

normally include, but would not be limited to, activities such as charging reactor vessels, drumming, bulk loading, cleaning equipment, maintenance operations, materials handling and transfers, and analytical operations. Covered exposures include exposures through any route of entry (inhalation, ingestion, skin contact, etc.), but excludes accidental or theoretical exposures.

d. *Use.* For the purpose of reporting under IURA, EPA is defining "use" as any utilization of a chemical substance or mixture that is not otherwise covered by the terms "manufacture" or "process" (see regulatory text § 710.43). For example, the activity of processing a solvent into a paint formulation is considered "processing" rather than "use" because the activity incorporates the chemical substance (the solvent) into a formulation. If the paint formulation containing the solvent is then applied to a metal or wood surface (e.g., cars), this application would be considered a use activity. Relabeling or redistributing a container holding a chemical substance or mixture where no repackaging occurs does not constitute use or processing of the chemical substance or mixture.

e. *Repackaging.* For the purpose of reporting under IURA, "repackaging" is defined as the physical transfer of a chemical substance or mixture (as is) from one container to another container or containers in preparation for distributing the chemical substance or mixture in commerce. This definition does not apply to sites that only relabel or redistribute the reportable chemical substance without removing the chemical substance from the container in which it is received or purchased.

f. *Industrial use.* EPA defines "industrial use" for purposes of reporting under IURA as use at a site at which one or more chemical substances or mixtures are manufactured or processed (see § 710.43 of the regulatory text).

g. *Commercial and consumer use.* For purposes of reporting under IURA, EPA defines "commercial use" as the use of a chemical substance or mixture in a commercial enterprise providing saleable goods or a service, such as painting contractors using paint products. A "consumer use," on the other hand, means the use of a chemical substance that is directly, or as part of a mixture, sold to or made available to consumers for their use in or around a permanent or temporary household or residence, a school, or recreational areas (see § 710.43 of the regulatory text). Exposures to commercial and consumer products are similar for risk screening

purposes because existing screening level assessment methods are not sophisticated enough to distinguish between these exposures.

h. *Intended for use by children.* For purposes of reporting under IURA, EPA defines "intended for use by children" as the use of a chemical substance or mixture in or on a product that is specifically intended for use by children age 14 or younger. A chemical substance or mixture is intended for use by children when the submitter answers "yes" to at least one of the following questions for the product into which the submitter's chemical substance or mixture is incorporated: (1) Is the product commonly recognized (i.e., by a reasonable person) as being intended for children age 14 or younger; (2) Does the manufacturer of the product state through product labeling or other written materials that the product is intended for or will be used by children age 14 or younger; or (3) Is the advertising, promotion, or marketing of the product aimed at children age 14 or younger?

i. *Reportable chemical substance.* For the purposes of reporting under IURA, a reportable chemical substance is a chemical substance described in § 710.45 of the regulatory text.

j. *Reporting year.* For the purposes of reporting under IURA, the reporting year is the calendar year in which information to be reported to EPA during a submission period is generated, i.e., calendar year 2005 and the calendar year at 4-year intervals thereafter. For instance, for information submitted in 2006, the information will be generated during the period from January 1 to December 31, 2005.

k. *Submission period.* For the purposes of reporting under IURA, the submission period is the period in which the information generated during the reporting year is submitted to EPA. For instance information generated during the period from January 1 to December 31, 2005 (i.e., when the chemical substance is manufactured) will be submitted during the 2006 submission period.

l. *Site-limited.* For purposes of reporting under IURA, EPA defines "site-limited" to mean that a chemical substance is manufactured and processed only within a site and is not distributed for commercial purposes as a substance or as part of a mixture or article outside the site. Imported substances are never site-limited. Although a site-limited chemical substance is not distributed for commercial purposes outside the site at which it is manufactured and processed, the substance is considered to have been

manufactured and processed for commercial purposes.

7. *What new data elements are reportable by only larger production volume manufacturers?* As described in Unit II.F.2., EPA is replacing the current IUR reporting threshold of 10,000 lbs. per year per site with two new production volume reporting thresholds of 25,000 lbs. and 300,000 lbs. per year per site. Each person manufacturing a reportable substance at or above the 25,000 lbs. per year per site threshold is required to complete at least a partial report containing the information in Parts I and II of the revised Form U. Persons who manufacture a reportable substance at or above the 300,000 lbs. per year per site threshold are required to complete a full report, providing the information in Part III of the revised Form U in addition to the information in Parts I and II. Part III concerns the processing and use of chemical substances.

a. *Processing and use information (§ 710.52(c)(4) of the regulatory text).* Submitters with plant sites at which a reportable chemical substance is manufactured in annual quantities of 300,000 lbs. or more must report processing and use information under IURA. EPA requires submitters to report the information described in § 710.52(c)(4) of the regulatory text concerning the processing and use of each reportable chemical substance at sites that receive a reportable chemical substance from the submitter site either directly or indirectly (including through a broker/distributor, from a customer of the submitter, etc.), whether the recipient site(s) are controlled by the submitter site or not. Processing and use information must be reported only to the extent that the data, or an estimate, is "readily obtainable" by the submitter (see Unit II.F.6.b.).

i. *Industrial processing or use operations (§ 710.52(c)(4)(i)(A) of the regulatory text).* Submitters must report the industrial processing or use operation(s) at each site that receives the reportable substance from the submitter site (whether the recipient site(s) are controlled by the submitter site or not). The categories for reporting are listed in § 710.52(c)(4)(i)(A) of the regulatory text.

ii. *North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) Code (§ 710.52(c)(4)(i)(B) of the regulatory text).* Submitters must report the five-digit NAICS code(s) that best describe(s) the industrial processing or use activities at the sites that receive a reportable chemical substance from the submitter either directly or indirectly (including through a broker/distributor,