

# SARA TITLE III FACT SHEET



## Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know

February 1990  
(Revised)

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

### Introduction

*The Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 establishes requirements for Federal, State and local governments and industry regarding emergency planning and "community right-to-know" reporting on hazardous and toxic chemicals. This legislation builds upon EPA's Chemical Emergency Preparedness Program (CEPP) and numerous State and local programs aimed at helping communities to better meet their responsibilities in regard to potential chemical emergencies. The community right-to-know provisions will help to increase the public's knowledge and access to information on the presence of hazardous chemicals in their communities and releases of these chemicals into the environment. States and communities, working with facilities, will be better able to improve chemical safety and protect public health and the environment.*

*Nothing in this document should be construed to indicate that EPA has determined states have Title III authority over Indian reservations. For purposes of this document, definition of the terms "State" and "Governor" includes "Indian Tribe" and "Tribal Chairman." EPA has issued a proposed rule on March 29, 1990, regarding the application of the emergency planning and community right-to-know law to Indian lands.*

*The Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (also known as SARA Title III) has four major sections: emergency planning (Section 301-303), emergency release notification (Section 304), community right-to-know reporting requirements (Sections 311, 312) and toxic chemical release inventory (Section 313). Information from these four reporting requirements will help States and communities develop a broad perspective of chemical hazards for the entire community as well as for individual facilities.*

### **Section 301-303: Emergency Planning**

The emergency planning sections are designed to develop State and local governments' emergency response and preparedness capabilities through better coordination and planning, especially within the local community.

#### **"State Emergency Response Commission"**

The Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act required the Governor of each state to designate a State Emergency Response Commission (SERC). Many SERCs include public agencies and departments concerned with issues relating

to environment, natural resources, emergency services, public health, occupational safety, and transportation. Also, interested public and private sector groups and associations with experience in emergency planning and community right-to-know issues may be included in the SERC. At this time, all governors have established SERC.

The SERC must also have designated local emergency planning districts and appointed local emergency planning committees (LEPC) for each district. SERC have designated over 4,000 local districts. Thirty-five State commissions chose counties as the basic district designation (often with separate districts for municipalities), ten SERC designated substate planning districts and five SERC designated the entire State as a district. The SERC is responsible for supervising and coordinating the activities of the LEPC, for establishing procedures for receiving and processing public requests for information collected under other sections of SARA Title III, and for reviewing local emergency plans.

#### **"Local Emergency Planning Committee"**

This LEPC must include, at a minimum, elected state and local officials, police, fire, civil defense, public health professionals, environmental, hospital, and transportation officials as well



## **SARA TITLE III KEY DATES**

November 17, 1986	EPA initiated comprehensive review of emergency systems (Section 305(b)).
March 17, 1987	National Response Team published guidance for preparation and implementation of emergency plans (Section 303(f)).
April 17, 1987	State governors appointed state emergency response commissions (SERC) (Section 301(a)).
April 22, 1987	EPA published <b>Final List of Extremely Hazardous Substances and Threshold Planning Quantities in Federal Register</b> . (Sections 302, 303, 304).
May 17, 1987	Facilities subject to Section 302 planning requirements notified SERC (Section 302(c)).
July 17, 1987	SERC designated emergency planning districts (Section 301(b)).
August 17, 1987 (or 30 days after designation of districts, whichever is sooner)	SERC appointed members of local emergency planning committees (LEPCs) (Section 301(c)).
August 24, 1987	OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard was revised to cover all employers with employees exposed to hazardous chemicals.
September 17, 1987 (or 30 days after local committee is formed, whichever is earlier)	Facilities notified LEPCs of selection of a facility representative (Section 303(d)(1)).
October 15, 1987	EPA published final format for emergency inventory forms and reporting requirements in the Federal Register (Sections 311 and 312).
October 17, 1987	Manufacturing facilities submitted MSDS's or lists of MSDS chemicals to SERC, LEPC and local fire department (Section 311(d)).
December 17, 1987	EPA published a final rule delisting four chemicals from the Extremely Hazardous Substance List (Section 302).

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as representatives of facilities subject to the emergency planning requirements, community groups, and the media. As soon as facilities are subject to the emergency planning requirements, they must designate a representative to participate in the planning process. The LEPC must establish rules, give public notice of its activities, and establish procedures for handling public requests for information.

The LEPC's primary responsibility is to develop an emergency response plan by October 17, 1988 and review it at least annually thereafter. In developing this plan, the LEPC evaluates available resources for preparing for and responding to a potential chemical accident. The plan must:

- identify facilities and transportation routes of extremely hazardous substances;
- describe emergency response procedures, on-site and off-site;
- designate a community coordinator and facility coordinator(s) to implement the plan;
- outline emergency notification procedures;
- describe methods for determining the occurrence of a release and the probable affected area and population;
- describe community and industry emergency equipment and facilities and the identity of persons responsible for them;
- outline evacuation plans;
- describe a training program for emergency response personnel (including schedules); and,
- present methods and schedules for exercising emergency response plans.



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## "Emergency Response Plans"

In order to assist the LEPCs in preparing and reviewing plans, Congress required the National Response Team (NRT), composed of 14 Federal agencies with emergency response responsibilities, to publish guidance on emergency response planning. This guidance, the "Hazardous Materials Emergency Planning Guide," was published by the NRT in March 1987.

The emergency response plan must be initially reviewed by the SERC and, at least, annually by the LEPC. Regional Response Teams, composed of federal regional officials and state representatives, may review the plans and provide assistance to the LEPCs upon request.

Planning activities of LEPCs and facilities should be initially focused on, but not limited to, the 360 extremely hazardous substances published in the Federal Register. Plans should be comprehensive, addressing all hazardous materials of concern and transportation as well as fixed facilities. The list includes the threshold planning quantities (minimum limits) for each substance. Through rulemaking, EPA can revise the list and threshold planning quantities based on the toxicity, reactivity, volatility, dispersability, combustibility, or flammability of a substance.

Any facility that has present any of the listed chemicals in a quantity equal to or greater than its threshold planning quantity is subject to the emergency planning requirements. In addition, the SERC or the Governor can designate additional facilities, after public comment, to be subject to these requirements. Covered facilities must notify the SERC and LEPC that they are subject to these requirements within 60 days after they begin to have present any of the extremely hazardous

substances in an amount equal to or in excess of threshold planning quantities.

In addition, the facility must notify the EPA Regional Office of all facilities subject to the emergency planning requirements, including facilities designated by the SERC or the governor.

## Section 304: Emergency Notification

Facilities must immediately notify the LEPCs and the SERCs likely to be affected if there is a release into the environment of a listed hazardous substance that exceeds the reportable quantity for that substance. Substances subject to this requirement are those on the list of 360 extremely hazardous substances as published in Federal Register (40 CFR 355) or on a list of 725 substances subject to the emergency notification requirements under CERCLA Section 103(a) (40 CFR 302.4). Some chemicals are common to both lists.

Initial notification can be made by telephone, radio, or in person. Emergency notification requirements involving transportation incidents can be met by dialing 911, or in the absence of 911 emergency number, calling the operator.

This emergency notification needs to include:

- the chemical name;
- an indication of whether the substance is extremely hazardous;
- an estimate of the quantity released into the environment;
- the time and duration of the release;
- whether the release occurred into air, water, and/or land;

- any known or anticipated acute or chronic health risks associated with the emergency, and where necessary, advice regarding medical attention for exposed individuals;

- proper precautions, such as evacuation; and,

- name and telephone number of contact person.

Section 304 also requires a written follow-up emergency notice after the release. The follow-up notice or notices must:

- update information included in the initial notice, and
- provide information on
  - actual response actions taken; and
  - advice regarding medical attention necessary for exposed individuals.

If LEPC are not yet formed, releases should be reported to appropriate local response officials.

## Section 311-312: Community Right-To-Know Requirements

There are two community right-to-know reporting requirements within the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act. Section 311 requires facilities that must prepare material safety data sheets (MSDS) under the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) regulations to submit either copies of their MSDSs or a list of MSDS chemicals to:

- the LEPC;
- the SERC; and,



## **SARA TITLE III KEY DATES (continued)**

February 16, 1988	EPA published final toxic chemical release regulations, form and instructions (Section 313(g)).
February 25, 1988	EPA published a final rule delisting 36 chemicals from the Extremely Hazardous Substance List (Section 302).
March 1, 1988 (and annually thereafter)	Manufacturing facilities submit their hazardous chemical inventory forms to LEPC, SERC and local fire department (Section 312(a)(2)).
June 1988	Final report on emergency systems study submitted to Congress (Section 305(b)).
June 20, 1988	EPA published final rule delisting titanium dioxide from the Toxic Chemical List (Section 313).
July 1, 1988 (and annually thereafter)	Covered facilities submitted initial toxic chemical forms to EPA and designated state officials (Section 313(a)).
July 29, 1988	EPA published final regulation governing trade secret claims (Sections 322 and 323).
August 4, 1988	EPA clarified Reporting Dates for facilities newly covered by the OSHA expansion of the Hazard Communication Standard (Sections 311 and 312).
September 24, 1988 (three months after the OSHA expansion)	Non-manufacturing facilities covered under the new OSHA expansion as of June 24, 1988 submit MSDSs or a list of chemicals present in quantities over the first year threshold to the SERC, LEPC, and local fire department (Section 311).
October 17, 1988 (and review at test annually thereafter)	LEPCs complete preparation of an emergency plan (Section 303(a)).
March 1, 1989	Non-manufacturing facilities submit their emergency inventory forms to SERC, LEPC, and local fire department (Section 312(a)(2)).
March 13, 1989	OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard is extended to cover the construction industry.

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- the local fire department with jurisdiction over the facility.

If the facility owner or operator chooses to submit a list of MSDS chemicals, the list must include the chemical or common name of each substance and must identify the applicable hazard categories. These hazard categories are:

- immediate (acute) health hazard;
- delayed (chronic) health hazard;
- fire hazard;
- sudden release of pressure hazard; and,
- reactive hazard.

If a list is submitted, the facility must submit a copy of the MSDS for any chemical on the list upon the request of the LEPC or SERC. Also, EPA has established threshold quantities for hazardous chemicals below which no facility must report. The current thresholds for Section 311 are:

- for extremely hazardous substances: 500 pounds or the threshold planning quantity, whichever is lower.
- for all other hazardous chemicals: before October 17, 1990: 10,000 pounds; on or after October 17, 1990: zero pounds (Note: the zero threshold will be revised pending further study).

The initial submission of the MSDSs or a list of MSDS chemicals was due on October 17, 1987, or three months after the facility is required to prepare or have available an MSDS under OSHA regulations. Currently, OSHA regulations require all employees to have or prepare MSDSs for their chemicals. Under the emergency planning and community right-to-know statute, facilities newly covered by the OSHA regulations must submit MSDSs



or a list of MSDS chemicals within 3 months after they become covered.

An MSDS or a revised list must be provided when new hazardous chemicals become present at a facility in quantities at or above the established threshold levels after the deadline. A revised MSDS must be provided to update the original MSDS if significant new information is discovered about the hazardous chemical.

Reporting under Section 312 requires a facility to submit an emergency and hazardous chemical inventory form to the LEPC, the SERC, and the local fire department with jurisdiction over the facility. Hazardous chemicals covered by Section 312 are those for which facilities are required to prepare or have available an MSDS under OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard and that were present at the facility at any time during previous calendar year above specified thresholds.

EPA established threshold quantities for Section 312 for hazardous chemicals below which no facility must report. Currently those thresholds are:

- for extremely hazardous substances: 500 pounds or the threshold planning quantity, whichever is lower;
- for all other hazardous chemicals:

January to December 1987 or first year of reporting...10,000 pounds.

January to December 1988 or second year of reporting...10,000 pounds.

January to December 1989 or third year of reporting...zero pounds.

(Note: On October 12, 1989, EPA issued an interim final rule extending the threshold of the first two reporting years under the October 15, 1987, section 311/312 Final Rule for the manufacturing sector. A final rule establishing final thresh-

olds is expected in the near future. The zero threshold will be revised pending further study).

The inventory form incorporates a "two-tier" approach. Under Tier I, facilities must submit the following aggregate information for each applicable hazard category:

- an estimate (in ranges) of the maximum amount of chemicals for each category present at the facility at any time during the preceding calendar year;
- an estimate (in ranges) of the average daily amount of chemicals in each category; and
- the general location of hazardous chemicals in each category.

If requested by an LEPC, SERC or local fire department, the facility must provide the following Tier II information for each substance subject to the request:

- the chemical name or the common name as indicated on the MSDS;
- an estimate (in ranges) of the maximum amount of the chemical present at any time during the preceding calendar year;
- a brief description of the manner of storage of the chemical;
- the location of the chemical at the facility; and,
- an indication of whether the owner elects to withhold location information from disclosure to the public.

EPA published a uniform format for the inventory forms on October 15, 1987. Since many state commissions have additional requirements or have incorporated the federal contents in their own forms, Tier I/II forms should be obtained from the SERC. The Tier

I information must be submitted for covered facilities annually on or before March 1.

The Tier II form may be sent by the facility instead of a Tier I form. The public may also request Tier II information from the SERC and the LEPC. The information submitted by facilities under Sections 311 and 312 must generally be made available to the public by LEPCs and SERCs during normal working hours.

## Section 313: Toxic Chemical Release Reporting

Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 requires EPA to establish an inventory of routine toxic chemical emissions from certain facilities. Facilities subject to this reporting requirement are required to complete a Toxic Chemical Release Inventory Form (Form R) for specified chemicals. The form must be submitted to EPA and those state officials designated by the governor, on or before July 1, 1988, and annually thereafter on July 1.

These reports should reflect releases during the preceding calendar year.

The purpose of this reporting requirement is to inform the public and government officials about routine releases of toxic chemicals to the environment. It will also assist in research and the development of regulations, guidelines, and standards.

The reporting requirement applies to owners and operators of facilities that have 10 or more full-time employees, that are in Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes 20 through 39 (i.e., manufacturing facilities) and that manufacture (including importing), process or otherwise use a listed toxic



## SARA TITLE III KEY DATES (concluded)

March 29, 1989	EPA published final rule delisting melamine crystal from the Toxic Chemical List (Section 313).
June 19, 1989	EPA released the 1987 Toxic Release Inventory data.
April 30, 1989	Construction industry submit MSDS or a list of chemicals present in quantities equal to or in excess of the first year threshold to the SERC, LEPC, and local fire department (Section 311).
June 20, 1989	EPA published final rule delisting sodium sulfate from the Toxic Chemical List (Section 313).
October 12, 1989	EPA published interim final rule extending, for manufacturing facilities, the reporting thresholds of the first two years under the October 15, 1987 final rule.
October 17, 1989	Manufacturing facilities submit MSDS or a list of chemicals over the final threshold to the SERC, LEPC, and local fire department (Section 311).
December 1, 1989	EPA published final rule adding nine chemicals to the Toxic Chemical List (Section 313).
December 14, 1989	EPA published final rule delisting sodium hydroxide from the Toxic Chemical List (Section 313).
February 14, 1990	EPA published final rule delisting non-fibrous aluminum oxide from the Toxic Chemical List (Section 313).
February 15, 1990	EPA published final rule delisting six chemicals from the Extremely Hazardous Substance List (Section 302) and changed the threshold planning quantity for one substance on the list.
March 1, 1990	Construction industry submit their Emergency and Hazardous Chemical Inventory Forms to SERC, LEPC, and local fire department (Section 312(a)(2)).
June 20, 1991	Comptroller General submits Report to Congress on toxic chemical release information collection, use and availability (Section 313(k)).
October 17, 1991	EPA submits to Congress a Mass Balance Study (Section 313(1)).

chemical in excess of specified threshold quantities.

Facilities manufacturing or processing any of these chemicals in excess of 25,000 pounds in 1989 and thereafter are required to submit the form by July 1st of the following calendar year. Facilities otherwise using listed toxic chemicals in quantities over 10,000 pounds in a calendar year are required to submit toxic chemical release forms by July 1 of the following calendar year. EPA can revise these threshold quantities and covered SIC codes.

The list of toxic chemicals subject to reporting consisted initially of chemicals listed for similar reporting purposes by the States of New Jersey and Maryland. There are over 300 chemicals and categories on these lists. Through rulemaking, EPA can modify this combined list. To date, EPA has delisted six chemicals from and added nine chemicals to the Toxic Chemical List.

The final Toxic Chemical Release Form and regulations were published in the Federal Register on February 16, 1988. NOTE: EPA has revised and updated the Toxic Chemical Release Form since that time. The following information is required on the form:

- the name, location and type of business;
- off-site locations to which the facility transfers toxic chemicals in waste;
- whether the chemical is manufactured (including importation), processed, or otherwise used and the general categories of use of the chemical;
- an estimate (in ranges) of the maximum amounts of the toxic chemical present at the facility at any time during the preceding year;



- quantity of the chemical entering each medium--air, land, and water--annually;
- waste treatment/disposal methods and efficiency of methods for each waste stream;
- optional information on waste minimization; and,
- a certification by a senior facility official that the report is complete and accurate.

Reports are sent to EPA and designated state agencies. EPA established and maintains a national toxic chemical inventory based on the data submitted. The public is able to access this national database, and obtain the data through other means. See the Public Access Section of this document for further details.

In addition to the toxic chemical release reporting requirements, Section 313 authorizes EPA to arrange for a Mass Balance Study to be carried out by the National Academy of Sciences (NAS). The study will determine the feasibility, utility, and alternatives to collecting mass balance type information as a supplement to the currently required toxic release data. A report of this study must be submitted by EPA to Congress no later than October 17, 1991. An interim report from NAS is due to EPA in early 1989.

## **Other SARA Title III Provisions**

### **Trade Secrets**

Section 322 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act addresses trade secrets as they apply to emergency planning, community right-to-know, and toxic chemical release reporting. Any facility may

withhold the specific chemical identity on these submittals. No trade secrets are allowed to be claimed under Section 304 of the statute. The withholder must show that:

- the information has not been disclosed to any person other than a member of the local planning committee, a government official, an employee of the withholder or someone bound by a confidentiality agreement; measures have been taken to protect the confidentiality; and the withholder intends to continue to take such measures;
- the information is not required to be disclosed to the public under any other Federal or State law;
- the information is likely to cause substantial harm to the competitive position of the withholder; and,
- the chemical identity is not readily discoverable through reverse engineering.

However, even if chemical identity information can be legally withheld from the public, Section 323 provides for disclosure of this information to health professionals who need the information for diagnostic and treatment purposes or local health officials who need the information for prevention and treatment activities. In non-emergency cases, the health professional receiving the information must sign a confidentiality agreement with the facility and provide a written statement of need. In medical emergency situations, the health professional must, if requested by the facility, provide these documents as soon as circumstances permit.

Information claimed as a trade secret and substantiation for that claim must be submitted to EPA. More detailed information on the procedure for submitting trade secrecy claims can be found in the trade secrets final rule, published in the Federal Register (40

CFR 350. Any person may challenge trade secret claims by petitioning EPA. The Agency must then review the claim and rule on its validity.

The trade secret regulations cover the process for submission of claims, petitions for disclosure and the review process for petitions.

## **SARA Title III Penalties**

Section 325 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act addresses the penalties for failure to comply with the requirements of this law. Civil and administrative penalties ranging from up to \$10,000-\$75,000 per violation or per day per violation can be assessed to facilities that fail to comply with the emergency planning (Section 302), emergency notification (Section 304), community right-to-know (Sections 311 and 312), toxic chemical release (Section 313) and trade secret (Sections 322 and 323) reporting requirements.

Criminal penalties up to \$50,000 or five years in prison may also be given to any person who knowingly and willfully fails to provide emergency release notification. Penalties of not more than \$20,000 and/or up to one year in prison may be given to any person who knowingly and willfully discloses any information entitled to protection as a trade secret. In addition, Section 326 allows citizens to initiate civil actions against EPA, state emergency response commissions, and/or the owner or operator of a facility for failure to meet the requirements of the emergency planning and community right-to-know provisions. A state emergency response commission, local emergency planning committee, state or local government may institute actions against facility owner/operators for failure to comply with Title III requirements. In addition, states may sue EPA for failure to provide trade secret information.



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## Training Grants

Section 305(a) of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act authorizes the Federal Emergency Management Agency to provide \$5 million for each of fiscal years 1987, 1988, 1989, and 1990 for training grants to support state and local governments. These training grants are designed to improve emergency planning, preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery capabilities. Such programs must provide special emphasis to hazardous chemical emergencies. The training grants may not exceed 80 percent of the cost of any such programs. The remaining 20 percent must come from non-federal sources. These training grants are coordinated within each state by the state emergency response commission.

## Emergency Systems Study

Under Section 305(b), EPA is required to review emergency systems for monitoring, detecting, preventing and warning of accidental releases of extremely hazardous substances at representative U.S. facilities that produce, use, or store these substances. EPA reported interim findings to Congress in May 1987 and issued a final report of findings and recommendations to Congress in June 1988.

## Public Access

Section 324 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act provides for public access to information gathered under this law. Under this section, all material safety data sheets, hazardous chemical inventory forms, toxic chemical release form follow-up emergency notices, and the emergency response plan must be made available during normal working hours by the SERC and LEPC. In order to inform the public of the availability and location of the information provided to the LEPC, the LEPC must publish a notice annually in the local newspaper. In addition, Toxic Release Inventory (Section 313) information collected by EPA is available by telecommunications and other means. This information can be accessed through a variety of sources. On June 19, 1989, EPA released the "Toxic Release Inventory-A National Perspective", which summarizes the information that was submitted for the 1987 Toxic Release Inventory. A computerized on-line database of the Toxic Release Inventory data is available through the National Library of Medicine's TOXNET on-line system 24 hours a day. The complete Toxic Release Inventory on magnetic tape is available from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS). Also available through NTIS on magnetic tape is a complete listing of the 1987 Toxic Release Inventory reporting facilities. Diskettes containing state specific Toxic Release Inventory are also available from NTIS. Interested parties may view the 1987 Toxic Release Inventory data on microfiche at selected Federal Depository and public libraries.

For more information contact the Emergency Planning & Community Right-to-Know Information Hotline:

Hotline: 1-800-535-0202  
(in Washington, DC: (202) 479-2449)

Hours: 8:30 am - 7:30 pm  
(Eastern Time)  
Monday -Friday

**This is NOT an  
emergency number**



## Chemical Lists Associated With Emergency Planning/ Community Right-to-Know

List	Section	Purpose
<u>List of Extremely Hazardous Substances</u> (360 Substances) (40 CFR 355)	§302: Emergency Planning §304: Emergency Notification §311/312: Material Safety Data Sheets and Emergency Inventory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilities with more than threshold planning quantities of these substances must notify the SERC and LEPC.</li> <li>Initial focus for preparation of emergency plans by local emergency planning committees.</li> <li>Certain releases of these substances in excess of the reportable quantity (RQ) trigger section 304 notification to SERC and LEPC.</li> <li>Separate and lower thresholds are established for these substances of concern for the MSDS and Tier I/II reporting requirements.</li> </ul>
Substances requiring notification under Section 103 (a) of CERCLA (724 Substances) (40 CFR 302.4)	§304: Emergency Notification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Certain releases of these substances in excess of the RQ trigger section 304 notification to SERC and LEPC as well as section 103(a) requirement for National Response Center notification.</li> </ul>
<u>Hazardous Chemicals</u> considered physical or health hazards under OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910, 1200) (This is a performance standard; there is no list of chemicals.)	§304: Emergency Notification §311: Material Safety Data Sheets §312: Emergency and Hazardous Chemical Inventory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identifies facilities subject to emergency notification requirements.</li> <li>MSDS or list of MSDS chemicals provided by covered facilities to SERC, LEPC and local fire departments.</li> <li>Tier I/II emergency and hazardous chemical inventory forms must be provided by facilities to SERC, LEPC and local fire departments.</li> </ul>
<u>Toxic Chemicals</u> (332 chemical/chemical categories) (40 CFR 372)	§313: Toxic Chemical Release Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>These chemicals are reported on an emissions inventory to inform government officials and the public about the release of toxic chemicals into the environment.</li> </ul>