

from a customer of the submitter, etc.), whether the recipient site(s) are controlled by the submitter site or not. The NAICS codes, published by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), have superseded the prior system of Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes (Ref. 15). Submitters must report these codes to the extent the information is readily obtainable for processing or use activities at sites that process or use a reportable chemical substance received from the submitter. EPA does not intend for manufacturers to survey their customers or distributors to precisely identify the appropriate NAICS codes at their downstream sites.

The NAICS classification system is being used in IURA to describe the industrial setting in which chemical exposures associated with the industrial processing or use of a chemical substance may occur. Exposure to a chemical substance typically varies among industries. The NAICS code in conjunction with the Industrial Function Category (IFC) code and the processing or use operation will define the industrial, commercial, or consumer setting so that the appropriate scenarios can be applied to estimate worker, community, and environmental exposures to the chemical substance.

The NAICS codes which best describe the industrial activities associated with each reported industrial processing or use operation must be provided. If more than 10 NAICS codes apply to a reportable chemical substance, submitters need only report the 10 NAICS code, IFC and processing or use operation combinations that cumulatively represent the largest percentage of the substance's production volume, measured by weight. Submitters may also report the same NAICS code multiple times if the chemical being reported has several industrial functions or multiple processing or use operations. This limitation on reporting is intended to minimize submitters' reporting burden.

iii. *Industrial function category (IFC) (§ 710.52(c)(4)(i)(C) of the regulatory text).* Submitters must report the IFCs that best represent the specific manner in which a chemical substance is used within each NAICS code reported.

Submitters may report the same function category under different NAICS codes. The IFCs to be used are listed in the regulatory text at § 710.52(c)(4)(i)(C).

A NAICS code and IFC combination sufficiently defines a potential exposure scenario for risk screening and priority-setting purposes. EPA conducted studies to determine whether information regarding the industrial

sectors in which a chemical substance is processed and used, and information regarding the function a chemical substance performs within industrial processes, are useful for the purpose of screening level exposure assessments. These studies demonstrated that this type of information provides indications of the route, magnitude, and concentration of potential chemical exposures to humans and to the environment. The results of the studies are provided in two of the technical support documents that EPA developed in support of this rule (Refs. 14 and 16).

IFCs are also useful in estimating the frequency and duration of chemical substance exposures by indicating the type of application in which a chemical will be used (e.g., solvents (for cleaning and degreasing) or intermediate). The relationship between industrial function categories and the frequency and duration of exposure to chemical substances is particularly useful in developing exposure assessments in EPA's New Chemicals Program. These data elements are important elements in developing useful exposure scenarios. In the absence of these data, EPA often uses conservative estimates that may indicate a greater risk than is actually the case. Data that will be obtained under IURA will enable EPA to make more realistic characterizations of exposure, instead of "worst case" assumptions.

iv. *Percentage of production volume attributable to each combination of NAICS code and industrial function category in each processing or use operation (§ 710.52(c)(4)(i)(D) of the regulatory text).* Submitters must estimate the percentage of total production volume attributable to each reported combination of NAICS code and IFC in each processing or use operation, to the extent that such information is readily obtainable. Estimates must be rounded off to the nearest 10% of production volume. Submitters are not permitted to round off to zero percent if the production volume attributable to a NAICS code/IFC/processing or use operation combination is 300,000 lbs. or more and accounts for 5% or less of the total production volume of a reportable chemical substance. In such cases, submitters must report the percentage of production volume attributable to that combination to the nearest 1% of production volume. This exception to the general rounding rule will ensure that adequate use information is reported for the larger production volume chemical substances.

The total percent production volumes associated with the NAICS code/IFC

combinations may add up to more than 100%, given that the submitter is reporting on distribution of a chemical to sites in its control as well as downstream sites, some of which are not immediate purchasers from the original manufacturing site. Additionally, the total percent production volume may add up to less than 100% if the submitter cannot readily obtain information about how all of its production volume is processed or used by industry.

v. *Number of processing or use sites (§ 710.52(c)(4)(i)(E) of the regulatory text).* Submitters must report estimates of the total number of industrial sites, including those beyond the submitter's control, that process or use each reportable chemical substance manufactured by the submitter, with respect to each combination of NAICS code and IFC in each processing or use operation. The ranges that will be used for reporting the number of sites can be found at § 710.52(c)(4)(i)(E) of the regulatory text. For risk screening purposes, the number of sites at which chemical substances are manufactured, processed, or used is a useful indicator of the number of ecosystems and the size of the general population potentially exposed to the chemical substances.

vi. *Number of workers (§ 710.52(c)(4)(i)(F) of the regulatory text).* Submitters must report estimates of the total number of workers, including those at sites not under the submitter's control, that are reasonably likely to be exposed while processing or using the reportable chemical substance, with respect to each combination of NAICS code and IFC in each processing or use operation. The approximate number of workers will be reported using the same definitions and ranges described under Unit II.F.5.e. The difference in reporting worker exposure information under this section is that such information need be reported only to the extent that it is readily obtainable.

b. *Commercial and consumer use information (§ 710.52(c)(4)(ii) of the regulatory text).* Submitters must report information concerning the commercial and consumer uses of each reportable chemical substance, whether the site(s) at which the chemical substance is used are controlled by the submitter site or not. As for the industrial processing and use information described in Unit II.F.7.a., commercial and consumer use information must be reported only by sites at which a chemical substance is manufactured in annual quantities of 300,000 lbs. or more, and submitters are only required to report the information to the extent that it is readily obtainable.