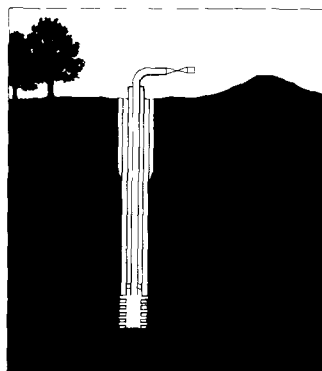
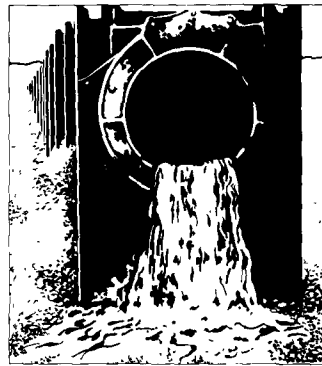
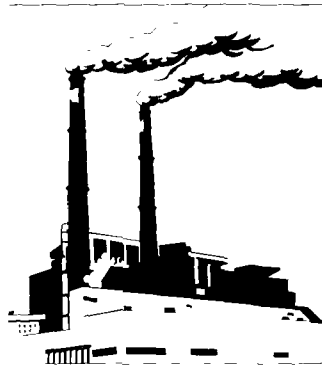


EPA **The Emergency
Planning
and Community
Right-to-Know Act**

*Section 313 Release
Reporting Requirements*





This brochure contains information about a new federal law, the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act. This law establishes a structure at the State and local levels to assist communities in planning for chemical emergencies and requires facilities to provide information on various chemicals present in the community. The act requires that this information be made available to the public. One of the requirements concerns the reporting of annual releases of toxic chemicals to the air, water, and land. These provisions are outlined in Section 313 which mandates release reporting for over 300 chemicals. Other reporting requirements are included elsewhere in the act. This booklet deals with Section 313.

It is important that you read this information to see if you are subject to Section 313 reporting requirements. The first reports under this section, covering the 1987 calendar year, are due by July 1, 1988. EPA is responsible for administering this section and for developing a database that will make information in the reports available to the public.

The Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act is important in providing to the public information about chemicals in the community. I look forward to working with you to make its implementation a success.

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read "Lee M. Thomas". The signature is fluid and cursive.

Lee M. Thomas
Administrator,
Environmental Protection Agency

The Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act

EPA has prepared this brochure to alert businesses to their reporting obligations under Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act, and to help you determine whether your facility is covered under the new law. If you are covered, this brochure will also help you prepare to meet your reporting obligations. If you are uncertain whether you are covered, it will tell you how to get assistance.

This brochure deals with reporting requirements of only one section of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act: Section 313, which pertains to release reporting. Other planning and reporting requirements may also affect your business. The nearest EPA regional office can provide complete details, but the other basic requirements of the Act are as follows:

Facilities that have on their premises chemicals designated under the Act as "extremely hazardous substances" must cooperate with state and local planning officials in preparing comprehensive emergency plans (Sections 302 and 303);



Facilities must report accidental releases of "extremely hazardous substances" and CERCLA "hazardous substances" to state and local response officials (Section 304); and



Facilities must make Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs) available to local and state officials and must also report, to local and state officials, inventories (including locations) of chemicals on their premises for which MSDSs exist (Sections 311 and 312).



For more information on the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act, ask your regional EPA office for the Title III Fact Sheet. Or call the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Information Hotline, 800-535-0202.

Report Toxic Chemical Releases

Under Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act,* certain businesses are now required to submit reports each year on the amounts of chemicals their facilities release into the environment, either routinely or as a result of accidents. The purpose of this reporting requirement is to inform government officials and the public about releases of toxic chemicals into the environment. Section 313 requires facilities to report releases to air, water, and land. The reports must be sent to the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and to designated state agencies. The first annual report, for the 1987 calendar year, is due by July 1, 1988. Those who fail to report as required are subject to civil penalties of up to \$25,000 a day.

The final Toxic Chemical Release Inventory rule under Section 313 was published in the *Federal Register* in February 1988.

*The Act is also known as Title III of SARA (the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act)

Who Must Report

A plant, factory, or other facility comes under the provisions of Section 313:

If it conducts manufacturing operations (that is, if it is included in Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes 20 through 39, listed on page 8);

■
If, in addition, it has 10 or more full-time employees; and

■
If, in addition to the above, it manufactures, imports, processes, or in any other way uses any of the toxic chemicals listed on pages 16-23 in amounts greater than the "threshold" quantities specified below. At present, 308 individual chemicals and 20 categories of chemicals are covered. The list may be changed in future years.

■

Thresholds

Thresholds are volumes of chemicals that trigger reporting requirements.

If you *manufacture* or *process* any of the listed toxic chemicals, the threshold quantity will be:

- **75,000 pounds** during calendar year 1987;
- **50,000 pounds** in 1988; and
- **25,000 pounds** in 1989 and subsequent years.

If you *use* any listed chemical *in any other way* (without incorporating it into any product or

producing it at the facility), the threshold quantity is:

- **10,000 pounds** in calendar year 1987 and in subsequent years.

What is meant by the terms “manufacture,” “process,” or “otherwise use”?

- **Manufacture**—means to produce, prepare, import or compound one of the chemicals on the list. For example, if you make a dye for clothing by taking raw materials and reacting them, you are manufacturing the dye. You would also be covered if you were a textile manufacturer who imported a dye on the list for purposes of applying it to fabric produced at your plant.
- **Process**—in general, includes making mixtures, repackaging, or using a chemical as a feedstock, raw material, or starting material for making another chemical. Processing also includes incorporating a chemical into an article (e.g., using dyes to color fabric [the fabric is the article that the dye is being incorporated into]).

Examples of processing include:

- The use of a solvent as a diluent when making a paint or coating;
 - Using a chemical as an intermediate in the manufacture of a pesticide (e.g., using chemical A to make chemical B).
- **Otherwise Use**—applies to any use of a toxic chemical at a covered facility that is not covered by the terms “manufacture” or “process” and includes use of a toxic chemical contained in a mixture or trade name product.

Examples include:

- Using chlorine as a biocide in plant cooling water;
- Using trichloroethylene to degrease tools;
- Using chlorine in waste water treatment.

Section 313 defines a "facility" as all buildings, equipment, structures, and other stationary items which are located on a single site or on contiguous or adjacent sites and which are owned or operated by the same person. Warehouses on the same site as covered facilities are covered at the threshold levels given above. Stand-alone warehouses that do not support a manufacturing operation are not currently covered.

The reporting thresholds apply to toxic chemicals known by the owner or operator to be used in amounts above the thresholds. Beginning in 1989, Section 313 will require suppliers of mixtures and trade name products to notify customers of the presence of Section 313 listed chemicals in their products beyond certain *de minimis* concentrations (these cutoffs are discussed under "Exemptions").

Exemptions

Under certain circumstances, some or all of the reporting requirements under Section 313 may not apply to a facility. The following are the major exemptions:

▶ *De minimis* concentrations of toxic chemical in a mixture. In determining whether the amount of a toxic chemical used at your facility exceeds the reporting threshold listed on pages 3 and 4, you are not required to count the amount of chemical present in a mixture *if*

its concentration is less than 1 percent of the mixture, or

■

its concentration is less than 0.1 percent of any mixture when the chemical is defined by OSHA as carcinogenic.

■

► **Articles.** In considering whether a reporting threshold has been exceeded, you are not required to count toxic chemicals present in articles at your facility. An “article” is defined as a manufactured item that meets certain criteria, one of which is that it does not release a toxic chemical under normal conditions of processing or use.

► **Specified Uses.** In considering whether a reporting threshold has been exceeded, you are not required to count toxic chemicals that are used at your facility for any of the following purposes:

As a structural component of the facility;

■

In routine janitorial or facility grounds maintenance;

■

In foods, drugs, cosmetics, or other items for personal use, including supplies of such items (for example, in a facility-operated cafeteria);

■

In motor vehicle maintenance; or

■

In process water and non-contact cooling water as drawn from the environment or from municipal sources, or in air used either as compressed air or as part of combustion.

■

► **Laboratories.** In considering whether a reporting threshold has been exceeded, you are not required to count toxic chemicals that are manufactured, processed, or used in a laboratory at a covered facility under the supervision of a technically qualified individual. This exemption does not apply to specialty chemical production or to production, processing, or use of toxic chemicals in pilot plant scale operations.

► **Owners of Leased Property.** The owner of a covered facility is not subject to reporting

under Section 313 if the owner's only interest in the facility is ownership of the real estate upon which the facility is operated.

If you need further clarification of exemptions, call the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Information Hotline, 800-535-0202.

How to Report

The owner or operator of a covered facility must report annually. Each report must be submitted on or before July 1 for activities during the previous calendar year.

EPA will provide a reporting form (EPA Form R) with instructions and technical guidance on how to calculate chemical releases or emissions from your facility. To obtain the reporting form, instructions, and technical guidance, check the boxes for those publications on the back cover, detach the cover, and mail it in. Or call the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Information Hotline (800-535-0202) or any of the EPA regional offices listed on pages 13-15.

You are not required to measure or monitor releases for purposes of Section 313 reporting. You may use readily available data to report the quantities of chemicals that you use and the amounts released into the environment. If you have no data available, the law permits you to report reasonable estimates. EPA's technical guidance on calculating releases can help you in making estimates. This guidance is available from the sources shown on pages 13-15.

SIC Groups Subject to Section 313

SIC Industry Group

- 20 Food
- 21 Tobacco
- 22 Textiles
- 23 Apparel
- 24 Lumber and Wood
- 25 Furniture
- 26 Paper
- 27 Printing and Publishing
- 28 Chemicals
- 29 Petroleum and Coal
- 30 Rubber and Plastics
- 31 Leather
- 32 Stone, Clay, and Glass
- 33 Primary Metals
- 34 Fabricated Metals
- 35 Machinery (Excluding Electrical)
- 36 Electrical and Electronic Equipment
- 37 Transportation Equipment
- 38 Instruments
- 39 Miscellaneous Manufacturing

For more information on SIC (Standard Industrial Classification) codes, please consult "Standard Industrial Classification Manual 1987," available from:

National Technical Information Service
5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA
22161
Phone: (703) 487-4650

What You Must Report

You must report the following information for **each listed chemical** manufactured, imported, processed, or used at your facility in yearly amounts which exceed the threshold:

The name and location of your facility;

■

The identity of the listed toxic chemical (unless you claim its identity to be a trade secret);

■

Whether you manufacture, import, or process the chemical, or use it in any other way;

■

The maximum quantity of the chemical on site at any time during the year;

■

The total quantity of the chemical released during the year, including both accidental spills and routine emissions — separate estimates must be provided for releases to air, water, and land (e.g., deep well injection, permitted landfill);

■

Off-site locations to which you shipped wastes containing the chemical and the quantities of that chemical sent to those locations; and

■

Treatment or disposal methods used
for wastes containing the chemical
and estimates of their efficiency for
each chemical (efficiency of
treatment methods used on site).

■

For purposes of Section 313, a **release is defined** as any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping or disposing into the environment (including the abandonment or discarding of barrels, containers, and other closed receptacles) of any "toxic chemical" (i.e., any of the chemicals on pages 16-23).

Public Access to Reports

The law requires facilities covered by Section 313 to send toxic chemical release reports both to EPA and to the state in which the facility is located. At EPA, the Office of Toxic Substances will be responsible for receiving and processing the data. Your EPA regional office can tell you what agency has been designated to receive reports in your state.

EPA is required by law to make the data in the reports available to the public through a computer database. (You can claim the chemical identity to be a trade secret, but you must justify the claim to EPA.) The database is intended to help answer citizens' questions about chemical releases in their community. The users of the data are also likely to include researchers from government or universities conducting environmental analyses. EPA expects to use the data in a variety of ways, including targeting problem pollution areas and as a screening tool for developing standards and regulations.

What You Can Do Now

You can begin planning now to make compliance with Section 313 as easy and inexpensive as possible. The steps are as follows:

- 1** If you have 10 or more full-time employees, check the SIC code list on page 8 to determine whether your facility is covered.
- 2** Check the list of toxic chemicals covered by Section 313 (pages 16-23) to see if any are manufactured, imported, processed, or in any other way used by your facility. For reporting years 1987 and 1988 you must report based on data available to you. For reporting year 1989 and subsequent years, your chemical supplier is required to inform you if any of the 313 chemicals is contained in mixtures sold to you.
- 3** Determine whether you handle any chemical on the list in an amount greater than the thresholds on pages 3-4.
- 4** If you meet the criteria, request copies of the reporting form, instructions, and any of the appropriate guidance documents listed at the back of this brochure.
- 5** Begin to develop the appropriate information to report your 1987 releases.
- 6** Put in place a recordkeeping system that will help you estimate releases for 1988 and future years.

You should designate someone at your facility to be responsible for reporting under Section 313. That person should obtain reporting forms and instructions and should be aware of the first reporting deadline: July 1, 1988.

The reporting forms and instructions can be obtained by mailing in the order form on the inside back cover. Or call the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Information Hotline or one of the EPA regional offices listed on pages 13-15.

For More Information

Emergency Planning and 800-535-0202
Community Right-to-Know or
Information Hotline, 202-479-2449
8:30-4:30 Eastern (in Washington, D.C.
Standard Time. and Alaska)

Small Business Ombudsman 800-368-5888
 or
 703-557-1938
 (in Washington, D.C.
 and Virginia)

EPA is developing a series of videotapes to help explain the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act. For more information on the videotapes, call the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Information Hotline.

Section 313 EPA Regional Contacts

Region 1

Pesticides & Toxic Substances Branch
USEPA Region 1
APT 2311
JFK Federal Building
Boston, MA 02203
(617) 565-3273
Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maine,
New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont

Region 2

Pesticides & Toxic Substances Branch
USEPA Region 2
Woodbridge Avenue, Building 209
Edison, NJ 08837
(201) 321-6765
New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico,
Virgin Islands

Region 3

Toxics & Pesticides Branch
USEPA Region 3
841 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19107
(215) 597-1260

Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania,
Virginia, West Virginia, District of Columbia

Region 4

Pesticides & Toxic Substances Branch
USEPA Region 4
345 Courtland Street, N.E.
Atlanta, GA 30365
(404) 347-3222

Alabama, Florida, Georgia,
Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina,
South Carolina, Tennessee

Region 5

Pesticides & Toxic Substances Branch
USEPA Region 5
5S PT-7
536 So. Clark Street
Chicago, IL 60605
(312) 886-6418

Illinois, Indiana, Michigan,
Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin

Region 6

Pesticides & Toxic Substances Branch
USEPA Region 6
Allied Bank Tower
1445 Ross Avenue
Dallas, TX 75202-2733
(214) 655-7244

Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico,
Oklahoma, Texas

Region 7

Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Liaison
USEPA Region 7
726 Minnesota Avenue
Kansas City, KS 66101
(913) 236-2806

Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska

Region 8

Toxic Substances Branch
USEPA Region 8
999 18th Street, Suite 500
Denver, CO 80202-2413
(303) 293-1730

Colorado, Montana, North Dakota,
South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming

Region 9

Pesticides & Toxic Substances Branch
USEPA Region 9
P-5-1
215 Fremont Street
San Francisco, CA 94105
(415) 974-7054

Arizona, California, Hawaii,
Nevada, American Samoa, Guam,
Trust Territories of the Pacific

Region 10

Pesticides & Toxic Substances Branch
USEPA Region 10
1200 Sixth Avenue
Seattle, WA 98101
(206) 442-1270

Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, Washington

Chemicals Subject to Section 313 Reporting

Chemical abstract service (CAS) number	Chemical name
75-07-0	Acetaldehyde
60-35-5	Acetamide
67-64-1	Acetone
75-05-8	Acetonitrile
53-96-3	2-Acetylaminofluorene
107-02-8	Acrolein
79-06-1	Acrylamide
79-10-7	Acrylic acid
107-13-1	Acrylonitrile
309-00-2	Aldrin
107-05-1	Allyl chloride
7429-90-5	Aluminum (fume or dust)
1344-28-1	Aluminum oxide
117-79-3	2-Aminoanthraquinone
60-09-3	4-Aminoazobenzene
92-67-1	4-Aminobiphenyl
82-28-0	1-Amino-2-methylantraquinone
7664-41-7	Ammonia
6484-52-2	Ammonium nitrate (solution)
7783-20-2	Ammonium sulfate (solution)
62-53-3	Aniline
90-04-0	o-Anisidine
104-94-9	p-Anisidine
134-29-2	o-Anisidine hydrochloride
120-12-7	Anthracene
7440-36-0	Antimony
*	Antimony Compounds
7440-38-2	Arsenic
*	Arsenic Compounds
1332-21-4	Asbestos (friable)
7440-39-3	Barium
*	Barium Compounds
98-87-3	Benzal chloride
55-21-0	Benzamide
71-43-2	Benzene
92-87-5	Benzidine
98-07-7	Benzoic trichloride (Benzotrighloride)

* See page 23

Chemical abstract service (CAS) number	Chemical name
98-88-4	Benzoyl chloride
94-36-0	Benzoyl peroxide
100-44-7	Benzyl chloride
7440-41-7	Beryllium
*	Beryllium Compounds
92-52-4	Biphenyl
111-44-4	Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether
542-88-1	Bis(chloromethyl) ether
108-60-1	Bis(2-chloro-1-methylethyl) ether
103-23-1	Bis(2-ethylhexyl) adipate
75-25-2	Bromoform (Tribromomethane)
74-83-9	Bromomethane (Methyl bromide)
106-99-0	1,3-Butadiene
141-32-2	Butyl acrylate
71-36-3	n-Butyl alcohol
78-92-2	sec-Butyl alcohol
75-65-0	tert-Butyl alcohol
85-68-7	Butyl benzyl phthalate [‡]
106-88-7	1,2-Butylene oxide
123-72-8	Butyraldehyde
2650-18-2	C.I. Acid Blue 9, diammonium salt [‡]
3844-45-9	C.I. Acid Blue 9, disodium salt [‡]
4680-78-8	C.I. Acid Green 3
569-64-2	C.I. Basic Green 4
989-38-8	C.I. Basic Red 1
1937-37-7	C.I. Direct Black 38
2602-46-2	C.I. Direct Blue 6
16071-86-6	C.I. Direct Brown 95
2832-40-8	C.I. Disperse Yellow 3
3761-53-3	C.I. Food Red 5
81-88-9	C.I. Food Red 15
3118-97-6	C.I. Solvent Orange 7
97-56-3	C.I. Solvent Yellow 3
842-07-9	C.I. Solvent Yellow 14
492-80-8	C.I. Solvent Yellow 34 (Aurimine)
128-66-5	C.I. Vat Yellow 4
7440-43-9	Cadmium
*	Cadmium Compounds
156-62-7	Calcium cyanamide
133-06-2	Captan
63-25-2	Carbaryl
75-15-0	Carbon disulfide

*See page 23

[‡]As of January, 1988, EPA has been petitioned to delete the following chemicals from the Section 313 list: Butyl benzyl phthalate, C.I. Acid Blue 9, diammonium salt, C.I. Acid Blue 9, disodium salt, titanium dioxide, and melamine. Current information about reporting requirements with respect to these chemicals can be obtained by calling the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Information Hotline, 800-535-0202.

Chemical abstract service (CAS) number	Chemical name
56-23-5	Carbon tetrachloride
463-58-1	Carbonyl sulfide
120-80-9	Catechol
133-90-4	Chloramben
57-74-9	Chlordane
76-13-1	Chlorinated fluorocarbon (Freon 113)
7782-50-5	Chlorine
10049-04-4	Chlorine dioxide
79-11-8	Chloroacetic acid
532-27-4	2-Chloroacetophenone
108-90-7	Chlorobenzene
510-15-6	Chlorobenzilate
75-00-3	Chloroethane (Ethyl chloride)
67-66-3	Chloroform
74-87-3	Chloromethane (Methyl chloride)
107-30-2	Chloromethyl methyl ether
*	Chlorophenols
126-99-8	Chloroprene
1897-45-6	Chlorothalonil
7440-47-3	Chromium
*	<i>Chromium Compounds</i>
7440-48-4	Cobalt
*	Cobalt Compounds
7440-50-8	Copper
*	Copper Compounds
120-71-8	p-Cresidine
1319-77-3	Cresol (mixed isomers)
108-39-4	m-Cresol
95-48-7	o-Cresol
106-44-5	p-Cresol
98-82-8	Cumene
80-15-9	Cumene hydroperoxide
135-20-6	Cupferron
*	Cyanide Compounds
110-82-7	Cyclohexane
94-75-7	2,4-D
1163-19-5	Decabromodiphenyl oxide
2303-16-4	Diallate
615-05-4	2,4-Diaminoanisole
39156-41-7	2,4-Diaminoanisole sulfate
101-80-4	4,4'-Diaminodiphenyl ether
25376-45-8	Diaminotoluene (mixed isomers)
95-80-7	2,4-Diaminotoluene
334-88-3	Diazomethane
132-64-9	Dibenzofuran
96-12-8	1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP)
106-93-4	1,2-Dibromoethane (Ethylene dibromide)
84-74-2	Dibutyl phthalate
25321-22-6	Dichlorobenzene (mixed isomers)
95-50-1	1,2-Dichlorobenzene

*See page 23.

Chemical abstract service (CAS) number	Chemical name
541-73-1	1,3-Dichlorobenzene
106-46-7	1,4-Dichlorobenzene
91-94-1	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine
75-27-4	Dichlorobromomethane
107-06-2	1,2-Dichloroethane (Ethylene dichloride)
540-59-0	1,2-Dichloroethylene
75-09-2	Dichloromethane (Methylene chloride)
120-83-2	2,4-Dichlorophenol
78-87-5	1,2-Dichloropropane
542-75-6	1,3-Dichloropropylene
62-73-7	Dichlorvos
115-32-2	Dicofol
1464-53-5	Diepoxybutane
111-42-2	Diethanolamine
117-81-7	Di-(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP)
84-66-2	Diethyl phthalate
64-67-5	Diethyl sulfate
119-90-4	3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine
60-11-7	4-Dimethylaminoazobenzene
119-93-7	3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine (o-Tolidine)
79-44-7	Dimethylcarbonyl chloride
57-14-7	1,1-Dimethyl hydrazine
105-67-9	2,4-Dimethylphenol
131-11-3	Dimethyl phthalate
77-78-1	Dimethyl sulfate
534-52-1	4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol
51-28-5	2,4-Dinitrophenol
121-14-2	2,4-Dinitrotoluene
606-20-2	2,6-Dinitrotoluene
117-84-0	n-Dioctyl phthalate
123-91-1	1,4-Dioxane
122-66-7	1,2-Diphenyl hydrazine (Hydrazobenzene)
106-89-8	Epichlorohydrin
110-80-5	2-Ethoxyethanol
140-88-5	Ethyl acrylate
100-41-4	Ethyl benzene
541-41-3	Ethyl chloroformate
74-85-1	Ethylene
107-21-1	Ethylene glycol
151-56-4	Ethyleneimine (Aziridine)
75-21-8	Ethylene oxide
96-45-7	Ethylene thiourea
2164-17-2	Fluometuron
50-00-0	Formaldehyde
*	Glycol Ethers
76-44-8	Heptachlor
118-74-1	Hexachlorobenzene
87-68-3	Hexachloro-1,3-butadiene
77-47-4	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene
67-72-1	Hexachloroethane

*See page 23

Chemical abstract service (CAS) number	Chemical name
1335-87-1	Hexachloronaphthalene
680-31-9	Hexamethylphosphoramide
302-01-2	Hydrazine
10034-93-2	Hydrazine sulfate
7647-01-0	Hydrochloric acid
74-90-8	Hydrogen cyanide
7664-39-3	Hydrogen fluoride
123-31-9	Hydroquinone
78-84-2	Isobutyraldehyde
67-63-0	Isopropyl alcohol (only persons who manufacture by the strong acid process—no supplier notification)
80-05-7	4,4'-Isopropylidenediphenol
7439-92-1	Lead
*	Lead Compounds
58-89-9	Lindane
108-31-6	Maleic anhydride
12427-38-2	Maneb
7439-96-5	Manganese
*	Manganese Compounds
108-78-1	Melamine
7439-97-6	Mercury
*	Mercury Compounds
67-56-1	Methanol
72-43-5	Methoxychlor
109-86-4	2-Methoxyethanol
96-33-3	Methyl acrylate
1634-04-4	Methyl tert-butyl ether
101-14-4	4,4'-Methylene bis(2-chloroaniline) (MBOCA)
101-61-1	4,4'-Methylene bis(N,N-dimethyl) benzenamine
101-68-8	Methylene bis(phenylisocyanate) (MBI)
74-95-3	Methylene bromide
101-77-9	4,4'-Methylene dianiline
78-93-3	Methyl ethyl ketone
60-34-4	Methyl hydrazine
74-88-4	Methyl iodide
108-10-1	Methyl isobutyl ketone
624-83-9	Methyl isocyanate
80-62-6	Methyl methacrylate
90-94-8	Michler's ketone
1313-27-5	Molybdenum trioxide
505-60-2	Mustard gas
91-20-3	Naphthalene
134-32-7	alpha-Naphthylamine
91-59-8	beta-Naphthylamine
7440-02-0	Nickel
*	Nickel Compounds
7697-37-2	Nitric acid
139-13-9	Nitrotriacetic acid
99-59-2	5-Nitro-o-anisidine
98-95-3	Nitrobenzene

*See page 23.

Chemical abstract service (CAS) number	Chemical name
92-93-3	4-Nitrobiphenyl
1836-75-5	Nitrofen
51-75-2	Nitrogen mustard
55-63-0	Nitroglycerin
88-75-5	2-Nitrophenol
100-02-7	4-Nitrophenol
79-46-9	2-Nitropropane
156-10-5	p-Nitrosodiphenylamine
121-69-7	N,N-Dimethylaniline
924-16-3	N-Nitrosodi-n-butylamine
55-18-5	N-Nitrosodiethylamine
62-75-9	N-Nitrosodimethylamine
86-30-6	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine
621-64-7	N-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine
4549-40-0	N-Nitrosomethylvinylamine
59-89-2	N-Nitrosomorpholine
759-73-9	N-Nitroso-N-ethylurea
684-93-5	N-Nitroso-N-methylurea
16543-55-8	N-Nitrosornicotine
100-75-4	N-Nitrosopiperidine
2234-13-1	Octachloronaphthalene
20816-12-0	Osmium tetroxide
56-38-2	Parathion
87-86-5	Pentachlorophenol (PCP)
79-21-0	Peracetic acid
108-95-2	Phenol
106-50-3	p-Phenylenediamine
90-43-7	2-Phenylphenol
75-44-5	Phosgene
7664-38-2	Phosphoric acid
7723-14-0	Phosphorus (yellow or white)
85-44-9	Phthalic anhydride
88-89-1	Picric acid
*	Polybrominated Biphenyls (PBB)
1336-36-3	Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB)
1120-71-4	Propane sultone
57-57-8	beta-Propiolactone
123-38-6	Propionaldehyde
114-26-1	Propoxur
115-07-1	Propylene (Propene)
75-55-8	Propyleneimine
75-56-9	Propylene oxide
110-86-1	Pyridine
91-22-5	Quinoline
106-51-4	Quinone
82-68-8	Quintozene (Pentachloronitrobenzene)
81-07-2	Saccharin (only persons who manufacture— no supplier notification)
94-59-7	Safrole
7782-49-2	Selenium
*	Selenium Compounds

*See page 23

Chemical abstract service (CAS) number	Chemical name
7440-22-4	Silver
*	Silver Compounds
1310-73-2	Sodium hydroxide (solution)
7757-82-6	Sodium sulfate (solution)
100-42-5	Styrene (monomer)
96-09-3	Styrene oxide
7664-93-9	Sulfuric acid
100-21-0	Terephthalic acid
79-34-5	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane
127-18-4	Tetrachloroethylene (Perchloroethylene)
961-11-5	Tetrachlorvinphos
7440-28-0	Thallium
*	Thallium Compounds
62-55-5	Thioacetamide
139-65-1	4,4'-Thiodianiline
62-56-6	Thiourea
1314-20-1	Thorium dioxide
13463-67-7	Titanium dioxide†
7550-45-0	Titanium tetrachloride
108-88-3	Toluene
584-84-9	Toluene-2,4-diisocyanate
91-08-7	Toluene-2,6-diisocyanate
95-53-4	o-Toluidine
636-21-5	o-Toluidine hydrochloride
8001-35-2	Toxaphene
68-76-8	Triaziquone
52-68-6	Trichlorfon
120-82-1	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene
71-55-6	1,1,1-Trichloroethane (Methyl chloroform)
79-00-5	1,1,2-Trichloroethane
79-01-6	Trichloroethylene
95-95-4	2,4,5-Trichlorophenol
88-06-2	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol
1582-09-8	Trifluralin
95-63-6	1,2,4-Trimethyl benzene
126-72-7	Tris(2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate
51-79-6	Urethane (Ethyl carbamate)
7440-62-2	Vanadium (fume or dust)
108-05-4	Vinyl acetate
593-60-2	Vinyl bromide
75-01-4	Vinyl chloride
75-35-4	Vinylidene chloride
1330-20-7	Xylene (mixed isomers)

* See page 23

† As of January, 1988, EPA has been petitioned to delete the following chemicals from the Section 313 list: Butyl benzyl phthalate, C.I. Acid Blue 9, diammonium salt, C.I. Acid Blue 9, disodium salt, titanium dioxide, and melamine. Current information about reporting requirements with respect to these chemicals can be obtained by calling the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Information Hotline, 800-535-0202.

Chemical abstract service (CAS) number	Chemical name
108-38-3	m-Xylene
95-47-6	o-Xylene
106-42-3	p-Xylene
87-62-7	2,6-Xyldine
7440-66-6	Zinc (fume or dust)
*	Zinc Compounds
12122-67-7	Zineb

*See page 23.

Chemical Categories

Section 313 requires emissions reporting on the chemical categories listed below, in addition to specific chemicals listed above.

The compounds listed below, unless otherwise specified, are defined as including any unique chemical substance that contains the named chemical (i.e., antimony, arsenic, etc.) as part of that chemical's structure.

- Antimony Compounds
- Arsenic Compounds
- Barium Compounds
- Beryllium Compounds
- Cadmium Compounds
- Chlorophenols
- Chromium Compounds
- Cobalt Compounds
- Copper Compounds
- Cyanide Compounds— $X^+ CN^-$ where $X = H^+$ or any other group where a formal dissociation may occur. For example KCN or $Ca(CN)_2$
- Glycol Ethers—includes mono- and di-ethers of ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol, and triethylene glycol
 $R-(OCH_2CH_2)_n-OR'$
 Where $n = 1, 2, \text{ or } 3$
 $R = \text{alkyl or aryl groups}$
 $R' = R, H, \text{ or groups which, when removed, yield glycol ethers with the structure:}$
 $R-(OCH_2CH_2)_n-OH$

Polymers are excluded from the glycol ether category

- Lead Compounds
- Manganese Compounds
- Mercury Compounds
- Nickel Compounds
- Polybrominated Biphenyls (PBBs)
- Selenium Compounds
- Silver Compounds
- Thallium Compounds
- Zinc Compounds

Available from EPA

Check the boxes below for reporting forms and any additional publications about Section 313 that you wish to receive. Remove this page, put it in an envelope, and mail it to: Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Information Hotline, 401 M St., SW (WH-562A), Washington, DC 20460. (Please correct your mailing label if necessary.)

- Title III Section 313 Reporting Form (EPA Form R)
- Instructions for Completing Form R
- Estimating Releases and Waste Treatment Efficiencies for the Toxic Chemical Release Inventory Form (Technical Guidance)
- Industry Specific Technical Guidance Documents for estimating releases:
 - Electroplating Operations
 - Primary Lead, Zinc, and Cadmium Smelting
 - Apparel Manufacturing
 - Presswood and Laminated Wood Products Manufacturing
 - Wood Preserving
 - Roller, Knife, and Gravure Coating Operations
 - Spray Application of Organic Coatings
 - Electrodeposition of Organic Coatings
 - Rubber Production and Compounding
 - Paper and Paperboard Production
 - Primary Aluminum Smelting
 - Primary Copper Smelting
 - Leather Tanning and Finishing Processes
 - Semiconductor Manufacture
 - Printing Operations
 - Monofilament Fiber Manufacture
 - Textile Dyeing
 - Formulating Aqueous Solutions
- Common Synonyms for Section 313 Chemicals
- Comprehensive List of Chemicals Subject to Reporting under the Act





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Important New Federal Law for Facilities Handling Chemicals