

**Supporting Statement for an Information Collection Request (ICR)  
under the Paperwork Reduction Act**

**1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE INFORMATION COLLECTION**

**1(a) Title of the Information Collection**

**TITLE: TSCA Section 8(b) Reporting Requirements for TSCA Inventory  
Notifications (Notice of Activity Form Bs)**

**EPA ICR No: 2565.05 OMB Control No.: 2070-0201**

**1(b) Short Characterization**

This information collection request addresses the reporting and recordkeeping requirements under section 8(b) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) associated with chemical substances on the TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory, as codified in 40 CFR Part 710.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) manages the TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory (“Inventory”) under TSCA section 8(b). TSCA section 8(b) specifically requires that EPA compile and keep current a list of chemical substances manufactured or processed for commercial purposes in the United States. On December 23, 1977, EPA promulgated a rule under TSCA section 8, to compile the TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory from chemical substances that had been in commerce since January of 1975. Since compiling the initial TSCA Inventory, TSCA section 5 requires that any person who proposes to manufacture (which includes import) a “new chemical,” i.e., a chemical not listed on the TSCA Inventory, must provide a premanufacture notice (PMN) or an exemption application to the Agency at least 90 days prior to commencing manufacture of that chemical. The Agency regularly adds new chemical substances that have completed new chemical review requirements pursuant to TSCA section 5(a) and that have been manufactured or processed for non-exempt commercial purpose. EPA maintains the TSCA Inventory as the authoritative list of all the chemical substances reported to the Agency for inclusion on the Inventory.

On June 22, 2016, the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act made several substantive amendments to TSCA. (see Attachment A). The 2016 amendments to TSCA section 8 require EPA to designate chemical substances on the TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory as either “active” or “inactive” in U.S. commerce. To accomplish that, EPA established a now completed retrospective electronic notification of chemical substances on the TSCA Inventory that were manufactured (including imported) for non-exempt commercial purposes during the ten-year time period ending on June 21, 2016. EPA used the retrospective notifications received to distinguish active substances from inactive substances. EPA included the active and inactive designations for the first time on the February 2019 posting of the public TSCA Inventory. EPA also established procedures for forward-looking electronic notification of chemical substances designated as inactive on the TSCA Inventory for when the manufacturing or processing of such chemical substances for non-exempt commercial purposes is expected to resume. Upon receipt of a forward-looking notifications, EPA is changing the designation of the pertinent chemical substances on the TSCA Inventory from inactive to active.

## **2. NEED FOR AND USE OF THE COLLECTION**

### **2(a) Need/Authority for the Collection**

TSCA section 8(b), 15 U.S.C. 2607, requires EPA to compile and keep current the TSCA Inventory, the list of chemical substances manufactured or processed in the United States. TSCA sections 8(b)(4) and 8(b)(5), as amended by the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act, require additional responsibilities of the Agency in maintaining the TSCA Inventory; specifically, the Agency is to designate chemical substances on the Inventory as “active” or “inactive” in U.S. commerce.

EPA promulgated a rule on August 11, 2017, that required manufacturers to notify the Agency within 180 days of each chemical substance on the TSCA Inventory that was manufactured for a nonexempt commercial purpose during the 10-year period ending on June 21, 2016, the day before the date of enactment of the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act. Section 8(b)(4)(A)(ii) required the Agency to designate a chemical substance on the Inventory as an active substance if the Agency receives notice for that substance. Section 8(b)(4)(A)(iii) required the Agency to designate chemical substances on the Inventory for which no notices are received under clause (i) as inactive substances. The information collection associated with these requirements was completed in October 2018, and the first TSCA Inventory with all chemical substances designated as active or inactive was published in February 2019.

TSCA section 8(b)(5)(A) requires EPA to maintain active and inactive designations for chemical substances on the TSCA Inventory. Section 8(b)(5)(B)(i) requires persons that intend to manufacture or process chemical substances for non-exempt commercial purpose that are designated on the Inventory as inactive to notify the Agency prior to the date that these chemicals are reintroduced into U.S. commerce. Upon receiving such notification, section 8(b)(5)(B)(iii) requires the Agency to change the designation of the substance from inactive to active.

Copies of TSCA section 8(b) and of 40 CFR part 710 are available in the public docket established for this ICR under docket identification number EPA-HQ-OPPT-2016-0426 and are available for online viewing at [www.regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov) (also see Attachments A and B). The regulations may also be viewed online at the National Archives and Records Administration’s Electronic CFR Website at <https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/ECFR?page=browse>.

### **2(b) Use/Users of the Data**

TSCA requires EPA to compile and keep current the TSCA Inventory, the list of chemical substances manufactured or processed in the United States for non-exempt commercial purposes, and to designate inactive substances on the Inventory as active when they are anticipated to re-enter U.S. commerce. To designate inactive chemical substances as active, the Agency needs to conduct a collection of data on the commercial activity for each inactive substance on the Inventory anticipated to re-enter U.S. commerce. Such notification is directly mandated by TSCA section 8(b)(5). Information collected is also essential to the Agency for compliance purposes. Additionally, information collected will support EPA’s responsibilities in

routinely publishing non-confidential Inventory data.

EPA issued a proposed rule on April 23, 2019, that would require substantiation for CBI chemID claims asserted in NOAs Form A and would establish EPA's plan for reviewing those claims. Shortly thereafter, on April 26, 2019, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit entered a judgment in Environmental Defense Fund v. EPA, 922 F.3d 446 (D.C. Cir. 2019), granting in part and denying in part a petition for review of the 2017 Active-Inactive Rule and finding the rule to be arbitrary and capricious to the extent that it omitted any substantiation requirement pertaining to reverse engineering. In response to the court's remand, EPA considered the inclusion of two additional substantiation questions directly related to a chemical identity's susceptibility to reverse engineering in a Supplemental Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (SNPRM), issued on October 9, 2019.

EPA requires the use of a specific reporting form, a Notice of Activity (NOA) Form B in accordance with 40 CFR 710 (see Attachments C). The use of a standard form for commercial activity reporting leads to greater efficiency by assisting EPA in providing uniformity in recording data in EPA databases and on the Inventory, and by providing manufacturers a format to assure that required information is not inadvertently omitted in their submissions.

The recordkeeping requirements for NOAs are necessary for EPA compliance and enforcement purposes. As part of its compliance program, EPA conducts inspections to review the records of TSCA section 8(b) submitters to ensure that the information submitted in a notice was correct and that the submitter provided the notice for chemical substances in U.S. commerce during the time periods specified under section 8(b).

Users of these data are EPA employees located primarily in the Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics (OPPT) within the Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention (OCSPP). In particular, management and staff of existing chemicals programs within the various Divisions of OPPT will use this information to inform existing chemical prioritization. OCSPP employees in the Regional Offices, employees in the Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance (OECA) in Headquarters and in the Regions, and Core TSCA Regional Coordinator Inspectors may use these data for compliance monitoring and enforcement purposes.

### **3. NON-DUPLICATION, CONSULTATIONS AND OTHER COLLECTION CRITERIA**

#### **3(a) Non-Duplication**

EPA manages the TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory under TSCA 8(b). The Inventory is EPA's comprehensive list of confidential and non-confidential chemical substances manufactured or processed in the United States under TSCA. EPA is the only federal agency that regularly collects information on chemical substances listed on the TSCA Inventory. Therefore, the information submitters provide in an NOA cannot be obtained elsewhere.

#### **3(b) Public Notice Required Prior to ICR Submission to OMB**

Along with public comment on the proposed rule and the supplemental proposed rule, EPA provided two opportunities for public comment on the draft ICR and estimated burden hours and

costs. EPA has addressed the comments received during the comment periods in the final rule and accompanying Response to Comment document. Copies of the proposed rules, ICRs, comments received, and EPA's Response to Comments document are available in the docket.

### **3(c) Consultations**

Under 5 CFR 1320.8(d)(3), agencies are not required to consult with potential ICR respondents and information users about specific aspects of ICRs before submitting an ICR to OMB for review and approval.

### **3(d) Effects of Less Frequent Collection**

The information collection includes the ongoing TSCA section 8(b)(5) notifications from manufacturers and processors to alert EPA when substances designated as inactive are anticipated to be re-introduced into U.S. commerce. The frequency of the submission of information under TSCA section 8(b) is not under the Agency's control. Manufacturers and processors are required to provide notifications before re-introducing inactive substances into U.S. commerce. Delaying collection or less frequent collection would mean submitters being required to provide less or no notice to EPA which is contrary to the statutory requirement. Without the notices and included information, EPA would be unable to administer the TSCA Inventory update requirements and would be unable to carry out its statutory mandate to keep the Inventory current and provide the list of actively commercial chemical substances to the public.

Notification is no longer required for the one-time TSCA section 8(b)(4) retrospective reporting requirement that was completed in October 2018. Notification therefore would only be required for the TSCA section 8(b)(5) ongoing requirement for inactive substances that are anticipated to be reintroduced into U.S. commerce. As notification occurs over time changing designations from inactive to active, fewer notifications are expected.

### **3(e) General Guidelines**

This collection of information is consistent with all OMB guidelines under 5 CFR 1320.6 except with respect to the maintenance of records by respondents for more than three years. EPA believes a five-year recordkeeping requirement is needed to carry out an effective program. The five-year recordkeeping requirement is consistent with the five-year statute of limitations under 28 U.S.C. 2462 held applicable to all Agency enforcement actions, including administrative proceedings under TSCA. See 3M Company vs. Browner, 17 F.3d 1453 (DC Cir. 1994). Therefore, EPA requires respondents to retain records for more than three years.

### **3(f) Confidentiality**

The required NOA information may be considered by the submitter to be a trade secret, proprietary, or confidential business information (CBI). However, TSCA mandates that EPA require the submission of such information because it is essential for maintaining the individual chemical substance listings on the TSCA Inventory. Additionally, the Agency is required by TSCA section 8(b) to routinely publish non-confidential data on each chemical substance on the TSCA Inventory. Congress included this provision to provide the public with information on chemical substances in U.S. commerce.

The Agency's policies allow public involvement while preserving confidentiality. TSCA section 14(a) prohibits, except in limited circumstances, the disclosure of trade secret information. Under 40 CFR part 2, when the specific chemical identity data are claimed confidential, the Agency requires the submitter to provide generic descriptions for inclusion in Federal Register notices and the publications of the TSCA Inventory. Persons will be reporting chemical identity information in NOAs based on a list of TSCA Inventory chemical substances posted in EPA's Substance Registry System. This list does not contain confidential chemical identity information. In reporting a non-CBI substance, persons will select a substance listed with a Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number (CASRN) and a Chemical Abstracts (CA) Index name. In reporting a confidential substance, persons will select a substance listed with a generic chemical name and an EPA-assigned accession number. Although no confidential chemical identity information will be included in NOAs, persons are required to reassert claims to maintain the confidentiality of chemical substances as listed on the confidential portion of the TSCA Inventory.

The 2016 amendments to TSCA include new provisions that impact procedures for how confidential business information claims can be made and the Agency's obligations to review and make determinations concerning the validity of the claims. Persons submitting NOAs that claim reported information CBI must follow the general requirements of TSCA section 14 for making such claims, as modified by the specific provisions under to TSCA section 8(b). TSCA section 14(c) requires that submitters claiming CBI must provide a specific statement attesting to the basis for the CBI claims. TSCA also requires that all submissions containing information claimed as CBI must also include substantiations in support of the CBI claims. With the exception of existing claims for specific chemical identity (as stated in TSCA section 8(b)), substantiations are required at the time of notification.

Based on its experience, EPA expects that information included in NOAs, specifically submitter information (company name and contact information), will likely be claimed CBI. The Agency has developed an elaborate system to prevent unauthorized disclosure of CBI. This system includes procedures for logging material in and out of the Confidential Business Information Center (CBIC) at EPA headquarters, procedures for photocopying and transmitting CBI, and a stand-alone CBI local area computer network. These procedures apply to CBI submitted by manufacturers as well as CBI generated by EPA staff in the course of their review. Access to CBI is restricted to persons who need the information for their work. No one is allowed access to CBI without first undergoing instruction on procedures for handling CBI. Special procedures have been instituted to restrict access to computerized CBI. These procedures are detailed in the "TSCA CBI Protection Manual," October 2003. EPA believes these procedures protect confidential business information while providing the public with as much information as possible.

Any information being sent via CDX is transmitted using secure technologies to protect CBI. EPA-provided reporting application, termed e-NOA, encrypts submissions using a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS)-compliant encryption module. The encryption module employs a public key algorithm which converts readable text into encrypted text. This public key is downloaded from CDX to the e-NOA software, and the corresponding private key is sent to EPA's New Chemical System (NCS). The encryption remains while the

submission is transmitted via CDX to NCS. The file can be decrypted only with the NCS's private key when it has reached its final destination. The NCS is the only party that possesses the private key, which converts the encrypted text back into readable text.

The same protection will occur for all correspondence going back to the submitter. The NCS and e-NOA software are also provided with a set of public and private keys, so that correspondence containing any potential confidential business information will remain encrypted during transmission via CDX and can be opened only by the submitter within the e-NOA software.

### **3(g) Sensitive Questions**

Information requirements under TSCA section 8(b) do not include questions of a sensitive nature.

## **4. THE RESPONDENTS AND THE INFORMATION REQUESTED**

### **4(a) Respondents/NAICS Codes**

This information collection affects companies that manufacture or process chemical substances. These companies are typically found in NAICS major groups 325 (Chemical Manufacture) and 324 (Petroleum and Coal Products). The per-response reporting unit, or unit of analysis, is “notices.” A given notice typically submitted by a single firm may pertain to a single or multiple chemical substances.

### **4(b) Information Requested**

#### **(i) Data Items - Reporting Requirements**

Ongoing Notices of Activity - Under 40 CFR 710, EPA requires persons to notify the Agency by submitting a Notice of Activity (NOA) for chemical substances on the TSCA Inventory that were not reported to the Agency during the initial reporting and that are to be reintroduced into U.S. commerce after June 22, 2016 (i.e., after the period addressed by initial reporting). Required reporting information includes the following:

- Chemical identity of the substance;
- Anticipated date that the chemical substance is to be reintroduced into U.S. commerce;
- Name and address of the submitting company;
- Name and address of the authorized official for the submitting company who will be signing the NOA;
- Name and telephone number of a technical contact person;
- Clear indication of what information, if any, is to be considered confidential; and
- Substantiation of confidentiality claims.

These NOAs must be submitted to EPA using the NOA Form B. Submitters are required to submit electronically using the e-NOA software to generate a finalized submission. Manufacturers (includes importers) and processors must provide the NOA to EPA prior to anticipated reintroduction of a chemical substance into U.S. commerce but not more than 90 days prior. Substantiation of a CBI claim for specific chemical identity must be provided by not later than 30 days after the notice is submitted (TSCA section 8(b)(5)(B)(ii)(II)), but may be

provided at the time of submission of the NOA Form B. Substantiation of CBI claims for all other data elements must be provided at time of notification.

**(ii) Data Items - Recordkeeping Requirements**

Under 40 CFR 710, submitters must keep documentation of information in a TSCA section 8(b) notice for five years from the date of submitting the notice.

**5. THE INFORMATION COLLECTED--AGENCY ACTIVITIES, COLLECTION METHODOLOGY AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT**

**5(a) Agency Activities**

From EPA's perspective, the organizing reporting unit is a "notice." A given notice typically submitted by a single firm pertains to a single chemical substance or multiple chemical substances. In processing TSCA section 8(b) notices, the Agency will perform the following activities:

- Review NOA submissions;
- Analyze submissions for confidentiality and provide appropriate protection for confidential data;
- Acknowledge receipt of submissions and notify respondents of any submission errors or deficiencies;
- File and store submissions to Agency data systems;
- Update the TSCA Inventory based on notices received;
- Provide technical assistance to respondents; and
- Conduct site and record inspections and perform related compliance monitoring functions.

**5(b) Information Requested**

**(i) Respondent Activities - Register with EPA's CDX and Complete the Electronic Signature Agreement**

EPA is providing two different variations of the e-NOA software, one with encryption and one without encryption. The e-NOA software with encryption, available on EPA's CDX website, accommodates electronic submission through CDX. The e-NOA software without encryption is available through EPA's TSCA New Chemicals Program website. Both variations of the e-NOA software are available free of charge as Internet downloads. The e-NOA software without encryption is also available on optical discs provided by the Agency upon request.

To register in CDX, the CDX registrant (also referred to as "Electronic Signature Holder" or "Public/Private Key Holder") downloads two forms: the Electronic Signature Agreement and the Verification of Company Authorizing Official form. Registration enables CDX to perform two important functions: authentication of identity and verification of authorization. Within the "Electronic Signature Agreement" form, the Authorized Official (AO) agrees to certain CDX security conditions. On the "Verification of Company Authorizing Official" form, the AO designates himself/herself as the AO and attests to the completeness and accuracy of the submitted information.

There is a third form generated by CDX that the AO needs to fill out if the AO wants to authorize other persons to submit support documents on his or her behalf, including a paid employee of the company, an outside consultant for the company, or an authorized representative agent for the company. This form is entitled, “Authorization and Verification for Submitter by Company Authorizing Official.” On this form, the AO designates various persons to submit support documents on his or her behalf, and attests to the completeness and accuracy of the submitted information. Persons designated by the AO to submit on his or her behalf must also sign this form along with the Electronic Signature Agreement form, in order to be “linked” to the AO by EPA and therefore be able to submit support documents via CDX on the AO’s behalf.

When these forms are received, EPA activates the submitter's registration in CDX and sends an e-mail notification confirming registration.

### **(ii) Respondent Activities - Use the e-NOA Software to Prepare TSCA Section 8(b) Notices**

In all cases, respondents use the e-NOA software to:

- **generate** the submission materials for TSCA section 8(b) notices, including form; and,
- **populate** the submission materials with the relevant information.

### **(iii) Respondent Activities - Finalize and Submit**

Respondent activities to finalize and submit TSCA section 8(b) notices depend on the chosen submission method. The e-NOA software requires users to complete a finalization process before preparing the information for submission to EPA. During the finalization step, the e-NOA software checks that all legally required information is included and provides warnings for certain kinds of missing, incomplete or incorrect data.

#### Using e-NOA Software to Submit Electronically to EPA via CDX

After the e-NOA finalization step is complete, the e-NOA software prompts respondents to log-in to CDX. Respondents simply transmit the information to EPA online by clicking on the e-NOA software’s “send” button.

### **5(c) Collection Methodology and Management**

All NOA forms must be generated using the e-NOA software and submitted electronically via CDX. The data being transmitted electronically via CDX are encrypted to protect CBI. The software works with Windows, Macs, Linux, and UNIX-based computers, using XML for efficient data transmittal to Agency data systems. The Agency requires all section 8(b) notices to be submitted electronically via CDX.

An electronic signature is required for TSCA section 8(b) notices submitted to the Agency via



CDX. Electronic signatures are granted as part of the CDX user-registration process.

All e-NOA software users need to perform the “finalization” step in generating a document. During the “finalization” step, the e-NOA software checks that all legally required information is included, provides warnings where necessary, and saves data in a read-only format acceptable to the Agency. Section 8(b) notices in which data have not undergone the “finalization” step are determined incomplete. This step is necessary to allow for an accurate and efficient transfer of data to EPA data systems. The word, “finalized,” is in the file name and the name ends with “tsca.” The “finalized” file (folder) contains the CBI and non-CBI data in XML format that are non-editable. The CBI and non-CBI attachments are also in this folder in their native format. Attachments must be submitted in one of EPA’s approved formats for the Agency to be able to open the files.

All information sent via CDX is transmitted securely to protect CBI. Furthermore, if anything in the submission has been claimed CBI, a sanitized copy of the notice must be provided by the submitter. The e-NOA software facilitates the creation of this sanitized non-CBI version, eliminating the need for the submitter to do this manually. It also allows submitters to share a draft notice within their company during the creation of a notice and to save a copy of the final file for future use. A “Profiler,” available in the software, also allows for certain information to be kept on file by the submitter to avoid the burden associated with re-entering the same information into a new form.

The Agency also benefits from receiving electronic submissions. Data systems are populated electronically, minimizing the potential for human error. Agency personnel are also able to communicate efficiently with submitters electronically. Because companies register with EPA to submit their data electronically to the Agency via CDX, the Agency in turn communicates electronically with submitters via CDX. The electronic means of communication provides significant time and resource efficiencies for both parties.

Additionally, to aid persons subject to this information collection, OPPT has set up a TSCA Hotline that provides information regarding TSCA regulatory requirements. When TSCA Hotline staff members are unable to answer questions regarding TSCA section 8(b), the questions are referred to OPPT staff for appropriate resolution.

#### **5(d) Small Entity Flexibility**

The reporting and recordkeeping requirements associated with TSCA section 8(b) are applicable to all affected entities, regardless of size of business. However, EPA provides specialized assistance to respondents, particularly to small entities. TSCA section 26(d) established the TSCA Assistance Office, now known as the Environmental Assistance Division (EAD), to provide technical and other non-financial assistance to manufacturers and processors of chemical substances. This office has established a TSCA Hotline to assist small businesses complying with TSCA rules. It provides material such as copies of Federal Register notices, advisories, and other information on request.

Moreover, EPA has taken certain steps to minimize for all respondents the reporting burden associated with complying with this collection. For example, the information technology used

by EPA includes chemical substances on the TSCA Inventory in EPA Substance Registry System. This list allows submitters to select their reportable chemical substances from the list rather than manually entering each substance. Additionally, submitters are able to report multiple chemical substances in one session; upon completion of a session, each chemical substance will be transmitted in one NOA submission.

Finally, EPA provides the services of TSCA Inventory and other personnel to assist persons with reporting questions and notice preparation prior to submission. TSCA Inventory personnel routinely respond to TSCA section 8(b) inquiries that pertain to the full scope of TSCA section 8(b) regulations.

### 5(e) Collection Schedule

Does not apply. Submission of information under this collection is on an as-needed basis, initiated by the submitters.

## 6. ESTIMATING THE BURDEN AND COST OF THE COLLECTION

This analysis presents the burden and cost estimates for affected entities and covers submissions of Notices of Activity (NOAs). Table 1 provides a list of general activities required for compliance with the regulation by manufacturers (including importers) and processors. Table 1 also provides a cross-walk of the related Information Collection category that corresponds to each activity. Burden and cost calculations are based on the assumption that EPA will receive approximately 20 multiple-chemical submissions annually for each year of Ongoing Reporting. A typical multiple-chemical submission is assumed to include 18 chemicals.

**Table 1. Cross-Walk between Industry Activities and Related Information Collections (ICs)**

Activity	Description	Related IC(s) included in this ICR Renewal
<b>Preparation and Submission of Reports</b>	Staff must collect all of the information, required by submissions. This ICR covers the NOAs submitted for Annual Ongoing Reporting. The information must be gathered, reviewed, and submitted to EPA. This activity involves any research necessary to identify the correct information and the act of completing the submission review.	Prepare and Submit Report, and Maintain Records
<b>Recordkeeping</b>	Respondents must keep records supporting their submissions.	Prepare and Submit Report, and Maintain Records

### 6(a) Estimating Respondent Burden

This section presents the burden of this information collection activity to respondents in terms of the time required for facility personnel to perform the activities outlined in Section 3 of this document. The overall unit burden experienced by firms is estimated by combining activity-level unit burdens at the appropriate scale (e.g. per firm or per chemical) to produce estimates for unit burden per submission, by firm. This section details the activity-level unit burdens grouped by

type of activity. The required activities are described below. Table 3 provides the detailed estimates. Both rule familiarization and CDX registration and e-Signature were completed during Start-Up Reporting in the first year of the previous ICR period and are, therefore, not applicable to this ICR period.

**Compliance Determination.** The burden associated with compliance determination involves first reviewing files to determine whether reporting is required for chemical substance(s) manufactured (including imported) and/or processed by a particular company. Additionally, compliance determination burden is required on a per-chemical basis in order to review the list of active chemicals as they appear on the TSCA Inventory. This review may involve using the Substance Registry Services (SRS) search in the NOA submission software or searching the TSCA inventory from EPA web site.

**Form Completion/Submission.** An NOA submission for one chemical will include the data elements discussed below and also summarized in Table 3. Some items are firm-specific and only require one entry per submission; some items are chemical-specific and may be submitted once or for multiple chemicals.

1. **Submitter Information** includes Authorized Official Name and Address and Technical Contact Name and Address.
2. **CBI Designations** for Submitter Information are part of the submission.
3. **NOA Certification** is a required component of the submission.
4. **Certifier e-mail Address** is required with certification and e-signature.
- 5A. and 6A. **Non-CBI Chemical Name and Chemical Identity:** For non-CBI chemicals, the NOA submitter is required to submit the TSCA Inventory Chemical Name and Chemical Abstract Services Registry Number (CASRN). The submitter may locate this information via SRS, or alternatively, select from a pick list during the electronic submission.
- 5B. and 6B. **CBI Chemical Name and Chemical Identity:** For CBI chemicals, the submitter is required to submit the Generic Chemical Name. CBI chemID's chemical identification consists of an Accession Number. The submitter may locate this information via SRS, or alternatively, select from a pick list during the electronic submission.
7. **CBI Designation** for Chemical Name and Chemical Identity is part of the submission.
8. **Start Date** (per chemical) is the anticipated date of the start of manufacture, importation, or processing.
9. **CBI Designation** for Start Date is part of the submission.
10. **Chemical Identity CBI Status Declaration** involves selecting one of two conditions: to maintain the CBI claim or to not maintain the claim of confidentiality of the full chemical substance identity on the TSCA Inventory.
11. **CBI Substantiation for Chemical Identity** applies for certain submissions. As part of the NOA, submitters may provide chemID CBI substantiation in association with the indication that they seek to maintain the CBI claim.
12. **CBI Substantiation for non-Chemical Identity Data Elements** (Applies for certain submissions). As part of the NOA, relevant submitters are required to provide CBI substantiation for non-chemID data elements, including: Name and company name of authorized official; Mailing address for authorized official; Name of technical contact; Telephone number for technical contact; and start date (up to five elements).

**Substantiation questions.** Persons asserting that information is exempt from substantiation pursuant to TSCA section 14(c)(2) must answer only the question in paragraph (c)(1)(i) of this section.

**(1) Substantiation questions for any confidentiality claim.** For any information with a confidentiality claim that you assert is exempt from substantiation pursuant to TSCA section 14(c)(2), answer only the question in paragraph (c)(1)(i) of this section. For all other information with a confidentiality claim, answer the questions in paragraphs (c)(1)(ii) through (vi) of this section. If more than one data element on Form A or Form B is claimed as confidential, you must answer the applicable questions individually for each data element. If the answer to a question applies for all confidentiality claims on the form, indicate this in your substantiation response.

**(i)** Do you believe that the information is exempt from substantiation pursuant to TSCA section 14(c)(2)? If you answered yes, you must individually identify the specific information claimed as confidential and specify the applicable exemption(s).

**(ii)** Will disclosure of the information likely result in substantial harm to your business's competitive position? If you answered yes, describe with specificity the substantial harmful effects that would likely result to your competitive position if the information is made available to the public.

**(iii)** To the extent your business has disclosed the information to others (both internally and externally), what precautions has your business taken? Identify the measures or internal controls your business has taken to protect the information claimed as confidential: Non-disclosure agreement required prior to access; access is limited to individuals with a need-to-know; information is physically secured; other internal control measure(s). If yes, explain.

**(iv)** Does the information appear in any public documents, including (but not limited to) safety data sheets, advertising or promotional material, professional or trade publication, or any other media or publications available to the general public? If you answered yes, explain why the information should be treated as confidential.

**(v)** Is the claim of confidentiality intended to last less than 10 years? If so, indicate the number of years (between 1-10 years) or the specific date/occurrence after which the claim is withdrawn.

**(vi)** Has EPA, another federal agency, or court made any confidentiality determination regarding information associated with this chemical substance? If you answered yes, explain the outcome of that determination and provide a copy of the previous confidentiality determination or any other information that will assist in identifying the prior determination.

**(2) Substantiation for confidentiality claims for specific chemical identity.**

**(i)** Is the confidential chemical substance publicly known to have ever been offered for commercial distribution in the United States? If you answered yes, explain why the information should be treated as confidential.

**b** Does this particular chemical substance leave the site of manufacture (including import) or processing in any form, *e.g.*, as a product, effluent, or emission? If yes, please explain what measures have been taken, if any, to guard against the discovery

of its identity.

(iii) If the chemical substance leaves the site in a form that is available to the public or your competitors, can the chemical identity be readily discovered by analysis of the substance (*e.g.*, product, effluent, or emission), in light of existing technologies and any costs, difficulties, or limitations associated with such technologies? Please explain why or why not.

(i) **Recordkeeping.** Submitters must keep records supporting their submissions for five years. Recordkeeping requirements for NOAs are necessary for EPA compliance and enforcement purposes.

A summary of activity-level unit burdens is included in Table 2. In Table 3, activity burdens are combined to produce unit burdens associated with submissions for a number of reporting conditions. For firms submitting an NOA with multiple chemicals, it is assumed that on average there are 18 chemicals per submission (for basis, see EPA, 2017). Therefore, the estimated burden per firm is on the basis of 18 chemicals per submission.

**Table 2. Activity-Level Unit Burdens**

Description	Activity-Level Unit Burden (hours)	Unit of Analysis	Source
Compliance determination, without review of “Active Status” list	0.500	Per firm	Agency BPJ
Compliance determination, review of “Active Status” list only	0.083	Per chemical	Abt Associates (2016)
<b>Nominal Single-Chemical Submission</b>			
(1) Submitter Authorized Official Name and Address and Technical Contact Name and Telephone Number	0.014	Per firm	CDR ICR (EPA, 2015a)
(2) Technical Contact Name and Telephone Number	Included in (1) above	Per firm	CDR ICR (EPA, 2015a)
(3) NOA Certification	0.500	Per submission	Section 5 PMN estimates (summarized in EPA, 2016)
(4) Certifier E-mail	0.017	Per submission	Section 5 PMN estimates (summarized in EPA, 2016)
(5) Chemical Name	0.083	Per chemical	Abt Associates (2016)
(6) Chemical Identity (e.g., Chemical Abstract Service Registration Number - CASRN)	Included in (5) above	Per chemical	Abt Associates (2016)
(7) CBI Designations for Chemical Identity	Estimated at zero	Per chemical	Negligible level of burden
(8) Start Date of Manufacture, Import, and/or Process	0.017	Per chemical	Agency BPJ (similar to #4 above)
(9) CBI Designation for Start Date	Estimated at zero	Per chemical	Negligible level of burden

Description	Activity-Level Unit Burden (hours)	Unit of Analysis	Source
(10) Chemical Identity CBI Status Declaration: maintain or not maintain claim of confidentiality of the full chemical substance identity on the TSCA Inventory	0.002	Per chemical	TRI reporting (EPA, 2011)
(11) CBI Substantiation for Chemical Identity (applies to certain submissions) <sup>1</sup>	1.340 where applicable	Per chemical	Agency BPJ
(12) CBI Substantiation for non-Chemical Identity data elements	0.960 where applicable	Per chemical	Agency BPJ
Date and Time Stamps	System-generated	Per submission	N/A
<b>Miscellaneous</b>			
Recordkeeping	0.125	Per submission	Section 5 ICR for NOC (EPA, 2015b)

<sup>1</sup> Burden and cost estimates pertaining to submissions that include CBI chemID claims for specific chemical identities include the burden associated with substantiation which is estimated at 1.34 hours per chemical-specific claim. As it is only expected that five percent of submissions will include CBI chemID claims, the average burden and cost per respondent as estimated in this document reflect five percent of the burden associated with full substantiation. The burden associated with this activity is inclusive of the additional estimated burden of 0.19 hours per chemical-specific claim that is required to provide answers for two additional substantiation questions related to reverse engineering.

Table 3. Unit Burden for Ongoing Reporting

Activity	Unit of Analysis	Clerical Burden (hours) (a)	Technical Burden (hours) (b)	Managerial Burden (hours) (c)	Total Burden (hours) (d) = (a) + (b) + (c)
COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION (Without Review of "Active Status" List)	Firm	0.000	0.500	0.000	0.500
COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION (Review of "Active Status" List Only)	Chemical	0.000	0.083	0.000	0.083
<b>FORM COMPLETION FOR NOMINAL SINGLE-CHEMICAL SUBMISSION</b>					
(1) Submitter Authorized Official Name, Company Name, and Mailing Address and Technical Contact Name and Telephone Number	Firm	0.000	0.010	0.004	0.014
(2) Technical Contact Name and Telephone Number	Firm				Included in (1) above
(3) NOA Certification	Submission	0.000	0.000	0.500	0.500
(4) Certifier E-mail	Submission	0.000	0.017	0.000	0.017
(5) Chemical Name <sup>1</sup>	Chemical	0.000	0.083	0.000	0.083
(6) Chemical Identity <sup>1</sup>	Chemical				Included in (5) above
(7) CBI Designations for Chemical Name and Chemical Identity	Chemical				Estimated at zero
(8) Start Date of Manufacture, Import, and/or Process	Chemical	0.000	0.017	0.000	0.017
(9) CBI Designation for Start Date	Chemical				Estimated at zero
(10) Chemical Identity CBI Status Declaration: maintain or not maintain claim of confidentiality of the full chemical substance identity on the TSCA Inventory	Chemical	0.000	0.002	0.000	0.002
(11) CBI substantiation for Chemical Identity <sup>2</sup>	Chemical	0.000	0.045	0.022	0.067
(12) CBI Substantiation for non-Chemical Identity data elements <sup>3</sup>	Chemical	0	0.211	0.106	0.317
Date and Time Stamps	Submission				System-Generated
<b>SINGLE CHEMICAL SUBMISSION FORM COMPLETION</b>		0.000	0.385	0.632	<b>1.017</b>
<b>RECORDKEEPING</b>					
Per NOA Submission	Firm	0.125	0.000	0.000	0.125
<b>Average Annual Ongoing Unit Burden per Firm</b>					

Activity	Unit of Analysis	Clerical Burden (hours) (a)	Technical Burden (hours) (b)	Managerial Burden (hours) (c)	Total Burden (hours) (d) = (a) + (b) + (c)
Rule Familiarization		N/A	N/A	N/A	
Compliance Determination		0.000	1.994	0.000	1.994
Form Completion		0.000	6.471	2.808	9.279
Average Annual Ongoing Unit Burden per Firm without Recordkeeping					11.273
<i>Recordkeeping</i>		0.125	0.000	0.000	0.125
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>11.398</b>
<b>General Note</b>					
Sources for unit burden estimates are drawn from various Economic Analyses and ICR Supporting Statements. Additionally, Agency BPJ was employed to finalize results. For further detail, see Section 4.6 of <i>Burden and Cost Report for the Final Rule: TSCA Inventory Notification Requirements</i> (EPA, 2017).					
<b>Footnotes</b>					
<sup>1</sup> The composite of 0.083 hours, or about 5 minutes reported here is the result of the assessment that providing CBI chemical identity and chemical name (accession number plus generic name) requires 0.083 hours, and that providing non-CBI chemical identity and chemical name (CASRN and TSCA Inventory name) requires 0.083 hours. Also note that 5% of CDR chemicals are reported as having CBI chemical identities.					
<sup>2</sup> This unit burden is assumed to apply to only 5% of submissions, given that 5% of CDR chemicals are reported as having CBI chemical identities. Therefore, the value shown in the table is 5% of the full value unit burden per chemical reported in Table 2 at 0.045 hours of technical labor; 0.022 hours of managerial labor.					
<sup>3</sup> This unit burden is assumed to apply to 33% of submissions, given that that 33% of CDR chemicals have CBI nonChemID data elements throughout the Form U. Specifically, the same incidence rate is assumed in this analysis for submissions in which the connection between the nonCBI chemical identity and the company information, etc. is claimed to be confidential. Therefore, the value shown in the table is 33% of the full value unit burden per chemical reported in Table 2 at 0.211 hours of technical labor; 0.106 hours of managerial labor.					

For total industry burden and cost by activity and reporting period, see 8 of this document in Section Error: Reference source not found.



**6(b) Estimating Respondent Cost**

Estimation of unit industry cost involves combining the unit industry burden identified in Section 6(a) with wage data obtained for December 2017 from the BLS (2018) and converted from raw wage rate and benefit data to loaded wage rates. Error: Reference source not found presents the resultant loaded wage rates for managerial, professional/technical, and clerical staff.

**Table 4. Industry Wage Rates (2017 Dollars)**

Labor Category	Data Series <sup>a</sup>	Date	Wage (a)	Fringe Benefit (b)	Fringes as % Wage (c) = (b)/(a)	Overhead % wage <sup>b</sup> (d)	Fringe + Overhead Factor <sup>c</sup> (e) = (c) + (d) + 1	Hourly Loaded Wages (f) = (a) × (e)
Managerial	BLS ECEC, Private Manufacturing industries, "Mgt, Business, and Financial"	Dec-17	\$46.59	\$22.16	47.6%	17%	164.6%	\$76.67
Professional / Technical	BLS ECEC, Private Manufacturing industries, "Professional and related"	Dec-17	\$45.82	\$24.33	53.1%	17%	170.1%	\$77.94
Clerical	BLS ECEC, Private Manufacturing industries, "Office and Administrative Support"	Dec-17	\$20.49	\$11.02	53.8%	17%	170.8%	\$34.99

Industry unit costs are presented below in Table 5, in similar fashion to the industry unit burdens provided in Table 3.

**Table 5. Unit Cost for Ongoing Reporting**

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Unit of Analysis</b>	<b>Clerical Cost (2017\$) (a)</b>	<b>Technical Cost (2017\$) (b)</b>	<b>Managerial Cost (2017\$) (c)</b>	<b>Total Cost (2017\$) (d)=(a)+(b)+(c)</b>
<i>COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION</i> (Without Review of "Active Status" List)	Firm	\$0.00	\$38.97	\$0.00	\$38.97
<i>COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION</i> (Review of "Active Status" List Only)	Chemical	\$0.00	\$6.47	\$0.00	\$6.47
<b>FORM COMPLETION FOR NOMINAL SINGLE-CHEMICAL SUBMISSION</b>					
(1) Submitter Authorized Official Name, Company Name, and Mailing Address and Technical Contact Name and Telephone Number	Firm	\$0.00	\$0.78	\$0.31	\$1.09
(2) Technical Contact Name and Telephone Number	Firm				Included in (1) above
(3) NOA Certification	Submission	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$38.34	\$38.34
(4) Certifier E-mail	Submission	\$0.00	\$1.32	\$0.00	\$1.32
(5) Chemical Name <sup>1</sup>	Chemical	\$0.00	\$6.47	\$0.00	\$6.47
(6) Chemical Identity <sup>1</sup>	Chemical				Included in (5) above
(7) CBI Designations for Chemical Name and Chemical Identity	Chemical				Estimated at zero
(8) Start Date of Manufacture, Import, and/or Process	Chemical	\$0.00	\$1.32	\$0.00	\$1.32
(9) CBI Designation for Start Date	Chemical				Estimated at zero
(10) Chemical Identity CBI Status Declaration: maintain or not maintain claim of confidentiality of the full chemical substance identity on the TSCA Inventory	Chemical	\$0.00	\$0.16	\$0.00	\$0.16
(11) CBI Substantiation for Chemical Identity <sup>2</sup>	Chemical	\$0.00	\$3.51	\$1.69	\$5.19
(12) CBI Substantiation for non-Chemical Identity data elements <sup>3</sup>	Chemical	\$0.00	\$16.45	\$8.13	\$24.57
Date and Time Stamps	Submission				System-Generated
<b>SINGLE CHEMICAL SUBMISSION FORM COMPLETION</b>		<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$30.01</b>	<b>\$48.46</b>	<b>\$78.46</b>

Activity	Unit of Analysis	Clerical Cost (2017\$) (a)	Technical Cost (2017\$) (b)	Managerial Cost (2017\$) (c)	Total Cost (2017\$) (d)=(a)+(b)+(c)
<b>RECORDKEEPING</b>					
Per NOA Submission	Firm	\$4.37	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.37
<b>Average Annual Ongoing Unit Cost per Firm</b>					
Compliance Determination		\$0.00	\$155.41	\$0.00	\$155.41
Form Completion		\$0.00	\$504.35	\$215.29	\$719.64
Average Unit Cost per Firm in Annual Ongoing Period					<b>\$875.05</b>
<i>Recordkeeping</i>		\$4.37	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.37
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>\$879.43</b>
<b>General Notes</b>					
Sources for Unit Burden estimates are drawn from various Economic Analyses and ICR Supporting Statements. Additionally, Agency BPJ was employed to finalize results. For further detail, see Section 4.6 of <i>Burden and Cost Report for the Final Rule: TSCA Inventory Notification Requirements</i> (EPA, 2017). Values may not sum due to rounding. Estimates are rounded to the nearest penny.					
<b>Footnotes</b>					
<sup>1</sup> The composite of 0.083 hours, or about 5 minutes reported here is the result of that assessment that providing CBI chemical identity and chemical name (accession number plus generic name) requires 0.083 hours, and that providing non-CBI chemical identity and chemical name (CASRN and TSCA Inventory name) requires 0.083 hours. See Appendix B for further detail and reference. Also note that about 5% of CDR chemicals are reported as having CBI chemical identities.					
<sup>2</sup> This unit burden is assumed to apply to only 5% of submissions, given that 5% of CDR chemicals are reported as having CBI chemical identities. Therefore, the value shown in the table reflects 5% of the full value associated with the unit burden per chemical reported in Table 2 at 0.045 hours of technical labor; 0.022 hours of managerial labor.					
<sup>3</sup> This unit burden is assumed to apply to 33% of submissions, given that that 33% of CDR chemicals have CBI non-chemID data elements throughout the Form U. Specifically, the same incidence rate is assumed in this analysis for submissions in which the connection between the non-CBI chemical identity and the company information, etc. is claimed to be confidential. Therefore, the value shown in the table reflects 33% of the full value associated with the unit burden per chemical reported in Table 2 at 0.211 hours of technical labor; 0.106 hours of managerial labor.					

### 6(c) Estimating Agency Burden and Cost

The implementation of EPA capacity to receive and process NOAs will involve costs on an ongoing basis. EPA will implement new software and integration with CDX to facilitate form submission and processing. Additionally, the CISS database must be expanded to incorporate the new type of submission. Last, new tasks will be added to manage NOA submissions and take care of routine TSCA inventory maintenance.

New ongoing agency costs associated with the information collection are associated with the following tasks:

- (1) Reviewing NOA submissions;
- (2) Analyzing submissions for confidentiality and providing appropriate protection for confidential data;
- (3) Acknowledging receipt of submissions and notifying respondents of any submission errors or deficiencies;
- (4) Filing and storage of submissions to Agency data systems;
- (5) Updating the TSCA Inventory based on notices received;
- (6) Providing technical assistance to respondents; and
- (7) Conducting site and record inspections and performing related compliance monitoring functions.

Estimates of Agency labor required to complete startup and ongoing tasks are discussed in Section 4.6 of the *Burden and Cost Report for the Final Rule: TSCA Inventory Notification Requirements* (EPA, 2017). Agency burden is combined with wage data from Table 6 to estimate Agency cost as displayed in Table 7.

**Table 6. Agency Wage Rate (2017 Dollars)**

Labor Category	Data Source for Wage Information <sup>a</sup>	Wage (\$/hour) (a)	Fringe Benefit (b)	Fringes as % wage (c) = (b) / (a)	Overhead as % wage <sup>b</sup> (d)	Fringe + Overhead Factor <sup>c</sup> (e) = (c) + (d) + 1	Loaded Wage (\$/hour) (f) = (a) × (e)
EPA staff	Annual federal staff cost: OPM Washington-Baltimore-Arlington, DC-MD-PA-VA-WV area, GS-13 Step 5 pay rates	\$51.48	Included in 60% overhead	N/A	60%	1.6	\$82.37
<b>Footnotes</b>							
<sup>a</sup> Source: Salaries & Wages for the locality of Washington-Baltimore-Arlington (Office of Personnel Management (OPM), 2017). All rates are rounded to the nearest cent.							
<sup>b</sup> The 60 percent fringes-and-overhead rate is from <i>Instructions for Preparing ICRs</i> (EPA, 2009).							
<sup>c</sup> The inflation factor of “1” in the formula for calculating the fringe + overhead factor means wage data are not escalated to reflect inflation.							

**Table 7. Agency Burden and Cost for IT and Inventory Publication**

Activity	Burden	Labor Cost	Non-Labor Cost	Total Cost (2016\$)
<b>Annual Ongoing Reporting Period</b>				
CDX and CISS	0.5 FTE	\$85,665	\$10,000	\$95,665
Management of NOA Submissions	19.80 hours × 20 submissions	\$32,619	\$0	\$32,619
TSCA Inventory Maintenance	0.5 FTE	\$85,665	\$10,000	\$95,665
<b>TOTAL Annual Ongoing Costs</b>				<b>\$223,948</b>

**6(d) Estimating the Respondent Universe and Total Burden and Costs**

Total industry burden and cost are estimated by combining industry unit burdens from Table 3 and industry unit costs from Table 5 with affected universe counts, as derived in the *Burden and Cost Report for the Final Rule: TSCA Inventory Notification Requirements* (EPA, 2017). Total burden and total costs are then aggregated for all firms in the affected universe. Total industry burden and cost are presented in 8.

**Table 8. Total Industry Burden and Cost by Activity**

	Unit Burden (Hours per Firm)	Unit Costs (2017\$)	Submission Respondents (Number of Firms)	Total Burden (Hours)	Total Costs (2017\$)
Compliance Determination	1.994	\$155.41	20	40	\$3,108
Form Completion	9.279	\$719.64	20	186	\$14,393
Recordkeeping	0.125	\$4.37	20	3	\$87
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>20</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>\$17,589</b>
<b>General Note</b>					
Total industry burden and cost are estimated by combining unit burdens (Table 3) and costs (Table 5) with estimates of the potentially affected universe (as determined in Section 3 and Table 2 of <i>Burden and Cost Report for the Final Rule: TSCA Inventory Notification Requirements</i> (EPA, 2017)).					
Values may not sum due to rounding. Unit costs displayed are rounded to the nearest penny. Total costs are calculated with unrounded unit costs and then rounded to the nearest dollar.					
<b>Footnotes</b>					
<sup>1</sup> Assumes the average firm includes 18 chemicals per submission, similar to characteristics of the general response universe, as observed in CDR in chemicals per parent company (see EPA, 2017).					

**6(e) Bottom Line Burden Hours and Costs**

The following tables display the annual burden and costs borne by respondents and EPA associated with submitting and processing NOAs as a result of this information collection for the period of this initial ICR period.

**Table 9. Average Annual Burden and Cost of the TSCA Inventory Notification Requirements**

Burden Category	Annual Average over ICR Period	
	Burden (hours)	Cost (2017\$)
Industry Burden		
NOA Submissions	225	\$17,501
Recordkeeping	3	\$87
<b>Industry Burden, Total</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>\$17,589</b>
<b>Agency Burden, Total</b>	<b>2,476</b>	<b>\$223,948</b>
<b>General Note</b>		
Annual average burden and cost are rounded to the nearest hour and dollar, respectively. As the annual burden and cost estimates to not vary across years, the annual average burden and cost presented in this table are representative of the annual burden and cost estimates.		

**6(f) Reason for Change in Burden**

This ICR renewal's estimate reflects a decrease from an annual average burden of approximately 325,600 hours per year to an annual average burden of 228 hours. This net change is largely the result of the decrease after the first year of reporting that included a total of 976,050 hours in the first year of the previous ICR period. This change reflects a decrease in submissions after Start-Up Reporting, as well as the decrease in burden that was associated with the entirety of the affected universe undertaking rule familiarization in the first year of the previous ICR period. There is a slight increase in burden from the estimates for Annual Ongoing Reporting from the previous ICR period. This slight increase is associated with the requirement to provide answers for two additional substantiation questions related to reverse engineering for submissions that include CBI chemID claims for specific chemical identities. This additional burden is only applicable to submissions that include CBI chemID claims for specific chemical identities, which are expected to be five percent of submissions.

**6(g) Burden Statement**

The industry burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 11.398 hours per average response based on the average submission by a firm containing 18 chemicals. An Agency may not conduct or sponsor such a request and a person or facility is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. The OMB control numbers for EPA's regulations in title 40 of the CFR, after appearing in the Federal Register, are listed in 40 CFR part 9 and included on the related collection instrument or form, if applicable.

The Agency has established a public docket for this ICR under Docket ID No. EPA-HQ-OPPT-

2016-0426, which is available for online viewing at <http://www.regulations.gov>, or in-person viewing at the Pollution Prevention and Toxics Docket in the EPA Docket Center (EPA/DC). The EPA/DC Public Reading Room is located in the William Jefferson Clinton (WJC) West Building, Room 3334, 1301 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, DC. The EPA/DC Public Reading Room is open from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The telephone number for the EPA/DC Public Reading Room is (202) 566-1744, and the telephone number for the Pollution Prevention and Toxics Docket is (202) 566-0280.

You may submit comments regarding the Agency's need for this information, the accuracy of the provided burden estimates and any suggested methods for minimizing respondent burden, including the use of automated collection techniques. Submit your comments, referencing Docket ID No. EPA-HQ-OPPT-2016-0426 and OMB Control No. 2070-0201, to (1) EPA online using <http://www.regulations.gov> (our preferred method), or by mail to: Pollution Prevention and Toxics Docket, Environmental Protection Agency Docket Center (EPA/DC), Mailcode: 28221T, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Washington, DC 20460, and (2) OMB by mail to: Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget (OMB), Attention: Desk Officer for EPA, 725 17th Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20503.

## 7. REFERENCES

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## 8. ATTACHMENTS TO THE SUPPORTING STATEMENT

Attachments to the supporting statement are available in the public docket established for this ICR under docket identification number **EPA-HQ-OPPT-2016-0426**. These attachments are available for online viewing at [www.regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov) or otherwise accessed as described in section 6(f) of the supporting statement.

**Attachment A:**        **15 U.S.C. 2607 - Section 8(b) of the Toxic Substances Control Act.**  
Available online at the U.S. House of Representatives' [U.S. Code website](#)

**Attachment B:**        **40 CFR part 710.** Available online at the National Archives and Records Administration's [Electronic CFR website](#)

**Attachment C:**        **EPA Form Notice of Activity Form B.** Existing Form B is available online at <http://epa.gov/oppt/newchems/pubs/NOAB.pdf>