

other sources. These more current and complete data from the IURA will allow the Agency and others to screen and prioritize chemicals based on potential risk more effectively than it is currently able to do.

Although the inherent hazard associated with a chemical substance will generally remain the same over time, exposure of workers and affected populations can change significantly. If the amount of a chemical substance produced increases significantly, releases to the environment and human exposures would also be expected to increase. Conversely, if the amount produced remains constant, environmental releases and human exposures may decline as engineering controls are added and pollution prevention practices are implemented. Although the hazard associated with a chemical generally remains constant, the risk associated with the manufacturing, processing, and use of a chemical substance will change as exposure increases or changes. The Agency needs to be able to identify changes in exposures as well as specific exposure scenarios, making it important to collect exposure data on a regular basis. Chemicals that present low hazard may still pose a risk if they are produced in large amounts and have high exposure potential, are released into the environment at high volumes and/or concentrations, or involve exposures to particularly sensitive subpopulations.

A voluntary effort called the Use and Exposure Information Project (UEIP) demonstrated that useful screening level exposure information is available to and can be reported by industry. The UEIP was a cooperative effort begun in the fall of 1992 between government and industry in recognition of the difficulties encountered in obtaining accurate and up-to-date exposure information on HPV TSCA chemicals. Participants included EPA, the Chemical Manufacturers Association (CMA) (now the American Chemistry Council, or ACC), the Chemical Specialty Manufacturers Association (CSMA), the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association (SOCMA), and the American Petroleum Institute (API) (Ref. 3). Data collected by EPA under the UEIP were similar to those now being required under IURA, and included the following: Production volume, site location, percentage of production volume for a given use, environmental releases, number of workers, worker activities, monitoring data, and industrial and consumer uses. EPA's experience with UEIP has shown that the types of data requested by the

UEIP are available from industry and can be used to prepare screening level exposure assessments.

The UEIP, however, provided one-time reporting of information by a subset of the manufacturers of a small number of selected HPV chemicals. Given these efforts, the limitations of the data available from past and current information collections that are described in detail in the proposal for these amendments (64 FR 46772, August 26, 1999), and the amount of time it would otherwise take to acquire screening level exposure data for the chemical substances on the TSCA Inventory, it is appropriate to develop a more systematic and broadly applied approach to the prioritization process. The Agency is doing this by requiring that certain basic exposure-related information be reported under this amended rule instead of collecting the information through a one-time voluntary program.

#### *F. What Are the Requirements of IURA?*

The regulatory text of this document describes the specific IURA reporting requirements. EPA is also developing a guidance document with specific reporting instructions, and intends to conduct workshops to help potential IURA submitters become familiar with the revised reporting form (Form U) and amended reporting requirements. A draft version of the revised Form U is available in the docket, and EPA intends to develop an electronic version of the revised Form U. EPA will seek additional feedback on the revised form's structure, format, and layout before finalizing it for use in 2006. Submitters should note that the information in § 710.52(c)(1) and (c)(2) of the regulatory text (Part I of the revised Form U) need only be reported once per reporting cycle for each submitter site manufacturing 25,000 lbs. or more of a reportable chemical, while the information in § 710.52(c)(3) and (c)(4) of the regulatory text (Parts II and III of the revised Form U, respectively) will be reported for each reportable chemical at a reporting site, depending upon the chemical's production volume.

1. *What are the changes to the chemical substances covered by IUR?*—  
a. *Inorganic chemical substances.* EPA is requiring partial reporting for inorganic chemical substances for reporting year 2005 information submitted to EPA during the 2006 submission period, and full reporting for inorganic chemical substances in subsequent submission periods (see § 710.46(b)(3) of the regulatory text). Partial reporting means that the submitter must report the information

described in § 710.52(c)(1), (c)(2), and (c)(3), as well as § 710.58 of the regulatory text, as applicable (i.e., Parts I and II of revised Form U). Full reporting means that the submitter must additionally report the processing and use information as described in § 710.52(c)(4) of the regulatory text (i.e., all parts of revised Form U).

EPA intends to screen potential risks associated with inorganic chemical substances to set priorities for testing, more detailed risk assessment and potential risk management. The phasing-in of inorganic chemical reporting provides manufacturers of these chemicals with the opportunity to familiarize themselves with IUR reporting while providing EPA and others with needed basic manufacturing information on inorganic chemicals. Future full reporting of exposure-related information will provide EPA and others with needed additional information for those inorganic chemicals with production volumes of 300,000 lbs. or more at a site. See Unit III.A.1. for a discussion of the importance of this exposure-related information to EPA and others for both organic and inorganic chemicals. Unit III.C.1.a. contains a discussion specific to inorganic chemicals. The basic impetus for collecting information on organic chemicals also holds for inorganic chemicals.

b. *Petroleum process streams.* EPA is exempting certain chemical substances, termed "petroleum process streams" for purposes of IURA, from reporting the processing and use data contained in the regulatory text at § 710.52(c)(4). For purposes of this rule, the petroleum process streams included in the exemption are the multi-component complex chemical substances listed by Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) Registry Number in the regulatory text at § 710.46(b)(1). This list of chemical substances was derived from the 1983 publication of the API entitled "Petroleum Process Stream Terms Included in the Chemical Substances Inventory Under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)" (Ref. 4). Chemical substances listed in the API document consisting of a single component chemical, except for water, will not be considered petroleum process streams for IURA reporting purposes. Water (CAS number 7732-18-5) is partially exempt from IURA reporting under the petroleum process stream exemption.

The basis for this exemption is not because these streams are of known low toxicity. EPA believes that the chemicals termed "petroleum process streams" for purposes of IURA are often toxicologically active. However, these