

Guide to the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act

In 1986, Congress passed the **Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA)**, which is authorized under Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA Title III) to increase awareness of hazardous substances present in our communities and to coordinate emergency planning efforts between the industry, local planning and response authorities, governments, and interested citizens. In 2018, the passage of America's Water Infrastructure Act (AWIA) amended the EPCRA emergency release notifications and hazardous chemical inventory reporting requirements to ensure that community water systems have critical information regarding chemical hazards.

EPCRA was developed in response to an accidental release of toxic gases from a chemical plant in Bhopal, India in 1984 (which injured over 500,000 people and killed at least 3,700) and a subsequent release of toxic gases from a sister plant in Institute, West Virginia, in 1985 (which injured 134 people). EPCRA's goal is to prepare communities for and protect them from chemical accidents. To ensure these goals are achieved, EPCRA established State Emergency Response Commissions (SERCs) and Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs) to be primarily responsible for implementing sections 302 to 304 and 311 to 312. Additionally, federally recognized Tribes may implement these sections of EPCRA.

What are SERCs, LEPCs, TERCs, and TEPCs?



SERCs are responsible for the designation of their local emergency planning districts; the appointment, support, and supervision of their LEPCs; and establishing procedures for receiving and processing public requests for the information collected under EPCRA.

LEPCs are responsible for the development and maintenance of the community emergency response plans and are comprised minimally of the local emergency planning and response officials, facilities with EPCRA extremely hazardous substances, community groups, and the media.

TERCs are a form of SERC which have been appointed by the Chief Executive Officer of a federally recognized Tribe.

Any Tribal Emergency Planning Committees (TEPCs) are a form of LEPC.

In this document, find information on what EPCRA covers, key definitions, summaries of the major sections, and details about chemicals, reporting thresholds, and reporting schedules.

What Does EPCRA Cover?

The information collected under EPCRA helps states, territories, Tribes, and communities understand chemical hazards at individual facilities and elsewhere in their communities. Regulations implementing EPCRA are codified in Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, parts 350 to 372.

EPCRA has four major focus areas:

- Emergency Planning: Sections 301-303 [40 CFR part 370, Subpart B]
- Emergency Release Notifications: Section 304 [40 CFR part 370, Subpart C]
- Hazardous Chemical Inventory Reporting: Sections 311 and 312 [40 CFR part 370]
- Toxics Release Inventory: Section 313 [40 CFR part 372]



Emergency Planning

(Sections 301-303)

The Emergency Planning provisions of EPCRA sections 301 to 303 are primarily implemented by the SERCs and LEPCs. Under these provisions, certain facilities are required to provide information to their SERC and/or LEPC to inform the development of emergency response plans.

The requirements for facilities are codified at 40 CFR part 355. The SERC and LEPC emergency planning requirements are in the statute at 42 U.S.C. 11001-11003.



Facilities with any EPCRA Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHSs) present on site in an amount equal to or greater than its threshold planning quantity (TPQ) and facilities that have been designated to comply by their SERC, Governor, or Chief Executive Officer of the Tribe are required to:

- (a) Provide notice that the facility is subject to the emergency planning requirements within 60 days of having an EHS at or exceeding the TPQ on site or receiving notice of a designation to comply;
- (b) Designate a facility representative to participate in the local emergency planning process as a facility emergency response coordinator within 60 days of having an EHS at or exceeding the TPQ on site or receiving notice of a designation to comply;
- (c) Provide notice of any changes at the facility that may be relevant to emergency planning within 30 days of the change; and
- (d) Upon request, promptly provide any information necessary for the LEPC to develop or implement the local emergency plan.

The list of EPCRA EHSs and their TPQs are published in Appendix A (in alphabetical order) and Appendix B (by CAS Registry Number order) of 40 CFR part 355.

LEPCs are tasked with developing and maintaining comprehensive emergency plans for their communities. These plans should contain information to inform emergency response activities in the event of a chemical accident, as well as be affiliated with the state plans and other plans that comprise the National Response Framework. Per EPCRA section 303, these plans should include:

- Identification of facilities subject to the emergency planning provisions, routes likely to be used to transport EPCRA EHSs, and additional facilities contributing or subjected to additional risk due to their proximity to facilities subjected to the emergency planning provisions (e.g., schools, hospitals, natural gas facilities, transportation transfer facilities, etc.);
- Methods and procedures to be followed by facility owners and operators and local emergency and medical personnel to respond to any chemical release;
- Designation of a community emergency coordinator and facility emergency coordinators, who shall make determinations necessary to implement the plan;
- Outline of emergency notification procedures;
- Description of methods to determine the area and population likely affected by the chemical releases;
- Description of local emergency equipment and the facilities and persons responsible for them;
- Outline of the evacuation plans and alternative traffic routes;
- Training program for emergency responders and medical personnel; and
- Methods and schedules for exercising the emergency response plan.

Emergency Release Notification

(Section 304)

The **Emergency Release Notifications under EPCRA section 304** are made by facilities to the SERCs and LEPCs to notify officials and first responders of potentially dangerous releases. These notifications to the SERCs and LEPCs are parallel to the CERCLA section 103 requirement to notify the National Response Center of releases.

The requirements for facilities are codified at 40 CFR part 355 subpart C for EPCRA, and at 40 CFR part 302 for CERCLA. The SERC and LEPC requirements are at 42 U.S.C 11004.



Find your state's procedures: [EPCRA Section 304 State Notification Procedures](#)

Call the National Response Center: 1-800-424-8802

Facilities are required to provide two notifications to their SERC and LEPC: an immediate notification and a written follow-up emergency notification.

(1) **Immediate notifications** must be made to the SERC and LEPC for releases into the environment for any EPCRA EHS or CERCLA hazardous substance in amounts equal to or exceeding the reportable quantity established in the regulations:

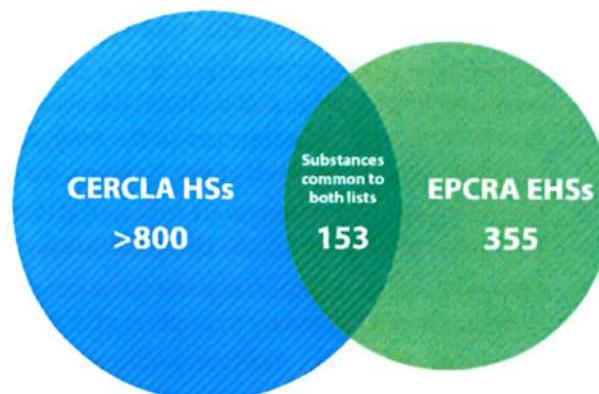
- EPCRA EHSs: 40 CFR part 355, Appendices A (Alphabetical Order) and B (CAS Number Order), and
- CERCLA hazardous substances: 40 CFR Table 302.4.

The immediate notification must be made according to state procedures and are typically made by telephone. Notification of releases occurring during transportation can be made by dialing 911, or in the absence of a 911 emergency number by calling the operator.

These immediate notifications should include:

- The chemical name;
- An indication of whether it is an EPCRA EHS;
- 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 or sheltering in place; and
- Name and telephone number of contact person.

Comparison of CERCLA Hazardous Substances to EPCRA Extremely Hazardous Substances



(2) **Written follow-up emergency notifications** to the SERC and LEPC must be submitted according to state procedures and as soon as practicable after the release. The follow-up report must update information included in the initial notice and provide information on actual response actions taken and advice regarding medical attention necessary for anyone exposed.

Emergency Release Notification

(Section 304) Continued

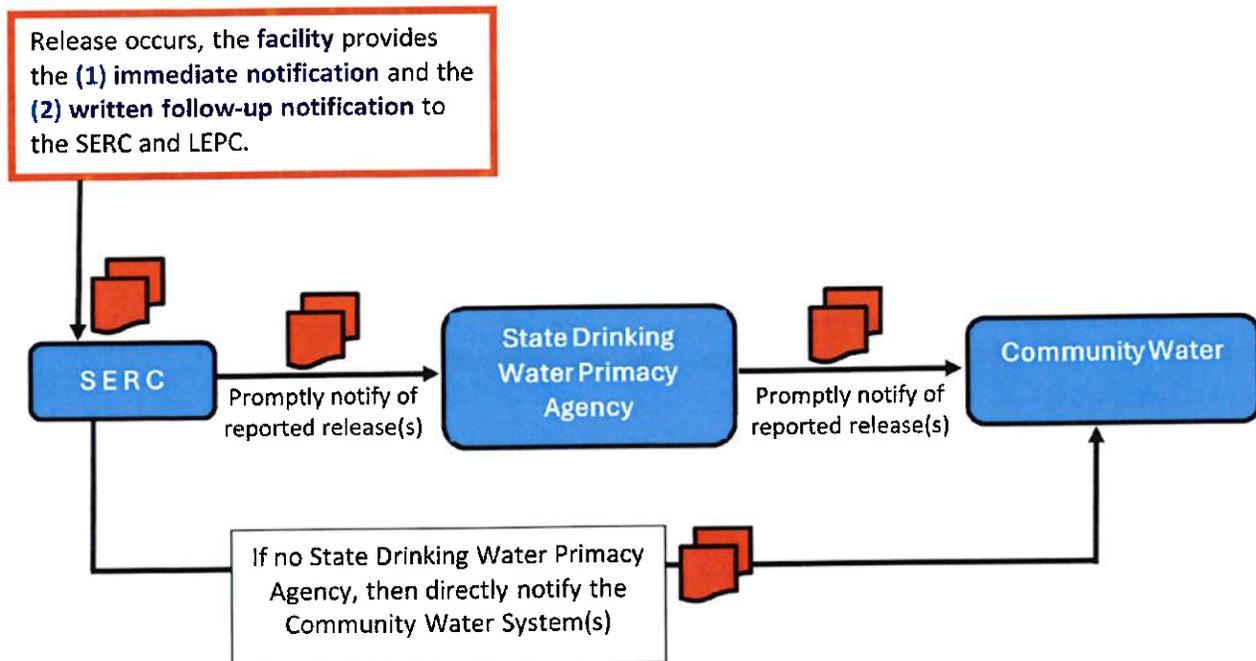
The Emergency Release Notification provisions of EPCRA 304 were amended in 2018 to incorporate provisions of the America's Water Infrastructure Act (AWIA). These provisions are aimed at protecting community drinking water systems from releases of chemicals which could pose a risk to human health.

SERCs are required to promptly notify the state drinking water primacy agency of any release reportable under EPCRA section 304 and provide this drinking water agency with the information collected as a part of the initial notification and the written follow-up emergency notification. If there is no primacy agency, the SERC directly notifies the community water systems and provides them with the release information collected.

The **state drinking water primacy agency** is required to promptly provide all the information regarding the release to any community water systems whose source water is affected by the release.

A community water system's source water is potentially affected if the release occurs in that system's source water area (also known as a source water protection area) or upstream of the system's water intake. Drinking water primacy agencies and community water systems can provide the boundaries for source water protection areas to the SERCs.

AWIA Section 2018(a) Release Notification Flow



Hazardous Chemical Inventory Reporting

(Sections 311 and 312)

The **Hazardous Chemical Inventory Reporting of EPCRA sections 311 and 312** are made by facilities to the SERCs, LEPCs, and local fire departments. These agencies are primarily responsible for implementing these sections. These inventory reports help with community emergency planning and preparedness.

The federal requirements for facilities are codified at 40 CFR part 370. The implementing agencies' requirements are in the statute at 42 U.S.C. 11021-11022.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Hazard Communication Standard (HazCom Standard) regulations are codified at 29 CFR 1910.1200.

SERCs determine the reporting procedures for their jurisdictions. SERCs are given the flexibility to implement these emergency and hazardous chemical inventory reporting requirements as appropriate for the needs of their community.

Some SERCs have a central collection system and distribute the reports to the LEPC and fire departments on behalf of the facilities, while others require facilities to provide the reports directly to the LEPC and fire departments to ensure these communication connections have been made.

Most SERCs require the use of electronic reporting via a method of their choice. Check with your SERC prior to completing the Federal emergency and hazardous chemical inventory form.

Find your state's procedures: [EPCRA Sections 311 and 312 state requirements and procedures](#)

Facilities that are required to prepare or have a SDS under the OSHA HazCom Standard are required to report per their state's directions if they have hazardous chemicals present above their EPCRA reporting thresholds. The reports are required to be received by the SERC, LEPC, and local fire department.

There are two EPCRA hazardous chemical inventory reporting requirements:

- (1) **EPCRA 311 SDS or list submission** is a one-time requirement, unless there are any significant changes that affect the information previously submitted. This submission is due within 3 months of a regulated hazardous chemical being present at your facility at or above the reporting thresholds and/or after discovery of significant new information for any of your previously reported hazardous chemicals. Submission is required within 30 days of a request from your LEPC.
- (2) **EPCRA 312 hazardous chemical inventory forms** (i.e., Tier I or Tier II Forms) are submitted annually by calendar year, with reporting for the previous year due on or before March 1st each year.

States generally do not accept the Tier I Form.

The **Tier II Form** provides information about the facility and the hazardous chemicals at the facility. This form is required to provide information by chemical to include:

- The chemical name or the common name as indicated on the SDS.
- An estimate (in ranges) of the maximum and average daily amounts 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.
- An indication of whether the owner elects to withhold the location of the chemical at the facility from disclosure to the public.



Hazardous Chemical Inventory Reporting

(Sections 311 and 312) Continued

Hazardous Chemicals are any chemical as defined by the OSHA HazCom Standard, except for substances that are exempted under EPCRA:

- (1) Any food, food additive, color additive, drug, or cosmetic regulated by the Food and Drug Administration.
- (2) Any substance present as a solid in any manufactured item to the extent exposure to the substance does not occur under normal conditions of use.
- (3) Any substance to the extent it is used for personal, family, or household purposes, or is present in the same form and concentration as a product packaged for distribution and use by the general public.
- (4) Any substance to the extent it is used in a research laboratory or a hospital or other medical facility under the direct supervision of a technically qualified individual.
- (5) Any substance to the extent it is used in routine agricultural operations.
- (6) Any substance to the extent it is a fertilizer held for sale by a retailer to the ultimate customer.

Reporting Thresholds for the federal program are codified at 40 CFR 370.10 and are listed below. Note that some states have different reporting thresholds than the federal regulations.

| Hazardous chemical category | Reporting threshold |
|--|--|
| <i>EPCRA EHSs</i> | The lower value: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 500 pounds or • Threshold Planning Quantity as listed in Appendices A and B of 40 CFR part 355 |
| <i>Gasoline</i> in underground storage tanks (USTs), at a retail gas station, that were in compliance with UST requirements of 40 CFR part 280 or 281 during the reporting year. | 75,000 gallons |
| <i>Diesel fuel</i> in USTs, at a retail gas station, that were in compliance with the UST requirements at 40 CFR part 280 or 40 CFR part 281 during the reporting year. | 100,000 gallons |
| All other <i>hazardous chemicals</i> | 10,000 pounds |

SERCs and LEPCs are required to make the hazardous chemical information available to persons requesting it and are specifically tasked by the 2018 AWIA amendments [42 U.S.C. 11022(e)(4)] with ensuring that community drinking water systems have access to the Tier II information for facilities within their source water area.

Source water areas may span multiple jurisdictional boundaries at the state, tribal, and local levels, potentially requiring access to Tier II information from multiple SERCs or LEPCs. If a facility has not complied with Tier II reporting requirements, then the SERC and LEPC should request that the facility submit its Tier II form and then provide Tier II information to the affected community water systems.



Toxics Release Inventory

(Section 313)

The **Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) Reporting of EPCRA section 313** is a publicly available database that contains information on the quantities of certain toxic chemicals released annually into the air, water, and land or otherwise managed as waste by facilities throughout the United States. EPA is responsible for implementing this section of EPCRA.



The requirements for facilities are codified at 40 CFR part 372. The implementing agencies' requirements are in the statute at 42 U.S.C. 11023.

Facilities in covered industry sectors must report how much of each chemical they manage through recycling, energy recovery, treatment, and environmental releases. TRI reporting forms must be submitted to EPA and the appropriate state, territory, or Tribe by July 1 of each year; these forms contain waste management data for the previous calendar year.

The information submitted by facilities is compiled in the Toxics Release Inventory and made available to the public through online tools, written analyses, and interactive charts and maps on the TRI website. This information is always available and free, and supports informed decision-making by communities, government agencies, companies, and others.

TRI includes information about:

- Management (including environmental releases) of TRI-listed chemicals (e.g., mercury, lead, etc.)
- On-site releases (including disposal) of TRI-listed chemicals into air, surface waters, and land;
- On-site recycling, energy recovery, and treatment associated with TRI-listed chemicals;
- Off-site transfers of TRI-listed chemicals from TRI facilities to other locations; and
- Pollution prevention activities at facilities.

TRI reporting is required for facilities that:

- Are in a TRI-covered industry sector;
- Employ the equivalent of 10 or more full-time staff; AND
- Manufacture, process, or otherwise use a TRI-listed chemical in quantities above the established reporting threshold (see page 9).

Some of the ways TRI data can be used include:

- Identifying sources of toxic chemical releases;
- Providing a basis for community discussions, educational activities, and public health research;
- Helping companies learn from each other's best practices to reduce pollution; and
- Combining TRI with health data and other information to better understand potential environmental and human health hazards.

Chemicals and Reporting Thresholds

| EPCRA Section | Covered Chemicals | Thresholds |
|---|--|--|
| <p>Emergency Planning Sections 301-303</p>  | <p>EPCRA EHSs [40 CFR part 355, Appendices A and B]</p> | <p>Threshold Planning Quantities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range from 1 to 10,000 pounds on site at any one time. |
| <p>Emergency Release Notifications Section 304</p>  | <p>EPCRA EHSs [40 CFR part 355, Appendices A and B]</p> <p>and</p> <p>CERCLA Hazardous Substances [40 CFR 302.4]</p> | <p>Reportable Quantities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range from 1 to 5,000 pounds released in any 24-hour period. |
| <p>Hazardous Chemical Inventory Reporting Sections 311 and 312</p>  | <p>Hazardous chemicals and products subject to the OSHA HazCom Standard [29 CFR 1910.1200]</p> | <p>Thresholds:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EHSs: 500 pounds or Threshold Planning Quantity (lower value) • Gasoline: 75,000 gallons * • Diesel: 100,000 gallons * • All other hazardous chemicals: 10,000 pounds |
| <p>Toxics Release Inventory Section 313</p>  | <p>Over 800 toxic chemicals and chemical categories [40 CFR 372.65]</p> | <p>Thresholds:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 25,000 pounds manufactured or processed in a year. • 10,000 pounds otherwise used in a year. • Chemicals of special concern have lower thresholds. |

*These thresholds are only applicable for gasoline and diesel present at retail gas stations in tank(s) entirely underground and was in compliance at all times during the preceding calendar year with all applicable Underground Storage Tank (UST) requirements at 40 CFR part 280 or requirements of the state UST program approved by EPA under 40 CFR part 281.

Reporting Schedules

| EPCRA Section | Reporting Schedule |
|---|--|
| <p>Emergency Planning Sections 301-303</p>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 Days: A one-time notification to the SERC and LEPC is required within 60 days of having an EPCRA EHS present on-site above the threshold planning quantity. • 30 Days: Any changes to the initial notification that are relevant to emergency planning must be reported to the SERC and LEPC within 30 days. • Promptly: Information requested by the LEPC for emergency planning development and maintenance must be promptly provided. |
| <p>Emergency Release Notifications Section 304</p>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediate notification to the SERC and LEPC are required each time there is a release of an EPCRA EHS or CERCLA hazardous substance at or above its reportable quantity. • As soon as practicable after the release provide the written Follow-up notification to the SERC and LEPC. |
| <p>Hazardous Chemical Inventory Reporting Sections 311 and 312</p>  | <p>EPCRA section 311 SDS or list submission</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within 30 days of (a) a regulated hazardous chemical being present at your facility at or above the reporting thresholds; (b) a request from your LEPC; or (c) discovery of significant new information for your previously reported hazardous chemicals, submit this report to the SERC, LEPC, and local fire department. <p>EPCRA section 312 hazardous chemical inventory form</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annually, by March 1st submit to the SERC, LEPC, and local fire department. |
| <p>Toxics Release Inventory Section 313</p>  | <p>Annually, by July 1st submit to EPA and provide a copy of each reporting form to the applicable state, territory, or Tribe.</p> |

Other EPCRA Provisions*

Trade Secrets

EPCRA section 322 allows facilities to file trade secret claims in their reports under EPCRA Sections 303 - Emergency Planning, 311 and 312 - Hazardous Chemical Inventory Reporting, and 313 - Toxics Release Inventory. Only the specific chemical identity may be claimed as a trade secret, though a generic class for the chemical must be provided. Implementing regulations at 40 CFR part 350 describe the procedures a facility must follow to claim a chemical identity as a trade secret. A facility cannot claim trade secrets under EPCRA Section 304 - Emergency Release Notifications.

Even if specific chemical identity information can be legally withheld from the public under certain circumstances, EPCRA Sections 324 and 323 allow the information to be disclosed to health professionals who need to use it for diagnostic and treatment purposes or to local health officials conducting studies, sampling, and other medical research activities. In non-emergency cases, the health professional must sign a confidentiality agreement with the facility and provide a written statement of need. During a medical emergency, the health professional may obtain the specific chemical identity from the facility for treatment.

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

EPCRA Penalties

EPCRA Section 325 allows for civil and administrative penalties ranging from \$23,331 to \$174,985¹ per violation per day when facilities fail to comply with the reporting requirements. Criminal penalties up to \$50,000 or five years in prison apply 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 apply to any person who knowingly and willfully discloses any information entitled to protection as a trade secret.

Citizen Suits

EPCRA Section 326 allows citizens to initiate civil actions against EPA, SERCs, and the owner or operator of a facility for failure to meet certain EPCRA requirements. A SERC, LEPC, and state or local government may institute actions against facility owner or operator for failure to comply with EPCRA requirements. In addition, states may sue EPA for failure to provide trade secret information.

¹ The penalty amounts described have been adjusted by the 2020 Civil Monetary Penalty Inflation Adjustment Rule, mandated by the 2015 amendments to the Federal Civil Penalty Inflation Adjustment Act, 28 U.S.C. § 2461 note, Pub. L. 114-74 (see <https://www.congress.gov/114/plaws/publ74/PLAW-114publ74.pdf>). See also 85 Fed. Reg. 1751 (Jan. 13, 2020).

* Not all these provisions are requirements.

Learn More about EPCRA

How can I learn more about EPCRA?

Visit our websites to view regulations, fact sheets, and guidance documents:

- EPCRA Homepage: www.epa.gov/epcra
- Toxics Release Inventory Program: www.epa.gov/tri
 - TRI reporting for facilities: www.epa.gov/tri/reporting
 - TRI for communities: www.epa.gov/tri/communities

Review the Consolidated List of Lists:

The “Consolidated List of Lists” provides a list of the chemicals regulated under EPA’s chemical accident prevention programs, including the Clean Air Act 112(r)(7) Risk Management Program’s regulated substances, CERCLA hazardous substances, CWA 311(j)(5) hazardous substances, EPCRA Extremely Hazardous Substances, and EPCRA Toxic Substances. View the List of Lists at: www.epa.gov/epcra/consolidated-list-lists.

Find your state contacts:

- Section 304 Emergency Release Contacts: www.epa.gov/epcra/state-contact-information-epcra-section-304-emergency-release-notification
- Sections 311 and 312 Hazardous Chemical Reporting Contacts: www.epa.gov/epcra/state-tier-ii-reporting-requirements-and-procedures
- Section 313 Toxics Release Inventory Reporting Contacts: <https://www.epa.gov/toxics-release-inventory-tri-program/tri-state-contacts>
- SERC Contacts: www.epa.gov/epcra/state-emergency-response-commissions-contacts
- State Drinking Water Primacy Agencies: <https://www.asdwa.org/links/>

Take the training:

- Training for the EPCRA implementing agencies (non-section 313): www.epa.gov/epcra/epcra-training-states-tribes-lepcs-local-planners-and-responders-non-section-313
- National LEPC-TEPC Handbook: <https://www.epa.gov/epcra/national-lepc-tepc-handbook>

How can I access data and information reported under EPCRA?

Information submitted under the authority of EPCRA is available from the following sources:

- **Sections 303 & 304:** Each emergency response plan and follow-up written report of any release should be made available by the SERC and LEPC, and according to the procedures and processes established by these groups.
- **Sections 311 & 312:** The hazardous chemical inventory reports should be made available by the SERC and LEPC upon request, and according to the procedures established by these groups.
- **Section 313:** EPA compiles the information submitted by facilities and makes it available through online tools, interactive charts, graphs, and maps at www.epa.gov/tri.

Who can I contact for more information?

For EPCRA (non-313 sections), send an email to: infocenter-chemical-oil@epa.gov

For TRI (section 313), send an email to: tri.help@epa.gov

Key EPCRA Definitions

Affected Community Water System(s): One or more community water systems [Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) section 1401(15)] that receives supplies of drinking water from a source water protection area, delineated under SDWA Section 1453, in which a facility that is required to prepare and submit an inventory form is located.

Community Water Systems: A system that provides water for human consumption through pipes or other constructed conveyances and has at least fifteen service connections or regularly serves at least twenty-five individuals, and which serves the same population year-round [SDWA Section 1401(15)].

Extremely Hazardous Substance (EHS): The EPCRA EHSs are listed in the Code of Federal Regulations at 40 CFR part 355, Appendices A and B.

Facility: A facility means all buildings, equipment, structures, and other stationary items that are located on a single site or on contiguous or adjacent sites and that are owned or operated by the same person (or by any person that controls, is controlled by, or under common control with such person).

Hazardous Chemical: means any hazardous chemical as defined under 29 CFR 1910.1200(c), except that such term does not include: (1) Any food, food additive, color additive, drug, or cosmetic regulated by the Food and Drug Administration. (2) Any substance present as a solid in any manufactured item to the extent exposure to the substance does not occur under normal conditions of use. (3) Any substance to the extent it is used: (i) For personal, family, or household purposes, or is present in the same form and concentration as a product packaged for distribution and use by the general public. Present in the same form and concentration as a product packaged for distribution and use by the general public means a substance packaged in a similar manner and present in the same concentration as the substance when packaged for use by the general public, whether or not it is intended for distribution to the general public or used for the same purpose as when it is packaged for use by the general public; (ii) In a research laboratory or a hospital or other medical facility under the direct supervision of a technically qualified individual; or (iii) In routine agricultural operations or is a fertilizer held for sale by a retailer to the ultimate customer.

Hazardous Substance: Hazardous substances are defined under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) and their reportable quantities are listed in the Code of Federal Regulations at 40 CFR part 302, Table 302.4.

State Drinking Water Primacy Agency: the drinking water primacy agency that has primary responsibility to enforce the requirements of the SDWA in a state. For links to the various drinking water primacy agencies, see www.asdwa.org/links.

Toxic Chemical: In general, for TRI reporting purposes, a toxic chemical is one that is known to or can reasonably be anticipated to cause 1) cancer or other serious or irreversible chronic human health effects; 2) significant adverse acute human health effects; and/or 3) significant adverse environmental effects. Chemicals subject to TRI reporting requirements are modified through EPA rulemakings. See the complete TRI chemical list at www.epa.gov/tri/chemicals.

