EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX). e-IURweb is a web-based application that allows manufacturers (including importers) to file a paperless IUR submission, significantly reducing data errors, and to receive instant receipt confirmation of their submissions. The submission-enabled version of e-IURweb is available upon registration with CDX. For reference, an example of an e-IURweb Form U printout is included in Appendix A of this document. This form is for reference only and cannot be used for submissions to EPA.

This guidance document contains the following chapters and appendices:

- Chapter 1 - Introduction to the IUR and changes made since the 2006 reporting cycle.
- Chapter 2 – Reporting requirements to determine which chemical substances are reportable, who must report, and what information must be reported.
- Chapter 3 - When you must report.
- Chapter 4 – Instructions for completing e-IURweb Form U.
- Chapter 5 – How to assert confidentiality claims.
- Chapter 6 – How to submit your e-IURweb Form U to EPA.
- Chapter 7 – How to obtain copies of documents cited in this guidance document.
- Appendix A – Draft 2011 e-IURweb Form U printout.
- Appendix B - Glossary.
- Appendix C - Chemical substances that are the subject of certain TSCA orders, proposed or final TSCA rules, relief granted under civil actions, or consent agreements.
- Appendix D – Chemicals partially exempt from reporting in 2011.

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- Appendix E – Descriptions of codes for reporting *Processing or Use Operations, Industrial Sectors, Industrial Function Categories,* and *Consumer and Commercial Product Categories*.

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background and Statutory Authority

In 1977, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) promulgated a rule under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) section 8(a), 15 U.S.C. 2607(a), to compile and keep current an inventory of chemical substances in commerce in the United States. This inventory is called the TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory (TSCA Inventory). In 1986, EPA promulgated the Inventory Update Reporting (IUR) rule, also under TSCA section 8(a), to facilitate the periodic updating of the TSCA Inventory and to support activities associated with implementing TSCA. The IUR rule has been amended since1986, most recently in [ADD YEAR]. At that time, EPA returned the frequency of reporting to once every four years, modified reporting thresholds, updated definitions, revised industrial classifications, modified situations in which confidentiality may be claimed, and began requiring electronic submission of IUR data over the Internet using the e-IURweb reporting software and EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX). EPA's CDX is the point of entry on the Environmental Information Exchange Network for environmental data submissions to the Agency. It allows companies to file a paperless IUR submission, significantly reducing data errors, and receive instant receipt confirmation of their submission.

This document, which pertains to EPA IUR reporting during 2011, updates the previous guidance issued for reporting in 2006 to incorporate instructions relevant to 2011 reporting. It provides detailed information and examples to assist manufacturers (including importers) in reporting under the IUR rule. **However, this document is not a substitute for the IUR rule in 40 CFR Part 711.** To the extent that any inconsistencies exist between the IUR rule and this document, the requirements as promulgated in the rule should be followed. You should carefully review 40 CFR Part 711 to determine whether you are required to report information in response to IUR requirements.

To comply with the IUR rule, it is important to have a thorough understanding of the TSCA Inventory and the procedures available to determine whether a substance is listed on the TSCA Inventory. Chapter 7 of this guidance document explains how you can obtain copies of TSCA rules, including the IUR rule, and the non-confidential TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory.

1.2 Changes From 2006 IUR Requirements and Rationale for Changes

In [ADD YEAR], EPA changed the IUR requirements by promulgating the IUR Modifications Rule. Details on EPA's rationale for specific changes are available in the preamble to the rule ([ADD FR CITATION FROM PROMULGATED RULE]). Descriptions of the major changes are included in Table 1-1. In summary, EPA amended the IUR rule to:

- Clarify reporting requirements;
- Improve the quality of data submitted and entered into the Agency's IUR database;
- Better match data collected with the Agency's overall information needs;
- Make data more available to the public; and
- Reduce, to the extent possible, the paperwork burden on both regulated entities and EPA.

Additionally, EPA revised the electronic IUR reporting software, e-IURweb, to incorporate these changes. Although hardcopy forms are no longer accepted, Appendix A provides a sample e-IURweb Form U printout to guide you through the reporting elements for 2011. This sample form cannot be used to submit information to EPA.

Table 1-1. Major Changes in IUR Requirements Resulting from the IUR Modifications Rule

Change	Description
How to Report	
CDX registration required	All submitters (including joint submitters) are required to register with EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) to submit their IUR reports electronically. Paper submissions will no longer be accepted.
Use of electronic reporting software, e-IURweb, required	Requires electronic reporting of IUR data through the Internet, using EPA's CDX and the electronic reporting software, e-IURweb.
Who is Required to Report	
Manufacturers (including importers) of chemical substances over 25,000 lb/site/yr	Requires reporting if the production volume of a chemical substance met or exceeded the 25,000 lb. threshold during the principal reporting year (i.e., calendar year 2010) (40 CFR 711.8(a)).
Manufacturers (including importers) of chemical substances that are the subject of particular TSCA rules and/or orders	Eliminates the 25,000 lb. threshold for certain chemical substances that are the subject of particular TSCA rules and/or orders. Requires reporting of manufacturing, processing, and use information for these chemicals, regardless of the production volume (40 CFR 711.8(a)).
Manufacturers (including importers) of chemical substances that are subject of enforceable consent agreements	Eliminates reporting exemptions for chemical substances that are the subject of an enforceable consent agreement (ECA) (40 CFR 711.6).
What to Report	
Revisions to company and chemical identity reporting	Requires manufacturers (including importers) to report: (40 CFR 711.12(b)) • The company name and mailing address belonging to the ultimate domestic parent company. • The currently correct Chemical Abstracts (CA) Index Name, as used to list the substance on the Inventory, as part of the chemical identity. • The Chemical Abstracts Services (CAS) Registry Number or TSCA Accession Number, as part of the chemical identity. Reporters can no longer use the Pre-Manufacture Notice (PMN) Number as part of a chemical identity.

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Revisions to manufacturing-related data elements	Requires manufacturers (including importers) to report: (40 CFR 711.12(b)) • The production volume for each of the years since the last IUR principal reporting year. • The production volume of a manufactured (including imported) chemical substance used at the reporting site. • Whether an imported chemical is physically at the reporting site. • The volume of the chemical substance directly exported and not domestically processed or used. • Whether a manufactured chemical, such as a byproduct, is being recycled, remanufactured, reprocessed, reused, or reworked.
Reporting of processing and use information required for all subject chemicals (unless exempted)	Eliminates the 300,000 lb. threshold. Requires reporting of manufacturing, processing, and use information of all reportable chemical substances, unless otherwise exempted (40 CFR 711.12).
Revisions to industrial processing and use-related data elements	Revises the list of industrial function categories. Replaces the reporting of NAICS codes with Industrial Sectors. (40 CFR 711.12(b)(4)(i)(B))
Revisions to consumer and commercial use-related data elements	Revises the list of consumer and commercial product categories. In addition, separates reporting of consumer or commercial codes and adds an indication of the number of commercial workers on the reporting form. (40 CFR 711.12(b)(4)(ii))
"Not readily obtainable reporting standard" replaced	For the reporting of processing and use information required by 40 CFR 711.12(b)(4), replaces the "not readily obtainable" reporting standard with the "known to or reasonably ascertainable by" reporting standard (40 CFR 711.12 (b)(4)).
Requirement for a U.S. address added for importers	Adds the requirement of a U.S. address for importers and clarifies procedures for joint submissions between importers and their foreign manufacturer counterparts. (40 CFR 711.3 definition for *site*)
Other Changes	
Definitions	Reorganizes and consolidates existing definitions and adds new definitions including manufacture, manufacturer, site, and definitions related to electronic reporting and chemical processing and use. (40CFR 711.3)
Water fully exempted from reporting	Eliminates the need to report water under IUR; removes water from the petroleum streams partial exemption (40 CFR 711.6).
New requirement for upfront substantiation for claiming confidential business information	Upfront substantiation is required for each processing and use data element claimed as confidential business information (711.18 (d)).
Confidentiality claims for certain information disallowed	Confidentiality claims for processing and use data elements identified as "not known to or reasonably ascertainable by" are not allowed (40 CFR 711.12(b)(4)).
Reporting frequency changed	Reporting is required for information generated during calendar year 2010 and for calendar years at four-year intervals thereafter.

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2.0 Reporting Requirements

This chapter explains the reporting requirements for the 2011 IUR reporting cycle. IUR reporting requirements apply to the manufacturers (including importers) of chemical substances. TSCA section 3(2)(A) states that "the term 'chemical substance' means any organic or inorganic substance of a particular molecular identity, including - (i) any combination of such substances occurring in whole or in part as a result of a chemical reaction or occurring in nature, and (ii) any element or uncombined radical."

For the 2011 submission period, manufacturers (including importers) are required to use e-IURweb, the IUR reporting software, and EPA's CDX to create an electronic version of Form U to submit information in response to the requirements of this rule (40 CFR Part 711). You must register with CDX to submit online, and you must register the name of the company on whose behalf you are submitting a Form U. EPA will no longer accept paper submissions or electronic media (diskette, CD-Rom, etc.) for any IUR submission.

If you reported under the IUR in 2006, you should review the reporting requirements carefully because they have changed. You may be required to report information on chemical substances that you did not need to report in previous IUR reporting cycles.

You should consider the following three steps to determine whether you are required to report for each chemical substance that you domestically manufacture (including import) into the United States **during the principal reporting year (i.e., calendar year 2010):**

- Step I: Is your chemical substance subject to the IUR rule?
- Step II: Are you a manufacturer (including importer) who is required to report?
- Step III: What information must you report?

This chapter discusses each of these steps and the associated reporting requirements in more detail. Appendix A contains a sample e-IURweb Form U printout to guide you through this document. This printout is for reference only and cannot be submitted to EPA. Appendix B provides a glossary of IUR terms which may help you to understand the 2011 reporting requirements.

2.1 Step I: Is Your Chemical Substance Subject to the IUR Rule?

Under the IUR rule, reporting for the 2011 IUR reporting cycle is generally required for a chemical substance that is manufactured (including imported), is on the TSCA Inventory as of June 1, 2011, and is not specifically exempted by 40 CFR 711.6. The term "IUR reportable chemical" will be used throughout this document to refer to a chemical that fulfills these requirements. Figure 2-1 presents a decision logic diagram to assist you in

An **IUR reportable chemical** is a chemical substance that is domestically manufactured or imported into the United States, is listed in the TSCA Inventory, and is not specifically exempted by 40 CFR 711.6.

determining whether you manufacture an IUR reportable chemical. The following subsections explain each question in greater detail.

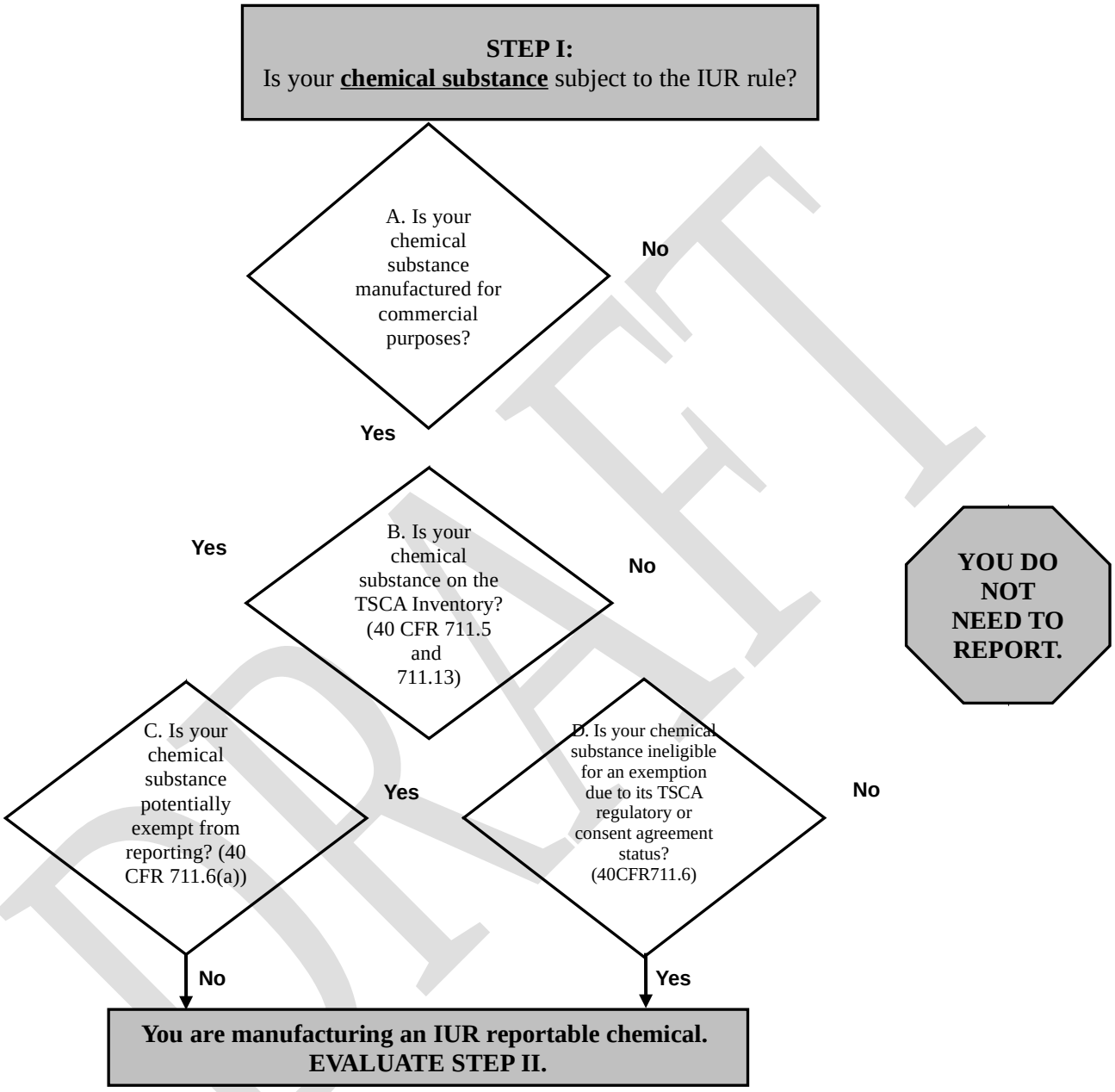

Figure 2-1. Decision Logic Diagram for Evaluating Step I

2.1.1 Is Your Chemical Substance Manufactured for Commercial Purposes? (Question A)

The first step in determining your reporting requirements is to determine whether you meet the definition of manufacture or manufacturer. IUR defines these terms below:

- *Manufacture* – To manufacture, produce, or import for commercial purposes. Manufacture includes the extraction, for commercial purposes, of a component chemical substance from a previously existing chemical substance or complex combination of substances. When a substance, manufactured other than by import, is (1) produced exclusively for another person who contracts for such production, and (2) that other person specifies the identity of the substance and controls the total amount produced and the basic technology for the plant process, that substance is jointly manufactured by the producing manufacturer and the person contracting for such production.

- *Manufacturer* – A person who manufactures a chemical substance.

Thus, the manufacture of a chemical substance by a toll manufacturer is considered manufacturing, even in instances where another person is also considered to be manufacturing that chemical substance by contract (see 2.1.1.1 below). Both the toll manufacturer and the contracting party would be considered the joint manufacturers of the chemical substance.

For purposes of the IUR rule, a chemical substance is manufactured only if it is manufactured for commercial purposes. See TSCA Section 8(f). The term *manufacture or import for commercial purposes* means that the chemical is "produced for the purpose of obtaining a commercial advantage. Manufacture for commercial purposes also applies to chemicals that are produced coincidentally during the manufacture, processing, use, or disposal of another substance or mixture, including both byproducts that are separated and impurities that remain in a substance or mixture." (40 CFR 704.3)

2.1.1.1 Manufacturing by Contract

The person who contracts with another person, such as a toll manufacturer, to manufacture a chemical substance is now considered to be the manufacturer of that chemical substance. This is a change from previous IUR reporting cycles.

As specified in the definition for *manufacture*, manufacturing by contract is a situation where the contracted person manufactures or produces the substance exclusively for the contracting person, and where the contracting person specifies the identity of the substance and controls the total amount produced and the basic technology of the plant process.

2.1.1.2 Byproducts and Impurities

Byproducts are chemical substances that are manufactured during the manufacture, processing, use, or disposal of another chemical substance or mixture (40 CFR 704.3). If the byproduct is manufactured in a volume of 25,000 lb. or more at a single site during the principal reporting year, then it is potentially subject to IUR requirements.

An impurity is a chemical substance which is unintentionally present with another chemical substance. (40 CFR 704.3)

Byproducts and impurities may or may not, in themselves, have commercial value. They are nonetheless produced for the purpose of obtaining a commercial advantage because they are part of the manufacture of a chemical product for a commercial purpose. Thus, chemical substances that are the byproducts of the manufacture, processing, use, or disposal of another chemical substance or mixture, like any other manufactured chemical substance, are subject to IUR reporting if they are manufactured, are listed in EPA's Master Inventory File, are not otherwise excluded from reporting, and their manufacturers are not specifically exempted from IUR requirements.

Can a byproduct be manufactured if the main product is an article?

Yes potentially. You need to consider whether you are manufacturing a chemical substance as a byproduct when you are manufacturing an article. For example, if your use or processing of a chemical substance (chemical A) to manufacture an article coincidentally produces a different substance (chemical B), apart from the article you intended to manufacture, then you have manufactured a byproduct chemical substance. This situation may occur, for example, when you are stripping a substance off of a part of the article, and the stripping process results in the formation of a different substance (possibly resulting in a "used" stripping solution).

There are, however, conditions under which byproducts are not required to be reported. If, after it is manufactured, your byproduct chemical substance is not put to use for a separate commercial purpose (see 40 CFR 711.10(c) and 40 CFR 720.30(h)), you do not need to report it. If your byproduct's only separate commercial purpose "is for use by public or private organizations that (1) burn it as a fuel, (2) dispose of it as a waste, including in a landfill or for enriching soil, or (3) extract component chemical substances from it for commercial purposes" (see 40 CFR 720.30(g)) then that byproduct is *also* excluded from IUR reporting. This exclusion applies only to the byproduct; it does not apply to the component substances extracted from the byproduct. For more information on byproduct reporting, see the examples below and the fact sheet *Recycling and the TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory: Premanufacture Notification and Inventory Update Reporting Requirements* available in the docket and also on www.epa.gov/iur.

You should note that your byproduct may have a separate commercial purpose even if you do not intentionally commercialize it. You may be sending the byproduct, which you consider a waste, to another person or site. If that other person or site uses your byproduct in such a manner that it has a commercial purpose, then you are potentially required to report the byproduct for purposes of IUR (assuming you meet other reporting requirements such as production volume and the substance is not otherwise exempted from reporting).

Example 2-1. Efforts to comply with other Federal, state, or municipal rules, such as the use of pollution control devices, may also result in the manufacture of reportable chemical substances. For example, an energy company may operate a sulfur recovery plant as a pollution control device to minimize sulfur oxide emissions. The sulfur recovery plant generates elemental sulfur, a chemically different substance from sulfur oxide. The sulfur therefore has been manufactured for a commercial purpose because it is a byproduct of the processing of sulfur dioxide emissions, which is an activity conducted for the commercial purpose of operating a power plant. If the elemental sulfur is then *used* for a commercial purpose (other than those listed in 40 CFR 720.30(g)), the energy company may incur reporting obligations under the IUR rule.

If your byproduct is manufactured (including imported) for commercial purposes, and it is subsequently put to use for a commercial purpose other than those listed in 40 CFR 720.30(g), you may be required to report this chemical and should evaluate Question B on Figure 2-2, which is further described in this section.

2.1.2 Is Your Chemical Substance on the TSCA Inventory? (Question B)

The following subsections provide information to help you determine whether your chemical substance is listed on the TSCA Inventory.

2.1.2.1 What is the TSCA Inventory?

Authorized by section 8(b) of TSCA, the TSCA Inventory is a list of chemical substances manufactured (including imported) for commercial purposes in the United States. The TSCA Inventory was compiled originally in the late 1970's; chemical substances have been added continually through EPA's New Chemicals Program. EPA keeps a Master Inventory File, which is the authoritative list of all the chemical substances reported to EPA for inclusion on the TSCA Inventory. In March 2010, EPA for the first time provided free access to the non-confidential portion of the inventory file, commonly referred to as the "public inventory,"on the New Chemicals Program web site (www.epa.gov/oppt/newchems/). The public inventory does not contain the specific identities of chemical substances that have been claimed as TSCA confidential business information (CBI); it contains only generic chemical names for those confidential chemical substances. Additional information on the development of the TSCA Inventory is available at www.epa.gov/opptintr/newchems/pubs/invntory.htm.

2.1.2.2 How Do You Determine Whether a Chemical Substance is Listed on the TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory?

The following methods may help you determine whether your chemical substance is listed on the TSCA Inventory:

- Locate the substance in the public section of the TSCA Inventory (see Chapter 7 for more information on obtaining the TSCA Inventory);

- Search company records to determine whether the substance was previously reported to EPA under IUR;

- Search company records for a commenced PMN or other communication with EPA that confirmed the substance was on the TSCA Inventory; and

- Search company records for a Notice of Commencement of manufacture or import for a PMN substance that was submitted to EPA.

Hydrates are mixtures of the corresponding non-hydrated substance and water and, therefore, are not listed on the TSCA Inventory. Note that you may be required to report the corresponding **non-hydrated** component substance. Adjust the reported production volume to exclude water.

Several commercial databases have incorporated the public section of the TSCA Inventory (which excludes substances with confidential identities) and can indicate whether a given chemical substance is listed on that portion of the TSCA Inventory. Because these databases are not generated or reviewed by EPA, the Agency cannot guarantee the accuracy of the information. If you use a commercial database that fails to include all reportable chemicals and, as a result, you fail to report information for these chemicals, you may be in violation of TSCA (40 CFR 710.1(c)).

The TSCA Inventory does not include mixtures. If you manufacture a mixture, you may be required to report IUR information for each chemical substance that is a component of the mixture.

- If you imported a mixture, you will need to report the individual chemical components of the mixture to the extent that your total volume for the individual chemical substance meets the other reporting requirements (i.e., the 25,000 lb. threshold).

- If you domestically manufactured a mixture, you will need to determine whether any chemical substances were formed from a chemical reaction you carried out as part of manufacturing the mixture. If a chemical reaction has occurred, you will need to report the resulting individual chemical component.[1] If a chemical reaction has not occurred, you have not manufactured any reportable chemical substances.

Example 2-2. Company X manufactures 100,000 lb. of magnesium hydrate containing 80% by weight of the non-hydrated substance magnesium hydroxide, $Mg(OH)_2$. The corresponding production of the non-hydrated substance, $Mg(OH)_2$, is 80,000 lb., which meets the 25,000 lb. threshold and therefore, is reportable. Company X is required to report 80,000 lb. of $Mg(OH)_2$ under the IUR rule.

In the event that you are not able to find your chemical substance in the TSCA Inventory, contact the TSCA Hotline at (202) 554-1404 for assistance to determine whether

[1] You may have manufactured a chemical substance of Unknown or Variable composition, Complex reaction products, and Biological materials (UVCB) instead of a mixture. Further information on UVCB chemicals is available on the EPA website at http://www.epa.gov/oppt/newchems/pubs/uvcb.txt.

reporting is required. If your chemical is on the TSCA Inventory, you should review Question C on Figure 2-2 to determine whether you qualify for any other reporting exemptions.

2.1.3 Is Your Chemical Substance Potentially Exempt from Reporting? (Question C)

Five substances or groups of substances, though included on the TSCA Inventory, are largely exempt from reporting under the IUR rule. These groups are polymers, microorganisms, certain forms of natural gas, naturally occurring substances, and water. Refer to 40 CFR 711.6(a) for precise definitions of these groups. These substances or groups are not exempt from reporting when they are the subject of any of certain TSCA actions. Sections 2.1.3.1 through 2.1.3.5 provide more details for each substance or group of chemicals and Section 2.1.4 provides details for when the exemption does not apply. Note that the act of importing does not change the identity of a chemical substance or group. For example, a naturally occurring substance remains of naturally occurring when it is imported.

> **Polymers, microorganisms, certain forms of natural gas, and water** are not exempted from reporting when they are the subject of any of certain TSCA actions. See Section 2.1.4 for more details.

To help identify substances that are exempt from reporting under the IUR rule, EPA has labeled most of these substances on the TSCA Inventory with the letters "XU." Note that you are advised to use this indicator only as a guide; submitters are responsible for verifying exemptions. Also note that if a chemical marked with XU subsequently becomes the subject of any of certain TSCA actions, the substance is subject to the reporting requirements notwithstanding the "XU" indicator. If a substance is not marked "XU" and section 710.6 of the IUR rule does not provide sufficient guidance to determine whether the substance is exempt, contact the TSCA Hotline at (202) 554-1404 for assistance.

If your chemical is not in one of the following five substances or groups of substances, it is an IUR reportable chemical and you should review STEP II of the reporting requirements (Section 2.2, Figure 2-3). If your chemical is one of the five substances or groups, you should review Question D (Section 2.1.4).

2.1.3.1 Polymers

Polymers are typically exempt from IUR reporting. The IUR definition of polymer is sufficiently broad to include virtually all those substances that are generally considered polymers. The definition also includes siloxanes and silicones, silsesquioxanes, rubber, lignin, polysaccharides (such as starch and gums), proteins (such as gelatin and hemoglobin), and enzymes. However, substances that result from hydrolysis, depolymerization, or chemical modification of polymers, regardless of the extent of these processes, if the final products are no longer polymeric (e.g., a mixture of amino acids that is the result of hydrolysis of a polypeptide), the substances are not considered to be polymers and must be reported if not otherwise excluded (40 CFR 711.6(a)(1)). See Appendix B or 40 CFR 711.6(a)(1) for the specific definition of polymers for purposes of the IUR rule.

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2.1.3.2 Microorganisms

Microorganisms are exempt from IUR reporting. A microorganism is any combination of chemical substances that is a living organism and that meets the definition of "microorganism" at 40 CFR 725.3. Any chemical substance produced from a living microorganism is reportable unless otherwise excluded (40 CFR 711.6(a)(2)).

2.1.3.3 Certain Forms of Natural Gas

Table 2-1 identifies certain forms of natural gas that are exempt from IUR reporting (see 40 CFR 711.6(a)(4)).

Table 2-1. Chemical Substances Covered by the Exemption for Certain Forms of Natural Gas

Form of Natural Gas	CAS Registry Number
Natural gas (petroleum), raw liquid mix	64741-48-6
Natural gas condensates	68919-39-1
Gasoline natural	8006-61-9
Gasoline (natural gas), natural	68425-31-0
Natural gas	8006-14-2
Natural gas, dried	68410-63-9

2.1.3.4 Naturally Occurring Substances

Chemical substances that are described in 40 CFR 710.4(b) of the TSCA Inventory Reporting Regulations are considered "naturally occurring." Such substances are not reportable under IUR if the substance is produced solely by means described in section 710.4(b). Examples of substances that are typically naturally occurring materials are raw agricultural commodities, water, air, crude oil, rocks, ores, and minerals. However, because the section 710.4(b) exemption is process-specific rather than chemical-specific, if you manufacture any substance in a manner other than just as described in section 710.4(b), you are required to report it unless it is otherwise exempted (40 CFR 711.6(a)(3)). For this reason, minerals and certain agricultural products are sometimes considered not to be naturally occurring because of the means by which they are produced or isolated. Whether a substance is considered "naturally occurring" depends on the manner in which it is produced and isolated. Table 2-2 presents some examples of evaluating the naturally occurring substance exemption.

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Table 2-2. Examples of Evaluating Substances for the Naturally Occurring Exemption (40 CFR 711.6(a)(3))

•	Calcined clays formed by heating naturally occurring clay typically must be reported because such heating is generally not done solely to remove water; a chemical change is primarily intended.
•	Substances that are removed/isolated from nature by physical or natural means are typically considered to be "naturally occurring." Using water to extract a chemical substance from a naturally occurring substance is considered a natural means of removal. However, using any other solvent is not considered a natural means of removal and would result in the extracted substance being potentially subject to reporting.
•	In an electrostatic separation, small particles are removed from a liquid or gas stream. The process is essentially analogous to gravitational separation. Substances that are processed by this means are considered to be "naturally occurring."
•	Mined coal is typically included in the naturally occurring substances category.
•	Ammonia and nitric acid are generally produced by chemical synthesis and are, therefore, generally not considered to be "naturally occurring."

2.1.3.5 Water

Water, including both naturally occurring water and manufactured water (CASRN 7732-18-5), is exempt from IUR reporting. While naturally occurring water has always been exempt, the exemption for manufactured water is in effect for 2011 reporting.

2.1.4 Is Your Chemical Substance Ineligible for an Exemption Due to Its TSCA Regulatory or Enforceable Consent Agreement Status? (Question D)

With the exception of naturally occurring substances, chemical substances must be reported if they are the subject of any of the following (even if the chemical is otherwise exempt):

- A rule proposed or promulgated under Sections 4, 5(a)(2), 5(b)(4), or 6 of TSCA;
- An order issued under TSCA Sections 5(e) or 5(f);
- Relief that has been granted under a civil action under TSCA Sections 5 or 7; or
- An enforceable consent agreement (ECA) under 40 CFR Part 790. (40 CFR 711.6).

Example 2-3. Company A manufactured 35,000 lb. of Chemical X, a polymer, in 2009. Chemical X is part of an enforceable consent agreement (ECA) between EPA and Company A, in which Company A is performing additional testing on Chemical X. Although Chemical X is a polymer that normally would be exempt from IUR, it is part of an ECA and, thus, Company A is required to report Chemical X for the 2011 IUR. Additionally, Company B manufactures 40,000 lb. of Chemical X in 2010. Although Company B is not a party to the ECA, Company B is also required to report Chemical X for the 2011 IUR.

Appendix C provides assistance in determining which chemical substances are included in these groups. However, if you are unable to determine whether the specific chemical substance you manufacture (including import) is listed in Appendix C, you can contact the TSCA Hotline at (202) 554-1404 or tsca-hotline@epa.gov. If you have determined that your chemical is an IUR

reportable chemical, evaluate Step II on Figure 2-3 to determine whether you are a manufacturer (including importer) who is required to report.

2.2 Step II: Are You a Manufacturer Who Is Required to Report?

If you determined from Step I that you manufacture (including import) an IUR reportable chemical, Figure 2-2 presents a decision logic diagram which may help you determine whether you are a manufacturer (including importer) who must report. The following subsections explain each question in greater detail.

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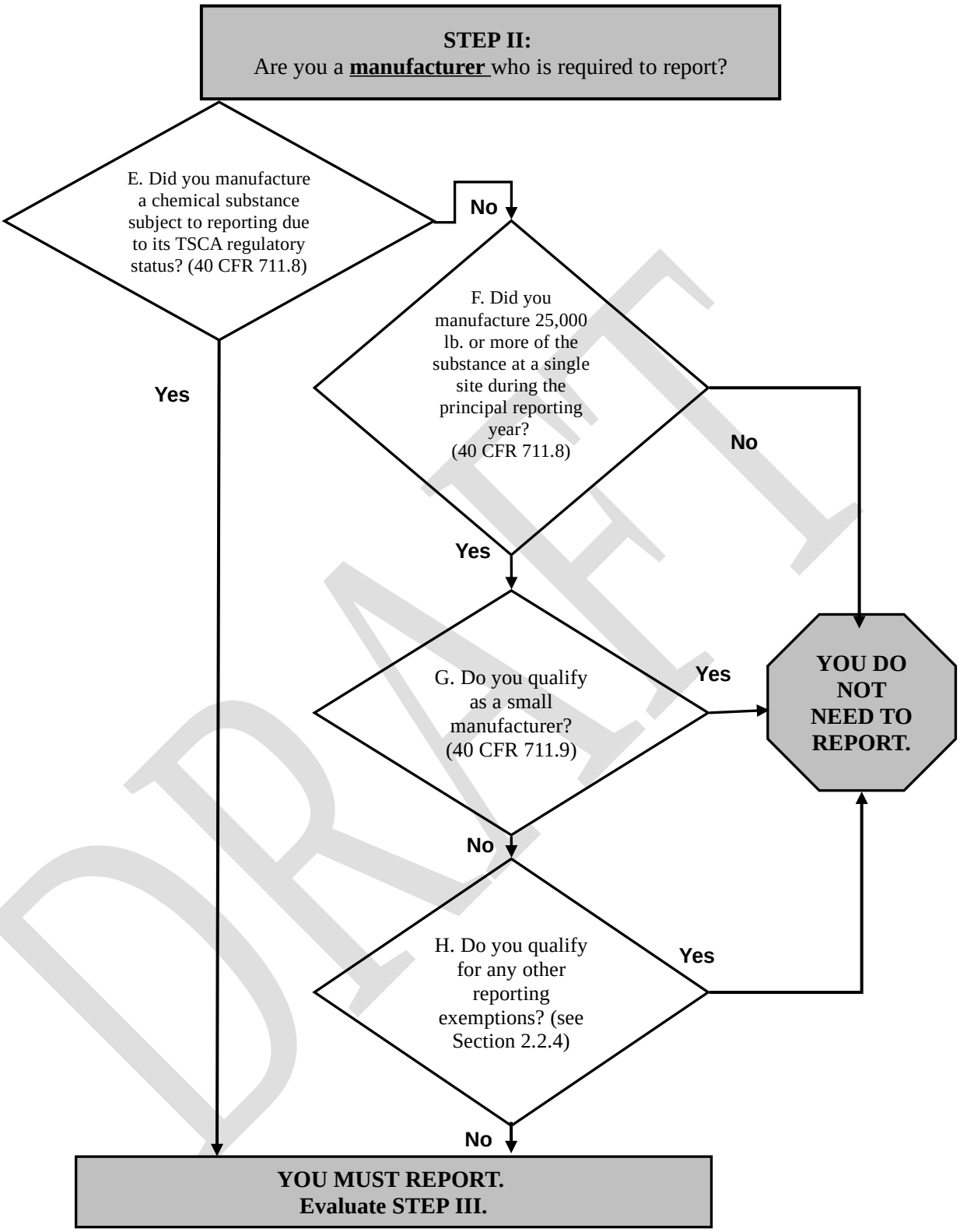

Figure 2-2. Decision Logic Diagram for Evaluating Step II

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2.2.1 Did You Manufacture a Chemical Substance Subject to Reporting Due to its TSCA Regulatory Status? (Question E)

Manufacturers (including importers) of a chemical substance which is:

- the subject of a rule proposed or promulgated under section5(a)(2), 5(b)(4), or 6 of TSCA, or
- is the subject of an order in effect under section 5(e) of TSCA, or
- is the subject of relief that has been granted under a civil action under section 5 or 7 of TSCA

are required to report information on that chemical, regardless of its production volume. The 25,000 lb. threshold is not applicable to these chemicals (see 40 CFR 711.8(c)). If you do not manufacture (including import) such a chemical, assess Question F in Figure 2-3 and further described in the next section to determine whether you are a manufacturer (including importer) required to report based on production volume.

2.2.2 Did You Manufacture 25,000 Lb. Or More Of the Substance At a Single Site During the Principal Reporting Year?? (Question F)

You are subject to IUR reporting if you manufactured (including imported) a chemical substance in production volumes of 25,000 lb. or greater at any single site you owned or controlled during the principal reporting year. For the 2011 IUR, the principal reporting year is 2010. If you both domestically manufacture and import the same substance, add the domestically manufactured and imported volumes at each site for calendar year 2010 to determine whether the amount of the chemical substance meets or exceeds the 25,000 lb. threshold. The site at which a chemical is imported is described in 40 CFR 711.8(b) and Section 4.4.1 of this document.

Table 2-3 provides examples of how the production volume reporting requirement applies.

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Table 2-3. Production Volume Threshold Examples

Description	2011 Reporting Requirement
Company A, which has only one manufacturing site, manufactured 26,000 lb. of Chemical X, which is not exempt from reporting, at its site in 2010.	Company A must report for Chemical X because it manufactured 25,000 lb. or more of Chemical X in 2010.
Company B, which has only one manufacturing site, manufactured 26,000 lb. of Chemical X at its site in 2009 and 20,000 lb. of Chemical X in 2010.	Company B is not required to report for Chemical X because it manufactured less than 25,000 lb. of Chemical X in 2010.
Company C has two manufacturing sites for Chemical X. In 2010, Site 1 manufactured 13,000 lb. of Chemical X and Site 2 manufactured 15,000 lb. of Chemical X.	Company C is not required to report for Chemical X at either site because 2010 production was less than 25,000 lb. at each site.
Company D has two manufacturing sites for Chemical X. In 2010, Site 1 manufactured 10,000 lb. of Chemical X and Site 2 manufactured 150,000 lb. of Chemical X.	Company D must report for Chemical X at Site 2 because at this location production was 25,000 lb. or more in 2010 and is not required to report for Chemical X for Site 1 because 2010 production was less than 25,000 lb.
Company E has one site where it imports and manufactures Chemical X. Company E manufactured 21,000 lb. of Chemical X and imported 5,000 lb. of Chemical X in 2010.	Company E must report for Chemical X because the total produced at and imported by its site in 2010 was 25,000 lb. or more.

Meeting the 25,000 lb. Threshold for Chemical Substances in Mixtures

In many cases, reportable substances are components of a mixture. Although mixtures are not reportable, the 25,000 lb. threshold is applicable for each IUR reportable chemical substance comprising a mixture; therefore, the chemical substances making up a mixture may be reportable. If you manufacture chemical substances as part of a mixture, you would determine your IUR reporting requirements by following Questions A-F (Sections 2.1.1 through 2.2.2) for each chemical substance in the mixture. As described in section 2.1.2.2, hydrates are mixtures of the corresponding non-hydrated substance and water (the water of hydration).

As an importer (see 40 CFR 704.3), you must determine whether the individual component chemical substances of a mixture are reportable. To do so, you would determine whether the annual aggregated volume of a particular reportable chemical substance was 25,000 lb. or more at the site that controls the importation. The 25,000 lb. threshold is applicable for each IUR reportable chemical substance in a mixture. You can determine the production volume for each chemical substance in the mixture that you imported during a particular calendar year by using the weight and percent composition of the chemical in the mixture. For each imported chemical substance, you would aggregate the volume of the chemical substance in all annual imports associated with the reporting site as defined in section 711.3 and add the amount of the chemical domestically manufactured at the same site, if any, to determine whether the total volume of the chemical manufactured (including imported) meets the 25,000 lb. threshold. Notethat a chemical substance that is imported solely in small quantities for research and development, as an impurity, or as part of an article or in a manner described in 40 CFR 720.30(g) and (h) is not subject to the IUR reporting requirements (40 CFR 711.10).

If you have determined that you are manufacturing an IUR reportable chemical and meet the reporting threshold of 25,000 lb., evaluate Question G to determine whether you qualify for any reporting exemptions.

2.2.3 Do You Qualify As a Small Manufacturer? (Question G)

Small manufacturers are exempt from IUR requirements unless they manufacture (including import) any quantity of a chemical substance that is the subject of a rule proposed or promulgated under section 4, 5(b)(4), or 6 of TSCA, or is the subject of an order in effect under section 5(e) of TSCA, or is the subject of relief that has been granted under a civil action under section 5 or 7 of TSCA (40 CFR 711.9). Appendix C provides assistance with determining which substances fall into these groups.

You qualify as a small manufacturer if you meet either of the following criteria (40 CFR 704.3):

- Your total sales during 2010, combined with those of your parent company, domestic or foreign (if any), are less than $4 million regardless of annual production volume.

- Your total sales during 2010, combined with those of your parent company, domestic or foreign (if any), are less than $40 million and your annual production volume of that substance does not exceed 100,000 lb. at any individual plant site. If the annual production volume of the substance at any of your sites is more than 100,000 lb., you are required to report only for those sites. Note that under this criterion, it is possible to qualify as a small manufacturer with respect to some substances and not others or with respect to some sites and not others.

For purposes of the definition of a small manufacturer, total annual sales include all sales of the company, not just the total sales of a given chemical. Table 2-4 provides examples of how the small manufacturing exemption applies.

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Table 2-4. Small Manufacturer Exemption Examples (40 CFR 711.8)

Description	2011 Reporting Requirement
Site 1, which is one of several sites owned by Company A, had a production volume of 120,000 lb. of Chemical X in 2010. The total annual sales of Company A (all sites combined) were $1,250,000 in 2010.	Site 1 is not required to report for Chemical X because combined sales in 2010 did not exceed $4 million.
Site 2, which is one of several sites owned by Company B, had a production volume of 90,000 lb. of Chemical X in 2010. The total annual sales of Company B (all sites combined) were $20,000,000 in 2010. None of the other sites produce Chemical X.	Site 2 is not required to report for Chemical X because annual production volume of that chemical did not exceed 100,000 lb. at any of Company B's sites, and Company B had total annual sales of less than $40 million.
Site 3, which is one of several sites owned by Company C, had a production volume of 200,000 lb. of Chemical X in 2010. Site 4, another site owned by Company C, had a production volume of 75,000 lb. of Chemical X in 2010. The total annual sales of Company C (all sites combined) were $30,000,000 in 2010.	Company C must report for Chemical X at Site 3 because annual production volume at Site 3 exceeded 100,000 lb. Company C is not required to report for Chemical X at Site 4 because annual production volume at site 4 did not exceed 100,000 lb. and total annual sales was less than $40 million.
Site 5, which is one of several sites owned by Company D, had a production volume of 50,000 lb. of Chemical X in 2010. The total annual sales of Company D (all sites combined) were $100,000,000 in 2010.	Company D must report for Chemical X at Site 5 because total annual sales in 2010 exceeded $40 million.
Site 6, which is one of several sites owned by Company E, had a production volume of 120,000 lb. of Chemical X in 2010. The total annual sales of Company E (all sites combined) were $1,250,000 in 2010. Chemical X is subject to a section 4 test rule.	Site 6 is required to report for Chemical X. Even though combined sales are less than $4 million, this chemical is subject to a test rule and therefore must be reported.

If you do not qualify for a small manufacturer exemption, evaluate Question H in Figure 2-3 (further described in the next section) to determine whether you qualify for any other reporting exemptions.

2.2.4 Do You Qualify for Any Other Reporting Exemptions? (Question H)

If you manufacture a reportable substance solely under the following circumstances, you are not required to report for those substances under the IUR rule:

- The chemical substance is imported as an article or part of an article. An *article* is defined in 40 CFR 704.3 as "a manufactured item (1) which is formed to a specific shape or design during manufacture, (2) which has end-use function(s) dependent in whole or in part upon its shape or design during end use, and (3) which has either no change of chemical composition during its end use or only those changes resulting in composition which have no commercial purpose separate from that of the article, and that result from a chemical reaction that occurs upon end use of other chemical substances, mixtures, or articles; except that fluids and particles are not considered articles regardless of shape or design." EPA considers imported items articles if they are manufactured in a specific shape or design for a particular end-use application and this design is maintained as an essential feature in the finished product. Thus, EPA views materials such as metal or plastic sheets, wire, coated fabric, rolled carpet, sheets of plywood, and other similar materials as articles, even if, for example, subsequent to import they are rolled or drawn thinner, cut, printed, laminated, or thermoformed, provided they

meet the above definition. Substances that are part of such articles are not subject to reporting under the IUR rule. If an item is manufactured in a particular shape for the purpose of shipping convenience and the shape has no function in the end use, it would not be considered an article. Thus, chemical substances that are part of items such as metal ingots, billets, and blooms are subject to reporting under the IUR rule.

- The chemical substance is manufactured solely in small quantities for research and development (40 CFR 711.10(a)).

- The chemical substance is manufactured as an impurity, a non-isolated intermediate, or under any of the other circumstances identified in 40 CFR 720.30(g) and (h). (40 CFR 711.10(c))

- If between June 1, 2010, and May 31, 2011, you submitted all of the information required by the IUR rule in response to another rule promulgated under section 8(a) of TSCA (such as the Preliminary Assessment Information Reporting (PAIR) rule at 40 CFR Part 717, Subpart B), you are not required to report the same information under IUR for the same substance during 2011 (40 CFR 711.15(a)).

Table 2-5 presents examples of these circumstances.

Table 2-5. Examples of Manufacturing/Importing Activities Under Circumstances Which Do/Do Not Require Reporting

Description	2011 Reporting Requirement
Company A manufactures 400,000 lb. of a chemical intermediate called Chemical X during the production of a polymer. Chemical X is manufactured in Reactor 1 and is subsequently entirely consumed when reacted with other chemicals. Chemical X never leaves Reactor 1, except for sampling purposes.	Company A does not need to report Chemical X because it is considered to be a non-isolated intermediate and is therefore fully exempt.
Company B manufactures 400,000 lb. of a chemical intermediate called Chemical Y during the production of a polymer. Chemical Y is manufactured in Reactor 1 and transferred to a storage tank until needed. Chemical Y is then transferred to Reactor 2 where it is mixed with other reactants to form the desired polymer, at which point Chemical Y is destroyed. Chemical Y never leaves this production site.	Company B is required to report Chemical Y. When Chemical Y was transferred to the storage tank, it was isolated, and, thus, does not meet the definition for "non-isolated intermediate."
Company C imports 10,000,000 lb. of Chemical Z in the form of thin sheets. Company C cuts these sheets into the desired size and shape, which are sold to consumers.	Company C is not required to report Chemical Z because it is considered to be an article and therefore exempt from reporting.
Company D imports 10,000,000 lb. of Chemical W in the form of pellets. Company D subsequently melts and molds Chemical W into the desired shape, which is sold directly to consumers.	Company D is required to report Chemical W because it imported pellets whose shape or design when imported was not related to their end use.
Company D domestically manufactures 10,000,000 lb. of Chemical W. Company D subsequently sells Chemical W to Company E in the form of pellets. Company E melts and molds the pellets.	Company D is required to report as the manufacturer of Chemical W. Company E is not required to report because it is neither manufacturing nor importing Chemical W.

If you manufacture an IUR reportable chemical in quantities greater than 25,000 lb. and do not qualify for any reporting exemptions, you should evaluate Step III, described in the following section, to determine what information you must report for your chemical.

2.3 Step III: What Information Must You Report?

Once you determine from Steps I and II that you are a manufacturer (including importer) of an IUR reportable chemical substance and are required to report, this section will help you determine what information you must report. You are required to report manufacturing, processing, and use information unless you are otherwise exempt. Manufacturers (including importers) of partially exempt chemical substances are not required to report processing and use information described in 40 CFR 711.12(b)(4) for those substances, but are otherwise required to report the information requested on basic identity and manufacturing information described in 40 CFR 711.12(b)(2) and (3) for those chemicals. Note that the basic company and site information is reported once per site while the manufacturing, processing and use information is reported separately for each reportable chemical at the site.

Figure 2-3 presents a decision logic diagram to assist you in determining the IUR information you must report. Determine whether your chemical is partially exempt from reporting by first evaluating Question I in Figure 2-3.

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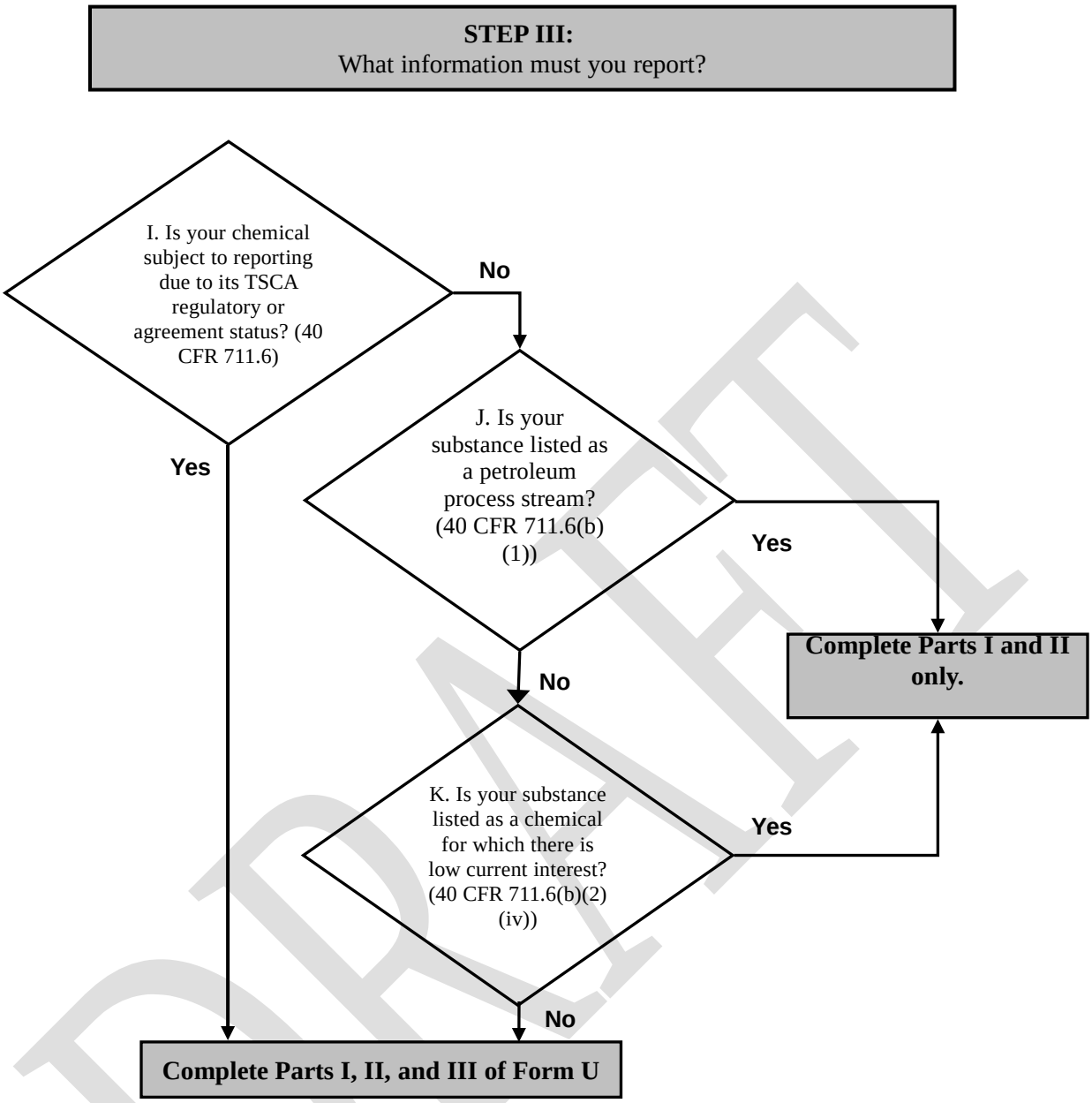

Figure 2-3. Decision Logic Diagram for Evaluating Step III

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2.3.1 Is Your Chemical Substance Subject to Reporting due to its TSCA Regulatory or Agreement Status? (Question I)

Chemical substances that are the subject of particular TSCA rules and/or orders or chemical substances that are part of enforceable consent agreements are not afforded a partial exemption. See Section 2.1.4 for a description of the chemicals that meet these criteria. If you manufacture (including import) these chemicals, you must report all IUR information (i.e., manufacturing, processing, and use information) regardless of any exemptions for which the chemical would otherwise qualify. See Appendix C for additional information about these chemical substances.

If your chemical is not part of a regulatory action or consent agreement, continue to evaluate Questions J and K on Figure 2-4 and described further in the following sections to determine whether your chemical is partially exempt.

2.3.2 Is Your Chemical Substance Listed as a Petroleum Process Stream? (Question J)

Manufacturers (including importers) of certain petroleum process streams, regardless of the production volume, do not need to complete Part III of Form U for these substances. The chemical substances termed "petroleum process streams" for purposes of IUR that are partially exempt from IUR requirements are those listed by CAS Registry Number at 40 CFR 711.6(b)(1). Appendix D lists the exempt petroleum process streams.

2.3.3 Is Your Chemical Substance Listed as a Chemical for which there is Low Current Interest? (Question K)

EPA created a partial exemption for specific chemical substances for which EPA has identified a low current interest in their processing and use information. The specific chemical substances listed at 40 CFR 711.6(b)(2)(iv) are also listed in Appendix D.

If your IUR reportable chemical is partially exempt, you are required to report only Parts I and II of the reporting form. Otherwise, you are required to report Parts I, II, and III of the reporting form, covering manufacturing, processing, and use information for your IUR reportable chemical. Chapter 3 will help you determine when you must report this information to EPA.

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3.0 When You Must Report

For the 2011 reporting cycle, you are required to report information pertaining to calendar year 2010 during the submission period, which begins June 1, 2011 and ends September 30, 2011 (40 CFR 711.13).

Your submissions for the 2011 reporting cycle must be submitted to EPA via the Internet and through EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) no later than September 30, 2011. You should note that registration with CDX is required prior to accessing e-IURweb to submit your IUR information. (See Chapter 6 for more information on how to report your data using e-IURweb and CDX). If you are required to report, failure to file your report during this period is a violation of TSCA sections 8(a) and 15 and may subject you to penalties (40 CFR 711.1(c)).

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4.0 Instructions for Completing IUR Form U

This chapter will help you complete the IUR Form U. Section 4.1 describes how to certify your submission. Section 4.2 discusses the reporting standard – the effort required to comply with the IUR rule. Sections 4.3 through 4.8 provide guidance to help you complete each required section of Form U.

You are required to use the IUR reporting software, e-IURweb, to submit information for each IUR reportable chemical. If you are reporting information for more than one chemical at your site, you must report information for all reportable chemicals on one Form U.

The certification statement and Part I of Form U are completed once per reporting site. Parts II and III are completed for each reportable chemical at the site. Part IV is reserved for the special case of a joint submission, and is completed by the secondary submitter.

4.1 Certification

Your IUR submission must be certified, indicating that your submitted information has been completed in compliance with the IUR requirements and that any confidentiality claims are true and correct. To certify, the certification statement must be electronically signed and dated by an authorized official of your company. The authorized official typically is a senior official with management responsibility for the person (or persons) completing the form. You must include the printed name, title, and email address for the person signing the certification. See Section 6.3.1 for how to complete an electronic signature.

This certification statement applies to all the information supplied on the form and should be signed only after the form has been completed. Note that knowingly providing false or misleading information or concealing required information may be punishable by fine or imprisonment or both under TSCA section 15.

4.2 Reporting Standard

Submitters are required to exercise certain levels of due diligence in gathering the information required by the IUR rule. You must report your information to the extent that the information is **known to or reasonably ascertainable by** you and your company. The term "known to or reasonably ascertainable by" is defined in 40 CFR 704.3 and discussed more fully below.[2]

> **Known to or reasonably ascertainable by** means all information in a person's possession or control, plus all information that a reasonable person similarly situated might be expected to possess, control, or know.

Under TSCA section 8(a), EPA may collect information associated with chemical substances to the extent that it is known to or reasonably ascertainable by the submitter. This is information possessed by employees or other agents of the company reporting under the IUR

[2] Note that, for the 2006 IUR only, EPA had a different reporting standard (**readily obtainable)** for processing and use data.

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rule, including persons involved in the research, development, manufacturing, or marketing of a chemical substance. This information includes knowledge gained through discussions, symposia, and technical publications. For purposes of IUR, the known to or reasonably ascertainable by standard applies to all the information required by the rule.

Examples of types of information that are considered to be in a person's possession or control, or that a reasonable person similarly situated might be expected to possess, control, or know are:

- Files maintained by the submitter or employees in the submitter's company;
- Information contained in standard references, such as MSDSs, that contain use information or concentrations of chemicals in mixtures; and
- Information from the Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) and from Dun & Bradstreet.

4.3 Part I - Section A. Parent Company Information[3]

You must provide information on your ultimate domestic parent company. For purposes of IUR, your parent company is the ultimate domestic parent company, located in the United States, which directly owns at least 50 percent of the voting stock of your company. This definition is limited to this context, is distinct from the more geographically broad definition of "parent company" used in 40 CFR 704.3, and does not apply to the determination of whether a person meets the small manufacturer exemption. Corporate names should be treated as parent company names for companies with multiple facility sites. When a facility is owned by more than one company and none of the facility owners directly owns at least 50 percent of its voting stock, the facility should provide the name of the parent company of either the facility operator or the owner with the largest ownership interest in the facility.

Example 4-1. 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 should be listed as the parent company.

Note: Information provided during CDX registration will populate your parent company identification information in Section A. Please double check this information to ensure all required fields are complete and accurate. If any information is incorrect or incomplete, the authorized official should make the necessary changes in CDX.

4.3.1 Parent Company Name (Block 1.A.1)

Enter the full name of the ultimate domestic parent company, if applicable. You should include any additional identifying terms such as Inc., Ltd., L.L.C., etc.

[3] See Sec 4.7.1 for information concerning CBI claims for Parent Company Information.

4.3.2 Parent Company Dun & Bradstreet Number (Block 1.A.2)

Enter the 9-digit Dun & Bradstreet number associated with the parent company name entered in Block 1.A.1. The number may be obtained from the treasurer or financial officer of the company.

Dun & Bradstreet assigns separate numbers to subsidiaries and parent companies; you should make sure that the number you provide EPA belongs to your ultimate domestic parent company. If your parent company does not have a Dun & Bradstreet number, you can request one from your local office of Dun & Bradstreet. There is no charge for this service and you are not required to disclose sensitive financial information to get a number. For more information on obtaining a Dun & Bradstreet number, see www.dnb.com/us. If you are already listed with Dun & Bradstreet, but do not know your number, you can call 1-800-234-3867 for assistance.

4.3.3 Parent Company Address (Blocks 1.A.3 through 1.A.8)

Enter the mailing address of the parent company name entered in Block 1.A.1, including the appropriate county or parish, using standard addressing techniques as established by the U.S. Postal Service. Post office box numbers should be accompanied by a street address. If a post office box is listed, it should be listed after the street address on Address Line 2.

4.4 Part I - Section B. Site Information[4]

EPA requires the following information to be reported for each plant site at which a reportable chemical substance is manufactured: the site name, site Dun & Bradstreet number, street address, city, county (or parish), state, and zip code.

Note: Information provided during CDX registration will populate your site identification information in Section B. Please double check this information to ensure all required fields are complete and accurate. If any information is incorrect or incomplete, the authorized official should make the necessary changes in CDX.

4.4.1 Special Provisions for Importers

The site where you import a chemical substance is considered the site of the operating unit within your organization that is directly responsible for importing the substance and that controls the import transaction (e.g., the company's U.S. headquarters). For IUR, all importers must provide a U.S. address for the controlling site; this site may be your company's headquarters in the United States. If there is no such operating unit or headquarters in the United States, the site address for the importer is the U.S. address of an agent acting on the importer's behalf who is authorized to accept service of process for the importer (40 CFR 711.3). In the event that more than one person may meet the definition of "importer" (40 CFR 704.3), only one person should report. See 40 CFR 711.15(b).

[4] See Sec 4.7.2 for information concerning CBI claims for Site Information.

Example 4-2. The headquarters of your company is located in New Town. Your company owns a plant site located in Old Town, which is in a different state. A headquarters employee purchases and arranges to have 500,000 lb. of Chemical X imported from Japan to the Old Town plant site. The headquarters site in New Town controls the import transaction and is the site reported on Form U.

Example 4-3. The headquarters of your company is located in New Town. Your company owns three manufacturing sites, Sites 1, 2, and 3, all located in different states. An employee based at headquarters purchases and arranges to have 500,000 lb. of Chemical X imported from Japan. The chemical is distributed as follows: 20,000 lb. is delivered to Site 1; 180,000 lb. is delivered to Site 2; and 300,000 lb. is delivered to Site 3. The headquarters in New Town controls the import transaction for all three sites, and therefore is responsible for reporting all 500,000 lb. of Chemical X. The site reported on Form U is New Town.

4.4.2 Site Name (Block 1.B.1)

Enter the full name of the site. You should include any additional identifying terms such as Inc., Ltd., L.L.C., etc.

4.4.3 Site Dun & Bradstreet Number (Block 1.B.2)

Dun & Bradstreet assigns separate numbers to subsidiaries and parent companies; make sure that the number you provide EPA in block 1.B.2 belongs to the individual site for which you are reporting. If the site does not have a Dun & Bradstreet number, you can request one from your local office of Dun & Bradstreet. Please refer to Section 4.3.2 for information on obtaining a Dun & Bradstreet number.

4.4.4 Site Street Address (Blocks 1.B.3 through 1.B.8)

Enter your site mailing address, including the appropriate county or parish, using standard addressing techniques as established by the U.S. Postal Service. Post Office box numbers should be accompanied by a street address. If a Post Office box is listed, it should be listed after the street address on Address Line 2.

4.5 Part I - Section C. Technical Contact Information[5]

This section requests information about the person whom EPA may contact for clarification of the information in your IUR submission. The technical contact should be a person who can answer questions about the reported chemical substance(s). Typically, a person located at the manufacturing site is best able to answer such questions. The technical contact need not be the person who signed the certification statement. You can select your technical contact from the drop down list of registered support submitters. Once selected, the technical contact information provided during CDX registration will populate Section C. Please double

[5] See Sec 4.7.3 for information concerning CBI claims for Technical Contact Information.

check this information to ensure all required fields are complete and accurate. If any information is incorrect or incomplete, the authorized official should make the necessary changes in CDX.

4.5.1 Technical Contact Name (Block 1.C.1)

Enter the name of the person whom EPA may contact for clarification of information submitted on Form U.

4.5.2 Technical Contact Telephone Number and Email Address (Blocks 1.C.2 and 1.C.3)

Enter the technical contact's telephone number, including the area code, and the contact's email address.

4.5.3 Technical Contact Mailing Address (Blocks 1.C.4 through 1.C.8)

Enter the technical contact's mailing address, using standard addressing techniques as established by the U.S. Postal Service. Post Office box numbers should be accompanied by a street address. If a Post Office box is used as a mailing address, the street address should be given in Block 1.C.4 followed by the Post Office box number in Block 1.C.5 (Address Line 2).

4.6 Part II - Section A. Chemical Substance Identification

Chemical substance identification information consisting of the identification number and specific chemical name, as described in 4.6.2 and 4.6.4, must be reported separately for each IUR reportable chemical substance at your site.

4.6.1 Confidentiality of Chemical Substance Information (Block 2.A.1)

You may claim as confidential the identity of a substance that is already listed as confidential on the TSCA Inventory by checking the CBI box in Part II Section A. Claims for confidential treatment of the chemical identity of a chemical substance which is listed on the public section of the TSCA Inventory are not valid. Further, CBI claims for chemical identity will be accepted only when accompanied by a separate written substantiation for the substances claimed as CBI. Checking the CBI box automatically triggers the substantiation questions. See Section 5.1 for more details about substantiating CBI claims for the identity of a chemical substance. If you fail to substantiate the claim for confidentiality of the chemical identity in accordance with applicable rules, EPA may make the information available to the public without further notice to you. Note that checking this box does not protect the link between your company and the substance; it only asserts a CBI claim for the specific identity of the substance. To claim company and/or plant site identities as CBI, check the CBI box(es) in Part II, Section B, Blocks 2.B.1 and 2.B.2 of IUR Form U (see Sections 4.7.1 and 4.7.2 below).

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4.6.2 Chemical Substance Identifying Number (Block 2.A.2)

Every chemical substance reported in accordance with IUR must be accompanied by its correct Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) Registry Number (CASRN), corresponding to the chemical substance's specific chemical name as described in 4.6.4. (40 CFR 711.12(b)(3)(i)). You may enter either a CASRN (Block 2.A.2) or the specific name of the chemical substance (Block 2.A.4) to select the appropriate CASRN/Chemical Abstracts (CA) Index Name combination in the reporting software.

The CAS Registry Number is the preferred identifying number. If the identity of a chemical substance on the TSCA Inventory is confidential, the chemical substance will be listed on the public inventory by the EPA-designated TSCA Accession Number and a generic chemical name instead of by a CASRNand specific chemical name. If your substance does not have a CASRN, or the CASRN is not known or reasonably ascertainable, report the Accession Number. A typical Accession Number is a 5-digit or 6-digit number such as "29735." If you do not know either the CASRN or the Accession Number, contact EPA by telephone at (202) 554-1404 or by email at tsca-hotline@epa.gov.

> Report the CASRN for your chemical substance. If your substance does not have a CASRN, or if the CASRN is not known or reasonably ascertainable, report the EPA-designated TSCA Accession Number. Each Inventory substance has at least one type of number.

When you report the CASRN, please verify that the number you are reporting is the correct number for your substance. If you do not know the chemical identity of a chemical substance you are reporting because it is claimed as confidential by the supplier of the chemical substance, you must have the supplier provide the correct chemical identity information directly to EPA in a joint submission, which clearly references your submission. See Sections 4.6.5 and 6.6 for more information on submitting joint reports.

4.6.3 ID Code (Block 2.A.3)

Enter the code corresponding to the type of identifying number you entered in Block 2.A.1, as shown in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1. ID Code for Chemical Identifying Numbers

If the Number You are Reporting is a(n)	Enter This Code
Accession Number	A
CAS Registry Number	C

4.6.4 Chemical Name (Block 2.A.4)

Enter in Block 2.A.4 the specific, currently correct Chemical Abstracts (CA) Index Name as used to list your chemical substance in the TSCA Inventory. The CA Index Name is to correspond with the reported CASRN reported in Block 2.A.2. In cases where the CA Index Name is not known or reasonably ascertainable, use nomenclature that completely and

accurately describes the chemical substance. The reporting software will provide the appropriate CASRN/Chemical Abstracts (CA) Index Name combination for you to select. Note that the public inventory lists the correct chemical names or, for those chemicals listed on the confidential inventory, the corresponding generic name. Do not rely on the listed generic name to determine whether your chemical substance is listed on the TSCA Inventory. A generic name often is not specific to a given Inventory substance and may be used to represent multiple specific chemical identities. The TSCA Accession Number, however, is unique to the specific confidential chemical substance.

4.6.5 Special Provisions for Importers and Joint Submitters

You may report an alternate chemical name, and in the case of importers, a trade name, in those instances where a supplier will not disclose to the submitter the specific chemical name of the imported Inventory substance or a reactant used to manufacture the Inventory substance. In these cases, you and the supplier report the information required in this part in a joint submission. As an importer, you must have the supplier of the confidential chemical substance directly provide EPA with the correct chemical identity (as described in 4.6.2), in a joint submission with you. Furthermore, in the event you cannot provide the complete chemical identity because you manufacture the reportable chemical substance using a reactant having a specific chemical identity claimed as confidential by its supplier, you must submit a report directly to EPA containing all other information known to or reasonably ascertainable by you about the chemical identity of the reported substance. You also must ensure that the supplier directly provides to EPA the correct chemical identity of the confidential reactant in a joint submission. See Chapter 6 for more information on how to submit joint reports.

4.7 Part II - Section B. Manufacturing Information

The following subsections describe the manufacturing information required to be reported for each chemical substance.

4.7.1 Confidentiality of Company Information (Block 2.B.1)

Check the CBI box in this block to assert a confidentiality claim for the link between the chemical substance and the company information reported in Part I, Section A of Form U. Checking other CBI boxes on the form will not protect this link. You may claim this connection as confidential for some chemical substances for which you are reporting, while not making the claim for others (each chemical substance manufactured at a site is reported in separate sections of e-IURweb). EPA will not impute the existence of a CBI claim for company identity from a CBI claim associated with a different chemical.

4.7.2 Confidentiality of Site Information (Block 2.B.2)

Check the CBI box in this block and complete the substantiation questions to assert a confidentiality claim for the link between the chemical substance and the site identity reported in Part I, Section B of Form U. Checking the CBI box automatically triggers the substantiation questions. See Section 5.2 for information on completing the substantiation questions. If you fail to substantiate the site CBI claim in accordance with the applicable rules, EPA may make the information available to the public without further notice to you.

You may claim the connection between chemical and site as confidential for some chemical substances for which you are reporting, while not making the claim for others (each chemical substance is reported separately in e-IURweb). EPA will not impute the existence of a CBI claim for site identity from a CBI claim associated with a different chemical.

EPA has also observed that submitters sometimes claim only their company identity, but not their site identity, as confidential. EPA will not impute the existence of a CBI claim for site identity from a CBI claim for company identity, even if the company name appears within the site identity information.

4.7.3 Confidentiality of Technical Contact Information (Block 2.B.3)

Check the CBI box in this block to assert a confidentiality claim for the link between the chemical substance and the technical contact information reported in Part I, Section C of Form U. You may claim this connection as confidential for some chemical substances for which you are reporting, while not making the claim for others (each chemical substance is reported separately in e-IURweb). EPA will not impute the existence of a CBI claim for technical contact information from a CBI claim associated with a different chemical.

4.7.4 Reporting Manufacturing Information for Calendar Year 2010

This section of the IUR describes the manufacturing data elements that should be reported for your IUR reportable chemical for the calendar year 2010, the principal reporting year for the 2011 submission period.

4.7.4.1 Activity (Domestically Manufacture and/or Import) (Block 2.B.4)

Check the box(es) that describe whether you domestically manufacture or import the chemical substance. If you both domestically manufacture and import the same chemical substance, check both boxes.

4.7.4.2 Domestically Manufactured Production Volume (Block 2.B.5)

Report the volume of the chemical domestically manufactured at your site during calendar year 2010, in pounds. Report the quantity to at least two significant figures; it should be accurate to the extent known to or reasonably ascertainable by you. Production volumes should be reported in numeric format, with or without commas (i.e., 58,000 or 6352000). For example, “2 million” or “2 E6" are not acceptable, nor are production volumes with decimals or abbreviations such as M (e.g., 12,000,000 = 12M) or K (e.g., 50,000 = 50K).

4.7.4.3 Imported Production Volume (Block 2.B.6)

Report the volume of chemical imported by your site in 2010, in pounds. Report the quantity to at least two significant figures; it should be accurate to the extent known to or reasonably ascertainable by you. You should use the same numeric format as described for Block 2.B.5, domestically manufactured production volume. Imported and domestically manufactured production volumes are reported separately for each chemical at each site.

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Note that if you import various mixtures containing reportable chemical substances, you should add all import volumes associated with each chemical substance. For instance, if you import three mixtures and each mixture contains Chemical A, then you would determine the volume of Chemical A in each mixture and report the aggregated amount.

4.7.4.4 For Imported Chemicals, Is the Chemical Never Physically at Site? (Block 2.B.7)

If the imported chemical is never physically at the reporting site (e.g., if you ship the chemical from a foreign country directly to another location such as a warehouse, a processing or use site, or a customer's site), check yes.

4.7.4.5 Production Volume Used On-Site (Block 2.B.8)

Report the total volume of the domestically manufactured and imported chemical substance used at the reporting site. The number represents the volume of the chemical that does not leave the manufacturing site. The production volume used on-site should not exceed the sum of the domestically manufactured and imported volumes minus the volume exported (i.e., (Block 2.B.5 + Block 2.B.6) –Block 2.B.9). Report the quantity to at least two significant figures; it should be accurate to the extent known to or reasonably ascertainable by you. You should use the same numeric format as described for Block 2.B.5, domestically manufactured production volume.

4.7.4.6 Production Volume Exported (Block 2.B.9)

Report the production volume directly exported and not domestically processed or used. The volume exported should not exceed the sum of the domestically manufactured and imported volumes. Report the quantity to at least two significant figures; it should be accurate to the extent known to or reasonably ascertainable by you. You should use the same numeric format as described for Block 2.B.5, domestically manufactured production volume.

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Table 4-2. Examples of Reporting Production Volume for Part II – Manufacturing Information

Description	2011 Reporting Requirement
Site 1 domestically manufactures 30,000 lb. of Chemical X.	Site 1 should report 30,000 lb. as domestically manufactured for Chemical X in e-IURweb. The total production volume (i.e., the domestically manufactured volume) should be used to report the remaining IUR information in e-IURweb.
Site 2 domestically manufactures 15,000 lb. of Chemical X and directly imports 15,000 lb. of Chemical X.	Site 2 should report 15,000 lb. as domestically manufactured. Because Site 2 controls the import transaction, Site 2 should also report 15,000 lb. as imported for Chemical X in e-IURweb. The total production volume (i.e., sum of the domestically manufactured and import volumes) should be used to report the remaining IUR information in e-IURweb.
Site 3 domestically manufactures 30,000 lb. of Chemical X. Of the 30,000 lb. manufactured, Site 3 directly exports 10,000 lb. to a foreign customer.	Site 3 should report 30,000 lb. as domestically manufactured and 10,000 lb. as exported for Chemical X in e-IURweb. The total production volume (i.e., the domestically manufactured volume less the exported volume) should be used to report the remaining IUR information in e-IURweb.
Site 4 domestically manufactures 70,000 lb. and imports 30,000 lb. of Chemical X. Site 4 uses 20,000 lb. of Chemical X on site.	Site 4 should report 70,000 lb. as domestically manufactured, 30,000 lb. as imported and 20,000 lb. as used on site in e-IURweb. The total production volume (i.e., sum of the domestically manufactured and import volumes) should be used to report the remaining IUR information in e-IURweb.
In 2010, Company B coordinates the import of 100,000 lb. of Chemical X, which is imported directly to three different sites owned by Company B. Site 5 receives 40,000 lb. and Sites 6 and 7 each receive 30,000 lb. of Chemical X.	Company B should report 100,000 lb. as imported for Chemical X in e-IURweb. The total production volume (i.e., the imported volume) should be used to report the remaining IUR information in e-IURweb. Because the three sites controlled by Company B did not control the import transaction, the sites are not required to report the imported volumes.

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4.7.4.7 Number of Workers (Block 2.B.10)

Report the total number of workers reasonably likely to be exposed to each reportable chemical substance at each site during calendar year 2010 (40 CFR 711.12(b)(3)(v)). For Block 2.B.10, report the code corresponding to the range from Table 4-3 for the number of workers reasonably likely to be exposed to a reportable chemical substance during manufacture.

Table 4-3. Codes for Reporting Number of Workers Reasonably Likely to be Exposed

Code	Range of Workers Reasonably Likely to be Exposed
W1	Fewer than 10 workers
W2	At least 10 but fewer than 25 workers
W3	At least 25 but fewer than 50 workers
W4	At least 50 but fewer than 100 workers
W5	At least 100 but fewer than 500 workers
W6	At least 500 but fewer than 1,000 workers
W7	At least 1,000 but fewer than 10,000 workers
W8	At least 10,000 workers

"Reasonably likely to be exposed" means "an exposure to a chemical substance which, under foreseeable conditions of manufacture, processing, distribution in commerce, or use of the chemical substance, is more likely to occur than not to occur. Such exposures would normally include, but would not be limited to, activities such as charging reactor vessels, drumming, bulk loading, cleaning equipment, maintenance operations, materials handling and transfers, and analytical operations. Covered exposures include exposures through any route of entry (inhalation, ingestion, skin contact, absorption, etc.), but excludes accidental or theoretical exposures" (40 CFR 711.3).

Persons reasonably likely to be exposed to a chemical substance include workers whose employment requires them to pass through areas where chemicals are manufactured, processed, or used (e.g., production workers and foremen, process engineers, and plant managers). Workers employed to drive vehicles which transport the chemical should be included in the number of workers reasonably likely to be exposed to the chemical substance if they come into contact with the chemical during loading or unloading. For example, workers engaged in the connection or disengagement of hoses used to load or unload the chemical should be included. However, workers involved solely with transporting chemicals in sealed containers that are totally enclosed with no potential for exposure should not be included.

In addition, when a site employs temporary, seasonal, or contract workers in the manufacture of a reportable chemical substance, these workers should be included in the number of workers reasonably likely to be exposed to a chemical substance if they work in areas where the chemical is manufactured. The term does not include those employees whose jobs are not associated with potential exposures to a substance or mixture (e.g., administrative staff who never enter areas where the chemical is manufactured) and who are unlikely to be exposed to a chemical substance for even a brief period of time. No allowance is made for personal protective equipment or for engineering controls that reduce but do not preclude exposure to a chemical substance; however, if contact between a worker and a chemical is highly improbable, the

worker should not be included among those persons reasonably likely to be exposed to the chemical substance.

When there is no potential exposure to a chemical substance, the code W1 corresponding to fewer than 10 workers would be reported. This would be the case, for instance, when a chemical is imported in sealed containers and resold without repackaging or is shipped from a foreign source directly to a customer.

4.7.4.8 Maximum Concentration (Block 2.B.11)

Report the maximum concentration, measured by weight, of your reportable chemical substance at the time it is reacted on-site to produce a different chemical substance or as it leaves the site (40 CFR 711.12(b)(3)(vi)). The concentration must be accurate to the extent that information is known to or reasonably ascertainable by you. In your determination of the maximum concentration, do not include concentrations of the product sent off-site for non-commercial purposes (40 CFR 710.1(a)).

For each substance, select the maximum concentration of the substance from the ranges listed in Table 4-4. If the maximum concentration falls between two ranges, round your estimate to the nearest one percent using standard rounding procedures. Report the code that corresponds to the appropriate range. Report the maximum concentration regardless of the various physical forms in which the chemical may be sent off-site or reacted on-site to produce a different chemical substance.

Table 4-4. Codes for Reporting Maximum Concentration

Code	Concentration Range (weight percent)
M1	Less than 1% by weight
M2	At least 1% but less than 30% by weight
M3	At least 30% but less than 60% by weight
M4	At least 60% but less than 90% by weight
M5	At least 90% by weight

4.7.4.9 Is Chemical Being Recycled, Remanufactured, Reprocessed, Reused, or Reworked? (Block 2.B.12)

Check the box in Block 2.B.12 if the manufactured chemical, such as a byproduct, is to be recycled, remanufactured, reprocessed, reused, or reworked. By checking the box, you indicate that the manufactured chemical, which otherwise would be disposed of as a waste, is being removed from the waste stream and is being used or reused for a commercial purpose.

Example 4-4. The papermaking process involves the pulping of wood and several processing steps which generate white (CASRN 68131-33-9), black (CASRN 66071-92-9), and green (CASRN 68131-30-6) pulping liquors. During papermaking, wood pulping using the white liquor generates a black pulping liquor waste product, which is typically burned, resulting in the production of energy and green liquor. Green liquor is further processed to generate white liquor, which is used in the wood pulping process. The pulping liquors generated by the pulping cycle are IUR reportable chemicals that are considered recycled, remanufactured, reprocessed, reused, or reworked. Block 2.B.12 should be selected for these substances.

4.7.4.10 Physical Form and Percentage of Production Volume (Blocks 2.B.13 through 2.B.18)

Report all physical forms of the chemical substance at the time it is reacted or as it leaves your site and the percentage of production volume (including both domestically manufactured and imported volumes) for each physical form (40 CFR 711.12(b)(3)(viii)). The six physical forms are:

- Dry Powder
- Pellets or Large Crystals
- Water- or Solvent-Wet Solid
- Other Solid
- Gas or Vapor
- Liquid

Report the percentage of each physical form reacted onsite or sent off-site rounded off to the closest 10 percent (40 CFR 711.12 (c)(3)(ix)). If the substance is sent off-site in more than one physical form, report all the physical forms in which it is sent off-site. In column "a" of this section, check the box for each physical form that applies to the chemical substance. In column "b" of this section, report the percentage of production volume for each physical form reported in section "a." These percentages may total more or less than 100% due to rounding.

Example 4-5. Determining Percentage of Production Volume
Company A domestically manufactures 75,000 lb. and imports 25,000 lb. of Chemical X, for a total production volume of 100,000 lb. Forty-eight percent (48,000 lb.) of the production volume is produced as dry powder, 24 percent (24,000 lb.) is produced as a pellets, 24 percent (24,000 lb.) as a liquid solution, and 4 percent (4,000 lb.) as a water-wet solid. Company A would report the following:

Dry Powder	50%
Pellets or Large Crystals	20%
Water- or Solvent-Wet Solid	0%
Other Solid	0%

4.7.5 Reporting Production Volume (PV) for All Years since Previous Principal Reporting Year (Block 2.B.19)

Report the total volume of the chemical manufactured at your site (include domestically manufactured and imported volumes) during each calendar year (i.e., 2006-2009) since the last principal reporting year in pounds. You should report the total PV, including domestically manufacturing and imported volumes for each year. Report the production volume to at least two significant figures; it should be accurate to the extent known to or reasonably ascertainable by you. Production volumes should be reported in numeric format, with or without commas (i.e., 58,000 or 6352000). For example, "2 million" or "2 E6" are not acceptable, nor are production volumes with decimals or abbreviations such as M (e.g., 12,000,000 = 12M) or K (e.g., 50,000 = 50K).

4.8 Part III - Processing and Use Information

> Information regarding processing or use activities must be reported to the extent that it is known to or reasonably ascertainable by the submitter (40 CFR 711.12(b)(4)).

In addition to completing Parts I and II you must complete Part III of Form U for reportable chemical substances unless the substance is partially exempt. See Sections 2.3.2 and 2.3.3 to determine whether you qualify for a partial exemption. Report industrial processing and use information for each reportable chemical substance at sites under your control and at domestic sites that receive a reportable chemical substance from you directly or indirectly (including through a broker/distributor, from a customer of yours, etc.) (40 CFR 711.12(b)(4)). You should report the processing and use activities for the total 2010 production volume reported (both domestically manufactured (Block 2.B.5.) and imported (Block 2.B.6.)) in Part II.

The processing or use information should be reported to the extent that it is known to or reasonably ascertainable by you (40 CFR 711.12). Section 4.2 contains additional information on the "known to or reasonably ascertainable by" reporting standard. If any information is not known or reasonably ascertainable by you (including your company), enter 'NK for "not known or reasonably ascertainable" in the box corresponding to that data element. You may also check the CBI box next to each data element to claim data as confidential. However, keep in mind that you **cannot** claim as confidential any data that is identified as not known to or reasonably ascertainable by you or your company. Checking a CBI box associated with a specific processing and use data element automatically triggers substantiation questions. See Section 5.3 for information on completing the substantiation questions. Additional guidance on reporting processing and use information is available in the documents *Questions and Answers for Reporting for the 2011 Partial Updating of the TSCA Chemical Inventory Database* and *Case Studies for Reporting for the 2011 Partial Updating of the TSCA Chemical Inventory Database* available on the Resources page at www.epa.gov/iur.

4.8.1 Part III - Section A. Industrial Processing and Use Data (Blocks 3.A.1 through 3.A.10)

For each IUR reportable chemical, report up to ten unique combinations of the following data elements: the Type of Process or Use Operation (TPU) (described in Section 4.8.1.1), the

Industrial Sector (IS) (described in Section 4.8.1.2), and the Industrial Function Category (IFC) (described in Section 4.8.1.3) (40 CFR 711.12(b)(4)(i)). A combination of these three data elements defines a potential exposure scenario for risk-screening and priority-setting purposes. For each of these unique combinations, you are also required to report the percentage of production volume (described in Section 4.8.1.4), the number of sites (described in Section 4.8.1.5), and the number of workers (described in Section 4.8.1.6) (40 CFR 711.12(b)(4)(i)). If more than ten unique combinations apply to a chemical substance, you need only report the ten combinations for the chemical substance that cumulatively represent the largest percentage of production volume, measured by weight (40 CFR 711.12(b)(4)(i)(C)). The reporting software will allow you to enter more than ten combinations if you choose to do so.

4.8.1.1 Type of Process or Use Operation

To the extent that it is known to or reasonably ascertainable by you, report the code, shown in Table 4-5, which corresponds to the appropriate Type of Processing or Use Operation (TPU) for the particular combination of IS and IFC codes. Note that if a chemical substance is fully reacted (i.e., reporting "PC" for the processing code), then the chemical substance is consumed and further processing and use information for that chemical substance will not exist. In such a situation, there is no further downstream processing and use information to be reported for that particular type of processing or use operation under 40 CFR 711.12(b)(4). A processing or use code may be reported more than once if more than one IS and/or IFC code applies to the same processing or use operation.

Table 4-5. Type of Process or Use Operation

Code	Operation
PC	Processing as a reactant
PF	Processing—incorporation into formulation, mixture, or reaction product
PA	Processing—incorporation into article
PK	Processing—repackaging
U	Use—non-incorporative activities

Definitions for each code are provided in Appendix E, which may assist you in determining which code to report. To claim the code(s) you report as confidential, check the box(es) next to the information you report.

4.8.1.2 Industrial Sectors

You are required to report the Industrial Sector (IS), listed in Table 4-6, for all sites that receive a reportable chemical substance from you either directly or indirectly (including through a broker/distributor, from a customer of yours, etc.) and that process and use of the reportable chemical substance to the extent that this information is known to or reasonably ascertainable by you (40 CFR 711.12(b)(4)(i)(B)). Because an industrial sector may apply to more than one processing and use scenario for a chemical substance, the same IS code may be reported with different combinations of IFC and TPU codes.

Note that, for the 2006 IUR, you were required to report five-digit North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) codes. Beginning with the 2011 reporting, EPA is replacing the NAICS codes with IS codes. A listing identifying the correspondence between NAICS codes and IS codes is provided in Appendix E. To claim the code(s) you report as confidential, check the box(es) next to the information you report.

When you chose the IS "Other," you also need to provide a written description of the use of the chemicals substance. Your description may include the NAICS code.

Table 4-6. Industrial Sectors (IS)

IS Code	IS Title
IS1	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting
IS2	Oil and Gas Drilling, Extraction, and Support Activities
IS3	Mining (except Oil and Gas)
IS4	Utilities
IS5	Construction
IS6	Food, beverage, and tobacco product manufacturing
IS7	Textiles, apparel, and leather manufacturing
IS8	Wood Product Manufacturing
IS9	Paper Manufacturing
IS10	Printing and Related Support Activities
IS11	Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing
IS12	Asphalt Paving, Roofing, and Coating Materials Manufacturing
IS13	Petroleum Lubricating Oil and Grease Manufacturing
IS14	All Other Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing
IS15	Petrochemical Manufacturing
IS16	Industrial Gas Manufacturing
IS17	Synthetic Dye and Pigment Manufacturing
IS18	Carbon Black Manufacturing
IS19	All Other Basic Inorganic Chemical Manufacturing
IS20	Cyclic Crude and Intermediate Manufacturing
IS21	All Other Basic Organic Chemical Manufacturing
IS22	Plastic Material and Resin Manufacturing
IS23	Synthetic Rubber Manufacturing
IS24	Organic Fiber Manufacturing
IS25	Pesticide, Fertilizer, and Other Agricultural Chemical Manufacturing
IS26	Pharmaceutical and Medicine Manufacturing
IS27	Paint and Coating Manufacturing
IS28	Adhesive Manufacturing
IS29	Soap, Cleaning Compound, and Toilet Preparation Manufacturing
IS30	Printing Ink Manufacturing
IS31	Explosives Manufacturing
IS32	Custom Compounding of Purchased Resin
IS33	Photographic Film Paper, Plate, and Chemical Manufacturing
IS34	All Other Chemical Product and Preparation Manufacturing
IS35	Plastics Product Manufacturing

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IS Code	IS Title
IS36	Rubber Product Manufacturing
IS37	Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing (includes clay, glass, cement, concrete, lime, gypsum, and other nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing.
IS38	Primary Metal Manufacturing
IS39	Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing
IS40	Machinery Manufacturing
IS41	Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing
IS42	Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component Manufacturing
IS43	Transportation Equipment Manufacturing
IS44	Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing
IS45	Miscellaneous Manufacturing
IS46	Wholesale and Retail Trade
IS47	Services
IS48	Other (requires additional information)

4.8.1.3 Industrial Function Category

Identify the Industrial Function Category (IFC), reporting by code as shown in Table 4-7, that corresponds to the appropriate function for each particular combination of TPU and IS that you report (40 CFR 711.12(b)(4)(i)(C)). Descriptions for each IFC are provided in Appendix E. If you select U099 (Other), provide a description of the industrial function of the chemical substance. Note that EPA revised the IFC descriptions and codes for the 2011 reporting.

Table 4-7. Codes for Reporting Industrial Function Categories (IFCs)

IFC Code	IFC Title
U001	Abrasives
U002	Adhesives, binders, and sealants
U003	Adsorbents and absorbents
U004	Agricultural chemicals (non-pesticidal)
U005	Anti-adhesive agents
U006	Bleaching agents
U007	Corrosion inhibitors and anti-scaling agents
U008	Dyes
U009	Fillers
U010	Finishing agents
U011	Flame retardants
U012	Fuels and fuel additives
U013	Functional fluids (closed systems)
U014	Functional fluids (open systems)
U015	Intermediates
U016	Ion exchange agents
U017	Lubricants and lubricant additives
U018	Odor agents

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Table 4-7. Codes for Reporting Industrial Function Categories (IFCs)

IFC Code	IFC Title
U019	Oxidizing/reducing agents
U020	Photosensitive chemicals
U021	Pigments
U022	Plasticizers
U023	Plating agents and surface treating agents
U024	Process regulators
U025	Processing aids, not otherwise listed
U026	Processing aids, specific to petroleum production
U027	Propellants and blowing agents
U028	Solids separation agents
U029	Solvents (for cleaning and degreasing)
U030	Solvents (which become part of product formulation or mixture)
U031	Surface active agents
U032	Viscosity adjustors
U033	Laboratory chemicals
U034	Paint additives and coating additives not described by other codes
U099	Other (specify)

4.8.1.4 Percentage of Production Volume

Estimate the percentage of total 2010 production volume that is attributable to each unique combination of TPU, IS, and IFC. The percentage should be accurate to the extent that it is known to or reasonably ascertainable by you. Round your estimates to the nearest 10 percent of production volume (40 CFR 711.12(b)(4)(i)(D)). Do not round a particular combination that accounts for five percent or less of the total production volume to zero percent if the production volume attributable to that combination is greater than or equal to 25,000 lb. In such cases, you must report the percentage of production volume attributable to that combination to the nearest one percent of production volume (40 CFR 711.12(b)(4)(i)(D)).

How to determine your percent production volume:

1. Determine the production volume that is attributable to each unique combination of TPU, IS, and IFC.
2. Determine your total production volume for 2010. Add together the volume domestically manufactured and the volume imported.
DO NOT subtract the volume used on-site or the volume exported
3. Divide the volume determined in step 1 by the volume determined in step 2 and multiply by 100.

The total percentage of production volumes associated with the TPU, IS, and IFC combinations may add up to more than 100 percent, given that you are reporting on distribution of a chemical to sites in your control as well as downstream sites, some of which are not immediate purchasers from your original manufacturing site. Additionally, the total percentage of production volume may add up to less than 100 percent if, for example:

- You do not know or cannot reasonably ascertain information about how all of your production volume is processed or used;
- More than 10 combinations of codes are applicable to your chemical; or
- You export a portion of the production volume.

Table 4-8 provides examples of reporting industrial processing and use data.

Table 4-8. Examples of Reporting Industrial Processing and Use Information

Description	2011 Reporting Requirement
Site 1 manufactures 500,000 lb. of Chemical X for processing for incorporation into a mixture. All of the production is for use in industrial sector IS17 (Synthetic Dye and Pigment Manufacturing). Of the production volume, 67% (335,000 lb.) is used as a dye and 33% (165,000 lb.) is used as a pigment.	On line 3.A.1 of Form U, enter PF for type of process or use, IS17 for industrial sector, U008 for IFC, and 70% for production volume. On line 3.A.2 of Form U, enter PF for type of process or use, IS17 for industrial sector, U021 for IFC, and 30% for production volume.
Site 1 manufactures 500,000 lb. of Chemical X for processing for incorporation into a mixture. All of the production is for use under industrial sector IS17 (Synthetic Dye and Pigment Manufacturing). Of the production volume, 97% (485,000 lb.) is used as a coloring agent for dyes and 3% (15,000 lb.) is used as a coloring agent for pigments.	On line 3.A.1 of Form U, enter PF for type of process or use, IS17 for industrial sector, U008 for IFC, and 100% for production volume. On line 3.A.2 of Form U, enter PF for type of process or use, IS14 for industrial sector, and U021 for IFC. Because less than 25,000 lb. is used for pigments, enter 0% for production volume.
Site 1 manufactures 12,000,000 lb. of Chemical X for processing for incorporation into a mixture. All of the production is for use under industrial sector IS17 (Synthetic Dye and Pigment Manufacturing). Of the production volume, 97% (11,640,000 lb.) is used as a coloring agent for dyes and 3% (360,000 lb.) is used as a coloring agent for pigments.	On line 3.A.1 of Form U, enter PF for type of process or use, IS17 for industrial sector, U008 for IFC, and 100% for production volume. Because the use in pigments, IFC U021, accounts for 25,000 lb. or more, on line 3.A.2 of Form U, enter PF for type of process or use, IS17 for industrial sector, U021 for IFC, and 3% for production volume.

4.8.1.5 Number of Sites Code

For each unique combination of TPU, IS, and IFC, report the total number of industrial sites, including those not under your control, that process or use each reported chemical substance to the extent that such information is known or reasonable ascertainable by you (40 CFR 711.12(b)(4)(i)(E)). In the event you both manufacture (including import) and process or use the same reportable chemical substance at the reporting plant site, your site would be counted as both a manufacturing site in Part II of Form U and a processing or use site reported in Part III of Form U (40 CFR 711.12(b)(4)). For each substance, report the code listed in Table 4-9 which corresponds to the appropriate number range.

Table 4-9. Codes for Reporting Numbers of Sites

Codes	Range
S1	Fewer than 10 sites
S2	At least 10 but fewer than 25 sites
S3	At least 25 but fewer than 100 sites
S4	At least 100 but fewer than 250 sites
S5	At least 250 but fewer than 1,000 sites
S6	At least 1,000 but fewer than 10,000 sites
S7	At least 10,000 sites

4.8.1.6 Number of Workers Code

For each unique combination of Type of Process or Use Operation, Industrial Sector, and Industrial Function Category, estimate the total number of workers that are reasonably likely to be exposed to the chemical substance at sites that process or use the substance (40 CFR 711.12(b)(4)(i)(F)). Include workers at sites which are not under your control as well as those sites you control. For each substance, report the code listed in Table 4-10 that corresponds to the estimated range of the number of workers reasonably likely to be exposed. To claim this information as confidential, check the box adjacent to the reported information.

Table 4-10. Codes for Reporting Number of Workers Reasonably Likely to be Exposed During Processing and Use

Code	Range of Workers Reasonably Likely to be Exposed
W1	Fewer than 10 workers
W2	At least 10 but fewer than 25 workers
W3	At least 25 but fewer than 50 workers
W4	At least 50 but fewer than 100 workers
W5	At least 100 but fewer than 500 workers
W6	At least 500 but fewer than 1,000 workers
W7	At least 1,000 but fewer than 10,000 workers
W8	At least 10,000 workers

"Reasonably likely to be exposed" means "an exposure to a chemical substance which, under foreseeable conditions of manufacture (including import), processing, distribution in commerce, or use of the chemical substance, is more likely to occur than not to occur. Such exposures would normally include, but would not be limited to, activities such as charging reactor vessels, drumming, bulk loading, cleaning equipment, maintenance operations, materials handling and transfers, and analytical operations. Covered exposures include exposures through any route of entry (inhalation, ingestion, skin contact, absorption, etc.), but excludes accidental or theoretical exposures" (40 CFR 711.3).

Persons reasonably likely to be exposed to a chemical substance include workers whose employment requires them to pass through areas where chemicals are manufactured, processed, or used (e.g., production workers and foremen, process engineers, and plant managers). Workers

employed to drive vehicles that transport the chemical should be included in the number of workers reasonably likely to be exposed to the chemical substance *if* they come into contact with the chemical during loading or unloading. For example, workers engaged in the connection or disengagement of hoses used to load or unload the chemical should be included. However, workers involved solely with transporting chemicals in sealed (totally enclosed with no potential for exposure) containers should not be included.

In addition, when a site employs temporary, seasonal, or contract workers in the manufacture of a reportable chemical substance, these workers should be included in the number of workers reasonably likely to be exposed to a chemical substance if they work in areas where the chemical is manufactured. The term does not include those employees whose jobs are unassociated with potential exposures to a substance or mixture (e.g., administrative staff who never enter areas where the chemical is manufactured) and who are unlikely to be exposed to a chemical substance for even a brief period of time. No allowance is made for personal protective equipment or for engineering controls that reduce but do not preclude exposure to a chemical substance; however, if contact between a worker and a chemical is highly improbable, the worker should not be included among those persons reasonably likely to be exposed to the chemical substance.

4.8.2 Part III - Section B. Consumer and Commercial Use Data (Blocks 3.B.1 through 3.B.10)

For purposes of IUR reporting, a commercial use means the use of a chemical substance or a mixture (including as part of an article) in a commercial enterprise providing saleable goods or a service (40 CFR 711.3). A consumer use, on the other hand, means the use of a chemical substance or a mixture (including as part of an article) when sold to or made available to consumers for their use (40 CFR 711.3).

You are required to report information that is known to or reasonably ascertainable by you concerning the consumer and commercial end uses of each reportable chemical substance manufactured (including imported) at sites you control and at sites controlled by people to whom you have either directly or indirectly (including through a broker/distributor, from a customer, etc.) distributed the reportable chemical substance (40 CFR 711.12(b)(4)).

4.8.2.1 Product Category

You must designate up to ten product categories which correspond to the actual use of the chemical substance by selecting from the categories listed in Table 4-11 (40 CFR 711.12(b)(4)(ii)(A)). For each product category listed, indicate whether the product is used in consumer or commercial uses by checking the appropriate box in Block in 3.B.1.b. If the product is used in both consumer and commercial sectors, check both boxes.

Note that EPA has revised the list of product category codes. Descriptions of these categories are provided in Appendix E. If you select C999 (Other), you must provide a description of the product category. If more than ten codes apply, you need report only the ten codes for the chemical substance that cumulatively represent the largest percentage of production volume, measured by weight (40 CFR 711.12(b)(4)(ii)(A)).

Table 4-11. Product Category Codes

Code	Description
Chemical Substances in Furnishing, Cleaning, Treatment/Care Products	
C101	Floor Coverings
C102	Foam Seating and Bedding Products
C103	Furniture and Furnishings not covered elsewhere
C104	Fabric, Textile, and Leather Products not covered elsewhere
C105	Cleaning and Furnishing Care Products
C106	Laundry and Dishwashing Products
C107	Water Treatment Products
C108	Personal Care Products
C109	Air Care Products
C110	Apparel and Footwear Care Products
Chemical Substances in Construction, Paint, Electrical, and Metal Products	
C201	Adhesives and Sealants
C202	Paints and Coatings
C203	Building/Construction Materials - Wood and Engineered Wood Products
C204	Building/Construction Materials not covered elsewhere
C205	Electrical and Electronic Products
C206	Metal Products not covered elsewhere
C207	Batteries
Chemical Substances in Packaging, Paper, Plastic, Hobby Products	
C301	Food Packaging
C302	Paper Products
C303	Plastic and Rubber Products not covered elsewhere
C304	Toys, Playground, and Sporting Equipment
C305	Arts, Crafts, and Hobby Materials
C306	Ink, Toner, and Colorant Products
C307	Photographic Supplies, Film, and Photochemicals
Chemical Substances in Automotive, Fuel, Agriculture, Outdoor Use Products	
C401	Automotive Care Products
C402	Lubricants and Greases
C403	Anti-Freeze and De-icing Products
C404	Fuels and Related Products
C405	Explosive Materials
C406	Agricultural Products (non-pesticidal)
C407	Lawn and Garden Care Products
Chemical Substances in Products not Described by Other Codes	
C980	Non-TSCA Use
C999	Other (specify)

4.8.2.2 Use in Product(s) Intended for Use by Children

Within each consumer product category reported, you must determine whether any amount of each reportable chemical substance manufactured (including imported) by you is

present in or on any consumer product(s) intended for use by children age 14 or younger, regardless of the concentration of the substance remaining in or on the product (40 CFR 711.12(b)(4)(ii)(B)). If you determine that your chemical substance or mixture is used in a consumer product intended for use by children, report a "Y" in the appropriate box in the "Used in Product(s) Intended for Children" column in Part III.B of Form U. If you determine that your chemical substance or mixture is not used in a consumer product intended for use by children, report an "N."

EPA defines "intended for use by children" to mean the chemical substance or mixture is used in or on a product that is specifically intended for use by children age 14 or younger (40 CFR 711.3). Your chemical substance or mixture is intended for use by children if you answer "yes" to at least one of the following questions about the product into which your chemical substance or mixture is incorporated:

- Is the product commonly recognized (i.e., by a reasonable person) as being intended for use by children age 14 or younger?
- Does the manufacturer of the product state through product labeling or other written materials that the product is intended or will be used by children age 14 or younger?
- Is the advertising, promotion, or marketing of the product aimed at children age 14 or younger?

Table 4-12 illustrates some examples of "Use in Product(s) Intended for Use by Children." For example, certain products (e.g., crayons, coloring books, diapers, and toy cars) are typically used by children age 14 or younger. If you determine that your chemical substance or mixture is used in crayons, for example, you would report "Y" for children's use for C305.

Certain products, such as household cleaning products, automotive supplies, and lubricants, typically are not intended to be used by children age 14 or younger. As such, if you determine that your chemical substance or mixture is used in automotive care products and lubricants, for example, you would report no for children's use for categories C401 and C402.

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Table 4-12. Examples of Products Intended for Use by Children

Codes	Category	Examples
Chemical Substances in Furnishings, Cleaning, Treatment/Care Products		
C102	Foam seating and bedding products	Child's car seat, children's sheets

Table 4-12. Examples of Products Intended for Use by Children

Codes	Category	Examples
C103	Furniture and furnishings not covered elsewhere	Baby cribs, changing tables
C104	Fabrics, textile, and leather products not covered elsewhere	Children's clothing
C108	Personal care products	Baby shampoo, children's bubble bath
Chemical Substances in Construction, Paint, Electrical and Metal Products		
C201	Adhesives and sealants	Craft glue, model glue
C202	Paints and coatings	Finger paints, water colors intended for use by children
C205	Electrical and electronic products	Electronic games, remote control cars
Chemical Substances in Packaging, Paper, Plastic, Hobby Products		
C302	Paper products	Diapers, baby wipes, coloring books
C303	Plastic and rubber products not covered elsewhere	Pacifiers
C304	Toys, playground, and sporting equipment	Toy trucks, dolls, toy cars, wagons, action figures, balls, swing sets, slides, skates, baseball gloves
C305	Arts, Crafts, and Hobby Materials	Chemicals used as colorants in crayons, coloring inks, markers
Chemical Substances in Automotive, Fuel, Agriculture, Outdoor Use Products		
C407	Lawn and garden products	Lawn and gardening tools designed specifically for children (e.g., kids rake)
C999	Other (specify)	Other items specifically intended for use by children age 14 or younger

4.8.2.3 Percentage of Production Volume

Estimate the percentage of your production volume for each reportable chemical substance that is attributable to each specific consumer and commercial end use carried out at sites under your control, as well as at sites that receive a reportable chemical substance from you either directly or indirectly (including through a broker/distributor, from a customer, etc.), to the extent that such information is known to or reasonably ascertainable to you (40 CFR 711.12(b)(4)(ii)(C)). You should round estimates to the nearest 10 percent of production volume (40 CFR 711.12(b)(4)(ii)(C)). However, you may not round a consumer and commercial product category that accounts for five percent or less of the total production volume of a reportable chemical substance to zero percent if the production volume attributable to that consumer and commercial product category is greater than or equal to 25,000 lb. (40 CFR 711.12(b)(4)(ii)(C)). In such cases, you must report the percentage of

How to determine your percent production volume:

1. Determine the production volume that is attributable to each consumer and commercial end use.
2. Determine your total production volume for 2010.
   a. Add together the volume domestically manufactured and the volume imported.
   b. DO NOT subtract the volume used on-site or the volume exported
3. Divide the volume determined in step 1 by the volume determined in step 2 and multiply by 100.

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production volume attributable to that consumer and commercial product category to the nearest one percent of the production volume (40 CFR 711.12(b)(4)(ii)(C)).

Note that the total percentage of production volumes reported may add up to more or less than 100 percent. Rounding to the nearest 10 percent can result in summed percentages either above or below 100 percent. Additionally, the total percentage of production volume may add up to less than 100 percent if, for example:

- You do not know or cannot reasonably ascertain information about how all your production volume is used in consumer and commercial products;
- More than 10 commercial or consumer product categories are applicable to your chemical substance; or
- A portion of your production is consumed in industrial uses or exported.

4.8.2.4 Maximum Concentration Code

When the chemical substance you manufacture (including import) is used in commercial or consumer products, you are required to report the estimated typical maximum concentration (measured by weight) of each chemical substance in each commercial or consumer product category reported in Part III of Form U (40 CFR 711.12(b)(4)(ii)(D)). For each substance used in a reported commercial or consumer product, select the appropriate concentration range listed in Table 4-4, and enter the corresponding reporting code.

4.8.2.5 Number of Commercial Workers Code

Report the total number of commercial workers, including those at sites not under your control that are reasonably likely to be exposed while using the reportable chemical substance, with respect to each commercial use. For each substance with a commercial use reported in Part III, select the number of workers from the ranges listed in Table 4-10 and enter the corresponding reporting code.

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5.0 How to Assert Confidentiality Claims

You can designate your IUR data as confidential business information (CBI) by checking the CBI box associated with each data element, responding to a series of substantiation questions for selected data elements, and ensuring that the signature of your authorized official accompanies any substantiation. You are encouraged to limit claims for CBI only to situations in which they are absolutely necessary. You are also encouraged not to assert confidentiality claims if your circumstances have changed and confidentiality is no longer needed. CBI claims will not be accepted or honored if they are not asserted as required at the time information is submitted to EPA or if they are submitted in a manner inconsistent with the IUR rule.

CBI claims must be warranted under the criteria for determining confidentiality found within 40 CFR 2.208. EPA's procedures for processing and reviewing confidentiality claims are set forth at 40 CFR Part 2, Subpart B and 40 CFR 711.18. EPA strongly encourages you to review confidentiality claims carefully to ensure that the information in question falls under the protection of TSCA Section 14 and fully meets the substantive questions within the Part 2 rules. If you assert that any of the information contained in the answers to these questions itself contains CBI, you must clearly identify the information that is claimed confidential by marking the specific information on each page with a label such as "confidential business information," "proprietary," or "trade secret" (40 CFR 711.18(b)(2)). If you fail to follow these instructions, EPA may release the information to the public without further notice to you.

Specific procedures to claim the identity of the reported chemical, the identity of the site, and processing and use data as CBI are addressed in the following subsections. Table 5-1 summarizes the special considerations for these data elements.

Table 5-1. Special Considerations for Asserting Confidentiality Claims

Data Element	Asserting a Confidentiality Claim
Chemical Identity	Check CBI box in Part II Section A, and submit answers to questions in 40 CFR 711.18(b)(1). (The questions are reproduced in Table 5-2.)
Site Identity	Check CBI box in Part II Block 2.B.2 and submit written answers to the questions in 40 CFR 711.18(c)(1). (The questions are reproduced in Table 5-3.)
Processing and Use Data	Check the appropriate CBI box in Part III, and submit answers to questions in 40 CFR 711.18(d)(1) for each CBI box checked. (The questions are reproduced in Table 5-4.)

5.1 Chemical Identity

You may assert a confidentiality claim for the specific identity of a chemical substance only if EPA treats the identity of that substance as confidential on the TSCA Inventory at the time your report is submitted (i.e., the substance is not on the public portion of the Inventory) (40 CFR 711.18(b)). If you report a previously confidential substance as nonconfidential, that substance subsequently will be listed on the TSCA Inventory as nonconfidential.

To assert a claim of confidentiality for the identity of your chemical substance, you must check the appropriate CBI box in Part II, Section A **and** submit detailed written answers to the substantiation questions listed in Table 5-2. Checking the CBI box for chemical identity

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automatically triggers the substantiation questions. The answers must be complete and specific to the chemical substance in question.

Table 5-2. Substantiation Questions To Be Answered When Asserting Chemical Identity CBI Claims (40 CFR 711.18(b)(1))

No.	Question
1.	What harmful effects to your competitive position, if any, do you think would result from the identity of the chemical substance being disclosed in connection with reporting under the IUR? How could a competitor use such information? Would the effects of disclosure be substantial? What is the causal relationship between the disclosure and the harmful effects?
2.	For how long should confidential treatment be given? Until a specific date, the occurrence of a specific event, or permanently? Why?
3.	Has the chemical substance been patented? If so, have you granted licenses to others with respect to the patent as it applies to the chemical substance? If the chemical substance has been patented, and therefore disclosed through the patent, why should it be treated as confidential?
4.	Has the identity of the chemical substance been kept confidential to the extent that your competitors do not know it is being manufactured or imported for a commercial purpose by anyone?
5.	Is the fact that the chemical substance is being manufactured (including imported) for a commercial purpose available to the public, for example, in technical journals, libraries, or State, local, or Federal agency public files?
6.	What measures have you taken to prevent undesired disclosure of the fact that the chemical substance is being manufactured (including imported) for a commercial purpose?
7.	To what extent has the fact that this chemical substance is manufactured (including imported) for commercial purposes been revealed to others? What precautions have been taken regarding these disclosures? Have there been public disclosures or disclosures to competitors?
8.	Does this particular chemical substance leave the site of manufacture (including import) in any form (e.g., as product, effluent, emission)? If so, what measures have been taken to guard against the discovery of its identity?
9.	If the chemical substance leaves the site in a product that is available to the public or your competitors, can the substance be identified by analysis of the product?
10.	For what purpose do you manufacture (including import) the substance?
11.	Has EPA, another Federal agency, or any Federal court made any pertinent confidentiality determinations regarding this chemical substance? If so, please attach copies of such determinations.

5.2 Site Identity

You may assert a claim of confidentiality for the identity of the manufacturing site if the linkage of the site with a reportable chemical is confidential and not publicly available (40 CFR 711.18(c). Claiming site identity as confidential protects the release of site name (i.e., where the chemical was manufactured (including imported)) address, city, county, state, zip code, and Dun & Bradstreet number. Note that claiming site identity confidential does not protect the link between the chemical identity and the company name. To protect the link between the chemical identity and the company name, you need to check the CBI box associated with the company name.

To assert a claim of confidentiality for site identity, check the appropriate CBI box in Part II, Section B **and** substantiate your claim with detailed written answers to the two questions (see Table 5-3) at 40 CFR 711.18(c)(1). Checking the CBI box for site identity automatically triggers the substantiation questions. Note that confidentiality claims for both site and company

information are to be made in conjunction with a specific chemical substance and cannot be made generically for a whole submission. For instance, if you report four chemical substances manufactured (including imported) at a given site on Form U, you are able to claim the site identity as confidential for one chemical while releasing this information for the other three. If the site identity for a particular chemical is not claimed as CBI, or is claimed but not substantiated pursuant to 40 CFR 711.18(c), EPA may make that information available to the public without further notice to the submitter. EPA will not impute the existence of a CBI claim for site identity from a CBI claim for company identity, even if the company name appears within the site identity information.

Table 5-3. Substantiation Questions To Be Answered When Asserting Plant Site Identity CBI Claims (40 CFR 711.18(c)(1))

No.	Question
1.	Has site information been linked with a chemical identity in any other Federal, state, or local reporting scheme? For example, is the chemical identity linked to a facility in a filing under the EPCRA section 311, namely through a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS)? If so, identify all such schemes. Was the linkage claimed as confidential in any of these instances?
2.	What harmful effect, if any, to your competitive position do you think would result from disclosure of the identity of the site and the chemical substance? How could a competitor use such information? Would the effects of disclosure be substantial? What is the causal relationship between the disclosure and the harmful effects?

5.3 Processing and Use Information

You may assert a claim of confidentiality for data associated with the processing and use information reported in Part III of Form U if you have reason to believe that release of the information would reveal trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information, as provided by section 14 of TSCA and 40 CFR Part 2. While submitters were not required to provide upfront substantiation for this information during the last reporting cycle (2006), EPA now requires upfront substantiation of CBI claims these data.

To assert a claim of confidentiality for data associated with processing and use information, check the appropriate CBI box(es) in Part III of Form U **and, for each box checked,** substantiate your claim with detailed written answers to the questions in Table 5-4 (40 CFR 711.18(d)(1)). Checking a CBI box for a specific data element automatically triggers the substantiation questions. The answers must be complete and specific as to the chemical substance and data element in question.

Table 5-4. Substantiation Questions To Be Answered When Asserting Processing and Use Information CBI Claims (40 CFR 711.18(d)(1))

No.	Question
1.	Is the identified use of this chemical publicly known? For example, is information on the use available in advertisements or other marketing materials, professional journals or other similar materials, or in non-confidential mandatory or voluntary government filings or publications? Has your company ever provided use information on the chemical that was not claimed as confidential?
2.	What harmful effect, if any, to your competitive position do you think would result from disclosure of the processing and use data and the chemical substance? How could a competitor use such information? Would the effects of disclosure be substantial? What is the causal relationship between the disclosure and the harmful effects?

5.4 CBI Claims for "NK" Responses

If you claim downstream information as "not known to or reasonably ascertained by" you, you **can not** claim the information as confidential.

5.5 Negative Responses for Products Intended for Use by Children

If your chemical is not used in products intended for use by children (i.e., you answered 'N' in Part III.B), you are encouraged **not** to claim the information as confidential.

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6.0 How to Submit Your Form U to EPA

For the 2011 submission period, manufacturers (including importers) are required to use e-IURweb, the IUR reporting software, and EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) to create an electronic version of Form U to submit information in response to the requirements of this rule (40 CFR Part 711). EPA will no longer accept paper submissions or electronic media (diskette, CD-Rom, etc.) for any IUR submission. A separate IUR submission is required for each plant site (40 CFR 711.12(a)). If you need to report information for more than one chemical at your site, report information for all reportable chemicals on one Form U. Note that e-IURweb allows you to copy information from one chemical report to another chemical report within the same Form U.

6.1 The e-IURweb Software

e-IURweb is a web-based version of the e-IUR downloadable software that was available for the 2006 submission period. e-IURweb is an interactive, user-friendly, web-based tool that includes embedded help files to help guide you through the IUR submission process. The tool allows the user to submit Form U electronically, over the Internet using CDX, without mailing any paper to EPA. It can be accessed anywhere you have a connection to the Internet and requires no downloads or software installs. Once you complete the relevant data entry, the software will validate the submission by performing basic error checks and making sure all the required fields are completed, allow you to create and save the submission for site records, and prompt you to choose CDX as the submission method.

Authorized officials and all support submitters must register for the e-IURweb application at https://cdx.epa.gov. **This registration requires the printing, completion, and mailing of an electronic signature agreement and other verification forms. Please allow adequate time for the mailing and processing of these forms, which is estimated to take a minimum of five (5) business days**.

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For companies with their own data collection process, e-IURweb allows direct data transfers to the electronic version of Form U. The schema will be made available for those companies to directly feed their data into the reporting tool without entering the data one chemical at a time. e-IURweb will check the data for common errors and prepare Form U for submission.

For more information regarding accessing e-IURweb, please visit http://www.epa.gov/iur/. You can also contact the TSCA Hotline by telephone at (202) 554-1404 or by email at tsca-hotline@epa.gov for assistance.

6.2 The Central Data Exchange (CDX)

CDX is a service which enables you to electronically submit data to EPA. You must register with CDX to submit online, and you must register the name of the company on whose behalf you are submitting a form.

The following tasks can be performed through CDX:

- Connection to the CDX Node;
- Retrieval of the company identity for which you are registered to submit documents;
- Cryptographic key pair generation;
- File encryption;
- File decryption;
- Document Submission – allows you to submit your IUR report electronically to EPA via the CDX Node;
- Transaction Search – allows you to search through the list of submitted documents by CDX Transaction ID number; and
- Document Download – allows you to download ancillary documents related to your submission, such as a copy of record.

Benefits of Submitting Forms through CDX:

- Reduces time and expense of mailing paper
- Improves security using digital encryption
- Eliminates errors associated with manual processing
- Automates and expedites validation and receipt acknowledgement
- Minimizes follow-up phone calls for clarification and correction.

For questions or additional information about CDX, please visit http://www.epa.gov/cdx. You can also email the help desk at helpdesk@epacdx.net or call the CDX technical support staff at 888-890-1995 (8:00 am to 6:00 pm (EST) Monday through Friday).

6.3 Registering with CDX

CDX registration is required only for persons who will be submitting documents to EPA on behalf of a company. Each site submitting IUR information is required to have an authorized official (who will be signing the submission and is responsible for the data) and a technical contact (who may act as a support submitter). For purposes of CDX registration, the roles and access rights of an authorized official and a technical contact are as follows:

1. **Authorized Official** – The person who can submit all documents and is legally responsible for the information submitted to EPA. EPA requires the full name, title, mailing address, email address, and phone number for this individual. EPA assumes that this person may be the authorized official for more than one plant site; therefore, there is a one-to-many relationship between an authorized official and sites. The authorized official is also responsible for designating one technical contact for each plant site. They can do this by selecting from a drop down list of registered support submitters in the reporting tool. Once selected, the technical contact information will populate Form U (Blocks 1.C.1 through 1.C.8).

2. **Technical Contact** – The person who works at, is associated with, and will be the contact for a particular site over a period of time. The technical contact should be the

most knowledgeable about the accuracy and completeness of the chemical information submitted. They may or may not complete all or most of Form U. The technical contact may be a paid employee of the company or may be an outside consultant or contractor. Multiple support submitters will be allowed, but one support submitter should be identified as a technical contact for the purposes of Part 1, Section C of Form U. EPA requires the full name, mailing address, email address, and phone number for this individual. EPA assumes that this individual may be associated with more than one site, and even more than one company. EPA also assumes that there may be more than one technical contact registered with any one site; therefore, there is a many-to-many relationship between technical contacts and sites.

6.3.1 Registering as an Authorized Official

CDX registration is a multi-part process. Follow these instructions to register at the CDX web site and add the e-IURweb application to your new CDX account.

Step 1: Complete the basic registration information

a. Go to http://cdx.epa.gov to create your CDX account.

b. On the CDX Home page, click on a registration link to start a registration wizard. A warning and privacy notice will be displayed.

c. Click on the "Click here to continue" link to start the registration process.

d. Accept the Terms and Conditions registration agreement. You will be directed to the Registration page.

e. Complete your one-time registration on the CDX registration screens. After entering a user name, password, and secret question, you will be asked to enter your organization's information.

f. On the e-TSCA Program Selection page, select the Electronic Inventory Update Reporting (e-IURweb) button and click "Next."

g. Choose the "Authorized Official" role on the Add Program ID page. This will trigger the electronic signature agreement process.

Step 2: Sign the Electronic Signature Agreement (ESA) and the Verification of Company Authorizing Official forms

Print, complete, notarize, and mail the Electronic Signature Agreement and Verification of Company Authorizing Official forms to EPA. To authorize a support submitter, you and your support submitter must also complete and mail the Authorization and Verification of Support Submitter form. Note that the support submitter will need your CDX user ID in order to register with CDX.

a. The **Electronic Signature Agreement** form contains information entered during CDX registration along with terms of agreement for use of the

electronic signature, your signature, and the signature of a notary public. This form is the main registration form for CDX and helps ensure that all electronic signature holders are responsible parties. If an authorized official represents multiple sites, they will be able to generate a single ESA for all the sites they represent.

b. The **Verification of Company Authorizing Official** form contains the signed statement from an immediate supervisor or witnessing official that the authorized official is the person who must sign their name in the certification statement box on Form U.

c. The **Authorization and Verification of Support Submitter** form is used to connect an authorized official's CDX user ID to that of a support submitter. The form requires the signature of an immediate supervisor or witnessing official from the company **and** anyone authorized to submit supporting information. The authorized official can have the agreement with an unlimited number of support submitters, but will have to complete a form for each support submitter. A support submitter can work with an unlimited number of authorized officials, but will need an agreement with each authorized official (even if the authorized officials work at the same company). Authorized officials and support submitters will need to complete and sign the Authorization and Verification of Support Submitter form only once. Authorized officials can view their support submitter's registration status by selecting "View Support Registrants" on the MyCDX home page.

Step 3: Complete Online Registration

After printing the ESA and verification forms, the "successfully registered" confirmation page will be displayed. Click "Finished" to complete your online registration as a submitter for the 2011 IUR. You will automatically be redirected to the MyCDX home page. At this point, you have only created an online account and signed up for a role. Your registration application will be reviewed and if your credentials are confirmed, you will be notified via e-mail that your account has been activated.

Step 4: Activate your account

Once your account has been validated/activated, the system will send you a registration status change notification email, requesting that you re-login into the system and continue with the user setup process.

Step 5: Complete the 20-5-1 Questionnaire

The first time you log into CDX, you will be asked to provide answers to five questions from the "20-5-1 Questionnaire." Each time you enter CDX, thereafter, you will be prompted with one randomly selected question of the five you answered to confirm your identity.

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The "successfully registered" confirmation page will be displayed. Click "Continue" to complete your registration. You will automatically be redirected to the MyCDX home page.

Step 6: Click on the "e-IURweb Prepare Submission" Hyperlink

The "e-IURweb Prepare Submission" hyperlink will be displayed below "Available Account Profiles" on the MyCDX home page.

Step 7: Begin the e-IURweb Application

A new window will appear to begin preparing your Form U! Ensure that your pop-up blocker is disabled.

6.3.2 Registering as a Support Submitter

A support submitter is a person designated by an authorized official to provide supporting information on behalf of a company. This individual may be a corporate on-site contact, a technical contact, a paid employee of the company, an outside consultant for the company, or an authorized representative agent for the company. Support submitters are not allowed to sign the certification statement required for the initial IUR submission, but they may enter or modify data for the site for which they are authorized. When EPA receives information from a support submitter, the Agency will verify that the person had been authorized to submit the information on behalf of an authorized official.

Follow these instructions to register at the CDX web site and add the e-IURweb application to your CDX account.

Step 1: Complete the basic registration information

a. Go to http://cdx.epa.gov to create your CDX account.

b. On the CDX Home page, click on a registration link to start a registration wizard. A warning and privacy notice will be displayed.

c. Click on the "Click here to continue" link to start the registration process.

d. Accept the Terms and Conditions registration agreement. You will be directed to the Registration page.

e. Complete your one-time registration on the CDX registration screens. After entering a user name, password, and secret question, you will be asked to enter your organization's information.

f. On the Program Selection page, select the "Electronic Inventory Update Reporting (e-IURweb)" button and click "Next."

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g. Choose the "Support Submitter" role on the Add Program ID page. This will trigger the electronic signature agreement process.

Step 2: Enter the authorized official's CDX user ID

Enter the CDX user ID of the authorized official for whom you will be submitting support information. If you enter the authorized official's user ID correctly, the system will ask for further verification. Select the organization that you should be associated with.

Step 3: Sign the Authorization and Verification of Support Submitter Form

To authenticate identity and verify authorization, print and sign the Authorization and Verification of Support Submitter form. The verificationform requires the authorized official's signature **and** the support submitter's signature. See Section 6.3.1, Step 2(c) for instructions on completing the form.

Step 4: Complete Online Registration

After printing theverification form, the "successfully registered" confirmation page will be displayed. Click "Finished" to complete your online registration as a support submitter for the 2011 IUR. You will be redirected automatically to the MyCDX home page. At this point, you have only created an online account and signed up for a role. Your registration application will be reviewed and if your credentials are confirmed, you will be notified via e-mail that your account has been activated.

Step 5: Complete Steps 4 through 7 as described in Section 6.3.1

6.4 Submitting Forms through CDX

Follow these instructions to submit Form U using e-IURweb and CDX.

1. Complete and validate Form U. Create and save the file as an XML (default format used to transport data) file and a PDF file (for your records).

2. Choose CDX as the submission path.

3. Provide your CDX user name and password to electronically sign and certify the submission (**authorized official only)**. The software will encrypt the file and allow you to save it on your computer.

4. Select the "Connect to CDX Web site" button to open a web browser to the CDX home page.

5. Log into CDX and select e-IURweb from your "MY CDX" homepage. At the file upload screen, select your e-IURweb file and then press "Submit."

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You can check the status of your submission and receive a copy of record through CDX. After your IUR submission has been sent to CDX, you will be taken to a page that provides a transaction identifier to uniquely identify your submission. After the file is processed and the signature validated, messages will be sent to the registered email address and the associated CDX inbox. These messages will confirm receipt of the IUR submission and validation of the signature.

To maintain the confidentiality of information submitted to EPA, e-IURweb encrypts submissions using a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) compliant encryption module. The submission is encrypted by the reporting tool and remains encrypted during transmission to CDX, while stored and archived in CDX, and during transmission from CDX to EPA's operational data repository. The file can only be decrypted with EPA's private key when it has reached its final destination. EPA is the only party that possesses the private key, which converts the encrypted text back into readable text. EPA recognizes that securing CBI data is of utmost and critical importance to the success of the CDX in the IUR submission process. For that reason, only CBI-cleared, EPA employees and contractors will be permitted access to IUR submissions.

6.5 Accessing Your Site Data in e-IURweb before Submission

You are able to complete Form U in more than one session. When an authorized official or support submitter accesses the data in e-IURweb, they will be given the option to either save or finalize the submission. If a support submitter chooses to finalize the submission, the authorized official will be notified that the submission has been completed and requires certification. If the submission has not been finalized by a support submitter when the authorized official views the data, the authorized official will receive a message stating that the data have not been finalized. The authorized official can complete and submit a valid IUR submission regardless of the data being finalized by a support submitter.

Note that if you are accessing the data for a specific site and other individuals have rights to the data, their view will be "Read Only" until you either log out or your session expires.

6.6 Special Instructions for Joint Submitters

NOTE: Submission via CDX is still under development. These guidelines are subject to change.

Joint submissions are allowed only in those instances where a supplier will not disclose to the submitter the specific chemical name of the imported Inventory substance or of a reactant used to manufacture the Inventory substance. This may happen, for instance, when a company is importing a mixture under a trade name, and the foreign manufacturer doesn't want to reveal the components in the mixture. In this case, the manufacturer (including importer) and the supplier report the information required in a joint submission. The manufacturer (including importer) is responsible for ensuring that the IUR information is submitted to EPA, therefore, they must have the supplier of the confidential chemical substance directly provide EPA with the correct chemical identity in Part IV of Form U. A supplier can also initiate the joint submission process before the manufacturer (including importer). The supplier can provide the company information for a manufacturer (including importer) and the percent production volume of each component chemical substance of the trade product provided to the manufacturer (including importer) in

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Part IV. In this case, the supplier should contact the manufacturer (including importer) notifying them of the possible need to report.

Furthermore, in the event the manufacturer (including importer) submitting a report cannot provide the whole chemical identity because the reportable chemical substance is manufactured using a reactant having a specific chemical identity claimed as confidential by its supplier, the manufacturer (including importer) should submit a report directly to EPA containing all other information known to or reasonably ascertainable by the manufacturer (including importer) about the chemical identity of the reported substance. They should also have the supplier directly provide to EPA the correct chemical identity of the confidential reactant in a joint submission (see 40 CFR 711.12(b)(3)(i)). Note that if the manufacturer (including importer) knows 100% of the composition of the imported chemical substance, they should not file jointly with the supplier.

For 2006 and prior IUR submissions, submitters were not able to submit joint reports electronically. Because signatures are required by each party of a joint submission, they must each register with CDX, and completeand submit their own sections of the same Form U report electronically to EPA. The reporting tool will match both submissions based upon company and chemical information provided by the manufacturer (including importer), who will serveas the primary submitter, and the supplier, who will serve as the secondary submitter. The information provided by the primary and secondary submitters will be saved and combined as one joint submission. EPA will process the joint submission once all forms are received and matched by the Agency.

If you are a manufacturer (including importer), as primary submitter, you should:

1. Register with CDX as described in Section 6.3.1.

2. Submit all your IUR information on one Form U by checking both the “Single submission” box and “Joint submission(s)- as primary submitter” box. First, enter the information for your original submission. Complete your original submission as described in Section 4 of this document. Second, when you are finished entering data for the original submission, click on the “Joint Submission” tab to complete the required fields for your joint submission.

3. For your joint submission, complete **Parts II and III** for each reportable chemical substance supplied to you. Use the “Add Chemical” tab to include information for additional chemical substances supplied by the same company or another company.

    a. Part I: Company and Site Identification Information (Blocks 1.A.1 through 1.C.8)

    Your company and site information provided during CDX registration will populate Part 1. For Part 1: Section C, select your technical contact from the drop down list of registered support submitters. Please double check this information to ensure all required fields are complete and accurate. If any information is incorrect or incomplete, the authorized official should make the necessary changes in CDX.

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b. Part II- Section A: Chemical Identification (Block 2.A.2)

Select "joint submission" from the drop-down menu.

c. Part II- Section A: Joint Submission Information (Blocks 2.A.5 through 2.A.12)

Enter the trade name, your secondary submitter's company name, and complete mailing address. You can provide additional information regarding the trade name or the components of the chemical in Block 2.A.6.

You have two options for reporting trade product information.

1. Report only the trade product name. Do not report any chemicals that are known to be a part of the trade product composition.

OR

2. Report the trade product name with partial composition of the trade product and request the secondary report 100% of the proprietary information. If you choose this option, you must submit the non-proprietary data on a separate Form U report, aggregating the total production volume manufactured (including imported) at your site.

d. Part II-Section B: Manufacturing Information (Blocks 2.B.1 through 2.B.18)

Enter the manufacturing information as described in Section 4.7 of this document.

e. Part III: Processing and Use Information (Blocks 3.A.1 through 3.B.10)

Enter the processing and use information as described in Section 4.8 of this document.

4. Submit the file to EPA via CDX.

5. Once your file has been submitted, select the "Email Secondary Submitter" tab to communicate with your secondary submitter via email. The software will provide an email with a unique identifying number and boilerplate language that you can use to notify your secondary submitter of the partial IUR submission containing information for the trade product. The identifying number will be used to link the joint reports in an internal database. The email will request that the secondary submitter report the correct chemical identity information to EPA using e-IURweb and refer them to the IUR web site (www.epag.gov/iur) for guidance on registering with CDX and completing Part IV of Form U. All electronic communication sent via CDX using the tool will be copiedto EPA. You can also use the letter template, provided by the tool, to communicate with your secondary submitter via standard mail delivery.

It is your responsibility to ensure that your secondary submitter understands how to complete Form U, including substantiating any relevant CBI claims, and that they send

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the information to EPA by the end of the submission period. If the secondary submitter fails to submit the information, your company may be subject to an enforcement action. If the secondary submitter decides to provide you with the required trade product information, instead of registering with CDX, you can change your submission type and submit a single submission. The tool will send acknowledgements to both the primary and the secondary submitters after EPA receives both portions of a joint submission.

If you are a supplier, as secondary submitter, you should:

1. Register with CDX as described in Section 6.3.1.

2. Request to submit a joint report by selecting "Joint submission-as secondary submitter" on the main page of the reporting tool. Provide the primary company information, the unique identifying number, and the trade product name supplied to you by the primary submitter. This information will be used togrant you access to the Form U containing information specific to the trade product name.

3. Complete **Part IV** of Form U.

    a. Section A: Secondary Company Information (Blocks 4.A.1 through 4.A.8)

    Your company information (company name and mailing address) provided during CDX registration will populate Section A. Please double check this information to ensure all required fields are complete and accurate. If any information is incorrect or incomplete, the authorized official should make the necessary changes in CDX.

    b. Section B: Secondary Technical Contact Information (Blocks 4.B.1 through 4.B.9)

    You are responsible for designating one technical contact for your company. Select the contact from the drop down list of registered support submitters. Once selected, the technical contact information (name, phone number, mailing address, and email address) will populate Section B. Please double check this information to ensure all required fields are complete and accurate. If any information is incorrect or incomplete, the authorized official should make the necessary changes in CDX.

    c. Section C: Primary Company Identification Information (Blocks 4.C.1 through 4.C.7)

    Enter the primary submitter's company name, site name and complete mailing address (city, state, and zip code). The primary company information provided during CDX registration will populate Section C. Please double check this information to ensure all required fields are complete and accurate. If any information is incorrect or incomplete, the authorized official should make the necessary changes in CDX.

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d. Section D: Trade Product Identification Information (Block 4.D.1 through 4.D.3)

Enter the trade product name provided to you by the primary submitter, the Chemical Abstracts (CA) index name as the specific chemical name, the CAS Registry Number (CASRN), ID code corresponding to the type of identifying number you enter in Block 4.D.2.a, and the percent production volume of each component chemical substance of the trade product. You may provide additional information associated with the chemical substance in Block 4.D.3. If you wish to claim the chemical identity as confidential, check the "CBI" box and submit substantiation as described in Section 5.1. Checking the CBI box for chemical identity automatically triggers the substantiation questions.

Chemical Abstracts (CA) Index Name

Enter in Block 4.D.2.a the specific Chemical Abstracts (CA) Index Name as used to list your chemical substance in the TSCA Inventory. The CA Index Name is to correspond with the reported CASRN in Block 4.D.2.b. In cases where the CA Index Name is not known or reasonably ascertainable, use nomenclature that completely and accurately describes the chemical substance. The reporting software will provide the appropriate CASRN/CA Index Name combination for you to select. Note that the public inventory lists the specific chemical names or, for those chemicals listed on the confidential inventory, the corresponding generic name. Do not rely on the listed generic name to determine whether your chemical substance is listed on the TSCA Inventory. A generic name often is not specific to a given Inventory substance and may be used to represent multiple specific chemical identities. The TSCA Accession Number, however, is unique to the specific confidential chemical substance.

6.7 Correcting or Updating 2011 IUR Submissions

NOTE: Submission via CDX is still under development. These guidelines are subject to change.

Only an uthorized official or a support submitter (e.g. technical contact) can make changes to a previously submitted IUR submission. An authorized official will be required to login to CDX to allow a support submitter to amend an original submission. The initial view of the data will be "Read Only" and you must affirm in a multi-step process that an amendment needs to be made. A support submitter can save, finalize, or cancel an amendment, but it is the responsibility of the authorized official to sign and submit the amended file. Canceling an amendment will revert back to the previously signed submission.

If you wish to make a correction or addition to a previously submitted 2011 IUR submission, log into CDX and access the original Form U in e-IURweb. Select "Amendment" on the e-IURweb home screen. Enter your company name, site name and address, and the chemical name and identifying number. Select the Form U that contains data specific to your chemical substance and make changes to any of the data fields.

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After certifying to the truthfulness and accuracy of the information reported and validating the submission, the amended data file will be sent to EPA by CDX. The act of correcting errors in submissions under the IUR does not grant the person making the correction immunity from enforcement action for any possible violations of the IUR rule.

If the reporting period is coming to a close, and changes have been made and saved to the submission that have not been signed and submitted by the authorized official, a notice will be sent to both the authorized official and support submitter. They will be notified that the submission must be signed and submitted to EPA in order for it to be considered a valid submission.

6.8 Recordkeeping Requirements

You are required to retain records of your IUR reports for five years beginning on the last day of the applicable submission period. For example, if you submit an IUR report for a submission period ending September 30, 2011, you would be required to retain the records on which the report is based until September 30, 2016. Submitters are encouraged to retain their records longer than five years to ensure that past records are available as a reference when new submissions are being generated.

As long as the records are maintained in a manner consistent with normal business practices, you may determine their exact format. Required records include those that show the production volume, plant site, and site-limited status of each substance reported. If a substance is not reported because its site-specific annual production is less than 25,000 lb., EPA suggests you maintain records to document your reasons for not filing Form U.

If you qualify as an exempt small manufacturer, you need to keep records only for those chemical substances that you are required to report; however, in claiming an exemption, you bear the burden of documenting that you qualify for the exemption.

6.9 Requesting a Copy of Record

You may obtain a paper copy of record, in accordance with the Cross-Media Electronic Reporting Rule (CROMERR), of the file stored in EPA's operational data repository by submitting a request to: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Attention: IUR Document Control Officer, Mail Code 7407M, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20460-0001. In your request, provide the transaction identifier provided to you upon submission of your report. A paper copy of your submission will be sent to the address provided at the time of registration. The paper copy can be compared to the PDF file that was saved prior to submitting the file through CDX. If any discrepancies are noted, notify EPA immediately using the same address as used for requesting the paper copy of your submission.

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7.0 How to Obtain Copies of Documents Cited in This Guidance Document

7.1 Obtaining Copies of the TSCA Rules

The IUR rule, 40 CFR Part 711, is available on the internet at the following address: http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/waisidx_05/40cfr710_05.html

You may also contact the TSCA hotline by telephone at (202) 554-1404 or by email tsca-hotline@epa.gov for assistance.

7.2 Obtaining Copies of the Public Portion of the TSCA Inventory

The public portion of the TSCA Inventory is available on the New Chemicals Program's web site at http://www.epa.gov/opptintr/newchems/pubs/invntory.htm. To search the non-confidential portion of the Inventory, companies and individuals can download a Microsoft Access file or Comma Separated Value (CSV) text file.

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Check all that apply	
Single submission	
Joint submission(s)- as primary submitter	
Joint submission – as secondary submitter	
Revision to an original submission	

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Washington, DC 20460
Partial Updating of TSCA Inventory Data Base
Site Report

(Section 8(a) Toxic Substances Control Act, 15 U.S.C. 2607(a))

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CERTIFICATION

Certification Statement: I hereby certify to the best of my knowledge and belief that (1) all information entered on this form is complete and accurate; and (2) any confidentiality claims are true and correct as to that information for which they have been asserted. Any knowing and willful misinterpretation is subject to criminal penalty pursuant to 18 USC 1001.

Signature		Official Title	
Name (printed)		Email Address	
Date Signed			

PART 1. COMPANY AND SITE IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION

SECTION A. PARENT COMPANY INFORMATION*

1.A.1	Parent Company Name				
1.A.2	Parent Company Dun & Bradstreet Number				
1.A.3	Parent Company Address (line 1)				
1.A.4	Parent Company Address (line 2)				
1.A.5	City		1.A.6	County/Parish	
1.A.7	State		1.A.8	Zip Code	

SECTION B. SITE INFORMATION*

1.B.1	Site Name				
1.B.2	Site Dun & Bradstreet Number				
1.B.3	Site Address (line 1)				
1.B.4	Site Address (line 2)				
1.B.5	City		1.B.6	County/Parish	
1.B.7	State		1.B.8	Zip Code	

SECTION C. TECHNICAL CONTACT INFORMATION*

1.C.1	Name				1.C.2	Telephone	
1.C.1	Email Address						
1.C.1	Mailing Address (line 1)						
1.C.1	Mailing Address (line 2)						
1.C.1	City		1.C.7	State		1.C.8	Zip Code

*Confidentiality claims for information in Part I, Sections A, B, and C, are made, as necessary, for each chemical substance on subsequent pages.

PART II. MANUFACTURING INFORMATION

SECTION A. CHEMICAL IDENTIFICATION

2.A.1	CBI for Chemical Identification*			
2.A.2	Chemical Identifying Number		2.A.3	Number ID Code
2.A.4	Chemical Name			

SECTION A. JOINT SUBMISSION INFORMATION (Primary Submitter only)										NA	
2.A.5	Trade name										
2.A.6	Other Information										
2.A.7	Secondary Company Name										
2.A.8	Secondary Company Address										
2.A.9	City/Town		2.A.10	State/ Province		2.A.11	Zip Code		2.A.12	Country	

SECTION B. MANUFACTURING INFORMATION

2.B.1	CBI for Company Identification		2.B.10	Number of Workers		CBI	
2.B.2	CBI for Site Identification*		2.B.11	Maximum Concentration		CBI	
2.B.3	CBI for Technical Contact Information		2.B.12	Is chemical being recycled?		CBI	

Report CY 2010 Production Volume					Report Physical Form		a. Physical Form		b. % PV in Each Physical Form	
							Check all that apply	CBI	Percent	CBI
2.B.4	Activity	M or I	CBI		2.B.13	Dry Powder				
2.B.5	Domestically Manufactured		CBI		2.B.14	Pellets or Large Crystals				
2.B.6	Imported		CBI		2.B.15	Water or Solvent Wet Solid				
	2.B.7 Chemical never physically at site	☐	CBI		2.B.16	Other Solid				
2.B.8	Volume used on site		CBI		2.B.17	Gas or Vapor				
2.B.9	Volume Exported		CBI		2.B.18	Liquid				

Report Past PV	a. CY 2009		b. CY 2008		c. CY 2007		d. CY 2006	
	PV	CBI	PV	CBI	PV	CBI	PV	CBI
2.B.19								

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PART III. PROCESSING AND USE INFORMATION

SECTION A. INDUSTRIAL PROCESSING AND USE

N/A ☐

	a. Type of Process or Use		b. Sector(s)		c. Industrial Function Category		d. Percent Production Volume		e. Number of Sites		f. Number of Workers	
	Code	CBI*	Code	CBI*	Code	CBI*	%	CBI*	Code	CBI*	Code	CBI*
3.A.1												
3.A.2												
3.A.3												
3.A.4												
3.A.5												
3.A.6												
3.A.7												
3.A.8												
3.A.9												
3.A.10												

SECTION B. CONSUMER AND COMMERCIAL USE

N/A ☐

	a. Product Category		b. Consumer or Commercial (check all that apply)			c. Used in Products Intended for Children?		d. Percent Production Volume		e. Maximum Concentration		f. Number of Commercial Workers	
	Code	CBI*	Con	Com	CBI*	Code	CBI*	%	CBI*	Code	CBI*	Code	CBI*
3.B.1													
3.B.2													
3.B.3													
3.B.4													
3.A.5													
3.A.6													
3.A.7													
3.A.8													
3.B.9													
3.B.10													

*Substantiation required for CBI claims on chemical identity, site identity, and processing or use information.

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Part IV. Joint Submission – Secondary Submitter

PART IV. SECONDARY COMPANY IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION					
SECTION A. SECONDARY COMPANY INFORMATION					
4.A.1	Secondary Company Name				
4.A.2	Secondary Company Address (line 1)				
4.A.3	Secondary Company Address (line 2)				
4.A.4	City/Town		4.A.5	County/Parish	
4.A.6	State/Province		4.A.7	Zip Code	
4.A.8	Country (if applicable)				

SECTION B. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CONTACT INFORMATION							
4B.1	Name		4.B.2	Telephone			
4.B.3	Email Address						
4.B.4	Mailing Address (line 1)						
4.B.5	Mailing Address (line 2)						
4.B.6	City/Town		4.B.7	State/Province		4.B.8	Zip Code
4.B.9	Country (if applicable)						

SECTION C. PRIMARY COMPANY IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION						
4.C.1	Parent Company Name					
4.C.2	Site Name					
4.C.3	Site Mailing Address (line 1)					
4.C.4	Site Mailing Address (line 2)					
4.C.5	City		4.C.6	State	4.C.7	Zip Code

SECTION D. TRADE PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION					
4.D.1	Trade product name				
4.D.2	a. Chemical Name	CBI*+	b. Chemical Identifying Number	c. ID Code	d. Percent Production Volume
4.D.3	Other Information				

*Substantiation required for CBI claims on chemical identity.
+Formulations provided by secondary submitters are held as confidential

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Appendix B

Glossary

The definitions and descriptions of terms used in IUR reporting provided below are taken from 40 CFR Part 711.3 unless otherwise noted.

Act means the Toxic Substances Control Act, 15 U.S.C. 2601 *et seq*.

Administrator means the Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, any employee or authorized representative of the Agency to whom the Administrator may either herein or by order delegate his/her authority to carry out his/her functions, or any other person who will by operation of law be authorized to carry out such functions. (40 CFR 704.3)

An **Article** is any manufactured item (1) which is formed to a specific shape or design during manufacture, (2) which has end-use function(s) dependent in whole or in part upon its shape or design during end use, and (3) which has either no change of chemical composition during its end use or only those changes of composition that have no commercial purpose separate from that of the article and that may occur as described in 40 CFR 710.4(d)(5); except that fluids and particles are not considered articles regardless of shape or design. (40 CFR 704.3)

Byproduct means a chemical substance produced without separate commercial intent during the manufacture or processing of another chemical substance(s) or mixture(s). (40 CFR 704.3)

Central Data Exchange (CDX) means EPA's centralized electronic document receiving system, or its successors, including associated instructions for registering to submit electronic documents.

Chemical substance means any organic or inorganic substance of a particular molecular identity, including any combination of such substances occurring in whole or in part as a result of a chemical reaction or occurring in nature, and any chemical element or uncombined radical; "chemical substance" does *not* include:

(1) Any mixture;
(2) Any pesticide when manufactured, processed, or distributed in commerce for use as a pesticide;
(3) Tobacco or any tobacco product, but not including any derivative products;
(4) Any source material, special nuclear material, or byproduct material;
(5) Any pistol, firearm, revolver, shells, and cartridges; and
(6) Any food, food additive, drug, cosmetic, or device, when manufactured, processed, or distributed in commerce for use as a food, food additive, drug, cosmetic, or device. (40 CFR 704.3)

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Commerce means trade, traffic, transportation, or other commerce: (1) between a place in a State and any place outside of such State, or (2) which affects trade, traffic, transportation, or commerce described in (1). (40 CFR 704.3)

Commercial use means the use of a chemical substance or a mixture containing a chemical substance (including as part of an article) in a commercial enterprise providing saleable goods or services.

Consumer use means the use of a chemical substance or a mixture containing a chemical substance (including as part of an article) when sold to or made available to consumers for their use.

Customs territory of the United States, as referenced in TSCA section 3 and defined in general note 2 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, includes only the States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. (40 CFR 704.3)

Distribute in commerce and distribution in commerce, when used to describe an action taken with respect to a chemical substance or mixture or article containing a substance or mixture, mean to sell or the sale of the substance, mixture, or article in commerce; to introduce or deliver for introduction into commerce, or the introduction or delivery for introduction into commerce of the substance, mixture, or article; or to hold or the holding of the substance, mixture, or article after its introduction into commerce. (40 CFR 704.3)

e-IURweb means the electronic, web-based IUR software provided by EPA for the completion and submission of the IUR Form U report.

EPA means the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. (40 CFR 704.3)

Importer means any person who imports any chemical substance or any chemical substance as part of a mixture or article into the customs territory of the United States and includes: (1) the person primarily liable for the payment of any duties on the merchandise, or (2) an authorized agent acting on his/her behalf. (40 CFR 704.3)

Impurity means a chemical substance which is unintentionally present with another chemical substance. (40 CFR 704.3)

Industrial function means the intended physical or chemical characteristic for which a chemical substance or mixture is consumed as a reactant; incorporated into a formulation, mixture, reaction product, or article; repackaged; or used.

Industrial use means use at a site at which one or more chemical substances or mixtures are manufactured (including imported) or processed.

Intended for use by children means the chemical substance or mixture is used in a product that is specifically intended for use by children age 14 or younger. A chemical substance or mixture is intended for use by children when the submitter answers “yes” to at least one of the

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following questions for the product into which the submitter's chemical substance or mixture is incorporated:

(1) Is the product commonly recognized (i.e., by a reasonable person) as being intended for children age 14 or younger?
(2) Does the manufacturer of the product state through product labeling or other written materials that the product is intended or will be used by children age 14 or younger?
(3) Is the advertising, promotion, or marketing of the product aimed at children age 14 or younger?

Intermediate means any chemical substance:

(1) Which is intentionally removed from the equipment in which it is manufactured; and
(2) Which either is consumed in whole or in part in chemical reaction(s) used for the intentional manufacture of other chemical substance(s) or mixture(s), or is intentionally present for the purpose of altering the rate of such chemical reaction(s).

NOTE: The *equipment in which it was manufactured* includes the reaction vessel in which the chemical substance was manufactured and other equipment that is strictly ancillary to the reaction vessel, and any other equipment through which the chemical substance may flow during a continuous flow process, but does not include tanks or other vessels in which the chemical substance is stored after its manufacture. (40 CFR 704.3)

Known to or reasonably ascertainable by means all information in a person's possession or control, plus all information that a reasonable person similarly situated might be expected to possess, control, or know. (40 CFR 704.3)

Manufacture means to manufacture, produce, or import for commercial purposes. Manufacture includes the extraction, for commercial purposes, of a component chemical substance from a previously existing chemical substance or complex combination of substances. When a substance, manufactured other than by import, is (1) produced exclusively for another person who contracts for such production, and (2) that other person specifies the identity of the substance and controls the total amount produced and the basic technology for the plant process, that substance is jointly manufactured by the producing manufacturer and the person contracting for such production.

Manufacturer means a person who manufactures a chemical substance.

Manufacture or import "for commercial purposes" means to import, produce, or manufacture with the purpose of obtaining an immediate or eventual commercial advantage and includes, for example, the manufacture or import of any amount of a chemical substance or mixture for commercial distribution, including for test marketing, or for use by the manufacturer, including use for product research and development, or as an intermediate. (40 CFR 704.3)

Master Inventory File means EPA's comprehensive list of chemical substances which constitute the Chemical Substances Inventory compiled under section 8(b) of the Act. It includes substances reported under Part 710 of this chapter and substances reported under Part 720 of this chapter for which a Notice of Commencement of Manufacture or Import has been received under §720.120 of this chapter.

Microorganism means any combination of chemical substances that is a living organism and that meets the definition of microorganism at 40 CFR 725.3. Any chemical substance produced from a living microorganism is reportable under the IUR regulation unless otherwise excluded.

Mixture is any combination of two or more chemical substances if the combination does not occur in nature and is not, in whole or in part, the result of a chemical reaction; except that "mixture" does include:

(1) Any combination that occurs, in whole or in part, as a result of a chemical reaction if the combination could have been manufactured for commercial purposes without a chemical reaction at the time the chemical substances comprising the combination were combined and if, after the effective date or premanufacture notification requirements, none of the chemical substances comprising the combination is a new chemical substance; and

(2) Hydrates of a chemical substance or hydrated ions formed by association of a chemical substance with water. (40 CFR 704.3)

Naturally occurring substance is any chemical substance which is naturally occurring and: (1) which is (i) unprocessed or (ii) processed only by manual, mechanical, or gravitational means, by dissolution in water, by flotation, or by heating solely to remove water; or (2) which is extracted from air by any means. (40 CFR 710.4(b)).

Non-isolated intermediate means any intermediate that is not intentionally removed from the equipment in which it is manufactured, including the reaction vessel in which it is manufactured, equipment which is ancillary to the reaction vessel, and any equipment through which the substance passes during a continuous flow process, but not including tanks or other vessels in which the substance is stored after its manufacture. (40 CFR 704.3)

Person means any natural or juridical person including any individual, corporation, partnership, or association, any State or political subdivision thereof, or any municipality, any interstate body and any department, agency, or instrumentality of the Federal government. (40 CFR 704.3)

Polymer means any chemical substance described with the word fragments "*polym*", "*alkyd", or "oxylated" in the Chemical Abstracts (CA) Index Name in the Master Inventory File, where the asterisk (*) in the listed word fragments indicates that any sets of characters may precede, or follow, the character string defined. Polymers also include any chemical substance which is identified in the Master Inventory File as siloxane(s) and silicone(s), silsesquioxane(s), a protein (albumin, casein, gelatin, gluten, hemoglobin), an enzyme, a polysaccharide (starch, cellulose, or gum), rubber, or lignin. The polymer exclusion does not apply to a polymeric substance that has been hydrolyzed, depolymerized, or otherwise chemically modified, except in cases where the intended product of this reaction is totally polymeric in structure. (40 CFR 711.6)

Principal reporting year means the latest complete calendar year preceding the submission period.

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Process means the preparation of a chemical substance or mixture, after its manufacture, for distribution in commerce (1) in the same form or physical state as, or in a different form or physical state from, that in which it was received by the person so preparing such substance or mixture; or (2) as part of a mixture or article containing the chemical substance or mixture. (40 CFR 704.3)

Process for "commercial purposes" means to process: (1) for distribution in commerce, including for test marketing purposes, or (2) for use as an intermediate. (40 CFR 704.3)

Processor means any person who processes a chemical substance or mixture. (40 CFR 704.3)

Reasonably likely to be exposed means an exposure to a chemical substance which, under foreseeable conditions of manufacture (including import), processing, distribution in commerce, or use of the chemical substance, is more likely to occur than not to occur. Such exposures would normally include, but would not be limited to, activities such as charging reactor vessels, drumming, bulk loading, cleaning equipment, maintenance operations, materials handling and transfers, and analytical operations. Covered exposures include exposures through any route of entry (inhalation, ingestion, skin contact, absorption, etc.), but excludes accidental or theoretical exposures.

Repackaging means the physical transfer of a chemical substance or mixture, as is, from one container to another container or containers in preparation for distribution of the chemical substance or mixture in commerce.

Reportable chemical substance means a chemical substance described in §711.5.

Site means a contiguous property unit. Property divided only by a public right-of-way shall be considered one site. More than one plant may be located on a single site.

(a) For substances manufactured under contract, i.e., by a toll manufacturer, the site is the location where the chemical substance is physically manufactured.

(b)The site for an importer who imports a chemical substance described in §711.5 is the United States site of the operating unit within the person's organization that is directly responsible for importing the substance. The import site, in some instances, may be the organization's headquarters in the United States. If there is no such operating unit or headquarters in the United States, the site address for the importer is the United States address of an agent acting on behalf of the importer who is authorized to accept service of process for the importer.

(c) For portable manufacturing units sent out to different locations from a single distribution center, the distribution center shall be considered the site.

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Site-limited means a chemical substance is manufactured and processed only within a site and is not distributed for commercial purposes as a substance or as part of a mixture or article outside the site. Imported substances are never site-limited. Although a site-limited chemical substance is not distributed for commercial purposes outside the site at which it is

manufactured and processed, the substance is considered to have been manufactured and processed for commercial purposes.

Small quantities for purposes of scientific experimentation or analyses or chemical research on, or analysis of, such substance or another substance, including any such research or analysis for the development of a product means quantities of a chemical substance manufactured, imported, or processed or proposed to be manufactured, imported or processed that:

(1) Are no greater than reasonably necessary for such purposes, and
(2) After the publication of the revised inventory, are used by, or directly under the supervision of, a technically qualified individual(s).

NOTE: Any chemical substances manufactured, imported, or processed in quantities less than 1,000 lb. (454 kg) annually will be presumed to be manufactured, imported, or processed for research and development purposes. No person may report for the inventory any chemical substance in such quantities unless that person can certify that the substance was not manufactured, imported, or processed solely in small quantities for research and development. (40 CFR 704.3)

State is any state of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Northern Mariana Islands, or any other territory or possession of the United States. (40 CFR 704.3)

Submission period means the period in which manufacturing, processing, and use data are submitted to EPA.

Test marketing means the distribution in commerce of no more than a predetermined amount of chemical substance, mixture, or article containing that chemical substance or mixture, by a manufacturer or processor to no more than a defined number of potential customers to explore market capability in a competitive situation during a predetermined testing period prior to the broader distribution of that chemical substance, mixture, or article in commerce. (40 CFR 704.3)

United States, when used in the geographic sense, means all of the states, territories, and possessions of the United States. (40 CFR 710.3)

Use means any utilization of a chemical substance or mixture that is not otherwise covered by the terms manufacture or process. Relabeling or redistributing a container holding a chemical substance or mixture where no repackaging of the chemical substance or mixture occurs does not constitute use or processing of the chemical substance or mixture.

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Appendix C

[Note: Appendix C will be updated before the rule is finalized]

Chemical Substances that are the Subject of Certain TSCA Orders, Proposed or Final TSCA Rules, or Relief Granted under Civil Actions

(as of June 2006)

Listed below are the CAS Registry Numbers (for non-confidential chemical substances) or Accession Numbers (for confidential substances) of substances that are the subject of a rule, proposed or promulgated under TSCA section 4, 5(a)(2), 5(b)(4), or 6; an order issued under section 5(e)or 5(f) of TSCA; or relief that has been granted under a civil action under sections 5 or 7 of TSCA as of March 2006 (see 40 CFR 711.6 and 711.9).

IMPORTANT: This document is intended to be an information resource. While EPA has tried to provide an accurate list of chemicals, the list may contain errors and omissions. This list should not be relied upon in lieu of relevant orders, *Federal Register* documents, or the *Code of Federal Regulations*. In the event of a conflict between this list and orders, *Federal Register* documents, or the *Code of Federal Regulations*, this list will not be considered controlling.

In addition, please note that this list does NOT contain a full listing of all chemicals subject to the IUR rule. The list is only intended to include those chemicals which would otherwise be wholly or partially exempted from IUR requirements but for which information must be reported because they are the subject of certain TSCA actions as noted above. The exemptions for polymers, inorganic substances, or microorganisms do not apply for substances on these lists. The exemption for small businesses does not apply to some of the chemicals on these lists. The exemption for naturally occurring substances is still valid for chemicals on these lists, as discussed in Section 2.1.3.4 of this Instruction Manual. If after consulting the list you are uncertain as to the regulatory status of a chemical substance, contact the TSCA Hotline at (202) 554-1404 for assistance.

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Table C-1. Chemicals which are the Subject of a Proposed or Final Significant New Use Rule (TSCA Section 5(a)(2))

By Accession Number

15544	80912	127992	141629
30309	81426	128111	141889
32178	84801	128155	141925
38585	87560	128520	142086
41259	87968	129147	142360
42741	88063	129169	143034
43313	88472	129487	143410
44292	90212	129750	143501
45002	91680	129829	143636
49435	93835	130348	143807
49457	97008	130360	143896
50567	97291	130428	143965
52381	97859	130940	144117
52676	101601	131103	144388
53215	101974	131125	144719
53862	102057	131830	144797
55904	102966	132311	145756
56236	103378	132355	145814
57397	103798	132537	146282
58834	105090	132651	146340
59531	105578	132811	146453
59622	106720	132855	146588
60787	106877	133256	146646
62283	107450	133336	146975
62625	108260	133370	147036
64621	109525	133438	147229
65328	112233	133507	147570
65599	112380	134077	147809
65851	112766	134179	147923
66387	113236	134704	148073
66503	114024	135149	148164
66616	115981	135649	148459
67993	119585	135672	148835
68101	120208	135945	149021
68474	121585	136335	149281
69239	121621	136482	150595
71546	121972	136722	150711
72414	122395	136880	151247
73484	122704	137361	151372
73542	122908	137418	151690
73906	123116	137963	152115
73939	123296	138104	152386
73995	123401	138217	152897
75015	123650	138342	152955
76972	123785	138455	153196
77511	123898	138557	153232
77668	124540	138751	153312
77759	124595	139674	153889
77873	125792	139787	154473
78581	125883	140502	154724
79164	126002	141072	154768
80376	126615	141323	154917

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155750
156015
156128
156140
156413
156424
156526
157109
157701
158226
158511
158635
158715
158726
158975
159003
159138
159229
159570
160180
160840
161070
161887
161898
162222
162415
162459
163474
163929
163985
165141
165505
165516
165538
166519
167261
167512
167830
167910
167943
168377
168504
168935
169290
170059
171063
172055
172088
172351
172691
172737
172793
173014
173296
173310
173343
173489
173649
173876
174131
174313
174324
174368
174722
175032
176091
176875
176911
176922
177969
178097
178495
178508
179090
179329
190762
211871
230967
232532
234798
234914
236807
237684
238085
240983
242207
242901
243313
243799
244009
244941
246469
247495
249297
250023
250089
251491
252187
254003
255471
255686
256872
257002
257455
260561
261348
262874
262932
264472
267391
268576
269626
270565
274067
274498
274943
275219
275253
275468
275651
276825
276836
277102
277293
278627
278638
279084
279573

By CAS Registry Number

50-07-7
50-29-3
50-55-5
51-79-6
56-04-2
56-49-5
56-53-1
62-44-2
62-50-0
70-25-7
70-30-4
75-88-7
76-01-7
85-22-3
87-63-8
92-66-0
92-86-4
92-87-5
94-04-2
95-69-2
95-94-3
99-35-4
101-55-3
107-04-0
109-86-4
110-49-6
110-80-5
111-15-9
123-54-6
123-63-7
126-72-7
306-83-2
307-35-7
307-51-7
335-24-0
335-71-7
335-77-3
335-97-7
353-50-4
354-21-2
354-25-6
355-03-3
355-46-4
372-39-4
375-03-1
375-81-5
375-92-8
376-14-7
383-07-3
423-50-7
423-82-5
423-86-9
428-59-1
460-70-8
460-92-4
531-85-1
573-58-0
591-78-6
608-93-5
615-53-2
622-86-6
680-31-9
690-27-7
693-38-9
693-57-2
773-14-8
811-97-2
930-55-2
931-35-1
1116-54-7
1129-42-6
1187-03-7
1489-69-6
1511-62-2
1649-08-7
1652-63-7
1660-95-3
1690-76-2
1691-99-2
1705-60-8
1737-93-5
1763-23-1
1869-77-8
1888-71-7

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1893-52-3	6358-80-1	27936-88-5	59789-51-4
1937-37-7	6360-29-8	28554-31-6	60270-55-5
2052-07-5	6360-54-9	29081-56-9	60466-61-7
2113-57-7	6752-33-6	29091-20-1	60825-27-6
2250-98-8	7345-69-9	29117-08-6	61577-14-8
2263-09-4	7439-97-6	29457-72-5	61660-12-6
2302-97-8	7446-14-2	30025-38-8	62435-71-6
2368-80-1	7758-97-6	30381-98-7	63936-56-1
2417-04-1	7789-99-3	30486-37-4	64712-27-2
2429-73-4	8014-91-3	30813-81-1	64723-18-8
2429-79-0	8068-03-9	31506-32-8	65992-66-7
2429-81-4	10190-55-3	31775-16-3	66008-68-2
2429-82-5	10192-46-8	32315-10-9	66008-69-3
2429-83-6	12027-96-2	32534-81-9	66008-70-6
2429-84-7	12031-65-1	32536-52-0	67584-42-3
2432-99-7	12036-37-2	32539-16-5	67584-48-9
2479-46-1	12056-51-8	34415-31-1	67584-49-0
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2602-46-2	12141-67-2	34621-99-3	67584-52-5
2615-25-0	12175-02-9	35544-45-7	67584-53-6
2682-20-4	12656-57-4	36177-92-1	67584-54-7
2706-91-4	12656-85-8	36355-01-8	67584-56-9
2716-10-1	13417-01-1	36483-60-0	67584-57-0
2716-12-3	13439-89-9	38006-74-5	67584-58-1
2795-39-3	13654-09-6	38850-52-1	67584-60-5
2840-00-8	14650-24-9	38850-58-7	67584-61-6
2893-80-3	14720-55-9	38850-60-1	67584-62-7
2965-52-8	15827-56-2	39142-28-4	67906-38-1
2991-50-6	16068-37-4	40088-47-9	67906-40-5
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3089-19-8	17202-41-4	50598-29-3	67906-73-4
3107-18-4	19019-43-3	50622-20-3	67906-74-5
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3165-93-3	19372-44-2	51160-97-5	67939-36-0
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3530-19-6	21807-69-2	52166-82-2	67939-87-1
3567-65-5	22094-81-1	52495-71-3	67939-88-2
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3984-22-3	24924-36-5	56553-60-7	67939-98-4
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6304-39-8	27858-07-7	59447-55-1	68227-87-2

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68228-00-2	68649-26-3	79771-09-8	119438-11-8
68239-72-5	68797-76-2	81190-38-7	119462-56-5
68239-73-6	68815-72-5	81711-69-5	119535-63-6
68239-74-7	68867-60-7	82799-44-8	121144-97-6
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68259-09-6	68891-98-5	85029-61-4	125630-94-6
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68259-39-2	68957-32-4	85736-97-6	126505-35-9
68298-06-6	68957-53-9	86917-58-0	127133-66-8
68298-08-8	68957-54-0	87676-07-1	129733-59-1
68298-09-9	68057-55-1	89610-32-2	129813-71-4
68298-10-2	68957-57-3	90884-29-0	130097-33-5
68298-11-3	68957-58-4	91081-99-1	130169-66-3
68298-13-5	68957-60-8	91144-26-2	130353-62-7
68298-60-2	68957-61-9	91788-83-9	130728-76-6
68298-62-4	68957-62-0	92484-07-6	132482-53-2
68298-78-2	68957-63-1	93072-06-1	132767-86-3
68298-80-6	68958-60-1	93589-69-6	133911-74-7
68298-81-7	68958-61-2	94133-90-1	134701-20-5
68298-89-5	69938-76-7	94148-67-1	134818-69-2
68299-20-7	70225-14-8	94213-53-3	135011-47-1
68299-21-8	70225-15-9	94317-64-3	136040-19-2
68299-29-6	70225-16-0	94933-05-8	136504-96-6
68299-39-6	70225-17-1	95590-48-0	137787-41-8
68310-02-1	70225-20-6	96152-42-0	137873-52-0
68310-17-8	70225-24-0	96478-09-0	138495-42-8
68310-75-8	70225-26-2	96549-95-0	138859-29-7
68318-34-3	70248-52-1	98999-57-6	141420-50-0
68318-36-5	70776-36-2	100545-50-4	142828-65-7
68329-56-6	70900-40-2	100912-15-0	144761-93-3
68391-09-3	71463-74-6	101646-62-2	145556-04-3
68541-01-5	71463-78-0	101646-63-3	147129-86-0
68541-02-6	71463-79-1	103490-06-8	147170-38-5
68541-80-0	71463-80-4	103490-08-0	147170-47-6
68555-69-1	71463-81-5	103580-64-9	147732-58-9
68555-70-4	71487-20-2	103697-96-7	147783-69-5
68555-71-5	71526-07-3	104503-68-6	148240-78-2
68555-72-6	72785-08-1	105362-40-1	148240-80-6
68555-73-7	72804-49-0	105658-30-8	148240-81-7
68555-74-8	73018-93-6	106008-93-9	148240-82-8
68555-75-9	73019-19-9	106008-94-0	148373-01-7
68555-76-0	73019-20-2	106359-91-5	148684-79-1
68555-78-2	73019-28-0	106790-31-2	149303-87-7
68555-79-3	73038-33-2	110726-28-8	149564-65-8
68555-81-7	73275-59-9	110843-97-5	151686-36-1
68555-90-8	73772-32-4	110843-98-6	151717-27-0
68555-91-9	73772-33-5	111109-77-4	152007-82-4

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153454-44-5	178452-72-7	201167-69-3	306974-19-6
153590-17-1	178535-22-3	202483-48-5	306974-28-7
153699-23-1	179005-06-2	203809-20-5	306974-45-8
155613-93-7	180031-79-2	204336-40-3	306974-63-0
156294-54-1	180685-86-3	204401-83-2	306975-56-4
157627-99-1	180850-95-7	205764-98-3	306975-57-5
157707-95-4	181828-07-9	206009-82-7	306975-62-2
159574-72-8	182238-09-1	208343-47-9	306975-84-8
160901-25-7	182238-10-4	208408-03-1	306975-85-9
163206-28-8	182635-99-0	210181-71-8	306976-25-0
163206-29-9	183562-46-1	220075-01-4	306976-55-6
163292-61-3	184719-88-8	221279-59-0	306977-10-6
163436-84-8	184785-38-4	222975-06-6	306977-58-2
163879-69-4	186321-98-2	235083-88-2	306978-04-1
163961-26-0	189120-62-5	235083-90-6	306978-65-4
163961-34-0	189120-63-6	238420-68-3	306979-40-8
164383-18-0	189354-73-2	249297-16-3	306980-27-8
166432-58-2	190525-00-9	251099-16-8	327177-98-0
167412-23-9	192439-46-6	258839-39-3	329928-84-9
168113-88-0	192662-29-6	259871-68-6	333784-10-4
168811-65-2	192726-23-1	290364-23-7	364059-77-8
170678-69-0	193635-72-2	290364-24-8	391232-99-8
174254-18-3	195008-77-6	297175-71-4	474095-58-4
174305-36-3	196109-17-8	300371-38-4	595585-15-2
174333-80-3	197527-19-8	306973-46-6	
178094-69-4	199487-82-6	306973-47-7	

Also, chemical substances that are nitrates of the alkali metals (Group 1A in the periodic classification of chemical elements) lithium, sodium, potassium, rubidium, cesium, and francium when used as an ingredient in metalworking fluids. (see 40 CFR 721.470)

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Table C-2. Chemicals which are the Subject of a Proposed or Final Test Rule (TSCA Section 4)

By CAS Registry Number

57-10-3
74-93-1
74-95-3
74-97-5
75-05-8
75-15-0
75-35-4
75-36-5
77-73-6
78-11-5
78-33-1
78-59-1
78-87-5
79-00-5
79-20-9
79-31-2
79-46-9
79-94-7
79-95-8
80-62-6
84-65-1
85-44-9
87-10-5
87-65-0
91-20-3
92-52-4
95-48-7
95-77-2
95-80-7
95-95-4
98-29-3
98-86-2
99-28-5
100-00-5
100-01-6
100-21-0
100-41-4
100-44-7
101-90-6
104-76-7
106-42-3
106-44-5
106-46-7
106-90-1
106-92-3
107-06-2
107-13-1
107-21-1
107-31-3
108-03-2
108-10-1
108-19-0
108-31-6
108-39-4
108-60-1
108-90-7
108-93-0
109-66-0
109-99-9
110-12-3
110-44-1
111-11-5
111-42-2
111-84-2
112-52-7
115-86-6
118-75-2
118-79-6
118-82-1
120-36-5
120-80-9
120-82-1
120-83-2
121-69-7
122-39-4
122-60-1
123-30-8
123-33-1
123-42-2
126-80-7
126-99-8
127-19-5
128-39-2
141-78-6
142-82-5
149-44-0
150-76-5
320-72-9
409-02-9
463-58-1
556-52-5
576-24-9
576-26-1
583-78-8
594-42-3
608-71-9
608-93-5
615-58-7
624-83-9
640-19-7
930-37-0
933-75-5
1163-19-5
1241-94-7
1324-76-1
1330-78-5
1940-42-7
2210-79-9
2224-15-9
2238-07-5
2425-01-6
2425-79-8
2426-08-6
2461-15-6
2528-36-1
2530-83-8
2897-60-1
2941-64-2
3072-84-2
3101-60-8
3188-83-8
3194-55-6
3568-29-4
3772-94-9
4016-11-9
4016-14-2
4162-45-2
5026-74-4
5255-75-4
5493-45-8
7328-97-4
7422-52-8
7647-01-0
7664-39-3
7665-72-7
7782-50-5
8005-02-5
13236-02-7
13561-08-5
14228-73-0
16532-79-9
17557-23-2
17963-04-1
20217-01-0
21850-44-2
22421-59-6
25013-15-4
25155-23-1
25327-89-3
26447-14-3
26761-45-5
27193-86-8
28108-99-8
29761-21-5
32534-81-9
32536-52-0
32568-89-1
34590-94-8
35243-89-1
37853-59-1
37853-61-5
38304-52-8
54208-63-8
56803-37-3
60501-41-9
61578-04-9
65652-41-7
65996-78-3
68134-06-5
68134-07-6
68153-30-0
68517-02-2
68609-96-1
68611-64-3
68937-41-7
68959-23-9
68987-80-4
69155-42-6
71033-08-4
71808-64-5
72319-24-5
74398-71-3
75150-13-9
85322-38-9

Table C-3. Chemicals which are the Subject of a TSCA Section 5(e) Consent Order

By Accession Number

30309	91680	133336	173343
32178	93835	137361	174324
38585	97008	138499	175032
41259	97291	139674	176364
42741	101601	140502	176853
43313	102057	140591	176922
44292	102966	141072	178495
45002	103378	141323	179090
50567	103798	141925	190762
53862	105090	142086	232918
56236	105578	143310	235152
57397	106720	144402	236501
59531	106877	144797	237026
59622	107450	145165	240212
60787	108260	145563	242467
62283	109525	145643	242956
62625	112233	146453	243313
64621	112380	146588	243335
65328	112766	148084	247826
65599	113236	148164	249720
66387	114024	150595	250476
66503	115981	150711	251333
66616	119585	152386	252290
67993	120208	153174	254456
68101	121621	153232	254489
68474	121972	154473	254978
71546	122395	154688	256214
72414	122704	155750	256236
73484	122908	156424	256634
73542	123116	156526	256645
73906	123296	157825	257922
73939	123401	159003	259360
73995	123785	159650	260721
75015	123898	160044	263526
76972	124540	162222	264949
77511	124595	163474	266218
77668	125792	163929	266865
77759	126002	165141	269820
77873	126615	166597	270565
78581	128155	168162	271739
79164	129169	168504	272721
80376	129750	169290	275651
80912	129829	170059	276314
81426	130291	171358	277339
84801	130428	171596	279744
87560	131103	172691	279755
87968	131125	172737	
88472	132651	173296	
90212	132811	173310	

Table C-3 (Continued)

By CAS Registry Number

94-04-2	19829-42-6	96549-95-0	155613-93-7
359-07-9	20138-28-7	99636-32-5	156294-54-1
372-39-4	20783-50-0	99742-80-0	158948-13-1
622-86-6	21160-95-2	100402-91-3	161717-32-4
693-57-2	21807-69-2	103490-06-8	163206-29-9
1129-42-6	27610-48-6	103490-08-0	163206-32-4
1489-69-6	28554-31-6	103697-96-7	163292-64-6
1511-62-6	29091-20-1	105658-30-8	166432-57-1
1660-95-3	30486-37-4	106790-31-2	166514-73-4
1690-76-2	30813-81-1	110843-97-5	167412-23-9
1705-60-8	31775-16-3	110843-98-6	174974-45-9
1737-93-5	32315-10-9	116671-32-0	175205-96-6
2146-71-6	34415-31-1	119438-11-8	177528-09-5
2417-04-1	34621-99-3	119914-24-8	180071-71-0
2479-46-1	39290-90-9	121144-97-6	181828-07-9
2615-25-0	39318-30-4	121255-03-6	182238-10-4
2716-10-1	51160-97-5	121776-57-6	182970-05-4
2716-12-3	52495-71-3	122035-71-6	189120-62-5
2840-00-8	54423-67-5	124756-59-8	189120-63-6
3052-70-8	59447-55-1	124993-63-1	192726-23-1
3377-92-2	59789-51-4	125904-10-1	193635-72-2
3971-28-6	60466-61-7	125904-11-2	195888-92-7
3984-22-3	60825-27-6	125997-20-8	196521-82-1
4694-91-1	62435-71-6	126505-35-9	200443-94-3
5117-12-4	65992-66-7	126682-74-4	201167-69-3
5958-25-8	66988-04-3	130169-66-3	206886-68-2
6196-98-1	69938-76-7	130353-62-7	211389-36-5
6304-39-8	71526-07-3	130728-76-6	211578-04-0
6921-17-1	73231-04-6	132299-20-8	211578-08-4
7789-99-3	75405-06-0	133911-74-7	212335-59-6
12027-96-2	77939-50-5	135011-47-1	212335-62-1
12031-65-1	77986-14-2	136504-96-6	215856-72-7
12032-75-6	78245-94-0	137622-07-2	216583-60-7
12036-37-2	78543-39-2	137622-08-3	216583-66-3
12049-47-7	84268-08-6	137873-52-0	216583-91-4
12056-51-8	85029-61-4	138859-29-7	216583-94-7
12057-17-9	85712-26-1	141420-50-0	216583-95-8
12163-45-0	85712-27-2	144761-93-3	216593-48-5
12230-80-7	86917-58-0	145556-04-3	216593-49-6
12232-96-1	87676-07-1	147732-58-9	216593-54-3
12438-71-0	90884-29-0	148124-41-8	216593-55-4
15827-56-2	92044-87-6	148124-42-9	216977-01-4
16096-31-4	92484-07-6	148373-01-7	218163-12-3
18241-31-1	93589-69-6	149303-87-7	224646-44-0
18934-00-4	94054-35-0	151686-36-1	251553-55-6
19372-44-2	94317-64-3	153454-44-5	253685-23-3
19721-22-3	96478-09-0	153699-23-1	258839-39-3

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Table C-3 (Continued)

329928-84-9	332350-93-3	352661-91-7	392662-40-7
332350-90-0	350820-95-0	359427-90-0	406207-51-0

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Table C-4. Chemicals which are the Subject of a TSCA Section 5(f) Order

By Accession Number

62705

By CAS Registry Number

85204-21-3

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Table C-5. Chemical Substances which are the Subject of a Proposed or Final TSCA Section 6 Rule

By Accession Number

62705

By CAS Registry Number

1332-21-4	7775-11-3	10588-01-9	13530-68-2
1333-82-0	7778-50-9	11103-86-9	14018-95-2
1336-36-3	7789-00-6	13530-65-9	85204-21-3
7738-94-5			

This list also includes:

- Hexavalent chromium-based water treatment chemicals used in cooling systems; examples include: sodium dichromate (CASRN 10588-01-9), chromic acid (CASRN 7738-94-5), chromium trioxide (CASRN 1333-83-0), dichromic acid (CASRN 13530-68-2), potassium chromate (CASRN 7789-00-6), sodium chromate (CASRN 7775-11-3), zinc chromate (CASRN 13530-65-9), zinc chromate hydroxide (CASRN 153936-94-6), zinc dichromate (CASRN 14018-95-2), and zinc potassium chromate (CASRN 11103-86-9).

- Asbestos, the asbestiform varieties of chrysotile (serpentine); crocidolite (riebeckite); amosite (cummingtonite-grunerite; tremolite; anthophylite; and actinolite.

- Polychlorinated biphenyls collectively given the CASRN 1336-36-3 and which include any chemical substance containing the biphenyl molecule that has been chlorinated to varying degrees or any combination of substances which may contain such substances.

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Appendix D

[Note: Appendix D will be updated before the rule is finalized]

Chemicals Partially Exempt from Reporting in 2011

Chemical substances that are partially exempt from reporting requirements under the IUR rule in 2011 are listed in 40 CFR 711.6(b)(1) and 711.6(b)(2); these lists are included below. Note that inorganic chemical substances are no longer partially exempt from reporting requirements in 2011, so submitters should report complete information on inorganic chemical substances, including processing and use information.

IMPORTANT: This document is intended to be an information resource. While EPA has tried to provide an accurate list of chemicals, the list may contain errors and omissions. This list should not be relied upon in lieu of the *Code of Federal Rules*. In the event of a conflict between this list and the *Code of Federal Rules*, this list will not be considered controlling.

Partially Exempt Chemicals Termed "Petroleum Process Streams" Under 40 CFR 711.6(b)(1)

CAS Registry Number	Product
8002–05–9	Petroleum
8002–74–2	Paraffin waxes and hydrocarbon waxes
8006–20–0	Fuel gases, low and medium B.T.U.
8008–20–6	Kerosine (petroleum)
8009–03–8	Petrolatum
8012–95–1	Paraffin oils
8030–30–6	Naphtha
8032–32–4	Ligroine
8042–47–5	White mineral oil (petroleum)
8052–41–3	Stoddard solvent
8052–42–4	Asphalt
61789-60-4	Pitch
63231–60–7	Paraffin waxes and hydrocarbon waxes, microcryst.
64741–41–9	Naphtha (petroleum), heavy straight-run
64741–42–0	Naphtha (petroleum), full-range straight-run
64741–43–1	Gas oils (petroleum), straight-run
64741–44–2	Distillates (petroleum), straight-run middle
64741–45–3	Residues (petroleum), atm. Tower
64741–46–4	Naphtha (petroleum), light straight-run
64741–47–5	Natural gas condensates (petroleum)
64741–49–7	Condensates (petroleum), vacuum tower

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Partially Exempt Chemicals termed Petroleum Process Streams Under 40 CFR 710.46(b)(1) (Continued)

CAS Registry Number	Product
64741–50–0	Distillates (petroleum), light paraffinic
64741–51–1	Distillates (petroleum), heavy paraffinic
64741–52–2	Distillates (petroleum), light naphthenic
64741–53–3	Distillates (petroleum), heavy naphthenic
64741–54–4	Naphtha (petroleum), heavy catalytic cracked
64741–55–5	Naphtha (petroleum), light catalytic cracked
64741–56–6	Residues (petroleum), vacuum
64741–57–7	Gas oils (petroleum), heavy vacuum
64741–58–8	Gas oils (petroleum), light vacuum
64741–59–9	Distillates (petroleum), light catalytic cracked
64741–60–2	Distillates (petroleum), intermediate catalytic cracked
64741–61–3	Distillates (petroleum), heavy catalytic cracked
64741–62–4	Clarified oils (petroleum), catalytic cracked
64741–63–5	Naphtha (petroleum), light catalytic reformed
64741–64–6	Naphtha (petroleum), full-range alkylate
64741–65–7	Naphtha (petroleum), heavy alkylate
64741–66–8	Naphtha (petroleum), light alkylate
64741–67–9	Residues (petroleum), catalytic reformer fractionator
64741–68–0	Naphtha (petroleum), heavy catalytic reformed
64741–69–1	Naphtha (petroleum), light hydrocracked
64741–70–4	Naphtha (petroleum), isomerization
64741–73–7	Distillates (petroleum), alkylate
64741–74–8	Naphtha (petroleum), light thermal cracked
64741–75–9	Residues (petroleum), hydrocracked
64741–76–0	Distillates (petroleum), heavy hydrocracked
64741–77–1	Distillates (petroleum), light hydrocracked
64741–78–2	Naphtha (petroleum), heavy hydrocracked
64741–79–3	Coke (petroleum)
64741–80–6	Residues (petroleum), thermal cracked
64741–81–7	Distillates (petroleum), heavy thermal cracked
64741–82–8	Distillates (petroleum), light thermal cracked
64741–83–9	Naphtha (petroleum), heavy thermal cracked
64741–84–0	Naphtha (petroleum), solvent-refined light
64741–85–1	Raffinates (petroleum), sorption process
64741–86–2	Distillates (petroleum), sweetened middle

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Partially Exempt Chemicals termed Petroleum Process Streams Under 40 CFR 710.46(b)(1) (Continued)

CAS Registry Number	Product
64741–87–3	Naphtha (petroleum), sweetened
64741–88–4	Distillates (petroleum), solvent-refined heavy paraffinic
64741–89–5	Distillates (petroleum), solvent-refined light paraffinic
64741–90–8	Gas oils (petroleum), solvent-refined
64741–91–9	Distillates (petroleum), solvent-refined middle
64741–92–0	Naphtha (petroleum), solvent-refined heavy
64741–95–3	Residual oils (petroleum), solvent deasphalted
64741–96–4	Distillates (petroleum), solvent-refined heavy naphthenic
64741–97–5	Distillates (petroleum), solvent-refined light naphthenic
64741–98–6	Extracts (petroleum), heavy naphtha solvent
64741–99–7	Extracts (petroleum), light naphtha solvent
64742–01–4	Residual oils (petroleum), solvent-refined
64742–03–6	Extracts (petroleum), light naphthenic distillate solvent
64742–04–7	Extracts (petroleum), heavy paraffinic distillate solvent
64742–05–8	Extracts (petroleum), light paraffinic distillate solvent
64742–06–9	Extracts (petroleum), middle distillate solvent
64742–07–0	Raffinates (petroleum), residual oil decarbonization
64742–08–1	Raffinates (petroleum), heavy naphthenic distillate decarbonization
64742–09–2	Raffinates (petroleum), heavy paraffinic distillate decarbonization
64742–10–5	Extracts (petroleum), residual oil solvent
64742–11–6	Extracts (petroleum), heavy naphthenic distillate solvent
64742–12–7	Gas oils (petroleum), acid-treated
64742–13–8	Distillates (petroleum), acid-treated middle
64742–14–9	Distillates (petroleum), acid-treated light
64742–15–0	Naphtha (petroleum), acid-treated
64742–16–1	Petroleum resins
64742–18–3	Distillates (petroleum), acid-treated heavy naphthenic
64742–19–4	Distillates (petroleum), acid-treated light naphthenic
64742–20–7	Distillates (petroleum), acid-treated heavy paraffinic
64742–21–8	Distillates (petroleum), acid-treated light paraffinic
64742–22–9	Naphtha (petroleum), chemically neutralized heavy
64742–23–0	Naphtha (petroleum), chemically neutralized light
64742–24–1	Sludges (petroleum), acid
64742–25–2	Lubricating oils (petroleum), acid-treated spent
64742–26–3	Hydrocarbon waxes (petroleum), acid-treated

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Partially Exempt Chemicals termed Petroleum Process Streams Under 40 CFR 710.46(b)(1) (Continued)

CAS Registry Number	Product
64742–27–4	Distillates (petroleum), chemically neutralized heavy paraffinic
64742–28–5	Distillates (petroleum), chemically neutralized light paraffinic
64742–29–6	Gas oils (petroleum), chemically neutralized
64742–30–9	Distillates (petroleum), chemically neutralized middle
64742–31–0	Distillates (petroleum), chemically neutralized light
64742–32–1	Lubricating oils (petroleum), chemically neutralized spent
64742–33–2	Hydrocarbon waxes (petroleum), chemically neutralized
64742–34–3	Distillates (petroleum), chemically neutralized heavy naphthenic
64742–35–4	Distillates (petroleum), chemically neutralized light naphthenic
64742–36–5	Distillates (petroleum), clay-treated heavy paraffinic
64742–37–6	Distillates (petroleum), clay-treated light paraffinic
64742–38–7	Distillates (petroleum), clay-treated middle
64742–39–8	Neutralizing agents (petroleum), spent sodium carbonate
64742–40–1	Neutralizing agents (petroleum), spent sodium hydroxide
64742–41–2	Residual oils (petroleum), clay-treated
64742–42–3	Hydrocarbon waxes (petroleum), clay-treated microcryst.
64742–43–4	Paraffin waxes (petroleum), clay-treated
64742–44–5	Distillates (petroleum), clay-treated heavy naphthenic
64742–45–6	Distillates (petroleum), clay-treated light naphthenic
64742–46–7	Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated middle
64742–47–8	Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light
64742–48–9	Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy
64742–49–0	Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light
64742–50–3	Lubricating oils (petroleum), clay-treated spent
64742–51–4	Paraffin waxes (petroleum), hydrotreated
64742–52–5	Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic
64742–53–6	Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light naphthenic
64742–54–7	Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffinic
64742–55–8	Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic
64742–56–9	Distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed light paraffinic
64742–57–0	Residual oils (petroleum), hydrotreated
64742–58–1	Lubricating oils (petroleum), hydrotreated spent
64742–59–2	Gas oils (petroleum), hydrotreated vacuum
64742–60–5	Hydrocarbon waxes (petroleum), hydrotreated microcryst.
64742–61–6	Slack wax (petroleum)

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Partially Exempt Chemicals termed Petroleum Process Streams Under 40 CFR 710.46(b)(1) (Continued)

CAS Registry Number	Product
64742–62–7	Residual oils (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed
64742–63–8	Distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed heavy naphthenic
64742–64–9	Distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed light naphthenic
64742–65–0	Distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed heavy paraffinic
64742–67–2	Foots oil (petroleum)
64742–68–3	Naphthenic oils (petroleum), catalytic dewaxed heavy
64742–69–4	Naphthenic oils (petroleum), catalytic dewaxed light
64742–70–7	Paraffin oils (petroleum), catalytic dewaxed heavy
64742–71–8	Paraffin oils (petroleum), catalytic dewaxed light
64742–72–9	Distillates (petroleum), catalytic dewaxed middle
64742–73–0	Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized light
64742–75–2	Naphthenic oils (petroleum), complex dewaxed heavy
64742–76–3	Naphthenic oils (petroleum), complex dewaxed light
64742–78–5	Residues (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized atmospheric tower
64742–79–6	Gas oils (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized
64742–80–9	Distillates (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized middle
64742–81–0	Kerosine (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized
64742–82–1	Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy
64742–83–2	Naphtha (petroleum), light steam-cracked
64742–85–4	Residues (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized vacuum
64742–86–5	Gas oils (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy vacuum
64742–87–6	Gas oils (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized light vacuum
64742–88–7	Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliph.
64742–89–8	Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliph.
64742–90–1	Residues (petroleum), steam-cracked
64742–91–2	Distillates (petroleum), steam-cracked
64742–92–3	Petroleum resins, oxidized
64742–93–4	Asphalt, oxidized
64742–94–5	Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.
64742–95–6	Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.
64742–96–7	Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aliph.
64742–97–8	Distillates (petroleum), oxidized heavy
64742–98–9	Distillates (petroleum), oxidized light
64742–99–0	Residual oils (petroleum), oxidized
64743–00–6	Hydrocarbon waxes (petroleum), oxidized

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Partially Exempt Chemicals termed Petroleum Process Streams Under 40 CFR 710.46(b)(1) (Continued)

CAS Registry Number	Product
64743–01–7	Petrolatum (petroleum), oxidized
64743–02–8	Alkenes, C>10 .alpha.-
64743–03–9	Phenols (petroleum)
64743–04–0	Coke (petroleum), recovery
64743–05–1	Coke (petroleum), calcined
64743–06–2	Extracts (petroleum), gas oil solvent
64743–07–3	Sludges (petroleum), chemically neutralized
64754–89–8	Naphthenic acids (petroleum), crude
64771–71–7	Paraffins (petroleum), normal C>10
64771–72–8	Paraffins (petroleum), normal C5-20
67254-74-4	Naphthenic oils
67674–12–8	Residual oils (petroleum), oxidized, compounds with triethanolamine
67674–13–9	Petrolatum (petroleum), oxidized, partially deacidified
67674–15–1	Petrolatum (petroleum), oxidized, Me ester
67674–16–2	Hydrocarbon waxes (petroleum), oxidized, partially deacidified
67674–17–3	Distillates (petroleum), oxidized light, compounds with triethanolamine
67674–18–4	Distillates (petroleum), oxidized light, Bu esters
67891–79–6	Distillates (petroleum), heavy arom.
67891–80–9	Distillates (petroleum), light arom.
67891-81-0	Distillates (petroleum), oxidized light, potassium salts
67891–82–1	Hydrocarbon waxes (petroleum), oxidized, compounds with ethanolamine
67891–83–2	Hydrocarbon waxes (petroleum), oxidized, compounds with isopropanolamine
67891–85–4	Hydrocarbon waxes (petroleum), oxidized, compounds with triisopropanolamine
67891-86-5	Hydrocarbon waxes (petroleum), oxidized, compounds with diisopropanolamine
68131–05–5	Hydrocarbon oils, process blends
68131–49–7	Aromatic hydrocarbons, C6-10, acid-treated, neutralized
68131–75–9	Gases (petroleum), C3-4
68153–22–0	Paraffin waxes and Hydrocarbon waxes, oxidized
68187–57–5	Pitch, coal tar-petroleum
68187–58–6	Pitch, petroleum, arom.
68187–60–0	Hydrocarbons, C4, ethane-propane-cracked
68307–98–2	Tail gas (petroleum), catalytic cracked distillate and catalytic cracked naphtha fractionation absorber
68307–99–3	Tail gas (petroleum), catalytic polymn. naphtha fractionation stabilizer
68308–00–9	Tail gas (petroleum), catalytic reformed naphtha fractionation stabilizer, hydrogen sulfide-free

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Partially Exempt Chemicals termed Petroleum Process Streams Under 40 CFR 710.46(b)(1) (Continued)

CAS Registry Number	Product
68308–01–0	Tail gas (petroleum), cracked distillate hydrotreater stripper
68308–02–1	Tail gas (petroleum), distn., hydrogen sulfide-free
68308–03–2	Tail gas (petroleum), gas oil catalytic cracking absorber
68308–04–3	Tail gas (petroleum), gas recovery plant
68308–05–4	Tail gas (petroleum), gas recovery plant deethanizer
68308–06–5	Tail gas (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized distillate and hydrodesulfurized naphtha fractionator, acid-free
68308–07–6	Tail gas (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized vacuum gas oil stripper, hydrogen sulfide-free
68308–08–7	Tail gas (petroleum), isomerized naphtha fractionation stabilizer
68308–09–8	Tail gas (petroleum), light straight-run naphtha stabilizer, hydrogen sulfide-free
68308–10–1	Tail gas (petroleum), straight-run distillate hydrodesulfurizer, hydrogen sulfide-free
68308–11–2	Tail gas (petroleum), propane-propylene alkylation feed prep deethanizer
68308–12–3	Tail gas (petroleum), vacuum gas oil hydrodesulfurizer, hydrogen sulfide-free
68308–27–0	Fuel gases, refinery
68333–22–2	Residues (petroleum), atmospheric
68333–23–3	Naphtha (petroleum), heavy coker
68333–24–4	Hydrocarbon waxes (petroleum), oxidized, compds. with triethanolamine
68333–25–5	Distillates (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized light catalytic cracked
68333–26–6	Clarified oils (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized catalytic cracked
68333–27–7	Distillates (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized intermediate catalytic cracked
68333–28–8	Distillates (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy catalytic cracked
68333–29–9	Residues (petroleum), light naphtha solvent extracts
68333–30–2	Distillates (petroleum), oxidized heavy thermal cracked
68333–81–3	Alkanes, C4-12
68333–88–0	Aromatic hydrocarbons, C9-17
68334–30–5	Fuels, diesel
68409–99–4	Gases (petroleum), catalytic cracked overheads
68410–00–4	Distillates (petroleum), crude oil
68410–05–9	Distillates (petroleum), straight-run light
68410–12–8	Distillates (petroleum), steam-cracked, C5-10 fraction, high-temp. stripping products with light steamcracked petroleum naphtha C5 fraction polymers
68410–71–9	Raffinates (petroleum), catalytic reformer ethylene glycol-water countercurrent exts.
68410–96–8	Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated middle, intermediate boiling
68410–97–9	Distillates (petroleum), light distillate hydrotreating process, low-boiling
68410–98–0	Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphtha, deisohexanizer overheads
68411–00–7	Alkenes, C>8

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Partially Exempt Chemicals termed Petroleum Process Streams Under 40 CFR 710.46(b)(1) (Continued)

CAS Registry Number	Product
68425–29–6	Distillates (petroleum), naphtha-raffinate pyrolyzate-derived, gasoline-blending
68425–33–2	Petrolatum (petroleum), oxidized, barium salt
68425–34–3	Petrolatum (petroleum), oxidized, calcium salt
68425–35–4	Raffinates (petroleum), reformer, Lurgi unit-sepd.
68425–39–8	Alkenes, C>10 .alpha.-, oxidized
68441–09–8	Hydrocarbon waxes (petroleum), clay-treated microcryst., contg. polyethylene, oxidized
68459–78–9	Alkenes, C18-24 .alpha.-, dimers
68475–57–0	Alkanes, C1-2
68475–58–1	Alkanes, C2-3
68475–59–2	Alkanes, C3-4
68475–60–5	Alkanes, C4-5
68475–61–6	Alkenes, C5, naphtha-raffinate pyrolyzate-derived
68475–70–7	Aromatic hydrocarbons, C6-8, naphtha-raffinate pyrolyzate-derived
68475–79–6	Distillates (petroleum), catalytic reformed depentanizer
68475–80–9	Distillates (petroleum), light steam-cracked naphtha
68476–26–6	Fuel gases
68476-27-7	Fuel gases, amine system residues
68476–28–8	Fuel gases, C6-8 catalytic reformer
68476–29–9	Fuel gases, crude oil distillates
68476–30–2	Fuel oil, no. 2
68476–31–3	Fuel oil, no. 4
68476–32–4	Fuel oil, residues-straight-run gas oils, high-sulfur
68476–33–5	Fuel oil, residual
68476–34–6	Fuels, diesel, no. 2
68476–39–1	Hydrocarbons, aliph.-arom.-C4-5-olefinic
68476–40–4	Hydrocarbons, C3-4
68476–42–6	Hydrocarbons, C4-5
68476–43–7	Hydrocarbons, C4-6, C5-rich
68476–44–8	Hydrocarbons, C>3
68476–45–9	Hydrocarbons, C5-10 arom. conc., ethylene-manuf.-by-product
68476–46–0	Hydrocarbons, C3-11, catalytic cracker distillates
68476–47–1	Hydrocarbons, C2-6, C6-8 catalytic reformer
68476–49–3	Hydrocarbons, C2-4, C3-rich
68476–50–6	Hydrocarbons, C>5, C5-6-rich
68476–52–8	Hydrocarbons, C4, ethylene-manuf.-by-product

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Partially Exempt Chemicals termed Petroleum Process Streams Under 40 CFR 710.46(b)(1) (Continued)

CAS Registry Number	Product
68476–53–9	Hydrocarbons, C>20, petroleum wastes
68476–54–0	Hydrocarbons, C3-5, polymn. unit feed
68476–55–1	Hydrocarbons, C5-rich
68476–56–2	Hydrocarbons, cyclic C5 and C6
68476–77–7	Lubricating oils, refined used
68476–81–3	Paraffin waxes and Hydrocarbon waxes, oxidized, calcium salts
68476–84–6	Petroleum products, gases, inorg.
68476–85–7	Petroleum gases, liquefied
68476–86–8	Petroleum gases, liquefied, sweetened
68477–25–8	Waste gases, vent gas, C1-6
68477–26–9	Wastes, petroleum
68477–29–2	Distillates (petroleum), catalytic reformer fractionator residue, high-boiling
68477–30–5	Distillates (petroleum), catalytic reformer fractionator residue, intermediate-boiling
68477–31–6	Distillates (petroleum), catalytic reformer fractionator residue, low-boiling
68477–33–8	Gases (petroleum), C3-4, isobutane-rich
68477–34–9	Distillates (petroleum), C3-5, 2-methyl-2-butene-rich
68477–35–0	Distillates (petroleum), C3-6, piperylene-rich
68477–36–1	Distillates (petroleum), cracked steam-cracked, C5-18 fraction
68477–38–3	Distillates (petroleum), cracked steam-cracked petroleum distillates
68477–39–4	Distillates (petroleum), cracked stripped steam-cracked petroleum distillates, C8-10 fraction
68477–40–7	Distillates (petroleum), cracked stripped steam-cracked petroleum distillates, C10-12 fraction
68477–41–8	Gases (petroleum), extractive, C3-5, butadiene-butene-rich
68477–42–9	Gases (petroleum), extractive, C3-5, butene-isobutylene-rich
68477–44–1	Distillates (petroleum), heavy naphthenic, mixed with steam-cracked petroleum distillates C5-12 fraction
68477–47–4	Distillates (petroleum), mixed heavy olefin vacuum, heart-cut
68477–48–5	Distillates (petroleum), mixed heavy olefin vacuum, low-boiling
68477–53–2	Distillates (petroleum), steam-cracked, C5-12 fraction
68477–54–3	Distillates (petroleum), steam-cracked, C8-12 fraction
68477–55–4	Distillates (petroleum), steam-cracked, C5-10 fraction, mixed with light steam-cracked petroleum naphtha C5 fraction
68477–58–7	Distillates (petroleum), steam-cracked petroleum distillates, C5-18 fraction
68477–59–8	Distillates (petroleum), steam-cracked petroleum distillates cyclopentadiene conc.
68477–60–1	Extracts (petroleum), cold-acid
68477–61–2	Extracts (petroleum), cold-acid, C4-6

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Partially Exempt Chemicals termed Petroleum Process Streams Under 40 CFR 710.46(b)(1) (Continued)

CAS Registry Number	Product
68477–62–3	Extracts (petroleum), cold-acid, C3-5, butene-rich
68477–63–4	Extracts (petroleum), reformer recycle
68477–64–5	Gases (petroleum), acetylene manuf. off
68477–65–6	Gases (petroleum), amine system feed
68477–66–7	Gases (petroleum), benzene unit hydrodesulfurizer off
68477–67–8	Gases (petroleum), benzene unit recycle, hydrogen-rich
68477–68–9	Gases (petroleum), blend oil, hydrogen-nitrogen-rich
68477–69–0	Gases (petroleum), butane splitter overheads
68477–70–3	Gases (petroleum), C2-3
68477–71–4	Gases (petroleum), catalytic-cracked gas oil depropanizer bottoms, C4-rich acid-free
68477–72–5	Gases (petroleum), catalytic-cracked naphtha debutanizer bottoms, C3-5-rich
68477–73–6	Gases (petroleum), catalytic cracked naphtha depropanizer overhead, C3-rich acid-free
68477–74–7	Gases (petroleum), catalytic cracker
68477–75–8	Gases (petroleum), catalytic cracker, C1-5-rich
68477–76–9	Gases (petroleum), catalytic polymd. naphtha stabilizer overhead, C2-4-rich
68477–77–0	Gases (petroleum), catalytic reformed naphtha stripper overheads
68477–79–2	Gases (petroleum), catalytic reformer, C1-4-rich
68477–80–5	Gases (petroleum), C6-8 catalytic reformer recycle
68477–81–6	Gases (petroleum), C6-8 catalytic reformer
68477–82–7	Gases (petroleum), C6-8 catalytic reformer recycle, hydrogen-rich
68477–83–8	Gases (petroleum), C3-5 olefinic-paraffinic alkylation feed
68477–84–9	Gases (petroleum), C2-return stream
68477–85–0	Gases (petroleum), C4-rich
68477–86–1	Gases (petroleum), deethanizer overheads
68477–87–2	Gases (petroleum), deisobutanizer tower overheads
68477–88–3	Gases (petroleum), deethanizer overheads, C3-rich
68477–89–4	Distillates (petroleum), depentanizer overheads
68477–90–7	Gases (petroleum), depropanizer dry, propene-rich
68477–91–8	Gases (petroleum), depropanizer overheads
68477–92–9	Gases (petroleum), dry sour, gas-concn.-unit-off
68477–93–0	Gases (petroleum), gas concn. reabsorber distn.
68477–94–1	Gases (petroleum), gas recovery plant depropanizer overheads
68477–95–2	Gases (petroleum), Girbatol unit feed
68477–96–3	Gases (petroleum), hydrogen absorber off
68477–97–4	Gases (petroleum), hydrogen-rich

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Partially Exempt Chemicals termed Petroleum Process Streams Under 40 CFR 710.46(b)(1) (Continued)

CAS Registry Number	Product
68477–98–5	Gases (petroleum), hydrotreater blend oil recycle, hydrogen-nitrogen rich
68477–99–6	Gases (petroleum), isomerized naphtha fractionater, C4-rich, hydrogen sulfide-free
68478–00–2	Gases (petroleum), recycle, hydrogen-rich
68478–01–3	Gases (petroleum), reformer make-up, hydrogen-rich
68478–02–4	Gases (petroleum), reforming hydrotreater
68478–03–5	Gases (petroleum), reforming hydrotreater, hydrogen-methane-rich
68478–04–6	Gases (petroleum), reforming hydrotreater make-up, hydrogen-rich
68478–05–7	Gases (petroleum), thermal cracking distn.
68478–08–0	Naphtha (petroleum), light steam-cracked, C5-fraction, oligomer conc.
68478–10–4	Naphtha (petroleum), light steam-cracked, debenzenized, C8-16-cycloalkadiene conc.
68478–12–6	Residues (petroleum), butane splitter bottoms
68478–13–7	Residues (petroleum), catalytic reformer fractionator residue distn.
68478–15–9	Residues (petroleum), C6-8 catalytic reformer
68478–16–0	Residual oils (petroleum), deisobutanizer tower
68478–17–1	Residues (petroleum), heavy coker gas oil and vacuum gas oil
68478–18–2	Residues (petroleum), heavy olefin vacuum
68478–19–3	Residual oils (petroleum), propene purifn. splitter
68478–20–6	Residues (petroleum), steam-cracked petroleum distillates cyclopentadiene conc., C4-cyclopentadienefree
68478–22–8	Tail gas (petroleum), catalytic cracked naphtha stabilization absorber
68478–24–0	Tail gas (petroleum), catalytic cracker, catalytic reformer and hydrodesulfurizer combined fractionater
68478–25–1	Tail gas (petroleum), catalytic cracker refractionation absorber
68478–26–2	Tail gas (petroleum), catalytic reformed naphtha fractionation stabilizer
68478–27–3	Tail gas (petroleum), catalytic reformed naphtha separator
68478–28–4	Tail gas (petroleum), catalytic reformed naphtha stabilizer
68478–29–5	Tail gas (petroleum), cracked distillate hydrotreater separator
68478–30–8	Tail gas (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized straight-run naphtha separator
68478-31-9	Tail gas (petroleum), isomerized naphtha fractionates, hydrogen sulfide-free
68478–32–0	Tail gas (petroleum), saturate gas plant mixed stream, C4-rich
68478–33–1	Tail gas (petroleum), saturate gas recovery plant, C1-2-rich
68478–34–2	Tail gas (petroleum), vacuum residues thermal cracker
68512–61–8	Residues (petroleum), heavy coker and light vacuum
68512–62–9	Residues (petroleum), light vacuum
68512–78–7	Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom., hydrotreated
68512–91–4	Hydrocarbons, C3-4-rich, petroleum distillates

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Partially Exempt Chemicals termed Petroleum Process Streams Under 40 CFR 710.46(b)(1) (Continued)

CAS Registry Number	Product
68513–02–0	Naphtha (petroleum), full-range coker
68513–03–1	Naphtha (petroleum), light catalytic reformed, aromatic-free
68513–11–1	Fuel gases, hydrotreater fractionation, scrubbed
68513–12–2	Fuel gases, saturate gas unit fractionater-absorber overheads
68513–13–3	Fuel gases, thermal cracked catalytic cracking residue
68513–14–4	Gases (petroleum), catalytic reformed straight-run naphtha stabilizer overheads
68513–15–5	Gases (petroleum), full-range straight-run naphtha dehexanizer off
68513–16–6	Gases (petroleum), hydrocracking depropanizer off, hydrocarbon-rich
68513–17–7	Gases (petroleum), light straight-run naphtha stabilizer off
68513–18–8	Gases (petroleum), reformer effluent high-pressure flash drum off
68513–19–9	Gases (petroleum), reformer effluent low-pressure flash drum off
68513–62–2	Disulfides, C5-12-alkyl
68513–63–3	Distillates (petroleum), catalytic reformed straight-run naphtha overheads
68513–65–5	Butane, branched and linear
68513–66–6	Residues (petroleum), alkylation splitter, C4-rich
68513–67–7	Residues (petroleum), cyclooctadiene bottoms
68513–68–8	Residues (petroleum), deethanizer tower
68513–69–9	Residues (petroleum), steam-cracked light
68513–74–6	Waste gases, ethylene oxide absorber-reactor
68514–15–8	Gasoline, vapor-recovery
68514–29–4	Hydrocarbons, amylene feed debutanizer overheads nonextractable raffinates
68514–31–8	Hydrocarbons, C1-4
68514–32–9	Hydrocarbons, C10 and C12, olefin-rich
68514–33–0	Hydrocarbons, C12 and C14, olefin-rich
68514–34–1	Hydrocarbons, C9-14, ethylene-manuf.-by-product
68514–35–2	Hydrocarbons, C14-30, olefin-rich
68514–36–3	Hydrocarbons, C1-4, sweetened
68514–37–4	Hydrocarbons, C4-5-unsatd.
68514–38–5	Hydrocarbons, C4-10-unsatd.
68514-39-6	Naphtha (petroleum), light steam-cracked, isoprene-rich
68514–79–4	Petroleum products, hydrofiner-powerformer reformates
68515–25–3	Benzene, C1-9-alkyl derivs.
68515–26–4	Benzene, di-C12-14-alkyl derivs.
68515–27–5	Benzene, di-C10-14-alkyl derivs., fractionation overheads, heavy ends
68515–28–6	Benzene, di-C10-14-alkyl derivs., fractionation overheads, light ends

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Partially Exempt Chemicals termed Petroleum Process Streams Under 40 CFR 710.46(b)(1) (Continued)

CAS Registry Number	Product
68515–29–7	Benzene, di-C10-14-alkyl derivs., fractionation overheads, middle cut
68515–30–0	Benzene, mono-C20-48-alkyl derivs.
68515–32–2	Benzene, mono-C12-14-alkyl derivs., fractionation bottoms
68515–33–3	Benzene, mono-C10-12-alkyl derivs., fractionation bottoms, heavy ends
68515–34–4	Benzene, mono-C12-14-alkyl derivs., fractionation bottoms, heavy ends
68515–35–5	Benzene, mono-C10-12-alkyl derivs., fractionation bottoms, light ends
68515–36–6	Benzene, mono-C12-14-alkyl derivs., fractionation bottoms, light ends
68516–20–1	Naphtha (petroleum), steam-cracked middle arom.
68526–52–3	Alkenes, C6
68526–53–4	Alkenes, C6-8, C7-rich
68526–54–5	Alkenes, C7-9, C8-rich
68526–55–6	Alkenes, C8-10, C9-rich
68526–56–7	Alkenes, C9-11, C10-rich
68526–57–8	Alkenes, C10-12, C11-rich
68526–58–9	Alkenes, C11-13, C12-rich
68526–77–2	Aromatic hydrocarbons, ethane cracking scrubber effluent and flare drum
68526–99–8	Alkenes, C6-9 .alpha.-
68527–00–4	Alkenes, C8-9 .alpha.-
68527–11–7	Alkenes, C5
68527–13–9	Gases (petroleum), acid, ethanolamine scrubber
68527–14–0	Gases (petroleum), methane-rich off
68527–15–1	Gases (petroleum), oil refinery gas distn. off
68527–16–2	Hydrocarbons, C1-3
68527–18–4	Gas oils (petroleum), steam-cracked
68527–19–5	Hydrocarbons, C1-4, debutanizer fraction
68527–21–9	Naphtha (petroleum), clay-treated full-range straight-run
68527–22–0	Naphtha (petroleum), clay-treated light straight-run
68527–23–1	Naphtha (petroleum), light steam-cracked arom.
68527–26–4	Naphtha (petroleum), light steam-cracked, debenzenized
68527–27–5	Naphtha (petroleum), full-range alkylate, butane-contg.
68553–00–4	Fuel oil, no. 6
68553–14–0	Hydrocarbons, C8-11
68602–79–9	Distillates (petroleum), benzene unit hydrotreater dipentanizer overheads
68602–81–3	Distillates, hydrocarbon resin prodn. higher boiling
68602–82–4	Gases (petroleum), benzene unit hydrotreater depentenizer overheads

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Partially Exempt Chemicals termed Petroleum Process Streams Under 40 CFR 710.46(b)(1) (Continued)

CAS Registry Number	Product
68602–83–5	Gases (petroleum), C1-5, wet
68602–84–6	Gases (petroleum), secondary absorber off, fluidized catalytic cracker overheads fractionater
68602–96–0	Distillates (petroleum), oxidized light, strong acid components, compds. with diethanolamine
68602–97–1	Distillates (petroleum), oxidized light, strong acid components, sodium salts
68602–98–2	Distillates (petroleum), oxidized light, strong acid components
68602–99–3	Distillates (petroleum), oxidized light, strong acid-free
68603–00–9	Distillates (petroleum), thermal cracked naphtha and gas oil
68603–01–0	Distillates (petroleum), thermal cracked naphtha and gas oil, C5-dimer-contg.
68603–02–1	Distillates (petroleum), thermal cracked naphtha and gas oil, dimerized
68603–03–2	Distillates (petroleum), thermal cracked naphtha and gas oil, extractive
68603–08–7	Naphtha (petroleum), arom.-contg.
68603–09–8	Hydrocarbon waxes (petroleum), oxidized, calcium salts
68603–10–1	Hydrocarbon waxes (petroleum), oxidized, Me esters, barium salts
68603–11–2	Hydrocarbon waxes (petroleum), oxidized, Me esters, calcium salts
68603–12–3	Hydrocarbon waxes (petroleum), oxidized, Me esters, sodium salts
68603–13–4	Petrolatum (petroleum), oxidized, ester with sorbitol
68603–14–5	Residual oils (petroleum), oxidized, calcium salts
68603–31–6	Alkenes, C10, tert-amylene concentrator by-product
68603–32–7	Alkenes, C15-20 .alpha.-, isomerized
68606–09–7	Fuel gases, expander off
68606–10–0	Gasoline, pyrolysis, debutanizer bottoms
68606–11–1	Gasoline, straight–run, topping-plant
68606–24–6	Hydrocarbons, C4, butene concentrator by-product
68606–25–7	Hydrocarbons, C2-4
68606–26–8	Hydrocarbons, C3
68606–27–9	Gases (petroleum), alkylation feed
68606–28–0	Hydrocarbons, C5 and C10-aliph. and C6-8-arom.
68606–31–5	Hydrocarbons, C3-5, butadiene purifn. by-product
68606–34–8	Gases (petroleum), depropanizer bottoms fractionation off
68606–36–0	Hydrocarbons, C5-unsatd. rich, isoprene purifn. by-product
68607–11–4	Petroleum products, refinery gases
68607–30–7	Residues (petroleum), topping plant, low-sulfur
68608–56–0	Waste gases, from carbon black manuf.
68647-60–9	Hydrocarbons, C>4

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Partially Exempt Chemicals termed Petroleum Process Streams Under 40 CFR 710.46(b)(1) (Continued)

CAS Registry Number	Product
68647–61–0	Hydrocarbons, C4-5, tert-amylene concentrator by-product
68647–62–1	Hydrocarbons, C4-5, butene concentrator by-product, sour
68650–36–2	Aromatic hydrocarbons, C8, *o*-xylene-lean
68650–37–3	Paraffin waxes (petroleum), oxidized, sodium salts
68782–97–8	Distillates (petroleum), hydrofined lubricating-oil
68782–98–9	Extracts (petroleum), clarified oil solvent, condensed-ring-arom.-contg.
68782–99–0	Extracts (petroleum), heavy clarified oil solvent, condensed-ring-arom.-contg.
68783–00–6	Extracts (petroleum), heavy naphthenic distillate solvent, arom. conc.
68783–01–7	Extracts (petroleum), heavy naphthenic distillate solvent, paraffinic conc.
68783–02–8	Extracts (petroleum), intermediate clarified oil solvent, condensed-ring-arom.-contg.
68783–04–0	Extracts (petroleum), solvent-refined heavy paraffinic distillate solvent
68783–05–1	Gases (petroleum), ammonia-hydrogen sulfide, water-satd.
68783–06–2	Gases (petroleum), hydrocracking low-pressure separator
68783–07–3	Gases (petroleum), refinery blend
68783–08–4	Gas oils (petroleum), heavy atmospheric
68783–09–5	Naphtha (petroleum), catalytic cracked light distd.
68783–12–0	Naphtha (petroleum), unsweetened
68783–13–1	Residues (petroleum), coker scrubber, condensed-ring-arom.-contg.
68783–15–3	Alkenes, C6-7 .alpha.-
68783–61–9	Fuel gases, refinery, sweetened
68783–62–0	Fuel gases, refinery, unsweetened
68783–64–2	Gases (petroleum), catalytic cracking
68783–65–3	Gases (petroleum), C2-4, sweetened
68783–66–4	Naphtha (petroleum), light, sweetened
68814–47–1	Waste gases, refinery vent
68814–67–5	Gases (petroleum), refinery
68814–89–1	Extracts (petroleum), heavy paraffinic distillates, solvent-deasphalted
68814–87–9	Distillates (petroleum), full-range straight-run middle
68814–90–4	Gases (petroleum), platformer products separator off
68814–91–5	Alkenes, C5-9 .alpha.-
68855–57–2	Alkenes, C6-12 .alpha.-
68855–58–3	Alkenes, C10-16 .alpha.-
68855–59–4	Alkenes, C14-18 .alpha.-
68855–60–7	Alkenes, C14-20 .alpha.-
68911–58–0	Gases (petroleum), hydrotreated sour kerosine depentanizer stabilizer off

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Partially Exempt Chemicals termed Petroleum Process Streams Under 40 CFR 710.46(b)(1) (Continued)

CAS Registry Number	Product
68911–59–1	Gases (petroleum), hydrotreated sour kerosine flash drum
68915–96–8	Distillates (petroleum), heavy straight-run
68915–97–9	Gas oils (petroleum), straight-run, high-boiling
68918–69–4	Petrolatum (petroleum), oxidized, zinc salt
68918–73–0	Residues (petroleum), clay-treating filter wash
68918–93–4	Paraffin waxes and Hydrocarbon waxes, oxidized, alkali metal salts
68918–98–9	Fuel gases, refinery, hydrogen sulfide-free
68918–99–0	Gases (petroleum), crude oil fractionation off
68919–00–6	Gases (petroleum), dehexanizer off
68919–01–7	Gases (petroleum), distillate unifiner desulfurization stripper off
68919–02–8	Gases (petroleum), fluidized catalytic cracker fractionation off
68919–03–9	Gases (petroleum), fluidized catalytic cracker scrubbing secondary absorber off
68919–04–0	Gases (petroleum), heavy distillate hydrotreater desulfurization stripper off
68919–05–1	Gases (petroleum), light straight run gasoline fractionation stabilizer off
68919–06–2	Gases (petroleum), naphtha unifiner desulfurization stripper off
68919–07–3	Gases (petroleum), platformer stabilizer off, light ends fractionation
68919–08–4	Gases (petroleum), preflash tower off, crude distn.
68919–09–5	Gases (petroleum), straight-run naphtha catalytic reforming off
68919–10–8	Gases (petroleum), straight-run stabilizer off
68919–11–9	Gases (petroleum), tar stripper off
68919–12–0	Gases (petroleum), unifiner stripper off
68919–15–3	Hydrocarbons, C6-12, benzene-recovery
68919-16-4	Hydrocarbons, catalytic alkylation, by-products, C3-6
68919–17–5	Hydrocarbons, C12-20, catalytic alkylation by-products
68919–19–7	Gases (petroleum), fluidized catalytic cracker splitter residues
68919–20–0	Gases (petroleum), fluidized catalytic cracker splitter overheads
68919–37–9	Naphtha (petroleum), full-range reformed
68920–06–9	Hydrocarbons, C7-9
68920–07–0	Hydrocarbons, C<10-linear
68920–64–9	Disulfides, di-C1-2-alkyl
68921–07–3	Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light catalytic cracked
68921–09–5	Distillates (petroleum), naphtha unifiner stripper
68921–08–4	Distillates (petroleum), light straight-run gasoline fractionation stabilizer overheads
68921–67–5	Hydrocarbons, ethylene-manuf.-by-product distn. residues
68952–76–1	Gases (petroleum), catalytic cracked naphtha debutanizer

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Partially Exempt Chemicals termed Petroleum Process Streams Under 40 CFR 710.46(b)(1) (Continued)

CAS Registry Number	Product
68952–77–2	Tail gas (petroleum), catalytic cracked distillate and naphtha stabilizer
68952–78–3	Tail gas (petroleum), catalytic hydrodesulfurized distillate fractionation stabilizer, hydrogen sulfide-free
68952–79–4	Tail gas (petroleum), catalytic hydrodesulfurized naphtha separator
68952–80–7	Tail gas (petroleum), straight-run naphtha hydrodesulfurizer
68952–81–8	Tail gas (petroleum), thermal-cracked distillate, gas oil and naphtha absorber
68952–82–9	Tail gas (petroleum), thermal cracked hydrocarbon fractionation stabilizer, petroleum coking
68953–80–0	Benzene, mixed with toluene, dealkylation product
68955–27–1	Distillates (petroleum), petroleum residues vacuum
68955–28–2	Gases (petroleum), light steam-cracked, butadiene conc.
68955–31–7	Gases (petroleum), butadiene process, inorg.
68955–32–8	Natural gas, substitute, steam-reformed desulfurized naphtha
68955–33–9	Gases (petroleum), sponge absorber off, fluidized catalytic cracker and gas oil desulfurizer overhead fractionation
68955–34–0	Gases (petroleum), straight-run naphtha catalytic reformer stabilizer overhead
68955–35–1	Naphtha (petroleum), catalytic reformed
68955–36–2	Residues (petroleum), steam-cracked, resinous
68955–76–0	Aromatic hydrocarbons, C9-16, biphenyl deriv.-rich
68955–96–4	Disulfides, dialkyl and di-Ph, naphtha sweetening
68956–47–8	Fuel oil, isoprene reject absorption
68956–48–9	Fuel oil, residual, wastewater skimmings
68956–52–5	Hydrocarbons, C4-8
68956–54–7	Hydrocarbons, C4-unsatd.
68956–55–8	Hydrocarbons, C5-unsatd.
68956–70–7	Petroleum products, C5-12, reclaimed, wastewater treatment
68988–79–4	Benzene, C10-12-alkyl derivs., distn. residues
68988–99–8	Phenols, sodium salts, mixed with sulfur compounds, gasoline alk. scrubber residues
68989–88–8	Gases (petroleum), crude distn. and catalytic cracking
68990–35–2	Distillates (petroleum), arom., hydrotreated, dicyclopentadiene-rich
68991–49–1	Alkanes, C10-13, arom.-free desulfurized
68991–50–4	Alkanes, C14-17, arom.-free desulfurized
68991–51–5	Alkanes, C10-13, desulfurized
68991–52–6	Alkenes, C10-16
69013–21–4	Fuel oil, pyrolysis
69029–75–0	Oils, reclaimed

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Partially Exempt Chemicals termed Petroleum Process Streams Under 40 CFR 710.46(b)(1) (Continued)

CAS Registry Number	Product
69430–33–7	Hydrocarbons, C6-30
70024–88–3	Ethene, thermal cracking products
70528–71–1	Distillates (petroleum), heavy distillate solvent ext. heart-cut
70528–72–2	Distillates (petroleum), heavy distillate solvent ext. vacuum overheads
70528–73–3	Residues (petroleum), heavy distillate solvent ext. vacuum
70592–76–6	Distillates (petroleum), intermediate vacuum
70592–77–7	Distillates (petroleum), light vacuum
70592–78–8	Distillates (petroleum), vacuum
70592–79–9	Residues (petroleum), atm. tower, light
70693–00–4	Hydrocarbon waxes (petroleum), oxidized, sodium salts
70693–06–0	Aromatic hydrocarbons, C9-11
70913–85–8	Residues (petroleum), solvent-extd. vacuum distilled atm. residuum
70913–86–9	Alkanes, C18-70
70955–08–7	Alkanes, C4-6
70955–09–8	Alkenes, C13-14 .alpha.-
70955–10–1	Alkenes, C15-18 .alpha.-
70955–17–8	Aromatic hydrocarbons, C12-20
71243–66–8	Hydrocarbon waxes (petroleum), clay-treated, microcryst., oxidized, potassium salts
71302–82–4	Hydrocarbons, C5-8, Houdry butadiene manuf. by-product
71329–37–8	Residues (petroleum), catalytic cracking depropanizer, C4-rich
71808–30–5	Tail gas (petroleum), thermal cracking absorber
72230–71–8	Distillates (petroleum), cracked steam-cracked, C5-17 fraction
72623–83–7	Lubricating oils (petroleum), C>25, hydrotreated bright stock-based
72623–84–8	Lubricating oils (petroleum), C15-30, hydrotreated neutral oil-based, contg. solvent deasphalted residualoil
72623–85–9	Lubricating oils (petroleum), C20-50, hydrotreated neutral oil-based, high-viscosity
72623–86–0	Lubricating oils (petroleum), C15-30, hydrotreated neutral oil-based
72623–87–1	Lubricating oils (petroleum), C20-50, hydrotreated neutral oil-based
73138-65-5	Hydrocarbon waxes (petroleum), oxidized, magnesium salts
92045-43-7	Lubricating oils (petroleum) hydrocracked nonaromatic solvent deparaffined
92045-58-4	Naphtha (petroleum), isomerization, C6-fration
92062-09-4	Slack wax (petroleum), hydrotreated
93762–80–2	Alkenes, C15-18
98859-55-3	Distillates (petroleum), oxidized heavy, compounds with diethanolamine
98859-56-4	Distillates (petroleum), oxidized heavy, sodium salts
101316-73-8	Lubricating oils (petroleum), used, noncatalytically refined

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Partially Exempt Chemicals termed Petroleum Process Streams Under 40 CFR 710.46(b)(1) (Continued)

CAS Registry Number	Product
164907-78-2	Extracts (petroleum), asphaltene-low vacuum residue solvent
164907-79-3	Residues (petroleum), vacuum, asphaltene-low
178603-63-9	Gas oils (petroleum), vacuum, hydrocracked, hydroisomerized, hydrogenated, C10-25
178603-64-0	Gas oils (petroleum), vacuum, hydrocracked, hydroisomerized, hydrogenated, C15-30, branched and cyclic
178603-65-1	Gas oils (petroleum), vacuum, hydrocracked, hydroisomerized, hydrogenated, C20-40, branched and cyclic
178603-66-2	Gas oils (petroleum), vacuum, hydrocracked, hydroisomerized, hydrogenated, C25-55, branched and cyclic
212210-93-0	Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic, distillation residues
221120-39-4	Distillates (petroleum), cracked steam-cracked, C5-12 fraction
445411-73-4	Gas oils (petroleum), vacuum, hydrocracked, hydroisomerized, hydrogenated, C10-25, branched and cyclic

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Partially Exempt Chemical Substances Under 40 CFR 711.6(b)(2)

CAS Registry Number	Chemical Name
50-70-4	D-Glucitol
50-81-7	L-Ascorbic acid
50-99-7	D-Glucose
56-87-1	L-Lysine
56-81-5	1,2,3-Propanetriol
57-50-1	.alpha.-D-Glucopyranoside, .beta.-D-fructofuranosyl
58-95-7	2H-1-Benzopyran-6-ol, 3,4-dihydro-2,5,7,8-tetramethyl-2-[(4R,8R)-4,8,12-trimethyltridecyl]-,acetate, (2R)-
59-02-9	2H-1-Benzopyran-6-ol, 3,4-dihydro-2,5,7,8-tetramethyl-2-[(4R,8R)-4,8,12-trimethyltridecyl]-, (2R)-
59-51-8	Methionine
69-65-8	D-Mannitol
87-79-6	L-Sorbose
87-99-0	Xylitol
96-10-6	Aluminum, chlorodiethyl-
97-93-8	Aluminum, triethyl-
100-99-2	Aluminum, tris(2-methylpropyl)-
123-94-4	Octadecanoic acid, 2,3-dihydroxypropyl ester
124-38-9	Carbon dioxide
137-08-6	.beta.-Alanine, N-[(2R)-2,4-dihydroxy-3,3-dimethyl-1-oxobutyl]-, calcium alt (2:1)
142-47-2	L-Glutamic acid, monosodium salt
150-30-1	Phenylalanine
563-43-9	Aluminum, dichloroethyl-
1070-00-4	Aluminium, trioctyl
1116-70-7	Aluminum, tributyl-
1116-73-0	Aluminum, trihexyl-
1191-15-7	Aluminum, hydrobis (2-methylpropyl)-
1317-65-3	Limestone
1333-74-0	Hydrogen
1592-23-0	Octadecanoic acid, calcium salt
7440-37-1	Argon
7440-44-0	Carbon
7727-37-9	Nitrogen
7782-42-5	Graphite
7782-44-7	Oxygen
8001-21-6	Sunflower oil
8001-22-7	Soybean oil
8001-23-8	Safflower oil
8001-26-1	Linseed oil
8001-29-4	Cottonseed oil
8001-30-7	Corn oil

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Partially Exempt Chemical Substances Under 40 CFR 710.46(b)(2) (Continued)

CAS Registry Number	Chemical Name
8001-31-8	Coconut oil
8001-78-3	Caster oil, hydrogenated
8001-79-4	Castor oil
8002-03-7	Peanut oil
8002-13-9	Rape oil
8002-43-5	Lecithins
8002-75-3	Palm oil
8006-54-0	Lanolin
8016-28-2	Lard, oil
8016-70-4	Soybean oil, hydrogenated
8021-99-6	Charcoal, bone
8029-43-4	Syrups, hydrolyzed starch
11103-57-4	Vitamin A
12075-68-2	Aluminum, di-.mu.-chlorochlorotriethyldi-
12542-85-7	Aluminum, trichlorotrimethyldi-
16291-96-6	Charcoal
26836-47-5	D-Glucitol, monooctadecanoate
61789-44-4	Fatty acids, castor-oil
61789-97-7	Tallow
61789-99-9	Lard
64147-40-6	Castor oil, dehydrated
64755-01-7	Fatty acids, tallow, calcium salts
65996-63-6	Starch, acid-hydrolyzed
65996-64-7	Starch, enzyme-hydrolyzed
67701-01-3	Fatty acids, C12-18
68002-85-7	Fatty acids, C14-22 and C16-22-unsatd.
68131-37-3	Syrups, hydrolyzed starch, dehydrated
68188-81-8	Grease, poultry
68308-36-1	Soybean meal
68308-54-3	Glycerides, tallow mono-, di- and tri-, hydrogenated
68334-00-9	Cottonseed oil, hydrogenated
68334-28-1	Fats and Glyceridic oils, vegetable, hydrogenated
68409-76-7	Bone meal, steamed
68424-45-3	Fatty acids, linseed-oil
68424-61-3	Glycerides, C16-18 and C18-unsatd. mono- and di-
68425-17-2	Syrups, hydrolized starch, hydrogenated
68439-86-1	Bone, ash
68442-69-3	Benzene, mono-C10-14-alkyl derivs.
68476-78-8	Molasses
68514-27-2	Grease, catch basin

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Partially Exempt Chemical Substances Under 40 CFR 710.46(b)(2) (Continued)

CAS Registry Number	Chemical Name
68514-74-9	Palm oil, hydrogenated
68525-87-1	Corn oil, hydrogenated
68648-87-3	Benzene, C10-16-alkyl derivs.
68918-42-3	Soaps, stocks, soya
68952-94-3	Soaps, stocks, vegetable-oil
68956-68-3	Fats and glyceridic oils, vegetable
68989-98-0	Fats and Glyceridic oils, vegetable, residues
73138-67-7	Lard, hydrogenated
120962-03-0	Canola oil
129813-58-7	Benzene, mono-C10-13-alkyl derivs.
129813-59-8	Benzene, mono-C12-14-alkyl derivs.
129813-60-1	Benzene, mono-C14-16-alkyl derivs.

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Appendix E

Descriptions of Codes for Reporting *Processing or Use Operations*, *Industrial Sectors*, *Industrial Function Categories*, and *Consumer and Commercial Product Categories*

The following descriptions were developed by EPA to assist persons submitting information in response to 40 CFR 711.12(b)(4) and reported in Part III of IUR Form U. For more information, see EPA's document, "Inventory Update Rule (IUR) Amendment Technical Support Document: Exposure-Related Data Useful for Chemical Risk Screening" and "Inventory Update Rule (IUR) Technical Support Document: Selection of Consumer and Commercial Product Categories" located in the rulemaking record (EPA-HQ-OPPT-2004-0054).

Table E-1: Processing or Use Operation Descriptions

Code	Operation	Description
PC	Processing as a reactant	Chemical substance is used in chemical reactions for the manufacturing of another chemical substance or product.
PF	Processing—incorporation into formulation, mixture, or reaction product	Chemical substance is added to a product (or product mixture) prior to further distribution of the product.
PA	Processing—incorporation into article	Chemical substance becomes an integral component of an article distributed for industrial, trade, or consumer use.
PK	Processing—repackaging	Preparation of a chemical substance for distribution in commerce in a different form, state, or quantity. This includes transferring the substance from a bulk container into smaller containers. This definition does not apply to sites that only relabel or redistribute the reportable chemical substance without removing the chemical substance from the container in which it is received or purchased.
U	Use—non-incorporative activities	Chemical substance is otherwise used (e.g., as a chemical processing or manufacturing aid).

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Table E-2: Industrial Sector (IS) Code Descriptions

Code	Industrial Function Categories	Description
IS1	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	11
IS2	Oil and Gas Drilling, Extraction, and support activities	211
IS3	Mining (except Oil and Gas) and support activities	212
IS4	Utilities	22
IS5	Construction	23
IS6	Food, beverage, and tobacco product manufacturing	311,312
IS7	Textiles, apparel, and leather manufacturing	313,314,315,316
IS8	Wood Product Manufacturing	321
IS9	Paper Manufacturing	322
IS10	Printing and Related Support Activities	323
IS11	Petroleum Refineries	3241
IS12	Asphalt Paving, Roofing, and Coating Materials Manufacturing	32412
IS13	Petroleum Lubricating Oil and Grease Manufacturing	324191
IS14	All other Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing	324199
IS15	Petrochemical Manufacturing	32511
IS16	Industrial Gas Manufacturing	32512
IS17	Synthetic Dye and Pigment Manufacturing	32513
IS18	Carbon Black Manufacturing	325182
IS19	All Other Basic Inorganic Chemical Manufacturing	32518
IS20	Cyclic Crude and Intermediate Manufacturing	325192
IS21	All Other Basic Organic Chemical Manufacturing	32519
IS22	Plastics Material and Resin Manufacturing	325211
IS23	Synthetic Rubber Manufacturing	325212
IS24	Organic Fiber Manufacturing	32522
IS25	Pesticide, Fertilizer, and Other Agricultural Chemical Manufacturing	3253
IS26	Pharmaceutical and Medicine Manufacturing	3254
IS27	Paint and Coating Manufacturing	32551
IS28	Adhesive Manufacturing	32552
IS29	Soap, Cleaning Compound, and Toilet Preparation Manufacturing	3256
IS30	Printing Ink Manufacturing	32591
IS31	Explosives Manufacturing	32592
IS32	Custom Compounding of Purchased Resins	325991
IS33	Photographic Film, Paper, Plate, and Chemical Manufacturing	325992
IS34	All Other Chemical Product and Preparation Manufacturing	325998
IS35	Plastics Product Manufacturing	3261
IS36	Rubber Product Manufacturing	3262
IS37	Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing (includes clay, glass, cement, concrete, lime, gypsum, and other nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing.	327

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Code	Industrial Function Categories	Description
IS38	Primary Metal Manufacturing	331
IS39	Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	332
IS40	Machinery Manufacturing	333
IS41	Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	334
IS42	Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component Manufacturing	335
IS43	Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	336
IS44	Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing	337
IS45	Miscellaneous Manufacturing	339
IS46	Wholesale and Retail Trade	42,44,45,48,49
IS47	Services	51,52,53,54,55,56,61,62,71,72,81,92
IS48	Other (requires additional information)	

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Table E-3: Industrial Function Category Descriptions

Code	Industrial Function Categories	Description
U001	Abrasives	Chemical substances used to wear down or polish surfaces by rubbing against the surface. Examples include sandstones, pumice, silex, quartz, silicates, aluminum oxides, and glass.
U002	Adhesives and sealant chemicals	Chemical substances used to promote bonding between other substances, promote adhesion of surfaces, or prevent seepage of moisture or air. Examples include epoxides, isocyanates, acrylamides, phenol, urea, melamine, and formaldehyde.
U003	Adsorbents and absorbents	Chemical substances used to retain other substances by accumulation on their surface or by assimilation. Examples of adsorbents include silica gel, activated alumina, and activated carbon. Examples of absorbents include straw oil, alkaline solutions, and kerosene.
U004	Agricultural chemicals (non-pesticidal)	Chemical substances used to increase the productivity and quality of farm crops. Examples include phosphates, lime, nitrates, potash compounds, alum, ammonia and ammonium salts, urea, and mineral supplements.
U005	Anti-adhesive agents	Chemical substances used to prevent bonding between other substances by discouraging surface attachment. Examples include anti-adherents, antiblock agents, detackifiers, dusting agents, mould release agents, and parting agents.
U006	Bleaching agents	Chemical substances used to lighten or whiten a substrate through chemical reaction, usually an oxidative process which degrades the color system. Examples generally fall into one of two groups: chlorine containing bleaching agents (e.g. chlorine, hypochlorites, N-chloro compounds and chlorine dioxide); and, peroxygen bleaching agents (e.g. hydrogen peroxide, potassium permanganate, and sodium perborate).
U007	Corrosion inhibitors and antiscaling agents	Chemical substances used to prevent or retard corrosion or the formation of scale. Examples include phenylenediamine, chromates, nitrates, phosphates, and hydrazine.
U008	Dyes	Chemical substances used to impart color to other materials or mixtures (i.e. substrates) by penetrating into the surface of the substrate. Examples types include azo, anthraquinone, amino azo, aniline, eosin, stilbene, acid, basic or cationic, reactive, dispersive, and natural dyes.
U009	Fillers	Chemical substances used to provide bulk, increase strength, increase hardness, or improve resistance to impact. Fillers incorporated in a matrix reduce production costs by minimizing the amount of more expensive substances used in the production of articles. Examples include calcium carbonate, barium sulfate, silicates, clays, zinc oxide and aluminum oxide.
U010	Finishing agents	Chemical substances used to impart such functions as softening, static-proofing, wrinkle resistance, and water repellence. Substances may be applied to textiles, paper, and leather. Examples include quaternary ammonium compounds, ethoxylated amines, and silicone compounds.
U011	Flame retardants	Chemical substances used on the surface of or incorporated into combustible materials to reduce or eliminate their tendency to ignite when exposed to heat or a flame for a short period of time. Examples include inorganic salts, chlorinated or brominated organic compounds, and organic phosphates/phosphonates.

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Code	Industrial Function Categories	Description
U012	Fuels and fuel additives	Chemical substances used to create mechanical or thermal energy through chemical reactions, or which are added to a fuel for the purpose of controlling the rate of reaction or limiting the production of undesirable combustion products, or which provide other benefits such as corrosion inhibition, lubrication, or detergency. Examples of fuels include coal, oil, gasoline, and various grades of diesel fuel. Examples of fuel additives include oxygenated compound such as ethers and alcohols, antioxidants such as phenylenediamines and hindered phenols, corrosion inhibitors such as carboxylic acids, amines, and amine salts, and blending agents such as ethanol.
U013	Functional fluids (closed systems)	Liquid or gaseous chemical substances used for one or more operational properties in a closed system. Examples include: heat transfer agents (e.g., coolants and refrigerants) such as polyalkylene glycols, silicone oils, liquified propane, and carbon dioxide; hydraulic/transmission fluids such as mineral oils, organophosphate esters, silicone, and propylene glycol; and dielectric fluids such as mineral insulating oil and high flash point kerosene. This code does not include fluids used as lubricants.
U014	Functional fluids (open systems)	Liquid or gaseous chemical substances used for one or more operational properties in an open system. Examples include antifreezes and de-icing fluids such as ethylene and propylene glycol, sodium formate, potassium acetate, and, sodium acetate. This code also includes substances incorporated into metal working fluids.
U015	Intermediates	Chemical substances consumed in a reaction to produce other chemical substances for commercial advantage. A residual of the intermediate chemical substance which has no separate function may remain in the reaction product.
U016	Ion exchange agents	Chemical substances, usually in the form of a solid matrix, that are used to selectively remove targeted ions from a solution. Examples generally consist of an inert hydrophobic matrix such as styrene-divinylbenzene or phenol-formaldehyde, cross-linking polymer such as divinylbenzene, and ionic functional groups including sulfonic, carboxylic or phosphonic acids. This code also includes aluminosilicate zeolites.
U017	Lubricants and lubricant additives	Chemical substances used to reduce friction, heat, or wear between moving parts or adjacent solid surfaces, or that enhance the lubricity of other substances. Examples of lubricants include mineral oils, silicate and phosphate esters, silicone oil, greases, and solid film lubricants such as graphite and PTFE. Examples of lubricant additives include molybdenum disulphide and tungsten disulphide.
U018	Odor agents	Chemical substances used to control odors, remove odors, mask odors, or impart odors. Examples include benzenoids, terpenes and terpenoids, musk chemicals, aliphatic aldehydes, aliphatic cyanides, and mercaptans.
U019	Oxidizing/reducing agents	Chemical substances used to alter the valence state of another substance by donating or accepting electrons or by the addition or removal of hydrogen to a substance. Examples of oxidizing agents include nitric acid, perchlorates, hexavalent chromium compounds, and peroxydisulfuric acid salts. Examples of reducing agents include hydrazine, sodium thiosulfate, and coke produced from coal.

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Code	Industrial Function Categories	Description
U020	Photosensitive chemicals	Chemical substances used for their ability to alter their physical or chemical structure through absorption of light, resulting in the emission of light, dissociation, discoloration, or other chemical reaction. Examples include sensitizers, fluorescents, photovoltaic agents, ultraviolet absorbers, and ultraviolet stabilizers.
ddU021	Pigments	Chemical substances used to impart color to other materials or mixtures (i.e. substrates) by attaching themselves to the surface of the substrate through binding or adhesion. This code includes fluorescent agents, luminescent agents, whitening agents, pearlizing agents, and opacifiers. Examples include metallic oxides of iron, titanium, zinc, cobalt, and chromium; metal powder suspensions; lead chromates; vegetable and animal products; and synthetic organic pigments.
U022	Plasticizers	Chemical substances used in plastics, cement, concrete, wallboard, clay bodies, or other materials to increase their plasticity or fluidity. Examples include phthalates, trimellitates, adipates, maleates, and lignosulphonates.
U023	Plating agents and surface treating agents	Chemical substances applied to metal, plastic, or other surfaces to alter physical or chemical properties of the surface. Examples include metal surface treating agents, strippers, etchants, rust and tarnish removers, and descaling agents.
U024	Process regulators	Chemical substances used to change the rate of a chemical reaction, start or stop the reaction, or otherwise influence the course of the reaction. Process regulators may be consumed or become part of the reaction product.
U025	Processing aids, not otherwise listed	Chemical substances used to improve the processing characteristics or the operation of process equipment or to alter or buffer the pH of the substance or mixture, when added to a process or to a substance or mixture to be processed. Processing agents do not become a part of the reaction product and are not intended to affect the function of a substance or article created. Examples include buffers, dehumidifiers, dehydrating agents, sequestering agents, and chelators.
U026	Processing aids, specific to petroleum production	Chemical substances added to water-, oil-, or synthetic drilling muds or other petroleum production fluids to control viscosity, foaming, corrosion, alkalinity and pH, microbiological growth, hydrate formation, etc., during the production of oil, gas, and other products from beneath the earth's surface.
U027	Propellants and blowing agents	Chemical substances used to dissolve or suspend other substances and either to expel those substances from a container in the form of an aerosol or to impart a cellular structure to plastics, rubber, or thermo set resins. Examples include compressed gasses and liquids and substances which release ammonia, carbon dioxide, or nitrogen.
U028	Solids separation agents	Chemical substances used to promote the separation of suspended solids from a liquid. Examples include flotation aids, flocculants, coagulants, dewatering aids, and drainage aids.
U029	Solvents (for cleaning or degreasing)	Chemical substances used to dissolve oils, greases and similar materials from textiles, glassware, metal surfaces, and other articles. Examples include trichloroethylene, perchloroethylene, methylene chloride, liquid carbon dioxide, and n-propyl bromide.

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Code	Industrial Function Categories	Description
U030	Solvents (which become part of product formulation or mixture)	Chemical substances used to dissolve another substance (solute) to form a uniformly dispersed mixture (solution) at the molecular level. Examples include diluents used to reduce the concentration of an active material to achieve a specified effect and low gravity materials added to reduce cost.
U031	Surface active agents	Chemical substances used to modify surface tension when dissolved in water or water solutions, or reduce interfacial tension between two liquids or between a liquid and a solid or between liquid and air. Examples include carboxylates, sulfonates, phosphates, carboxylic acid, esters, and quaternary ammonium salts.
U032	Viscosity adjustors	Chemical substances used to alter the viscosity of another substance. Examples include viscosity index (VI) improvers, pour point depressants, and thickeners.
U033	Laboratory chemicals	Chemical substances used, often in small quantities, in a laboratory for chemical analysis, chemical synthesis, extracting and purifying other chemicals, dissolving other substances, and similar activities. Examples of laboratory chemicals include substances that change color to indicate pH, redox potential or other endpoints, halogenated and non-halogenated solvents, chemicals used in titrations and chromatography, Grignard reagents used in organic synthesis, laboratory reagents, and inorganic acids and bases.
U034	Paint additives and coating additives not described by other codes	Chemical substances used in a paint or coating formulation to enhance properties such as water repellence, increased gloss, improved fade resistance, ease of application, foam prevention, etc. Examples of paint additives and coating additives include polyols, amines, vinyl acetate ethylene emulsions, and aliphatic polyisocyanates.
U999	Other (specify)	

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Table E-4: Consumer and Commercial Product Category Descriptions

Code	Product Category	Description
Chemical Substances in Furnishing, Cleaning, Treatment/Care Products		
C101	Floor coverings	Chemical substances contained in floor coverings that are intended for consumer or commercial or use should be reported under this code. Examples of floor coverings include carpet, rugs, vinyl, linoleum, laminate, tile, and stone products. This code does not include wood and pressed wood flooring products included in Building/Construction Materials – Wood and Engineered Wood Products code.
C102	Foam seating and bedding products	Chemical substances contained in foam mattresses, pillows, cushions, and similar foam seating, furniture and furnishings that are intended for consumer or commercial use should be reported under this code. Examples of foam seating and bedding products include sofas and chairs for residential/office use, automobile and truck seats, airplane seats, and mattress pads.
C103	Furniture and furnishings not covered elsewhere	Chemical substances contained in furniture and furnishings made from metal, wood, leather, plastic or other materials that are intended for consumer or commercial use should be reported under this code. Examples of products include movable and installed furniture such as tables, chairs, benches, desks, cabinets, shelving, stools, television stands, display cases, book cases, and storage units. This code does not include foam seating and bedding products.
C104	Fabric, textile, and leather products not covered elsewhere	Chemical substances contained in fabric, textile and leather products to impart color and other desirable properties such as water/soil/stain repellence, wrinkle resistance, or flame resistance that are intended for consumer or commercial use should be reported under this code. Examples of products include apparel (outerwear, sportswear, and sleepwear), footwear (sandals and athletic shoes), window treatments (curtains and blinds), table linens (table coverings, place mats, and cloth napkins), bed linens (sheets, pillow cases/coverings, and blankets/bed coverings), bath linens (towels, wash cloths, and bath mats) and fabric, textile and leather products that are not covered elsewhere.
C105	Cleaning and Furniture Care Products	Chemical substances contained in products that are used to remove dirt, grease, stains, and foreign matter from furniture and furnishings, or to cleanse, sanitize, bleach, scour, polish, protect, or improve the appearance of surfaces and intended for consumer or commercial use should be reported under this code. Examples of cleaning and furnishing care products include cleaners used on glass, floors, tub and tile, ovens and drains; scouring powders; dusting products; waxes; polishes; and stain repellent sprays. This code does not include laundry and dish washing products.
C106	Laundry and dishwashing products	Chemical substances contained in laundry and dishwashing products and aids formulated as liquid, granular, powder, gel, cakes, and flakes that are intended for consumer or commercial use should be reported under this code. Examples of laundry and dishwashing products include detergents, fabric softeners, pre-soaks and prewashes to remove soil and stains, dryer sheets, bleach, rinse aids, and film, lime and rust removers.

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Code	Product Category	Description
C107	Water treatment products	Chemical substances contained in water treatment products that are designed to disinfect, reduce contaminants or other undesirable constituents, and condition and/or improve aesthetics of water and intended for consumer or commercial use should be reported under this code. Examples of water treatment products include pH adjusters, filter media, water treatment tablets/drops, and point of use/point of entry ion exchangers. **U.S. ONLY:** Excludes any substance that is manufactured, processed, or distributed in commerce for use as a pesticide as defined in the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act. **CANADA ONLY:** Excludes any substance contained in pest control products as defined under the Pest Control Products Act.
C108	Personal care products	Chemical substances contained in personal care products that are used for cleansing/grooming/improving or altering skin/hair/or teeth, and intended for consumer or commercial use should be reported under this code. Examples of personal care products include bath and shower products; make-up products; hair, nail, oral and skin care products; sunscreen and suntan products; deodorants; and perfumes. **U.S. ONLY:** Excludes any cosmetic, drug or device as such terms are defined in section 201 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.
C109	Air care products	Chemical substances contained in products that are used to odorize or de-odorize indoor air in homes, offices, motor vehicles, and other enclosed spaces and intended for consumer or commercial use should be reported under this code. Examples of air care products include aerosol sprays, liquid/solid/gel diffusers, air fresheners, scented candles and incense.
C110	Apparel and footwear care products	Chemical substances contained in apparel and footwear care products intended for consumer and commercial use and that are applied post-market should be reported under this code. Examples of apparel and footwear care products include footwear polishes/waxes, garment waterproofing sprays, and stain repellents.
Chemical Substances in Construction, Paint, Electrical, and Metal Products		
C201	Adhesives and sealants	Chemical substances contained in adhesive and sealant products used to fasten other materials together or prevent the passage of liquid or gas that are intended for consumer or commercial use should be reported under this code. Examples of adhesive and sealant products include glues, binders, adhesives, pastes, sealants, fillers, putties, and caulking compounds.
C202	Paints and coatings	Chemical substances contained in paints or coatings that are intended for consumer or commercial use should be reported under this code. Examples of paint and coating products include interior and exterior architectural and marine paints, bridge/iron coatings, varnishes, lacquers, paint thinners, removers, wood stains and shellac.
C203	Building/construction materials – wood and engineered wood products	Chemical substances contained in building and construction materials made of wood and pressed/engineered wood products that are intended for commercial or consumer use should be reported under this code. Examples of products include lumber, posts and timbers, exterior siding, moulding, mill work, cabinetry, paneling, veneer, flooring, stair parts, plywood and sheathing, railings and decking.

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Code	Product Category	Description
C204	Building/construction materials not covered elsewhere	Chemical substances contained in building and construction materials not covered elsewhere that are intended for consumer or commercial use should be reported under this code. Examples of products include insulation materials such as foams and fibers, roofing and gutters, ceiling products, exterior siding, drywall, concrete, masonry and cement, building hardware, fencing, decking, hardware and fasteners (nuts, bolts, screws, nails, and tacks), plumbing, duct work, abrasive and sanding products, sheet metal, plaster, weather stripping, wire or wiring systems, and bricks.
C205	Electrical and electronic products	Chemical substances contained in electrical and electronic products that are intended for consumer or commercial use should be reported under this code. Examples of electrical and electronic products include computers, office equipment, appliances, electric lighting, electrical wire and cables, radios, televisions and monitors, telephones, multi-media devices, digital cameras, adapters, alarms (burglar, fire, smoke), and communication equipment.
C206	Metal products not covered elsewhere	Chemical substances contained in metal products not covered elsewhere that are intended for consumer or commercial use should be reported under this code. Examples of metal products not covered elsewhere include metal products produced by forging, stamping, plating, turning, and other processes; hand tools; metal tubing/pipes/duct work; wire fencing; tableware; and small appliances and cookware (frying pan, waffle iron, electric kettle).
C207	Batteries	Chemical substances contained in non-rechargeable and rechargeable batteries including dry and wet cell units that store energy that are intended for consumer or commercial use should be reported under this code. Examples of battery products include zinc carbon, alkaline, lead-acid, lithium-ion, nickel-metal hydride, and other batteries used in electrical and electronic products, cell phones, computers, remote controls, toys, and cars.
Chemical Substances in Packaging, Paper, Plastic, Hobby Products		
C301	Food packaging	Chemical substances contained in single or multi-layered packaging consisting of paper, plastic, metal/foil or other materials which have or may have direct contact with food and are intended for consumer or commercial use should be reported under this code. Examples of food packaging include container and wrappings products such as food storage containers, plastic cling wrap, bags (microwavable popcorn bags, boil-in-bags, and freezer storage bags) and other food packaging items (bottles, cans, boxes and trays).
C302	Paper products	Chemical substances contained in paper products intended for consumer or commercial use should be reported under this code. Examples of paper products include newsprint coated and uncoated papers for writing, printing and photocopying; facial and toilet tissue, paper napkins, paper tablets/notepads, paper forms, envelopes, texts and published materials (books and magazines); file folders; wrapping papers; and specialty papers. This code does not include paper used in food packaging.
C303	Plastic and rubber products	Chemical substances contained in rubber and plastic products not covered elsewhere that are intended for consumer or commercial use should be reported under this code. Examples of plastic and rubber products not covered elsewhere include tires, shower curtains, non-metal cookware (non-electric), non-food specific containers (bags, bottles, and jars), rubber bands, and waders.

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Code	Product Category	Description
C304	Toys, Playground, and Sporting Equipment	Chemical substances contained in toys, playground, and sporting equipment made of wood, metal, plastic or fabric that are intended for consumer or commercial use should be reported under this code. Examples of products include toys (dolls, cars, puzzles, and games), playground equipment (gym sets, playhouses and structures, swing sets) and sporting equipment (bicycles, skates, balls, team sports equipment) intended for indoor or outdoor use, and playground surfaces (rubber, mulch).
C305	Arts, crafts, and hobby materials	Chemical substances contained in arts, crafts, and hobby materials that are intended for consumer or commercial use should be reported under this code. Examples of arts, crafts, and hobby materials include art/hobby paints, markers and other writing and drawing materials; natural and synthetic clays used in pottery, ceramics and sculpture; jewellery-making supplies including glass, stone and lapidary materials; stained-glass making supplies; picture framing supplies; and, building and science hobby kits.
C306	Ink, toner, and colorant products	Chemical substances contained in ink, toners and colorants used for writing, printing, creating an image on paper and other substrates, or applied to substrates to change their color or hide images that are intended for consumer or commercial use should be reported under this code. Examples of products include black or colored powders used in copy machines and printers to produce xerographic images; pigmented liquids contained in cartridges, bottles, or other dispensers used for writing or printing; and, correction fluids and tapes. This code does not include pigments or colorants added to paints and coatings which should be reported under the paints and coatings code.
C307	Photographic supplies	Chemical substances contained in photographic supplies, film, photo-processing chemicals, and photographic paper that are intended for consumer or commercial use should be reported under this code. Examples of products include processing solutions (for developing, stopping, and fixing photos), slide and negative film, and, glossy and matte photographic paper.
Chemical Substances in Automotive, Fuel, Agriculture, Outdoor Use Products		
C401	Automotive care products	Chemical substances contained in products used in automotive cleaning and care of exterior and interior vehicle surfaces that are intended for consumer or commercial use should be reported under this code. Examples of automotive care products include car waxes, polishes, cleaners, and sealers; car wash solutions; vinyl/rubber/plastic protectants; automotive carpet and upholstery cleaners; wheel and tire care products; exterior trim protectants; and touch-up paint products. This code does not include antifreeze, de-icing products, or lubricants.
C402	Lubricants and greases	Chemical substances contained in products to reduce friction, heat generation and wear between solid surfaces that are intended for consumer or commercial use should be reported under this code. Examples of lubricants and greases include engine oils; transmission, brake and hydraulic fluids; gear oils; and, calcium, sodium, lithium, and silicone-based greases.
C403	Anti-freeze and de-icing products	Chemical substances added to fluids, especially water, to reduce the freezing point of the mixture, or applied to surfaces to melt or prevent build up of ice that are intended for consumer or commercial use should be reported under this code. Examples of products include antifreeze liquids, windshield de-icers, aircraft de-icers, lock release agents, ice melting crystals, and rock salt.

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Code	Product Category	Description
C404	Fuels and related products	Chemical substances burned to produce heat, light or power, or added to inhibit corrosion, provide lubrication, increase efficiency of use, or decrease production of undesirable by-products that are intended for consumer or commercial use should be reported under this code. Examples of fuels and related products include gasoline, diesel fuels, propane, butane, kerosene, lamp oils, white gas (naphtha), natural gas, stabilizers, anti-knock agents, corrosion inhibitors, detergents, fuel dyes, oxygenates, antioxidants, odor agents, non-scented candles, lighter fluids, and, matches.
C405	Explosive materials	Chemical substances capable producing a sudden expansion usually accompanied by the production of heat and large changes in pressure upon initiation, that are intended for consumer or commercial use should be reported under this code. Examples of products include pyrotechnics, high explosives and propellants, igniter, primer, initiatory, illuminants, smoke and decoy flares, and, incendiaries.
C406	Agricultural products (non-pesticidal)	Chemical substances used to increase the productivity and quality of plant, animal and forestry crops produced on a commercial scale should be reported under this code. Examples of agricultural products (non-pesticidal) include fertilizers, additives (time release agents, adjuvants and surfactants which promote even distribution of herbicides and pesticides but are added separately), colorants (used to mark fields and improve the appearance of Christmas tress), application aids (defoamers and foamers), pH adjusters, moisture retention agents, soil conditioners, and, seed coatings. **U.S. ONLY**: Excludes any substance that is manufactured, processed, or distributed in commerce for use as a pesticide as defined in the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act. **CANADA ONLY**: Includes animal feed (any substance or mixture of substances for consumption by livestock, providing the nutritional requirements of livestock, or the purpose of preventing or correcting nutritional disorders of livestock, as defined in the Feeds Act and Regulations).
C407	Lawn and garden products	Chemical substances contained in lawn, garden, outdoor or potted plant, and tree care products that are intended for consumer or commercial use should be reported under this code. Examples of lawn and garden care products include fertilizers and nutrient mixtures, soil amendments, mulches, pH adjustors, water retention beads, vermiculite, and perlite. **U.S. ONLY**: Excludes any substance that is manufactured, processed, or distributed in commerce for use as a pesticide as defined in the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act. **CANADA ONLY**: Excludes any substance contained in pest control products as defined under the Pest Control Products Act.
Chemical Substances in Products Not Described by Other Codes		
C980	Non-TSCA Use	Chemical substances contained in products intended for consumer or commercial use that are not regulated by TSCA should be reported under this code. Examples of products with non-TSCA uses include pesticide, insecticide, rodenticide and fungicide formulations; food or drink for humans or animals; articles intended for use in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease in humans or animals; substances intended to be applied to the human body other than soap; any radioactive source material, special nuclear material, or byproduct material; pistols, revolvers, fire arms, or ammunition; and tobacco or tobacco products.
C999	Other (specify)	

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