APPENDIX B
REPORTING FORM R AND FORM A CHANGES AND ASSOCIATED INSTRUCTION REVISIONS

Appendix B: Reporting Form R and Form A Changes and Associated Instruction Revisions

New revisions to the Form R and Form A instructions follow. These revisions are aimed at improving the user experience by clarifying the intent of questions and reducing confusion. An overview of changes made in this version of the Form R and Form A is provided in Table B-1 below. Revisions to the instructions are identified in the subsequent pages using underlined text for new text and strikeout for deleted text. Sections of the instructions that remain unchanged are not referenced. To review the existing instructions, ***Toxic Chemical Release Inventory Reporting Forms and Instructions – Revised 2012 Version***, visit http://www.epa.gov/tri/report/index.htm.

Revisions to Form R and Form A

Table B-1: Overview of Form R and Form A Revisions

Please refer to specific sections in the following text for details

	Form Revision	Rationale	Form
1	Add an optional extension to all phone numbers to allow facility representatives to provide the extension needed for a direct connection. (Part I: Section 4)	The phone number provided is often the main company line. Many companies have extensions for direct connection with employees. Addition of the optional phone extension would expedite calls to facilities and help ensure the EPA can reach facilities when needed.	R/A
2	Add an optional field for the reach code corresponding with the receiving water body for each surface water discharge. (Part II: Section 5.3)	40 CFR §372.85(b)(7) requires facilities to include on their form Rs "the name(s) of receiving stream(s) or water body to which the chemical is released." Water body name is not a unique identifier, however, and a single water body can cover a large and disparate geographic area. Therefore, in order to model the potential impact of chemical discharges on downstream and intermediate receiving water bodies, EPA and other regulatory agencies, researchers, and analysts use the 14-digit codes, called reach codes, assigned in the USGS's National Hydrography Dataset (NHD). These reach codes identify a continuous piece of surface water with similar hydrologic characteristics. Once linked to the NHD by their reach code, the upstream/downstream relationships of water-related entities such as drinking water supplies, fish habitat areas, or wild and scenic rivers can be analyzed using software tools ranging from spreadsheets to Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and the potential cumulative environmental impacts of TRI chemical can be assessed. While optional, this field would populate automatically when a user selects their receiving water body on the map provided in the TRI-MEweb interface for this section. EPA is also looking into whether TRI-MEweb could pre-populate this field in cases where the reach code is included on facilities' discharge permits.	R
3	Move the header "5.5 Disposal to land on-site" to precede Sections 5.4 and 5.5 on Form R so that it covers both 5.4 and 5.5. Re-word 5.4.1 and 5.4.2 to fit	This change would clarify that releases to underground injection wells are considered releases to land.	R

	under the new header as follows: Section 5.4-5.5: Disposal to land on-site, Section 5.4.1: Class 1 Underground Injection Wells, Section 5.4.2 Class II-V Underground Injection Wells. (Part II: Section 5.4-5.5)		
4	Provide the heading, "Production-related waste managed" for Sections 8.1-8.7 and re-label Section 8.8 "Non-production-related waste managed," with a footnote indicating that this Section "includes quantities released to the environment or transferred off-site as a result of remedial actions, catastrophic events, or other one-time events not associated with production processes" (Part II: Section 8.1-8.8).	Form R does not currently indicate that quantities reported in Sections 8.1 through 8.7 are exclusive of the amounts reported in Section 8.8. Adding the labels "Production-related" and "Non-production-related" waste managed would mirror the terminology used to describe these data elements in TRI tools and the TRI National Analysis and clearly delineate which releases and transfers to report in which Sections.	R
5	Add checkboxes to indicate whether the facility has provided a "Production Ratio" or an "Activity Ratio" (Part II: Section 8.9).	Section 6607(b)(5) of the PPA requires facilities to submit a ratio of production in the reporting year to production in the previous year. Where some variable other than production is the primary influence on waster characteristics or volumes, facilities may base this ratio on the primary influencing variable. The existing form does not specify which type of ratio was used and thus limits the utility of this metric. Additionally, "production or activity ratio" is a more precise description of this Section than "production ratio or activity index" since the metric reported is a *ratio* regardless of whether production or some other activity variable is used.	R
6	Add a new column where the facility can provide an optional percentage range indicating the estimated annual reduction in chemical waste generation associated with a given source reduction activity (Part II: Section 8.10).	This change would make it easier to report and assess the effectiveness of different types of source reduction activities and thus promote the adoption and recognition of successful pollution prevention practices. To simplify reporting, facilities would report their estimates using one of six percentage ranges (just as treatment efficiencies are reported in ranges in Section 7). While optional, completion of this Section would be a simple way for a facility to highlight positive steps it has taken to reduce releases of toxic chemicals to the environment.	R
7	Provide optional barrier codes that facilities can use to indicate why they could not implement any source reduction activities during the reporting year (Part II: Section 8.11).	Facilities are required to pick a code if they perform a new source reduction activity. However, there is currently no way for a facility to indicate why they didn't implement a source reduction activity. While these codes would be optional, it would allow EPA to assist facilities in overcoming barriers to implementing source reduction activities.	R
8	Allow facility to categorize optional free-text information entered in Sections 8.11 and 9.1 by selecting from a list of topics provided in TRI-MEweb (Part II: Section 8.11 and Section 9.1).	Letting facilities flag their free-text entries as relevant to certain commonly-used topics would improve TRI tools that display free-text information, data quality efforts, and overall analytical utility of the dataset.	R

Revision to TRI-MEweb

Additionally, the EPA proposes modifying TRI-MEweb to collect, as optional, information that some facilities have historically provided, unsolicited, to EPA on matters related to TRI (collectively called miscellaneous TRI documents). Examples of these miscellaneous TRI documents include updates to contact and location information for the facility and reasons for non-reporting. Some of this information is useful to the Agency and could be useful to the public. Currently, the EPA receives this unsolicited information on paper.

This proposed modification would allow for an online means for the EPA to receive miscellaneous documents, reducing the cost of processing their submission aligning how EPA processes such documents with the recent requirement to submit TRI reporting forms electronically. In other words, with this change, facilities could use TRI-MEweb to provide details on specific categories of information that they have been providing on a voluntary basis to the EPA throughout the existence of the program (e.g., updates to the facility's name, status, location, and/or parent company; updates on whom to contact for technical and/or public matters; and negative reporting (indicating the facility did not meet thresholds or did not report for any other appropriate reason)). Receipt and processing of this information would not affect any reporting forms certified and submitted to the agency, but rather would allow facilities to provide an electronic means to submit contextual information concerning their facilities that can enhance the context of TRI data for the EPA as well as for the public.

Specific Form Revisions and Associated Instruction Revisions

PART II CHEMICAL-SPECIFIC INFORMATION

Section 5. Quantity of the Toxic Chemical Entering Each Environmental Medium Onsite

5.3 Discharges to Receiving Streams or Water Bodies

Form Revisions: Added column for "Reach code (optional)" next to "Stream or Water Body Name"

Instruction Revisions: See underlined and strikeout text which follows.

In Section 5.3 you are to enter all the names of the streams or water bodies to which your facility directly discharges the EPCRA Section 313 chemical on which you are reporting. In addition, you may also enter the 14-digit reach code assigned to each receiving water body by the USGS's National Hydrography Dataset (NHD). TRI-MEweb will automatically populate the appropriate code field when you select your receiving waterbody on the map provided in the user interface for this section. You may also be able to find the correct reach code by consulting readily available sources, such as your discharge permit. Note that reach data are not available for Alaska, Guam, American Samoa and the Northern Mariana Islands, so facilities located in these areas should leave this field blank.

EPA maps all reported discharges to reaches for purposes of its Risk Screening Environmental Indicators (RSEI) model, Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMR) Pollutant Loading Tool, and for

other analyses. Identifying your stream or water body by entering a reach code in this section ensures that EPA will map your discharges to the correct reach.

Section 8. Source Reduction and Waste Management

Form and Instruction Revisions: Title changed from "Disposal or Other Releases, Source Reduction, and Recycling Activities" to "Source Reduction and Waste Management." Provided heading, "Production-related waste managed" for Sections 8.1-8.7. Section 8.8 re-labeled "Non-production-related waste managed," with a footnote indicating that this Section "includes quantities released to the environment or transferred off-site as a result of remedial actions, catastrophic events, or other one-time events not associated with production processes."

8.9 Production Ratio or Activity Ratio

Form Revisions: Question changed to "Production Ratio or Activity Ratio (select one and enter value to right)." Checkboxes added next to "Production Ratio" and "Activity Ratio."

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Instruction Revisions: See underlined and strikeout text which follows.

For Section 8.9, you must provide either a production or activity ratio ~~or an activity index~~ and indicate which type of ratio you reported using the checkboxes provided. The production or activity ratio ~~or activity index~~ allows year-to-year changes in release and other waste management quantities to be viewed within the context of production.

Production Ratio vs. Activity Ratio ~~Index~~

A production ratio is a ratio of reporting year production to prior year production. Calculate a production ratio for the chemical when production levels most directly affect the quantity of the chemical managed as waste.

An activity ~~index~~ ratio is also a ratio of current year to prior year values, but it is used when a variable other than production is the primary influence on the quantity of the reported EPCRA Section 313 chemical managed as waste. An activity ~~Index~~ ratio may be applicable when the EPCRA Section 313 chemical is "otherwise used" (e.g., non-incorporative activities such as extraction solvents, or metal degreasers).

What Variable is Used to Calculate This Ratio?

The production or activity ratio ~~or activity index~~ must be based on the variable(s) that most directly affect(s) the quantity of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical generated as waste (i.e., recycled, used for energy recovery, treated, disposed or otherwise released). If an EPCRA Section 313 chemical is used in the production of refrigerators, for example, the production ratio would be based on the number of refrigerators produced (see Example 22).

In most cases, the production or activity ratio ~~or activity index~~ must be based on a variable other than the quantity of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical manufactured, processed, or otherwise used.

This is because indices based on chemical or material usage may reflect the effect of source reduction activities (e.g., process improvements) rather than changes in business activity. If the reported EPCRA Section 313 chemical is itself the end product, however, the quantities of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical(s) produced in the current and prior years do provide a good basis for the production ratio. In any case, the variable used to calculate production ratio should generally be a measure of output, not a measure of input or throughput. Example 25 gives examples of production ~~ratio~~ or activity ~~index~~ variables reported by industry.

Reporting Tips:

- TRI-MEweb includes a production or activity ratio~~/activity index~~ wizard to help you calculate your ratio automatically.
- The ratio ~~or index~~ must be reported to the nearest tenths or hundredths place (i.e., one or two digits to the right of the decimal point) for all EPCRA 313 chemicals, including PBT chemicals. A zero is not an acceptable response unless the calculated value is less than 1/200th, which can then be rounded to zero.
- If the manufacture, processing, or other use of the reported EPCRA Section 313 chemical began during the current reporting year, select NA as the production or activity ratio ~~or activity index~~. Otherwise, you must enter a value even if your facility did not exceed a reporting threshold for the chemical in the previous reporting year.
- The ratio ~~or index~~ is not to be reported as a percent change between years (i.e., for a 10 percent increase, you would report the ratio 1.10, not 10% or 10).
- Some facilities may use the same EPCRA Section 313 chemical in more than one production process. In this case, a production or activity ratio ~~or activity index~~ can be estimated by weighting the production or activity ratio for each process based on the respective contribution of each process to the quantity of the reported EPCRA Section 313 chemical recycled, used for energy recovery, treated, or disposed of (see Example 25).
- It is important to realize that if your facility reports more than one reported EPCRA Section 313 chemical, the production or activity ratio ~~or activity index~~ may vary for different chemicals.
- Details regarding the method used to calculate the Production or Activity Ratio~~/Activity Index~~ can be included in Section 9.1, "Additional Information." This information will provide context for the production or activity ratio and may help TRI data users better understand changes in releases or other waste management quantities. In Example 22, the facility could report, "Used the number of refrigerators painted as the production variable, because our facility otherwise uses toluene to paint refrigerators" in order to provide more information in Section 9.1.

8.10 Did your facility engage in any newly implemented source reduction activities for this chemical during the reporting year?

Form Revisions: Added new column (d), "Estimated Annual Reduction (Enter code(s)) (optional)".

Instruction Revisions: See underlined and strikeout text which follows.

If Your Facility Implemented Source Reduction Activities. If your facility implemented a new source reduction activity for the reported EPCRA Section 313 chemical during the reporting year, report the activity or activities that were implemented by selecting the most relevant activity code(s) from the drop down list in TRI-MEweb (see W-codes listed below).

For each "Source Reduction Activity" reported, you must also enter one or more code(s) that correspond to the internal and external method(s) or information sources you used to identify the possibility for implementing a source reduction activity at your facility. If more than three methods were used to identify the source reduction activity, enter only the three codes that contributed most to the decision to implement the activity.

For each "Source Reduction Activity" reported, you may also provide an estimate of the resulting reduction in the annual amount of the chemical to be managed as waste (i.e., released, recycled, treated, or used for energy recovery). The estimated annual reduction can be calculated as follows:

$$\frac{(B - A) \times 100\%}{B}$$

where:

A = estimated amount of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical to be managed as waste in the year after the source reduction activity has been implemented and

B = estimated amount of the EPCRA Section 313 chemical that would have been managed as waste had the source reduction activity not been implemented.

If you choose to complete this field, the reductions associated with your pollution prevention efforts may be featured on EPA's website at www.epa.gov/tri/p2. The estimated annual reduction should be reported using the range codes listed below.

Estimated Annual Reduction Range Codes:

R1 = 100% (elimination of the chemical)
R2 = greater than or equal to 50%, but less than 100%
R3 = greater than or equal to 25%, but less than 50%
R4 = greater than or equal 15%, but less than to 25%
R5 = greater than or equal 5%, but less than to 15%
R6 = greater than 0%, but less than 5%

8.11 If you wish to submit additional optional information on source reduction, recycling, or pollution control activities, provide it here.

Form Revisions: None.

Instruction Revisions: See underlined and strikeout text which follows.
When completing this section in TRI-MEweb, you may indicate that you have submitted information pertaining to one or more of the following topics by checking a box next to the topic to which your information pertains:

- Source Reduction
- Recycling
- Energy Recovery
- Waste Treatment
- General Environmental Management
- Methods for Identifying P2 Opportunities

If you do so, each topic you have selected will be included in your Section 8.11 entry, followed by the information you have provided about that topic. Using these checkboxes will facilitate searches for information about P2 and other environmentally-friendly practices by users of the TRI database.

Barriers to Implementing Pollution Prevention Activities
You may also provide details on any barriers your facility faces in implementing additional source reduction, recycling or pollution control activities. If you choose to provide this information, EPA encourages you to select one or more of the following barrier categories from the checklist provided in TRI-MEweb and describe specifically how one of these barrier categories applies to your facility:

1. Insufficient capital to install new source reduction equipment or implement new source reduction activities/initiatives.
2. Require technical information on pollution prevention techniques applicable to specific production processes.
3. Concern that product quality may decline as a result of source reduction.
4. Source reduction activities were implemented but were unsuccessful.
5. Specific regulatory/permit burdens.
6. Pollution prevention previously implemented- additional reduction does not appear technically or economically feasible.

Each category you select in TRI-MEweb will be included in your Section 8.11 entry, followed by the additional details you provided on that topic (if any).

9.1 Miscellaneous, Optional, and Additional Information for Your Form R Report.

Form Revisions: None.

Instruction Revisions: See underlined and strikeout text which follows.

Your facility may provide additional information pertaining to any portion of your Form R submission in the box provided in the free text box provided in TRI-MEweb or on the hard copy form (trade secret submissions only). Your submissions to Section 9.1 regarding miscellaneous, additional, optional information may provide the Agency and/or the public with useful data that helps explain why your facility submitted data in one or more data elements that might appear unusual or inconsistent with previous TRI Form R submissions or with other data supplied by your facility during this reporting year. Such additional data may help EPA reduce the need for additional data quality control as well as additional TRI-related enforcement and compliance efforts. **Do not submit information you consider to be CBI or otherwise protected on your Form R.**

When completing this section in TRI-MEweb, you may indicate that you have submitted information pertaining to one or more of the following topics by checking a box next to the topic to which your information pertains:

- Facility Closure, Move, or Shutdown
- No TRI Submission for this Chemical Next Year
- Changes in Production Levels
- Calculation Methods, e.g., Emission Factors
- One-time or Intermittent Events Impacting Reported Quantities
- Issues or Difficulties Encountered in Submitting Form
- Staffing Changes
- Additional Contact Info

If you do so, each topic you have selected will be included in your Section 8.11 entry, followed by the information you have provided about that topic (if any). Using these checkboxes will ensure that EPA and other TRI data users understand the factors that have contributed to any apparent data quality issues.

APPENDIX C
INFORMATION SOURCES CONTAINING DATA SUBSETS, BUT NOT COMPREHENSIVELY COMPARABLE ALTERNATIVES TO TRI DATA

Appendix C: Information Sources Containing Data Subsets, but not Comprehensively Comparable Alternatives to TRI Data

In this appendix, data elements available from several information sources are compared to those reported to TRI. The analysis is broken down by the specific types of data collected under TRI. While some sources may appear to be substitutes for TRI, they do not adequately address the entire scope of TRI, even in combination. For example, a given source may:

- Not include all toxic chemicals covered by TRI,
- Be compiled less frequently than TRI, and/or
- Not be as easily accessible (if at all) to the general public.

Table C-1: Relevant Information Sources (TRI Included for Comparison)

Description	Chemical Coverage	Industry/Facility Coverage	Reporting Frequency	Public Access
TRI DATA				
EPCRA §313 requires facilities to submit reports on disposal and releases of particular toxic chemicals exceeding a given threshold. The reports provide information on the quantity of chemical released into the environment, to which medium (air, land, water) the chemical was disposed, as well as information about waste management and the amount of chemicals stored on-site.	TRI contains information on releases, transfers, and pollution prevention activities for 593 individually listed chemicals and 30 chemical categories—totaling to 682 toxic chemicals.	NAICS codes corresponding to SIC codes 20-39, 10; 12; 4911, 4931, 4939; 4953; 5169; 5171; and 7389. A facility need only report if it has 10 or more Full Time Equivalents (FTEs).	Annual.	EPA compiles the TRI data and makes them available through several data access tools, including the TRI Explorer and Envirofacts. Other organizations also make the data available to the public through their own data access tools.

Description	Chemical Coverage	Industry/Facility Coverage	Reporting Frequency	Public Access
AIR EMISSIONS (SECTIONS 5.1 AND 5.2)				
National Emissions Inventory (NEI)				
NEI provides estimates of man-made pollutant emissions from stationary sources, as well as area sources and mobile sources. These estimates, submitted to EPA by delegated authorities (state or county), electric utilities, and/or generated by EPA from various sources, differ in estimation methodology used.	8 CAPs and 187 HAPs.	No NAICS limitations.	Triennial.	CSV files can be downloaded from EPA's Web site.
Air Facility System (AFS)				
AFS contains compliance and permit data for stationary sources of air pollution regulated by U.S. EPA, and state and local air pollution agencies.	N/A	No NAICS limitations.	Annual.	Can be accessed on a facility-by-facility basis through EPA data access tools, including Envirofacts or the Enforcement and Compliance History Online (ECHO).
State Air Emissions Inventories				
Several states and regional agencies maintain their own air emissions inventories. However, the amount of data as well as the types of data elements collected vary widely from state to state.	Varies widely (e.g., the California Air Resources Board maintains its own list of about 400 toxic air pollutants).	Varies.	Varies.	Most of these data are submitted to NEI. Some data are available on the Web on a state-by-state basis.
Title V Part 70 Operating Permits				
Under the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments, facilities designated as "major sources" and facilities otherwise subject to §112 and Title V must apply for a Title V Part 70 Operating Permit. As part of the application for a Title V permit, some facilities may have to report emissions of air toxics.	187 HAPs.	No NAICS limitations.	At the time of permit application, renewal, and modification—permits are typically renewed every 5 years.	No central repository for the information.

Description	Chemical Coverage	Industry/Facility Coverage	Reporting Frequency	Public Access
DIRECT DISCHARGES TO WATER (SECTION 5.3)				
Integrated Compliance Information System–National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (ICIS-NPDES)				
ICIS-NPDES is a national information management system that tracks implementation of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program, authorized by the Clean Water Act. ICIS-NPDES tracks permit issuance, permit limits, self-monitoring data, compliance data and other data pertaining to facilities regulated under NPDES.	Monitoring data for major dischargers includes only chemicals for which a monitoring requirement has been set in the permit—a facility's record may not include all pollutants actually discharged.	No NAICS limitations.	Major permittees must submit Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) monthly or quarterly; non-major permittees must submit at least annually.	Can be accessed on a facility-by-facility basis through EPA data access tools, including Envirofacts, and ECHO.

Description	Chemical Coverage	Industry/Facility Coverage	Reporting Frequency	Public Access
UNDERGROUND INJECTION AND LAND DISPOSAL ON-SITE (SECTIONS 5.4 AND 5.5)				
RCRA Biennial Reports				
Section 3002(a)(6) of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) requires EPA to develop a program for hazardous waste generators to report the nature, quantities, and disposition of hazardous waste generated at least once every two years. In addition, section 3004(a)(2) of RCRA requires treatment, storage and disposal facilities (TSDFs) to submit a report on the wastes that they receive from off-site. The biennial Hazardous Waste Report (also known as the "Biennial Report") was implemented in 1985 to comply with these requirements. The Biennial Report form (8700-13A/B) must be submitted to the authorized state agency or the EPA Regional Office by March 1st of every even-numbered year. The form includes information such as the facility's RCRA ID number, the name and address of the facility, the quantity of hazardous waste sent to each TSDF in the United States and the manner in which the waste was treated during the previous year.	Biennial Reports contain data on hazardous wastes as defined by RCRA and reported by waste codes – not all of which map directly to a single, unique chemical.	No NAICS limitations; however, certain waste categories are excluded (e.g., mining and agriculture).	Biennial.	Can be accessed on a facility-by-facility basis through EPA data access tools, including Envirofacts. Text files can be downloaded from EPA's Web site.
DISCHARGES TO A POTW (SECTION 6.1)				
RCRA Biennial Reports (BR)				
Biennial Reports require some reporting of discharges to POTWs. See above for more details.	See above.	See above.	See above.	See above.

Description	Chemical Coverage	Industry/Facility Coverage	Reporting Frequency	Public Access
ICIS-NPDES				
ICIS-NPDES allows for reporting of indirect discharges to water. See above for more details.	See above.	See above.	See above.	See above.
TRANSFERS TO OTHER OFF-SITE LOCATIONS (SECTION 6.2)				
RCRA Biennial Reports (BR)				
Biennial Reports contain hazardous waste data from large quantity generators and TSDFs. Biennial Reports also require reporting of off-site transfers on Form GM. Information includes the RCRA ID of the facility to which the waste was shipped, the processes used to treat, recycle, or dispose of the waste at the off-site facility, the off-site availability code, and the total quantity of waste shipped during the report year. The reports also provide data on the volume of hazardous waste shipped off-site for land disposal, a release end-point of relevance to TRI. See above for more details.	See above.	See above.	See above.	See above.
CHEMICAL STORAGE AND INVENTORY DATA (SECTION 4.1)				
EPCRA §312 Tier I and II Reports				
EPCRA §312 requires that states establish plans for local chemical emergency preparedness and that inventory information on hazardous chemicals be reported by facilities to state and local authorities.	Hazardous or extremely hazardous substances (essentially any substance that poses a health or physical hazard).	No NAICS exemptions for facilities that are covered under the reporting threshold requirements, but facilities not included under OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard (e.g., mines) do not have to file.	Annual.	On a facility-by-facility basis, by forwarding a written request.

Description	Chemical Coverage	Industry/Facility Coverage	Reporting Frequency	Public Access
Risk Management Plan (RMP)				
Under the authority of section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act, the Chemical Accident Prevention Provisions require facilities that produce, handle, process, distribute, or store certain chemicals to prepare a Risk Management Plan (RMP) and submit the RMP to EPA. These plans include information about chemical amounts stored and processed at RMP facilities.	Certain flammable and toxic substances.	No NAICS limitations.	At least every five years, or within six months of an incident.	Restricted access: RMP information may be accessed via the Federal Reading Rooms.
Chemical Data Reporting (CDR)				
Under TSCA Section 8(a), chemical manufacturers (including importers) are required to report manufacturing-related information to EPA for sites that manufactured (including imported) 25,000 pounds or more of a reportable chemical substance any one calendar year between submission periods. Industrial processing and use information and commercial and consumer use information must also be reported for these sites.	CDR reporting typically covers about 7,000 to 8,000 chemicals in each reporting cycle.	Limited to manufacturers, including importers, of subject chemicals. Certain manufacturers are exempt, including small manufacturers (sales <$40 million), those manufacturing a chemical for research and development, those manufacturing chemicals as impurities, and those submitting information under another TSCA Section 8a rule.	Every four years.	Data claimed as Confidential Business Information (CBI) are not available to the public. Non-CBI data downloads are available from EPA's CDR website.

Description	Chemical Coverage	Industry/Facility Coverage	Reporting Frequency	Public Access
POLLUTION PREVENTION DATA (SECTIONS 8.1-8.7; 8.10)				
RCRA Biennial Reports (BR)				
Biennial Reports contain pollution prevention information on hazardous waste from large quantity generators and TSDFs. Data are collected primarily by states, and are collated by EPA. See above for more details.	See above.	See above.	See above.	See above.
State Environmental Agency Databases				
At least fourteen states[4] implement mandatory pollution prevention programs. Pollution prevention data collected under these programs varies by state, and may include both data similar to that collected by TRI (e.g., quantities of waste managed, source reduction activities, etc.) and details not found in TRI (e.g., pollution prevention plans, costs associated with waste management, etc.).	Varies.	Varies. May include TRI filers, facilities that use toxic chemicals, and generators of hazardous waste.	Varies.	There is no central source for state collected pollution prevention data. Accessibility varies by state.
EMERGENCY RELEASE DATA (SECTION 8.8)				
National Response Center (NRC)				
NRC collects real-time information about virtually all oil and chemical spills throughout the United States to identify spills for which to coordinate emergency response.	Oils and chemicals.	No source exemptions.	Real-time.	Historical information about spills can be retrieved through the NRC online query system: www.nrc.uscg.mil/foia.html.

[4] Arizona, California, Georgia, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, and Washington.

Description	Chemical Coverage	Industry/Facility Coverage	Reporting Frequency	Public Access
Risk Management Plan (RMP)				
RMP contains a five-year accident history for each facility with details on releases of regulated substances from covered processes with 1) on-site deaths, injuries, or significant property damage; or 2) known off-site deaths, injuries, property damage, environmental damage, evacuations, or sheltering in place. See above for more details.	See above.	See above.	See above.	See above.
STATE RIGHT-TO-KNOW PROGRAMS				
Several states require expanded state TRI reporting to include industries or facilities not covered by TRI or to report information beyond that required by the federal TRI Program (e.g., Arizona, Massachusetts, and Wisconsin).	Varies. Often identical to TRI.	Varies. May include more industries than TRI.	Annual.	There is no central source for state collected data. Accessibility varies by state.

Appendix C References:

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APPENDIX D
TRI CONSULTATION MEETINGS

Appendix D: TRI Consultation Meetings

February 7, 2011 and February 28, 2011
Tribal consultation calls with Tribal Leaders or Designates regarding the "Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) Reporting for Facilities Located in Indian Country and Clarification of Additional Opportunities Available to Tribal Governments under the TRI Program" rule

February 7, 2011
Attendees Included:

Craig Tepper, Seminole Tribe
Sarah Hill, Cherokee Nation
Matthew Thompson, St. Regis Mohawk Tribe
Dwight Peavey, EPA Region 1
Nora Lopez, EPA Region 2
Bill Reilly, EPA Region 3
Ezequiel Velez, EPA Region 4
Willie Harris, EPA Region 5
Mort Wakeland, Randy Gee, EPA Region 6
Gabriela Carvalho, EPA Region 10
Robin Gonzalez – Acting Director, EPA Office of Information Analysis and Access
Nancy Wentworth – Acting Deputy Director, EPA Office of Information Analysis and Access
Rebecca Moser – Director, TRI Program Division
Beth Jackson – Tribal Program Coordinator, Office of Environmental Information
Louise Camalier – Office of Information Analysis and Access
Larry Reisman – TRI Program Division
Sarah Swenson – TRI Program Division
Caitlin Briere – Office of Information Analysis and Access

February 28, 2011
Attendees Included:

Vicki Kujawa, Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma
Denise Jensen, Winnebego Tribe of Nebraska
Melonee Montano, Redcliff Tribe (Wisconsin)
Nora Lopez, EPA Region 2
Ezequiel Velez, EPA Region 4
Thelma Codina, Willie Harris, EPA Region 5
Randy Gee, EPA Region 6
Barbara Conklin, EPA Region 8
Gabriela Carvalho, EPA Region 10
Kevin Donovan, TRI Program Division
Larry Reisman, TRI Program Division
Nancy Wentworth, Acting Deputy, Office of Information Analysis and Access
Mike Petruska, Director, Environmental Analysis Division
Louise Camalier, Office of Information Analysis and Access

Guy Tomassoni, Environmental Analysis Division
Nicky Paquette, Environmental Analysis Division
Beth Jackson, Tribal Program Coordinator, Office of Environmental Information
Robin Gonzalez, Acting Director, Office of Information Analysis

TRI National Training Conference
April 2012

Attendees Included:

3M Company
Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
Ark. Dept. of Environmental Quality
Birmingham City Council
BP
Calvert Inc.
Center for Environmental Health
Cherokee Services Group, LLC (CSG)
Clean Air Coalition of WNY
Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment
Commission for Environmental Cooperation
Committee on Environment and Public Works
Confederation Salish & Kootenai Tribes
Consolidated Edison of New York
Cornell University
Covanta Energy
CT Department of Energy and Environmental Protection
DM Petroleum Operations Company
Duke Energy
Environmental Council of the States
ExxonMobil
Freeport-McMoRan Copper & Gold
Georgia-Pacific LLC
Harvard Business School
Harvard Law School
Holcim (US)
HRI
Huxley College of the Environment
Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security
Indiana Dept of Environmental Management
Institute for Tribal Environmental Professionals
Iowa Department of Natural Resources
Johnson & Johnson
JR Simplot Company
Kansas Department of Health & Environment
Kentucky Department for Environmental Protection

Koch Industries
K-State Pollution Prevention Institute
Lubin School of Business
Maine Emergency Management Agency
Maryland Department of the Environment
MI Dept of Environmental Quality
Michelin North America, Inc.
Minnesota Pollution Control Agency
Mississippi Department Of Environmental Quality
Montana Department of Environmental Quality
Morgan State University
MS Dept. of Environmental Quality
NAPCA
National Library of Medicine
National Lime Association
National Mining Association
National Pollution Prevention Roundtable
Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality
New Mexico Environment Department
NIHHS
NJ Department of Environmental Protection
Northeastern University
NYC Environmental Justice Alliance (NYC-EJA)
NYS Pollution Prevention Institute
Ohio Environmental Protection Agency
Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality
OMB Watch
Oregon Office of State Fire Marshal
Oxbow
Penobscot Nation
Pfizer, Inc.
Potomac-Hudson Engineering, Inc.
Rochester Institute of Technology
SEMARNAT, Ministery of Environmental Natural Resources in Mexico City
Seneca Nation of Indians
Senior Service America, Inc.
Sierra Club
Small Business Administration
Staples
State of Hawaii, Department of Health
State of Utah
Stewardship Action Council
TCEQ
Tennessee State University
TG Missouri Corporation
The Vinyl Institute

Thompson Publishing Group
Towson University
U.S. Department of the Army
U.S. Virgin Islands
UMASS Lowell, Department of Community Health and Sustainability
University of Colorado Denver
University of Minnesota
University of Utah
University of Wisconsin Extension
University of Wyoming
US Air Force
Virginia Department of Environmental Quality
Washington Department of Ecology
Washington State Department of Ecology
Waste Management
WE ACT for Environmental Justice
West Liberty Foods
Western Washington University
Wisconsin DNR
WV Department of Environmental Protection
Yukon River Inter-Tribal Watershed Council
Yurok Tribe Environmental Program
Zero Waste Network - Center For Environmental Excellence-University of Texas at Arlington

January 22, 2013
Stakeholder Briefing on 2011 TRI National Analysis

Attendees Included:

OMB Watch
National Mining Association
SBA
Earthworks
ECOS
Society of Glass and Ceramic Decorated Products

July 29, 2013
Discussion Meeting regarding Adding Oil and Gas Extraction Industry to TRI

EPA hosted a listen session during which Petitioners discussed their Petition to Add the Oil and Gas Extraction Industry, Standard Industrial Classification Code 13, to the List of Facilities Required to Report under the Toxics Release Inventory.

Attendees Included:

EPA
Steve Knizner, Director, TRI Program Division (knizner.steve@epa.gov)
Ingrid Rosencrantz, Branch Chief, TRI Regulatory Development Branch (rosencrantz.ingrid@epa.gov)
Gilbert Mears, Staff, TRI (mears.gilbert@epa.gov)
Cory Wagner, Staff, TRI (wagner.cory@epa.gov)
Chris Kaczmarek, Attorney, Office of General Counsel (kaczmarek.chris@epa.gov)
Ben Wakefield, Attorney, Office of General Counsel (wakefield.benjamin@epa.gov)

Non-EPA
Eric Schaeffer, Executive Director, Environmental Integrity Project (eschaeffer@environmentalintegrity.org)
Adam Kron, Attorney, Environmental Integrity Project (akron@environmentalintegrity.org)
Sofia Plagakis, Policy Analyst, Center for Effective Government (formerly OMB Watch) (splagakis@foreffectivegov.org)
Sean Moulton, Director of Open Government Policy Program , Center for Effective Government (smoulton@foreffectivegov.org)
Diana Dascalu-Joffe, Senior General Counsel, Chesapeake Climate Action Network (diana@chesapeakeclimate.org)
Aaron Mintzes, Policy Advocate, Earthworks (amintzes@earthworksaction.org)
Matthew McFeeley, Attorney, Natural Resources Defense Council (mmcfeeley@nrdc.org)
Craig Segall, Sierra Club, Attorney (Craig.Segall@sierraclub.org)
Ryan Hamilton, Intern, Environmental Integrity Project
Ariel Solaski, Intern, Environmental Integrity Project
Caitlin Stantion, Intern, Environmental Integrity Project

APPENDIX E
FACILITIES REQUIRED TO REPORT TO TRI (NAICS)

Table E-1
Facilities Required to Report to TRI (NAICS)
(Corresponding to SIC codes 20 through 39)

Subsector or Industry Code	Exceptions and/or Limitations
311	Except 311119 - Exception is limited to facilities primarily engaged in Custom Grain Grinding for Animal Feed (previously classified under SIC 0723, Crop Preparation Services for Market, Except Cotton Ginning); Except 311340 - Exception is limited to facilities primarily engaged in the retail sale of candy, nuts, popcorn and other confections not for immediate consumption made on the premises (previously classified under SIC 5441, Candy, Nut, and Confectionery Stores); Except 311352 - Exception is limited to facilities primarily engaged in the retail sale of candy, nuts, popcorn and other confections not for immediate consumption made on the premises (previously classified under SIC 5441, Candy, Nut, and Confectionery Stores); Except 311611 - Exception is limited to facilities primarily engaged in Custom Slaughtering for individuals (previously classified under SIC 0751, Livestock Services, Except Veterinary, Slaughtering, custom: for individuals); Except 311612 - Exception is limited to facilities primarily engaged in the cutting up and resale of purchased fresh carcasses for the trade (including boxed beef), and in the wholesale distribution of fresh, cured, and processed (but not canned) meats and lard (previously classified under SIC 5147, Meats and Meat Products); Except 311811 - Retail Bakeries (previously classified under SIC 5461, Retail Bakeries);
312	Except 312112 - Exception is limited to facilities primarily engaged in bottling mineral or spring water (previously classified under SIC 5149, Groceries and Related Products, NEC) Except 312230 - Exception is limited to facilities primarily engaged in providing Tobacco Sheeting Services (previously classified under SIC 7389, Business Services, NEC);
313	Except 313310 - Exception is limited to facilities primarily engaged in converting broadwoven piece goods and broadwoven textiles, (previously classified under SIC 5131, Piece Goods Notions, and Other Dry Goods, broadwoven and non-broadwoven piece good converters);, and facilities primarily engaged in converting narrow woven Textiles and narrow woven piece goods, (previously classified under SIC 5131, Piece Good Notions, and Other Dry Goods, converters, except broadwoven fabric); and facilities primarily engaged in sponging fabric for tailors and dressmakers (previously classified under SIC 7389, Business Services, NEC (Sponging fabric for tailors and dressmakers));
314	Except 314120 - Exception is limited to facilities primarily engaged in making Custom drapery and in making Custom slipcovers for retail sale (previously classified under SIC 5714, Drapery, Curtain, and Upholstery Stores); Except 314999 - Exception is limited to facilities primarily engaged in Binding carpets and rugs for the trade, Carpet cutting and binding, and Embroidering on textile products (except apparel) for the trade (previously classified under SIC 7389, Business Services Not Elsewhere Classified, Embroidering of advertising on shirts and Rug binding for the trade);
315	Except 315220 - Exception is limited to custom tailors primarily engaged in making and selling men's and boys' suits, men's and boys' dress shirts, and bridal dresses or gowns or women's, misses' and girls'dresses, cut and sewn from purchased fabric (previously classified under SIC 5699, Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessory Stores (custom tailors)) and to custom tailors primarily engaged in making and selling bridal dresses or gowns, or women's, misses' and girls' dresses cut and sewn from purchased fabric (except apparel contractors)(custom dressmakers) (previously classified under SIC Code 5699, Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessory Stores);
316	
321	
322	
323	Except 323111 - Exception is limited to facilities primarily engaged in reproducing text, drawings, plans, maps, or other copy, by blueprinting, photocopying, mimeographing, or other methods of duplication other than printing or microfilming (i.e., instant printing) (previously classified under SIC 7334, Photocopying and Duplicating Services, (instant printing));
324	
325	Except 325998 - Exception is limited to facilities primarily engaged in Aerosol can filling on a job order or contract basis (previously classified under SIC 7389, Business Services, NEC (aerosol packaging));
326	Except 326212 - Tire Retreading, (previously classified under SIC 7534, Tire Retreading and Repair Shops (rebuilding));
327	Except 327110 - Exception is limited to facilities primarily engaged in manufacturing and selling pottery on site (previously classified under SIC 5719, Miscellaneous Homefurnishing Stores)

331	
332	
333	
334	Except 334614 – Exception is limited to facilities primarily engaged in Software Reproducing (previously classified under SIC 7372, Prepackaged Software, (reproduction of software)) and to facilities primarily engaged in mass reproducing pre-recorded Video cassettes, and mass reproducing Video tape or disk (previously classified under SIC 7819, Services Allied to Motion Picture Production (reproduction of Video));
335	Except 335312 - Exception is limited to facilities primarily engaged in armature rewinding on a factory basis (previously classified under SIC 7694 (Armature Rewinding Shops (remanufacturing));
336	
337	Except 337110 - Exception is limited to facilities primarily engaged in the retail sale of household furniture and that manufacture custom wood kitchen cabinets and counter tops (previously classified under SIC 5712, Furniture Stores (custom wood cabinets)); Except 337121 - Exception is limited to facilities primarily engaged in the retail sale of household furniture and that manufacture custom made upholstered household furniture (previously classified under SIC 5712, Furniture Stores (upholstered, custom made furniture)); Except 337122 - Exception is limited to facilities primarily engaged in the retail sale of household furniture and that manufacture nonupholstered, household type, custom wood furniture (previously classified under SIC 5712, Furniture Stores (custom made wood nonupholstered household furniture except cabinets));
339	Except 339113 - Exception is limited to facilities primarily engaged in manufacturing orthopedic devices to prescription in a retail environment (previously classified under SIC 5999, Miscellaneous Retail Stores, NEC) Except 339115 - Exception is limited to lens grinding facilities that are primarily engaged in the retail sale of eyeglasses and contact lenses to prescription for individuals (previously classified under SIC 5995, Optical Goods Stores (optical laboratories grinding of lenses to prescription)); Except 339116 - Dental Laboratories (previously classified under SIC 8072, Dental Laboratories);
111998	Limited to facilities primarily engaged in reducing maple sap to maple syrup (previously classified under SIC 2099, Food Preparations, NEC, Reducing Maple Sap to Maple Syrup);
113310	
211112	Limited to facilities that recover sulfur from natural gas (previously classified under SIC 2819, Industrial Inorganic chemicals, NEC (recovering sulfur from natural gas));
212324	Limited to facilities operating without a mine or quarry and that are primarily engaged in beneficiating kaolin and clay (previously classified under SIC 3295, Minerals and Earths, Ground or Otherwise Treated (grinding, washing, separating, etc. of minerals in SIC 1455));
212325	Limited to facilities operating without a mine or quarry and that are primarily engaged in beneficiating clay and ceramic and refractory minerals (previously classified under SIC 3295, Minerals and Earths, Ground or Otherwise Treated (grinding, washing, separating, etc. of minerals in SIC 1459));
212393	Limited to facilities operating without a mine or quarry and that are primarily engaged in beneficiating chemical or fertilizer mineral raw materials (previously classified under SIC 3295, Minerals and Earths, Ground or Otherwise Treated (grinding, washing, separating, etc. of minerals in SIC 1479));
212399	Limited to facilities operating without a mine or quarry and that are primarily engaged in beneficiating nonmetallic minerals (previously classified under SIC 3295, Minerals and Earths, Ground or Otherwise Treated (grinding, washing, separating, etc. of minerals in SIC 1499));
488390	Limited to facilities that are primarily engaged in providing routine repair and maintenance of ships and boats from floating drydocks (previously classified under SIC 3731, Shipbuilding and Repairing (floating drydocks not associated with a shipyard));
511110	
511120	
511130	
511140	Except facilities that are primarily engaged in furnishing services for direct mail advertising including Address list compilers, Address list publishers, Address list publishers and printing combined, Address list publishing , Business directory publishers, Catalog of collections publishers, Catalog of collections publishers and printing combined, Mailing list compilers, Directory compilers, and Mailing list compiling services (previously classified under SIC 7331, Direct Mail Advertising Services (mailing list compilers));
511191	
511199	
512220	

512230	Except facilities primarily engaged in Music copyright authorizing use, Music copyright buying and licensing, and Music publishers working on their own account (previously classified under SIC 8999, Services, NEC (music publishing));
519130	Limited to facilities primarily engaged in Internet newspaper publishing (previously classified under SIC 2711, Newspapers: Publishing, or Publishing and Printing), Internet periodical publishing (previously classified under SIC 2721, Periodicals: Publishing, or Publishing and Printing), Internet book publishing (previously classified under SIC 2731, Books: Publishing, or Publishing and Printing), Miscellaneous Internet publishing (previously classified under SIC 2741, Miscellaneous Publishing), Internet greeting card publishers (previously classified under SIC 2771, Greeting Cards); Except for facilities primarily engaged in web search portals.
541712	Limited to facilities that are primarily engaged in Guided missile and space vehicle engine research and development (previously classified under SIC 3764, Guided Missile and Space Vehicle Propulsion Units and Propulsion Unit Parts), and in Guided missile and space vehicle parts (except engines) research and development (previously classified under SIC 3769, Guided Missile and Space Vehicle Parts and Auxiliary Equipment, Not Elsewhere Classified);
811490	Limited to facilities that are primarily engaged in repairing and servicing pleasure and sail boats without retailing new boats (previously classified under SIC 3732, Boat Building and Repairing (pleasure boat building));

Table E-2
Facilities Required to Report to TRI (NAICS)
(Corresponding to SIC codes other than SIC codes 20 through 39)

Subsector or Industry Code	Exceptions and/or Limitations
212111	
212112	
212113	
212221	
212222	
212231	
212234	
212299	
221111	Limited to facilities that combust coal and/or oil for the purpose of generating power for distribution in commerce.
221112	Limited to facilities that combust coal and/or oil for the purpose of generating power for distribution in commerce.
221113	Limited to facilities that combust coal and/or oil for the purpose of generating power for distribution in commerce.
221118	Limited to facilities that combust coal and/or oil for the purpose of generating power for distribution in commerce.
221121	Limited to facilities that combust coal and/or oil for the purpose of generating power for distribution in commerce.
221122	Limited to facilities that combust coal and/or oil for the purpose of generating power for distribution in commerce.
221330	Limited to facilities engaged in providing combinations of electric, gas, and other services, not elsewhere classified (N.E.C.)(previously classified under SIC 4939, Combination Utility Services Not Elsewhere Classified.)
424690	
424710	
425110	Limited to facilities previously classified in SIC 5169, Chemicals and Allied Products, Not Elsewhere Classified.
425120	Limited to facilities previously classified in SIC 5169, Chemicals and Allied Products, Not Elsewhere Classified.
562112	Limited to facilities primarily engaged in solvent recovery services on a contract or fee basis (previously classified under SIC 7389, Business Services, NEC);
562211	Limited to facilities regulated under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, subtitle C, 42 U.S.C. 6921 *et seq*.
562212	Limited to facilities regulated under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, subtitle C, 42 U.S.C. 6921 *et seq*.
562213	Limited to facilities regulated under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, subtitle C, 42 U.S.C. 6921 *et seq*.
562219	Limited to facilities regulated under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, subtitle C, 42 U.S.C. 6921 *et seq*.
562920	Limited to facilities regulated under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, subtitle C, 42 U.S.C. 6921 *et seq*.