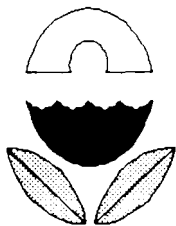Fall 1992

REGISTER OF LISTS (RoL)
USER MANUAL

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Office of Policy, Planning and Evaluation
Office of Regulatory Management & Evaluation
Information Policy Branch

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: The Second Quarterly Update of the Register of Lists (RoL)

FROM: Jim Daley, RoL Systems Manager
Information Policy Branch (PM-223Y)

THRU: David Schwarz, Chief
Information Policy Branch (PM-223Y)

TO: RoL Users Throughout EPA

Enclosed is a copy of the second quarterly update of RoL along with the revised User's Manual. The procedures for loading this update are given on p. 2 of the manual.

As might be expected, the real world applications made of the first release of RoL have revealed a number of chemical nomenclature and identification discrepancies. In particular, there are discrepancies between the CERCLA listing and the individual component lists that comprise the CERCLA listing. For example, there are different names and identifiers used for the same chemical substances. We are setting up a process for resolving these problems.

If all goes well, the next update you receive (in approximately 3 months), will incorporate Version 2.0 of RoL. Version 2.0 contains the enhancements requested by the Workgroup; the main features being a faster search routine, and improvements in the user interface.

If you have any questions on loading the system, or if you would like to request a demonstration of RoL for your group please call me on (202) 260-2743.

Enclosures

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1. Introduction

Welcome to the wonderful world of w'RoL. The PC tool that associates EPA' chemicals and regulations with major Agency activities.

If this is your first experience with RoL we welcome you to the expanding group of RoL Users. For those of you who are acquainted with the existing version of RoL, we are pleased to announce that this package contains the results of our second quarterly update.

The procedures for loading and using RoL are in Section 2.

Examples of how to use the system are in Section 3.

Background materials on the development of the system and a glossary of terms are contained in the Appendices.

2. Operating Environment and Installation

A - HARDWARE and SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS

To use RoL, an IBM compatible PC must have:

- o a hard drive with 4 megabytes of available capacity,
- o a minimum of 640K random access memory (RAM), and
- o an IBM Disk Operating System (DOS) Version 3.3 or later.

The current software for the RoL is ECLIPS Version 1.50, Copyright (c) MicroReg, Inc. 1990, 1991, Data Base Version (Oct. 1, 1992). ECLIPS is written in CLIPPER, which meets the EPA software standard for a PC-based database. This version of ECLIPS is licensed to EPA for use only by EPA employees and by grantees, consultants, and contractors on behalf of EPA at EPA's direction. Any use of this software not in

conformance with these restrictions is a violation of U.S. Copyright Law and will subject the violator to civil and criminal penalties under federal law. Others wishing to use this software must obtain a license to use the commercial counterpart of this software and should contact:

MicroReg, Inc.
1716 Tipton Drive
Crofton, MD 21114
(301) 261-3529

The core data files contained in the RoL are public information and are in the public domain.

B - INSTALLATION

To install the RoL, place the enclosed ECLIPS software diskette (labeled Program and Data Disk) into your A or B drive and type: A:INSTALL or B:INSTALL. You will need to respond to inquires as to which drive you want to install the working program and the database. (NOTE:RoL is used when referring to the software program and the database; ECLIPS refers to the software program only.)

ECLIPS Version 1.50 software requires that your CONFIG.SYS file have at least: FILES = 54 and BUFFERS = 24. If your CONFIG.SYS file does not satisfy these requirements, the ECLIPS installation program will ask to modify your CONFIG.SYS file. If you respond YES, then the installation program will automatically change your CONFIG.SYS file for you to conform to the above requirements. This change should not impact on your other uses of your PC.

The INSTALL program will tell you that the installation is complete and if it was successful. (NOTE: you use the same INSTALL program to load RoL for the first time or to replace the existing RoL system already on your computer.) If you encounter any problems in implementing the INSTALL program please call Jim Daley on (202)260-2743 for assistance.

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C - RUNNING RoL

To run the RoL, you must first bring up the ECLIPS directory. Assuming that the directory is on your C drive (the hard drive on many computers) the steps would appear as follows:

```
Your screen shows:        C:\>
You type:                 C:\>cd C:\>ECLIPS
 (this puts you into the ECLIPS directory)
Your screen shows:        C:\>ECLIPS>
You type:                 C:\>ECLIPS>ECLIPS
        (this will start the loading process)
```

To terminate your session on ECLIPS you return to the Main Menu by pressing Alt(F2), and then pressing the ESC Key. This will take you back to the ECLIPS directory.

```
Your screen shows:          C:\>ECLIPS>
You type:                   C:\>ECLIPS>cd C:\
Your screen will show:   C:\>
```

There is a program in the ECLIPS directory that will permit you to modify the screen colors. You can access this program from the ECLIPS directory by typing:

C:\ECLIPS>SETCOLOR

3. Using the RoL

A - DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM

Initially, we urge you to take a few minutes to step through the tutorial demonstration. It can save you time in the long run.

For the tutorial/demonstration, place the DEMO disk in drive A or B and type:

    A:DEMO A   or   B:DEMO B (for color monitors)
    A:DEMO A MONO or   B:DEMO B MONO (for monochrome monitors)

B - ON-LINE HELP

ECLIPS incorporates a HELP function to assist new users. To obtain HELP press F1 and select the appropriate topic.

If you cannot resolve your problem from the tips given on the HELP screens, call Jim Daley on (202)260-2743.

C - SHARING RoL REPORTS

You may wish to save the results of a search to share with a colleague or for further manipulation. The F3 key, REPORTS, gives you several options of saving whatever information you have on the screen. You can print it immediately, or you can direct the output to a .TXT file; you will be asked to name the file.

D - RoL EXAMPLE APPLICATIONS

We have included a few examples of RoL applications to provide some practice for you.

EXAMPLE 1

Q1. Is BERYLLIUM NITRATE TRIHYDRATE in the RoL database?

Q2. Which lists contain this chemical?

A1. Yes, BERYLLIUM NITRATE TRIHYDRATE is in the RoL database.
(You can demonstrate this fact by getting the Chemical Universe on your screen and typing the first few letters of the name into the small SEARCH window (you could use BERY) and pressing the RETURN key. This will bring the cursor to the first chemical entry that begins with the letters entered. In this case, BERYLLIUM AND COMPOUNDS. You then move the cursor down to the chemical sought).

A2. RoL reveals that two chemical lists contain BERYLLIUM NITRATE TRIHYDRATE. (This fact can be demonstrated by placing the cursor on BERYLLIUM NITRATE TRIHYDRATE
and pressing F8 for the next information level up, in this case Lists. The system shows that the CERCLA and the CWA 311 lists contain BERYLLIUM NITRATE TRIHYDRATE.

EXAMPLE 2   **Q3.** How many chemical lists does the Office of Water have in the RoL database?

                  A3 The Office of Water has 7 lists.
(The count can be made by getting the Universe of AA Offices on your screen, placing the cursor on the Office of Water and pressing F10 for the next information level down, in this case Offices, and then in turn, placing the cursor on each Office and pressing F10 for the next information level down, in this case Lists, and accumulating the counts.

EXAMPLE 3   **Q4.** How many chemicals are there on the list entitled CAA 112?

                  A4. There are 189 chemicals.
(To confirm this figure, select Lists from the Main Menu, put the cursor on CAA 112 and press the F10 key for Chemicals and read the number of records in that List at the lower right hand corner of the screen.)

EXAMPLE 4   **Q5.** How many chemicals are common to the 2 Drinking Water Lists, i.e. DPDWR and DSDWR?

                  A5. Two, COPPER AND COMPOUNDS, AND FLUORIDE are on both chemical lists.
(This can be shown by getting the Chemical Universe on the screen and pressing F4 for the Query Function. You need to move the cursor down to the line labeled "List Combinations" and type in a "I" for intersection. The system will request your input to identify the lists of interest; you

simply put the cursor on the appropriate lists and press the F5 key to link the lists to the search. After you have selected all of the lists of interest (in this case 2), press F2 to return you to the Query screen, and then press F10 to execute the search.)

EXAMPLE 5   Q6.   Using the same two chemical lists given in **EXAMPLE** 4 above, determine the size of the union between the two lists.

A6.   The union comprises 75 chemicals; it could be represented as:

NPDWR   **NSDWR**
(60 chemicals)   (2 chemicals)   (13 chemicals)

(The union can be found by first getting the Universe of Chemicals on your screen, and then pressing F4 for the Query Function. You then move the cursor down to "List Combinations" and type "U" for Union. The program will request your input to identify the Lists of interest; you simply put the cursor on the appropriate Lists and press F5 to link the Lists to the search. After you have selected the Lists of interest (in this case 2) press F2 to return to the Query screen and then press F10 to execute the search.)
(To verify all of the numbers given above, you would need to determine the number of chemicals in each list using the procedure given in **EXAMPLE** 3, and also determine the size of the intersection (See **EXAMPLE** 4).

EXAMPLE 6   **Q7.** How many chemicals in SARA 302(A) are also identified as IRIS chemicals?

A7. 91.

(To obtain this count you first need to call the Chemical Universe from the Main Menu. You then press F4 to request the Query Function. You need to insert "Y" indicating that you want those chemicals listed in IRIS, and an "I" indicating Intersections in the "List Combinations". When you request intersections, the system will ask you to indicate which Lists you want to search; you need to place the cursor on the appropriate List and press F5 to link that List to the search. Pressing F2 will return you to the Query screen and then pressing F10 will initiate the search.

EXAMPLE 7   **Q8.** What is the "Difference" between the two Drinking Water lists, i.e. NPDWR and NSDWR?

A8. The difference can be determined by getting the Query Function on you monitor and moving the cursor to "List Combinations" and pressing "D" for difference. The program will take you immediately to the Universe of Lists and you will need to make your selections using the F5 key. NOTE: the order in which the lists are selected will determine the results. Both differences are given below. You can deduce these results from examining the Venn diagram in **EXAMPLE 5** and applying the definition of a "difference", i.e. "The difference between two lists is the chemicals, or the number of chemicals that are unique to the first list specified.

NPDWR - NSDWR = 60; NSPWR - NPDWR = 13

Appendix A

Highlights of the RoL System Development

The number of EPA' "regulated" chemicals and the demand for information concerning them has mushroomed. The early days at EPA, when life was simpler, there were fewer than a dozen chemicals of concern. There are now over 3,200 that are in some way "regulated" by EPA, and many of these are "regulated" by more than one EPA program.

Upon passage of the 1986 Emergency Planning and Community-Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) that required EPA to regulate 3 additional chemical lists, it became evident that there was need for a computerized database for all chemicals regulated by EPA. There was no single, authoritative Agency database that could provide timely answers to such basic questions as, "Does EPA regulate chemical X?" The answer required contacts with all program offices--a frustrating task for an EPA'er, an impossible task for an outsider. To remedy this shortcoming, the Office of Information Resource Management (OIRM) developed a prototype system called Chemical Listing Information Pointer System (CLIPS) to sell EPA management on the need for such information and a method for obtaining it.

The Office of Program Planning, and Evaluation (OPPE) recognized the need, formed an Agency-wide workgroup and charged that group with designing and implementing such a system. In keeping with OIRM protocol on system development, the Workgroup conducted a needs assessment to provide input to the design of the system, and an options analysis to select the appropriate software platform.

A second prototype, ECLIPS, that contained most of the design requirements specified by the Workgroup, was licensed for EPA's evaluation and use. This software package and the listings of EPA' regulated chemicals is referred to as Version 1.5 of RoL. EPA'ers have field tested this Version on real world applications.

The Information Policy Branch distributed the first of the quarterly updates of RoL in June 1992.

Appendix B

Glossary of RoL Related Terms

1. **IRIS** - **I**ntegrated **R**isk **I**nformation **S**ystem. A chemical in RoL that is also in IRIS is coded with a "Y" for yes in the detail screen for that chemical.

2. **RQ's** - **R**eportable **Q**uantities means the amount established by regulation or statute, of a hazardous or extremely hazardous substance, which if released in that or greater amount requires reporting to the National Response Center, the State Emergency Planning Commission under CERCLA and Title III of SARA. (40 CFR 302.4, Appendix A and B)

3. **TPQ's** - **T**hreshold **P**lanning **Q**uantity means the amount established by regulation or statute, of an extremely hazardous substance, which if present at a facility, subjects the facility to participating the emergency planning process of a community. Any facility with such amount must notify the State Emergency Response Commission or the Local Emergency Planning Commission that it has a threshold amount of such substances. (40 CFR 355, Appendix A and B)

4. **Intersection** - A term that refers to the chemicals, or the number of chemicals, that are common to a group of lists.

5. **Union** - A term that refers to the chemicals, or the number of chemicals that comprise all unique chemicals among a group of lists.

6. **Difference** - The difference between two lists is the chemicals, or the number of chemicals that are unique to the first list specified. (NOTE: the order in which the lists are specified on the query screen is critical to the outcome.)