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things, such “manufacture” of any amount of a chemical substance or mixture:

(1) For commercial distribution, including for test marketing.

(2) For use by the manufacturer, including use for product research and development, or as an intermediate. Manufacture for commercial purposes also applies to substances that are produced coincidentally during the manufacture, processing, use, or disposal of another substance or mixture, including byproducts and coproducts that are separated from that other substance or mixture, and impurities that remain in that substance or mixture. Byproducts and impurities may not in themselves have commercial value. They are nonetheless produced for the purpose of obtaining a commercial advantage since they are part of the manufacture of a chemical produced for a commercial purpose.

(i) *Mixture* means any combination of two or more chemical substances if the combination does not occur in nature and is not, in whole or in part, the result of a chemical reaction; except that *mixture* does include (1) any combination which occurs, in whole or in part, as a result of a chemical reaction if the combination could have been manufactured for commercial purposes without a chemical reaction at the time the chemical substances comprising the combination were combined, and if all of the chemical substances comprising the combination are included in the EPA, TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory after the effective date of the premanufacture notification requirement under 40 CFR part 720, and (2) hydrates of a chemical substance or hydrated ions formed by association of a chemical substance with water. The term mixture includes alloys, inorganic glasses, ceramics, frits, and cements, including Portland cement.

(j) *Non-isolated intermediate* means any intermediate that is not intentionally removed from the equipment in which it is manufactured, including the reaction vessel in which it is manufactured, equipment which is ancillary to the reaction vessel, and any equipment through which the substance passes during a continuous flow process, but not including tanks or other

vessels in which the substance is stored after its manufacture. (See also paragraph (f) of this section.)

(k) *Owned or controlled by the parent company* means the parent owns or controls 50 percent or more of the other company’s voting stock or other equity rights, or has the power to control the management and policies of the other company.

(l) *Person* means any natural person, firm, company, corporation, joint venture, partnership, sole proprietorship, association, or any other business entity, any State or political subdivision thereof, any municipality, any interstate body, and any department, agency, or instrumentality of the Federal government.

(m) *Process for commercial purposes* means the preparation of a chemical substance or mixture, after its manufacture, for distribution in commerce with the purpose of obtaining an immediate or eventual commercial advantage for the processor. Processing of any amount of a chemical substance or mixture is included. If a chemical or mixture containing impurities is processed for commercial purposes, then those impurities are also processed for commercial purposes.

(n) *Site* means a contiguous property unit. Property divided only by a public right-of-way shall be considered one site. There may be more than one manufacturing plant on a single site.

(o) *Test marketing* means distributing in commerce a limited amount of a chemical substance or mixture, or article containing such substance or mixture, to a defined number of potential customers, during a predetermined testing period, to explore market capability prior to broader distribution in commerce.

(p) *TSCA* means the Toxic Substances Control Act, 15 U.S.C. 2601 et seq.

§712.5 Method of identification of substances for reporting purposes.

(a) *Report on TSCA-regulable quantities*. Unless specifically otherwise required, respondents must report only about quantities of a chemical that is defined as a chemical substance under TSCA section 3(2).

(b) *Chemicals from natural sources*. A manufacturer of a chemical substance

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which is extracted from an ore, from oil, or from any other natural source must report only about the manufacturing steps for, and the uses of, that chemical, not about production of the natural source material or other crude precursors derived from the natural source material.

For example, persons who manufacture a chemical substance such as "sweetened naphtha, 64741-87-3," but do not refine the naphtha to produce "hexane, 110-54-3" would not report on hexane. Only the production of "hexane" as an isolated product must be reported—not previous production of more crude, complex substances such as naphtha from which hexane is extracted. Thus, persons who produce crude oil, ores, and other crude natural materials, but do not carry them through further manufacturing steps that produce a listed chemical have no reporting responsibilities under this Part. Note, however, that any method of extraction, refinement, or purification of a listed chemical substance is considered to be manufacturing for the purposes of this rule.

(c) *Chemical substances as marketed.* This part requires reporting about chemical substances as they are marketed or used in practice. The following preparations of a chemical substance must be reported as the substance itself, not as a mixture, since these preparations are regarded as the substance in practice.

(1) The chemical substance in aqueous solution.

(2) The chemical substance containing an additive (such as a stabilizer or other chemical) to maintain the integrity or physical form of the substance.

(3) The chemical substance in any grade of purity.

§ 712.7 Report of readily obtainable information for subparts B and C.

TSCA section 8(a) authorizes EPA to require persons to report information that is known to or reasonably ascertainable by them. For purposes of subpart B, however, a lesser standard applies. Companies must report information that is readily obtainable by management and supervisory employees responsible for manufacturing, processing, distributing, technical services,

and marketing. Extensive file searches are not required.

[47 FR 26998, June 22, 1982, as amended at 60 FR 31921, June 19, 1995]

§ 712.15 Confidentiality.

(a) Any person submitting information under this part may assert business confidentiality claims for the information as described in the pertinent reporting form and its instructions. Any information covered by a claim will be disclosed by EPA only as provided in the procedures set forth at 40 CFR part 2.

(b) Persons must certify to the validity of a claim of confidentiality they make for information reported under this part, as specified on the reporting form.

(c) If no claim accompanies the information at the time it is submitted to EPA or if certification as to the claim is not made on the reporting form, EPA may place the information in an open file available to the public without further notice to the submitter.

Subpart B—Manufacturers Reporting—Preliminary Assessment Information

§ 712.20 Manufacturers and importers who must report.

Except as described in § 712.25, at the time a chemical substance is listed in § 712.3, the following persons must submit the "Manufacturer's Report—Preliminary Assessment Information" (as described in § 712.28) for each plant site at which they manufactured or imported the chemical substance during the reporting period specified in § 712.30:

(a) Persons who manufactured one or more of the chemical substances listed in § 712.30 for commercial purposes.

(b) Persons who imported in bulk form one or more of the chemical substances listed in § 712.30 for commercial purposes.

§ 712.25 Exempt manufacturers and importers.

(a) Persons who manufactured or imported the chemical substance during the reporting period, solely for purposes of scientific experimentation,