1. Procedure of judging businesses and substances requiring notification

Before commencing calculation, you must judge whether you fall under the business category requiring notification to the government under the PRTR system in compliance with "The Law concerning Reporting, etc. of Release to the Environment of Specific Chemical Substances and Promoting Improvements in Their Management" (hereafter referred to as "Law").

Whether you are categorized as this group can be determined by:

① the type of your business (1-1 → pII-6)
② the number of your full-time employees (1-2 → pII-8)
③ the annual quantity of specified substance handled[*1] (1-4 → pII-10) in your buisiness establishment(1-3 → pII-14),

or

④ presence or absence of specific requirement facilities [*2].
(1-5 → pII-34)

*1 A business that falls under Item 1, Article 5, Chapter 2 of the Law (→ pIII-298) may be categorized as a business requiring notification depending on the annual quantity of substances handled. According to the Law, the annual quantity of substance handled is defined as the sum of "quantity manufactured," "quantity used" and "other quantities." In this manual, the items categorized as "other quantities" are classified either as "quantity manufactured" or "quantity used" to facilitate the calculation. The terms used in this manual are defined as shown below.

- Annual quantity handled
  The quantity of specified substances handled during the fiscal year (from April to March), which is the sum of the quantities of the substances manufactured and used in the year.

- Annual quantity manufactured
  The quantity of the specified substance generated by chemical reaction or refining is calculated as the annual quantity manufactured (including the case where by-product is contained in the product manufactured by the business at the mass percentage of 1% or higher [0.1% or higher in the case of specific class 1 designated chemical substance] and when it is clear that the substance is contained in exhaust gas, effluent, waste, etc. [when the specified substance is generated in the process of effluent treatment, and when the specified substance is separated in the process of reaction or effluent treatment]) (Refer to 1-4-1 [→ pII-16].)

- Annual quantity used
  The quantity of raw materials or materials containing the specified substance used in your establishments in a year (The substances that are taken in or out of storage tanks are categorized as "other materials handled." However, they are included in the quantity used for the sake of convenience in this manual.)

*2 A business that falls under Item 2, Article 5, Chapter 2 of the Law(→ pIII-299) may be categorized as a business requiring notification depending on the presence or absence of specific requirement facilities(→ pII-34). Businesses that generate or release specified substances in association with business activities fall under this classification.

Make judgment by following the flow shown in Fig. 1-1.
If you are judged as a business requiring notification, calculate the released/transferred quantity of the substance subject to notification.

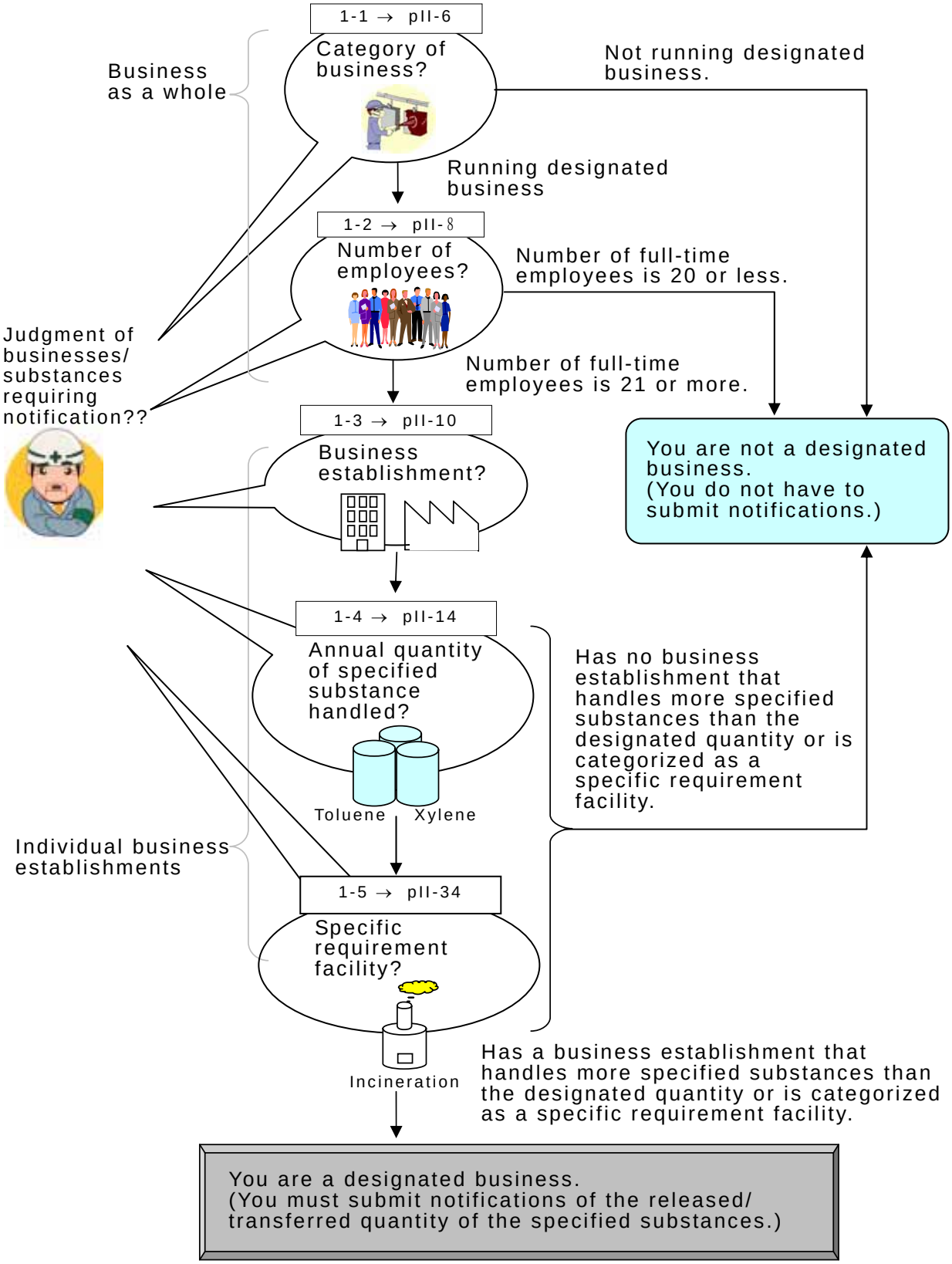


Fig. 1-1 Flow of determining businesses and chemical substances requiring notification

List of check items to determine the business requiring notification [1)]

(1) Business category and number of full-time employees			
	① Business category	Categories shown in 1-1 (→ pII-6)	
	② Number of full-time employees	21 or more	
(2-1) Annual quantity of the specified substance handled by each business			
	Type of the specified substance [2)]	Specific class1	Class1
	③ Shape of raw materials or materials used	Shapes described in 1-4-2 (→ pII-20)	
	④ Percentage content of the specified substance in raw materials or material used	Mass percentage of 0.1% or higher	Mass percentage of 1% or higher
	⑤ Annual quantity of the specified substance handled	0.5 t/year or more	1 t/year or more
(2-2) Specific requirement facilities per business			
	⑥ Specific requirement facilities	Facilities indicated in 1-5 (→ pII-34)	

1) A business that meets the requirements of both (1) and (2-1), or both (1) and (2-2)

2) Specified substances (Class 1 designated chemical substance) are those that continuously exist in the environment, and have been designated as satisfying any of the following toxicity conditions.
   ① Likely to pose danger to human health or ecological system.
   ② Causes chemical reaction to occur after released to the environment and easily generates toxic chemical substances, even if the substance itself does not pose a hazard to human health or ecological system.
   ③ Likely to deplete the ozone layer.

   Of those specified substances, 12 substances including benzene, which have been assessed as carcinogenic and require especially careful handling, are designated as “Specific class 1 designated chemical substances.”
   “Class 1” means class 1 designated chemical substance. “Specific class 1” means specific class 1 designated chemical substance.

Reference page
- Part I 2-1 Procedure of determining businesses and substances requiring notification (→ pI-15)

1-1 Judgment of designated businesses

Check whether your business is one of those described below. If part of your business falls under the categories shown below, you are categorized as a business requiring notification.

1 Metal mining

2 Crude petroleum and natural gas production

3 Manufacturing

- a Manufacture of food
- b Manufacture of beverages, tabacco and feed
- c Manufacture of textile mill products
- d Manufacture of apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials
- e Manufacture of lumber and wood products
- f Manufacture of furniture and fixtures
- g Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products
- h Publishing, printing and allied indsutries
- i Manufacture of chemical and allied products
- j Manufacture of petroleum and coal products
- k Manufacture of plastic products
- l Manufacture of rubber products
- m Manufacture of leather tanning, leather products and fur skin
- n Manufacture of ceramic, stone and clay products
- o Manufacture of iron and stees
- p Manufacture of non-ferrous metals and products
- q Manufacture of fabricated metal products
- r Manufacture of general machinery
- s Manufacture or electrical machinery equipment and suplies
- t Manufacture of transportation equipment
- u Manufacture of precision instruments and machinery
- v Manufacture of ordnance and accessories
- w Miscellaneous manufacturing industries

4 Electricity industry

5 Gas industry

6 Heat supply industry

7 Sewage industry

8 Railway industry

9 Warehouse industry (limited to a warehouse used to store agricultural products or a warehouse used to store gas or liquid in a storage tank.)

10 Petroleum wholesale industry

11 Scrap iron wholesale industry*

*) limited to the industry that collects substances which have been enclosed in an air conditioner for a car or removes an air conditioner for a car which has been attached to the body of car

12 Automobile wholesale industry

*) limited to the industry which collects substances which have been enclosed in an air conditioner for a car

13 Fuel retail industry

14 Laundry industry

15 Photography industry

16 Automobile maintenance industry

17 Machinery and equipment repair industry

18 Product testing industry

19 Measurement certification industry (excluding general measurement certification industry)

20 Household waste disposal industry (limited to the industry of disposal of garbage)

21 Industrial waste disposal industry (including industry of disposal of industrial waste under special management)

22 Higher educational institutions (including facilities affiliated to the institution and excluding institutions only for humane sciences)

23 Research institutes for natural science

※ Official duties are classified depends on the category of business handled. If the business falls under one of the above categories, it must make notification as well

(NOTE)

① "Public affairs of the government, local public organizations, etc." may be subject to notification if the business actually run by those organizations falls under the category requiring notification based on the classification made according to the outline of the business.

② "Medical business" is not subject to notification. However, university hospitals, which are the facilities attached to "higher educational institutions," are included in designated businesses. (Article 3 of the Enforcement Regulations of the Law (→ III-300) designates that "attached facilities" be included in "higher educational institutions.")

③ "Miscellaneous manufacturing industries" are those classified as 34 in medium classification of the Japan Standard Industry Classification (revision in 1993). They specifically include precious metal manufacturing businesses, musical instrument manufacturing businesses, toy/sporting equipment manufacturing businesses, etc.

④ If a business that has not registered as an automobile maintenance business but is running a business of selling automobile parts and accessories, extracts chlorofluorocarbon as part of the repair service it provides, the pertinent business is classified as "automobile parts/accessories retail business" and does not fit into a designated business category.

⑤ A power plant under construction cannot be considered as running an electricity business. Therefore, it does not fit into a designated business category unless it runs another business that falls under a designated business category.

⑥ Businesses lending fumigation warehouses based on a contract with fumigation businesses fit into the category requiring notification because they are running a warehouse business.

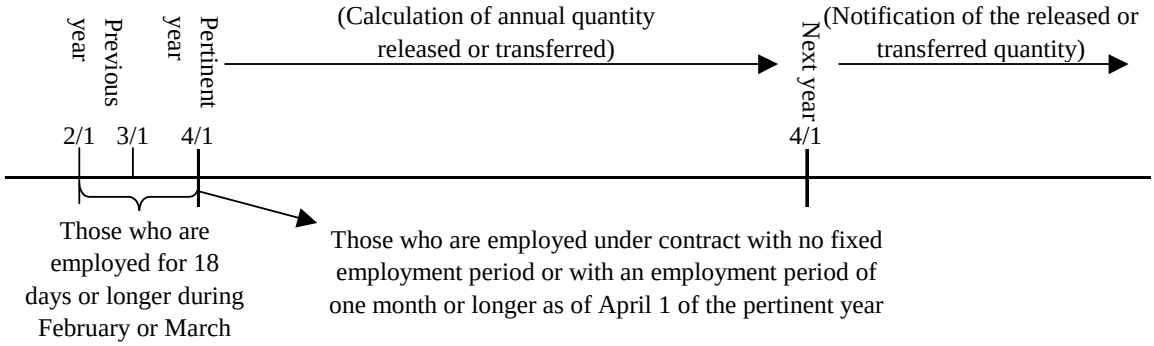
Reference page
- Part I 2-1 Step1 Check business categories (. pI-17)
- Part III 2. Q&A Q23-Q26 (→ pIII-125-126),
  Q29-Q31 (→ pIII-127-128),
  4-1-1 Classification of type of industry (. pIII-165),
  4-1-2 Outline of designated types of industry (. pIII-172)

1-2 Judgment of full-time employees

Check whether you have 21 or more full-time employees.
The number of full-time employees means the sum of such employees in the country as a whole, including those in your main office, branches and all representative offices.

* Those[1] who fit into the following categories are regarded as full-time employees.
- ① Those who are employed without definition of employment period or with an employment period of one month or longer as of April 1 of the relevant fiscal year
- ② Those who were employed for 18 days or more during February and March of the previous fiscal year must also be included in the number of full-time employees.
- ③ Temporary employees, part-timers and casual staff[2] who fit into category ① or ②.

NOTES: 1. The number of full-time employees must be determined by business. In the case of businesses running two or more businesses at the same time, the number of full-time employees includes those who are engaged in businesses not subject to notification under the Law.
2. Make judgment based on the period of employment and not on the work hours per day.



In addition to the above, those who are marked with O in the following table must be regarded as full-time employees.

	Company officials*1	Full-time employees*2	Temporary workers	Employees transferred to other companies	Contract employees to other businesses	Employees transferred from other companies*3	Contract workers from other businesses*3
Full-time employees	×	○	×	×	×	○	○

*1 Company officials engaged in steady clerical or manual work and earn their salary under the same salary system as general staff should be counted as full-time employees.

*2 In some cases, part-time workers may be included.

*3 Those who are working in a business establishment of another business on consignment or contract basis (for example when the employees of company B, who are consigned to undertake the operation and management of the plant of company A, are working in the plant of company A at all times) are regarded as full-time employees of the business consigning the job (company A in this case).

(NOTE)

① Even if the number of full-time employees during the fiscal year is 20 or smaller, the number of workers employed as of April 1 of the pertinent fiscal year or in February and March of the previous fiscal year is 20 or larger, the requirement is satisfied.

② The following table applies to the number of employees of the government and local public organizations.

Business	Number of Employees
Government*1	All the staff (per ministry)
Self-defense force stations, bases, etc.	All the staff (per station or base)
Independent administrative institutions, etc.	All the staff (per institution)
National universities	All the staff (per university)
Local prefectural governments	All the staff (per prefectural government)
Cities, towns or villages	All the staff (per municipality)
Local public enterprises*2	All the staff (per local public enterprise)
Part of clerical work associations	All the staff (per association)
Public universities	All the staff (per university)
(Reference) Nongovernmental enterprises	All the employees (per business)

*1 Self-defense force stations and bases excluded.

*2 Of enterprises run by local public organizations, those subjected to the designation of Article 2 of the Local Public Enterprise Law (No. 292, enforced in 1952).

Reference page

- Part I 2-1 Step2 Check the number of full-time employees (→ pI-19)
- Part III 2. Q&A Q27 (→ pIII-126), Q32–Q33 (→ pIII-129), Q121 (→ pIII-158)

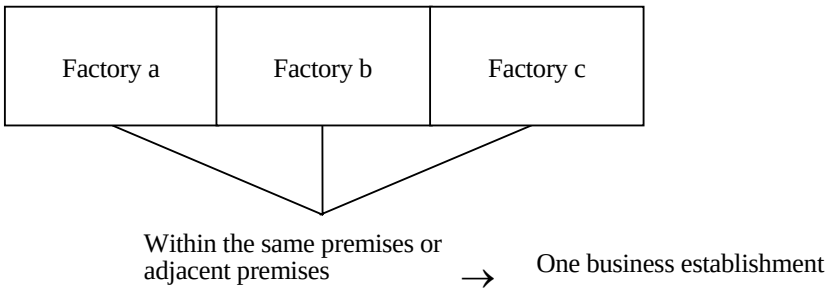
1-3 Study of business establishment that must assess the annual quantity of specified substances handled, etc.

Study whether you have a "business establishment"* that runs a business falling under a designated business category (→ pII-6) for which the annual quantity handled must be calculated.

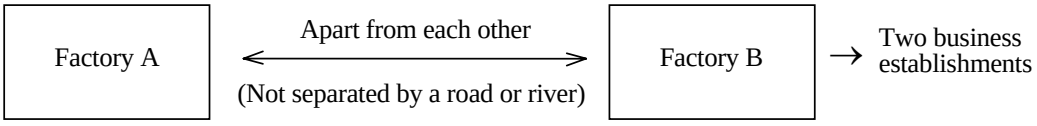
* A business establishment is defined as follows.

- A business establishment is a unit place where a business activity that falls under a designated business category is run. In principle, it continuously runs the business activity within the same or adjacent premises under a unit administrative body (such as an enterprise).
- Note that even if the activity is not run within the same or adjacent premises, if the premises where the business is run are adjacent separated by a road or river and chemical substances are managed integrally, they can be regarded as one business establishment. (→ Example 1 to 5)
- A business establishment not running a business that falls under a designated business category does not have to assess the annual quantity of substances handled.
- If a business establishment runs a business that falls under two or more business categories and one of those businesses is a business requiring notification, the annual quantity, etc. must be assessed. (→ Example 6) In such a case, calculate the annual quantity of specified substance handled in the business establishment by including all the quantities handled by the business establishment including those in categories other than the one requiring notification.

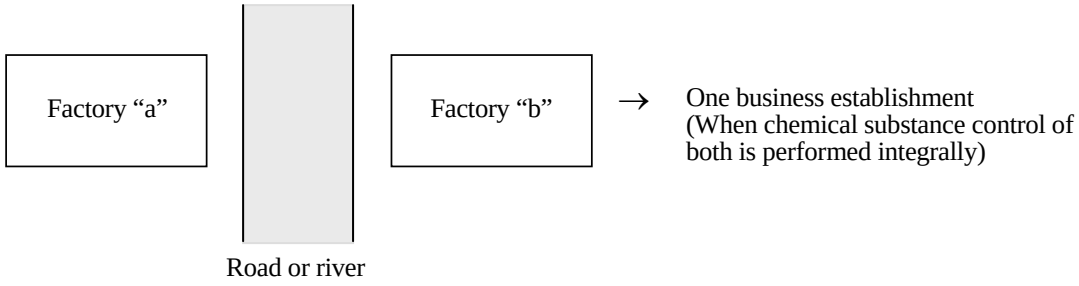
[Example 1] If factories "a," "b" and "c," which manufacture different products, are run by the same management body within the same or adjacent premises, they are regarded as one business establishment.



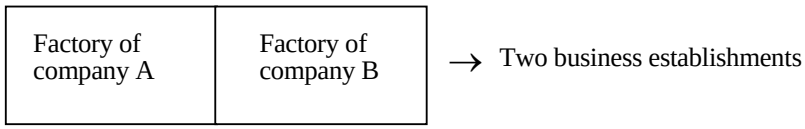
[Example 2] If factory A and factory B of one company are located apart from each other, they are regarded as separate business establishments in principle. If a university has separate campuses, or self-defense force stations and bases under the same name are located apart from each other, each one is regarded as a separate business establishment.



[Example 3] Even if factory “a” and factory “b” of the same company are separated by a road or river under the condition described in example 2, if they are adjacent to each other and chemical substances are integrally controlled, factory “a” and factory “b” may be regarded as one business establishment.

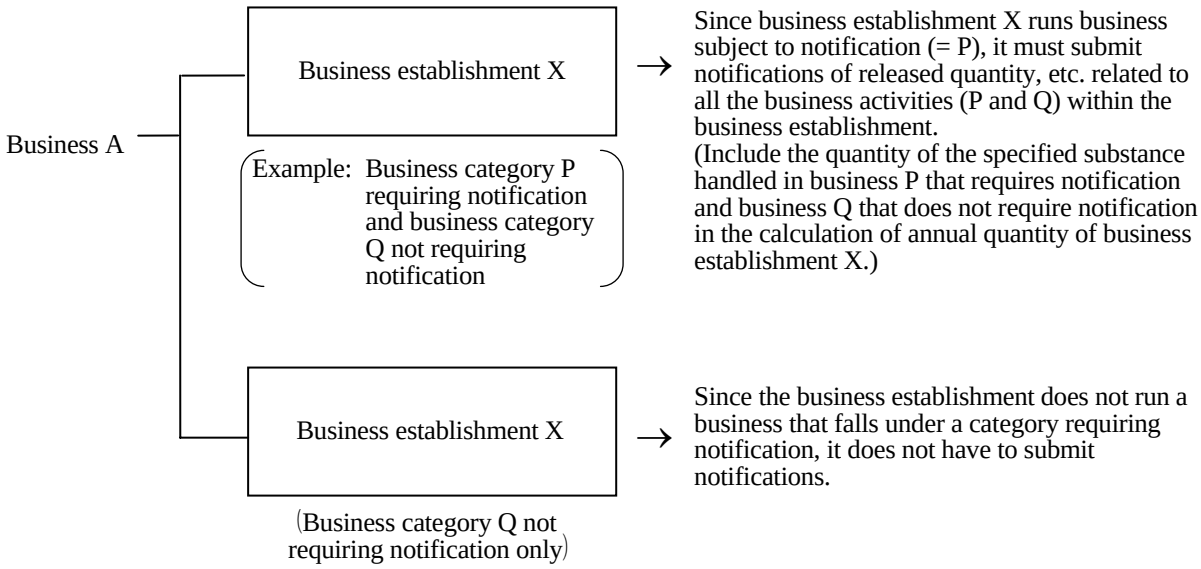


[Example 4] If a factory of company A and a factory of company B exist within the same or adjacent premises, they must be regarded as separate business establishments because their management bodies are different.



[Example 5] Those with no resident workers could be a “business establishment.” In such a case, the “business” must assess the quantity of specified substance released and submit notifications.

[Example 6]

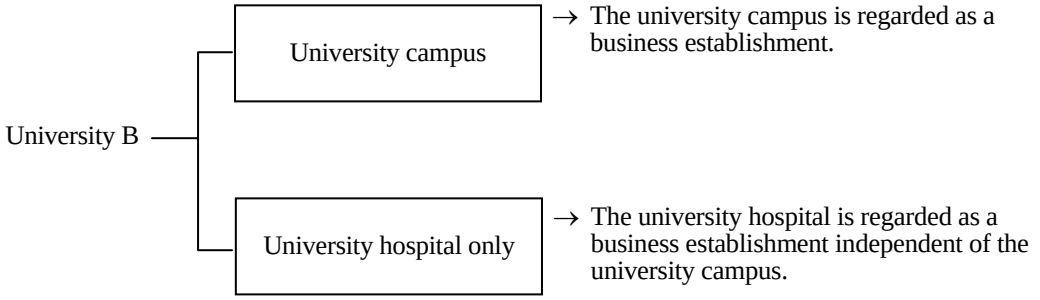


(NOTE)

① The following is the concept of university hospitals as business establishments.

[When a university campus and a university hospital are located in the same or adjacent premises]

[When the university campus and the university hospital are located apart from each other]



② If a hospital run by an enterprise exists within the same premises or those adjacent to a business establishment that runs a business that falls under a designated business category, they are regarded as one business establishment, and the annual quantity of specified substance handled by the hospital must be included in the calculation.
However, if a hospital run by an enterprise is located in a place apart from the business establishment running a designated business, the hospital is regarded as a business establishment that runs only "medical business," which is not subject to calculation of the annual quantity of substance handled, etc.

③ The following concept applies to the case where business A commissions a part of the manufacturing process performed within the business establishment to business B.

a) Business activity in the process in charge of business B on a commissioning basis is administered by business A (the person in charge of handling chemical substances of business B exists in business A), the establishment including the commissioned process is regarded as that of A.

b) If business activity of business B is controlled by business B itself (the person in charge of handling chemical substances of business B exists in business B itself), the part of the process commissioned to business B is regarded as the business establishment of business B.
If business B is running a business on land borrowed from business A, make judgment based on which business the person in charge of handling chemical substances is located at.

(cont'd)

④ If business establishments of business A and business B exist within the same premises, and business B is a subsidiary of business A, they are regarded as separate business establishments, and must submit notifications separately.
In the case where two business establishments of different businesses are located adjacent to each other, they are regarded as the same as above.

Reference page
- Part I 2-1 Step3 Study business establishments for judging the annual quantity of specified substances handled (→ pI-20)
- Part III 2. Q&A Q12–Q16 (→ pIII-120–121), Q19–Q21 (→ pIII-122–124)

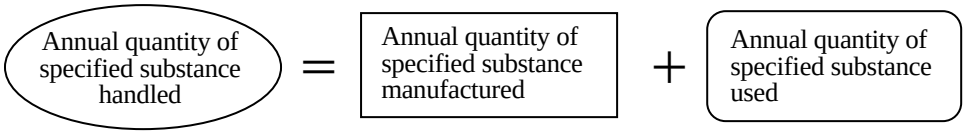
1-4 Judgment of the annual quantity of specified substances handled

Calculate the annual quantity of specified substances handled by business establishment as shown in Fig. 1-2.
If the quantity of one or more specified substances handled by the business exceeds the annual quantity, the business must submit notifications.

Specified substance
(Class 1 designated chemical substance)..... 1 t/year
Specific class 1 designated
chemical substance..... 0.5 t/year(500 kg/year)

Specified substances whose annual quantity handled is larger than the designated value require notification of released/transferred quantity.

* The annual quantity handled is the sum of the "quantity manufactured," "quantity used" and "other quantities handled." In this manual, however, those that fit into "other quantities handled" are included in "quantity used."



"Quantity manufactured" includes the following by-products.
By-products that are contained in products manufactured by the business at the mass percentage of 1% (0.1% in the case of specific class 1 designated chemical substances) or those that are contained in exhaust gas, effluent or waste (for example, when a specified substance is generated in the effluent treatment process, or when a specified substance is separated in the reaction process or effluent treatment process)

"Quantity used" also includes those that are only brought in or delivered from storage tanks for the sake of convenience.

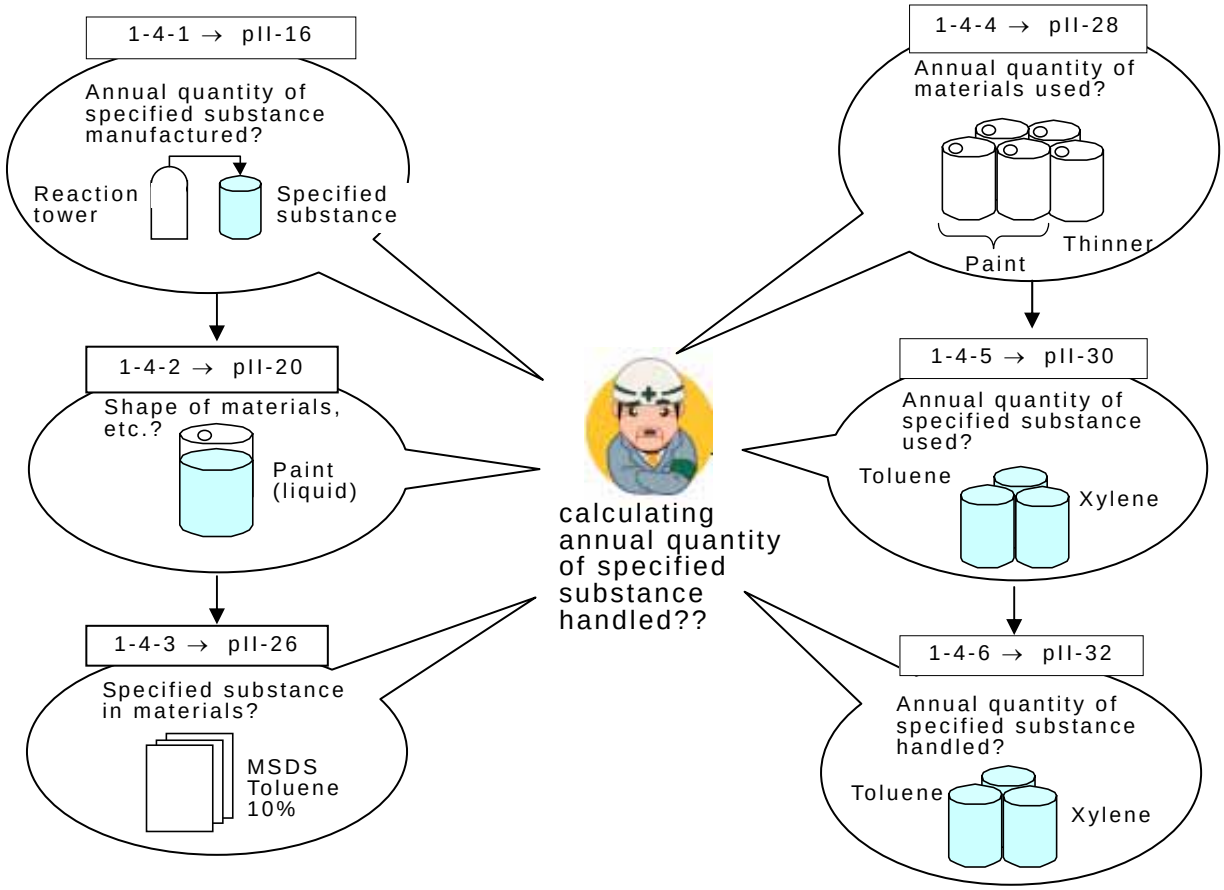


Fig. 1-2 Procedure of calculating annual quantity of specified substance handled

Reference page

- Part I 2-1 Step4 Judge the annual quantity of specified substances handled (→ pI-21)
- Part III 2. Q&A Q34-Q38 (→ pIII-130–131), Q41 (→ pIII-132), Q44 (→ pIII-133),
  4-2-1 Major raw materials and materials used by each industry (→ pIII-187),
  4-2-2 Specified substances included in raw materials and materials (→ pIII-191),
  4-2-3 Specified substances in petroleum fuel and lubricating oil (→ pIII-200),
  4-2-4 List of specified substances (→ pIII-203)

1-4-1 Check of annual quantity of specified substance manufactured

Check whether your establishments manufacture specified substances, and check the annual quantity manufactured.

(NOTE)

① Manufacture of specified substance means to generate a specified substance through chemical reaction or by refining for the purpose of selling or using as raw materials in your establishments.
For example, if a petrochemical manufacturer receives naphtha as raw material, extracts a specified substance contained in it at the mass percentage of less than 1%, and delivers it as products, it is assumed that the specified substance is "manufactured."

② When the substance is contained in products at the mass percentage of 1% or higher (0.1% or higher in the case of specific class 1 designated chemical substances), and when it is clear that the substance is contained in exhaust gas, effluent or waste, calculate the annual quantity of the pertinent substance.
For example, if a specified substance is generated while effluent treatment is given, or if a specified substance is separated in the reaction process or the effluent treatment process, the quantity of the substance must be included in the annual quantity manufactured.
Note that if heavy metals such as mercury contained in coal are released from a boiler of a thermal power plant, the quantity need not be calculated. This is because the heavy metals contained in the coal are physically isolated from the coal and released as by-product from the boiler and no new heavy metals are generated. (You must assess the annual quantity of the substance contained in coal at the mass percentage of 1% or higher (0.1% or higher in the case of specific class 1 designated chemical substances).)

[Example 1] In the process where a hexavalent chromium compound is used or where effluent containing the compound is treated, if the substance changes into a tervalent chromium compound, "chrome and tervalent chromium compound" is generated as by-product, which fits into "manufacturing," and the quantity generated must be assessed as the "quantity manufactured." In such a case, since "hexavalent chromium compound" is regarded as "used," calculate the "quantity used" by referring to 1-4-2 (→ pII-20) and subsequent sections. Refer to "Plating Process" in "Calculation example in Typical Processes" (→ pIII-81) in Part III, which gives an example of calculation in the case where hexavalent chromium compound changes into tervalent chromium compound.

[Example 2] When copper plates are etched, "water soluble copper salt (copper nitrate)" is generated, which is regarded as "manufactured." Therefore, convert the weight of copper nitrate that has been generated into copper, and calculate the "quantity manufactured." Refer to Note ⑦ for the weight conversion from copper nitrate to copper.

[Example 3] Chloroform generated as a result of bleaching kraft pulp is regarded as newly generated in the reaction process. Therefore, assess its "quantity manufactured."

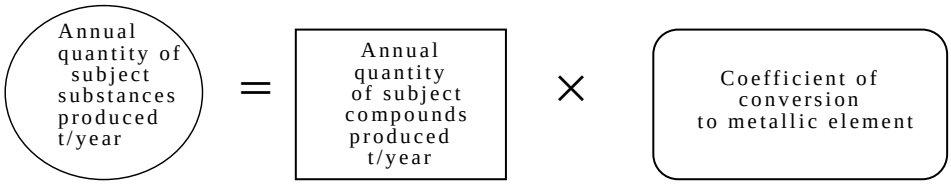
③ When hydrazine derivatives such as hydrazine hydrochloride or hydrazine carbonate are used as deoxidant (for rust prevention) for the boiler used for removing vapor, hydrazine, which is a specified substance, is generated in the process. Therefore, assess the annual quantity of hydrazine generated as the annual quantity manufactured. Hydrazine hydrate is a mixture of hydrazine, which is a specified substance, and water at a given percentage. Therefore, if hydrazine hydrate is manufactured, assess the quantity as the annual quantity manufactured.

④ If a specified substance is manufactured by refining or separating the raw materials or materials containing the substance, carry out calculation with the quantity contained in those materials (the quantity that falls under annual quantity used (1-4-4 [→ pII-28]) as the quantity manufactured, and not as the quantity used. (Otherwise, the annual quantity will mistakenly be counted twice.)

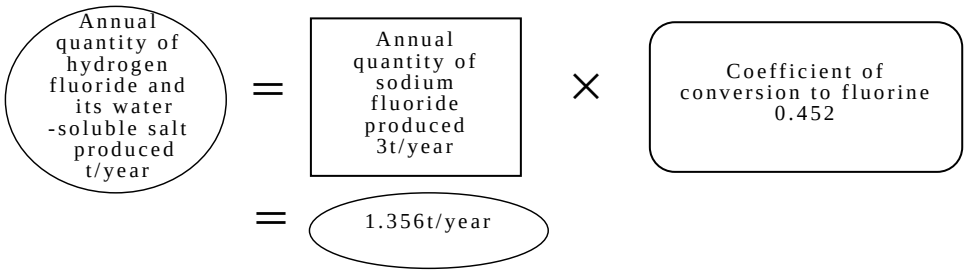
⑤ When a waste service company recovers spent thinner, etc., purifies it, reuses or sells it as thinner, specified substances contained in purified thinner (such as toluene and xylene) are regarded as manufactured. Therefore, assess the quantity of the pertinent substances manufactured.

⑥ If the same specified substance other than the one manufactured in the relevant year is used, the annual quantity of such substance used is required for the calculation of released or transferred quantity. Perform the calculation according to 1-4-2 (pII-20) onward.

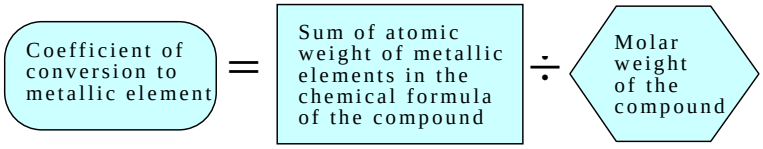
⑦ With regard to the specified substances that are to be converted to elements, metallic compounds such as "water soluble compounds of zinc," "lead and its compounds," "inorganic cyan compounds (excluding complex salts and cyanates)," "boron and its compounds" and "hydrofluoric acid and its water soluble salts")), calculate the value converted to contained metallic element, cyan-, boron, and fluorine according to the following procedure. Refer to reference material (5)② (→ pIII-218) for conversion coefficients to metallic elements.



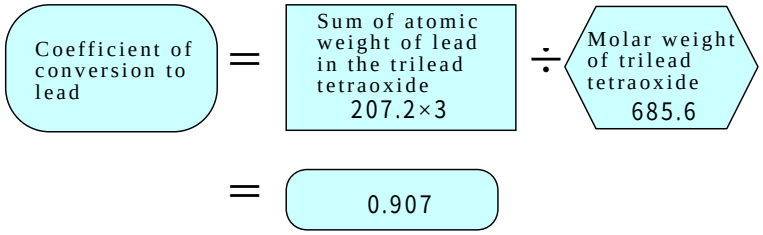
Example: When 3 tons (3,000 kg) of sodium fluoride (hydrogen fluoride and its water-soluble salt) are manufactured annually



If the corresponding conversion coefficient is not given in reference material (5) ②, carry out the calculation as follows.



Example: Conversion coefficient of trilead tetraoxide



⑧ With regard to specified metal compounds defined as "water-soluble," assess the annual quantity of water soluble compounds (those that dissolve in neutral water at the mass percentage of 1% [10 g/L] or larger at room temperature) manufactured.

⑨ With regard to specified substances such as "water soluble compounds of zinc," the annual manufactured quantity of "zinc," which is a metallic element, need not be assessed.

⑩ If there are chemical substances that are included in two or more groups of specified substances, perform the calculation by including the chemical substance in all the relevant groups.

Example: For chromate, include the substance both in "hexavalent chromium compound" and "lead and its compounds."

⑪ Note that with regard to the specified substances such as vinyl chloride (gaseous state at room temperature), vinyl acetate (liquid at room temperature), and styrene (liquid at room temperature), not polymer (resin) but monomer must be taken into account.

Reference page

- Part I 2-1 Step4-1 Check the annual quantity of specified substance manufactured (→ pI-23)
- Part III 2. Q&A Q47–Q49 (→ pIII-134), Q80 (→ pIII-144), Q92 (→ pIII-148)

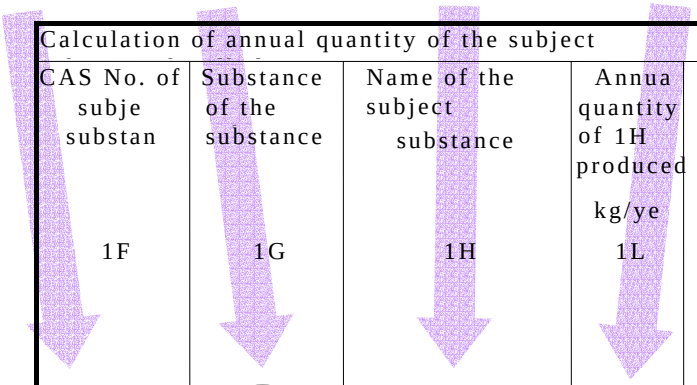
Filling out the worksheet1

○ CAS No. of the subject substance produced*

○ Substance No. of the subject substance produced

○ Name of the subject substance produced

○ Annual quantity of the subject substance produced



Calculation of annual quantity of the subject

CAS No. of subje substan 1F	Substance of the substance 1G	Name of the subject substance 1H	Annua quantity of 1H produced kg/ye 1L	Annua quantity 1H in 1A used kg/ye 1M	Annua quantity 1H used kg/ye 1N (Sum of 1M)	Annua quantity 1H handled kg/ye 1O =1L+1N
79-01-6	211	Trichloroethyl	1,200			
	200	Tetrachloroethy	800			

* You do not need to fill out the CAS No. of the subject substance; it is used for reference only.

1-4-2 Check the shape of raw materials and materials used

Check whether raw materials or materials of the following shape are used in your establishments (refer to the chart on the next page).

Shape of raw materials or materials (products) you must assess the used quantity of

1. **Gaseous or liquid form**
   Example: solvents, adhesives, paints, gasoline, etc.

2. **Solid not of specific shape (such as powder)**
   Example: additives (in powder), reagents (in powder), etc.

3. **Solid of specific shape that melts, evaporates, or dissolves while it is being handled**
   Example: plated metallic electrodes, ingots (aluminum block to be used by melting), plastic pellet*1, etc.

4. **Materials that may be released to the environment while they are being processed by refining or cutting**
   Example: asbestos-containing materials, cutware*2, etc.

   Note, however, that the following are excluded even if they fall under the above definitions.
   - Materials mainly for domestic use that are distributed and sold in the packaged state in containers*3
     Example: household cleaner, household insecticide, incandescent, fluorescent and other lamp*4, etc.
   - Materials to be used in the enclosed state*5
     Example: batteries, capacitors, etc.
   - Recycled resources*6
     Example: spent solvents, metals scraps, etc.

NOTE: Shape of raw materials or materials whose annual quantity used you need not assess

- Solids with specific shape that do not melt, evaporate, or dissolve while they are being processed

  Example: assembly parts, pipes, boards, and metallic materials used for processing such as rolling*7, etc.

*1: A block of plastics made from resin pellet changes into a completely different shape by melting due to heat while undergoing extrusion processing, resulting in a “state other than solid”. Therefore, it fits into the case where the quantity of raw materials or materials used must be assessed.

*2: Parts such as cutting tools, which wear during use, will be replaced when a fixed period of time has elapsed, and a significant amount of the substance contained in them is assumed to be released to the environment. Therefore, they fit into the category of raw materials or materials whose quantity used must be assessed as “powder or particulate substances.”

*3: “Products for general consumers” are those distributed in a state packed in containers mainly for domestic use, and labeled as “for general consumers,” which include detergent and pesticides for domestic use sold by retailers or supermarkets.

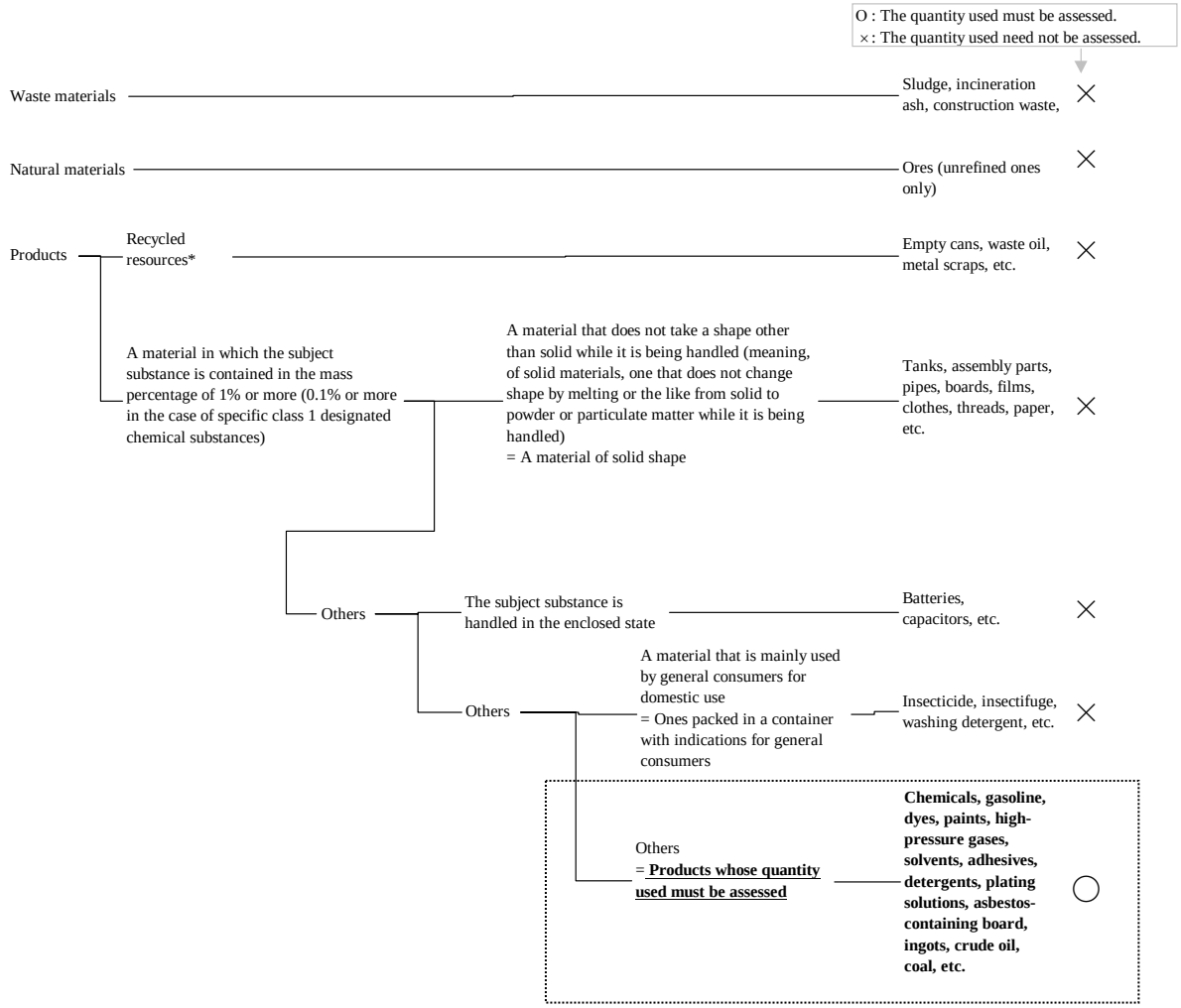
*4: The quantity of specified substances in incandescent and fluorescent lamps need not be assessed in the following cases.
① If lighting equipment is sold mainly for general consumers, it is categorized as “those mainly for domestic use.”
② Specified substances sealed in the vacuum tube of a fluorescent lamp only, which is not released to outside, are categorized as “those used in the tightly sealed state” even if they are for business use.
③ Specified substances contained in glass parts or metallic parts are categorized as “solids with specific shape that do not melt, evaporate, or dissolve while they are being processed.”

*5: If raw materials or materials in the enclosed state (such as the case where paint is contained in a barrel) are sold by wholesale or sold without opening the container in the business establishment, the quantity of the specified substance used need not be assessed.

*6: If a waste service company recovers spent thinner, etc. containing a specified substance (such as toluene and xylene), the used quantity need not be assessed. However, if the company purifies the recovered thinner to generate thinner, the specified substance contained in the purified thinner must be included in the quantity manufactured.

*7: Metals that undergo rolling or casting processing are categorized as the “state other than solid” if the metal is clearly dissolved by heating. If it is only bent or deformed by the application of pressure, on the other hand, it is not regarded as having entered the “state other than solid.” In such cases, the quantity of the specified substance used need not be assessed.

Shape of raw materials or materials (products) you must assess the used quantity of



*1: If raw materials or materials are disposed of as waste, the quantity used need not be assessed. On the other hand, if spent solvent, etc. are recovered, purified, and then reused or sold, it is regarded that the specified substance contained in the purified solvent, etc. is manufactured. In such cases, the quantity of the pertinent specified substance must be assessed as the quantity manufactured.

*2: Natural materials are those extracted from materials that exist in nature, on which no processing has been performed. Note that ores or crude oil that undergo ore dressing, grinding, dehydration, or degassing processing are not regarded as natural materials.

*3: *Recycled resources defined in Clause 4, Article 2 of the Law on Effective Use of Resources (Law No. 48 of 1991)

(NOTE)

① Do not include business transactions on paper here.

② When cathode-ray tubes or fluorescent lamps are purchased as products, and used as they are, the quantity used need not be assessed. If cathode-ray tubes are manufactured, in some cases the quantity of specified substance used in the manufacturing process must be assessed.

③ If “partially-fabricated products” are purchased and products are manufactured by assembling them, in such a case where electronic circuit boards are purchased and electric products are manufactured by assembling them, judge whether the quantity used must be assessed based on whether the partially-fabricated products are in the shape described on pages II-20 to II-22.

④ If metals such as stainless steel (stud bolts and nuts) containing specified substances (such as chrome, nickel and manganese) are provided to customers as products or component parts of products, the following concepts apply.
   a) If stainless steel is manufactured from a metal that is a specified substance, or if products such as bolts and nuts are manufactured from ingots through melt-processing, the quantity of the specified substance used for the manufacture must be assessed.
   b) If stainless steel bolts and nuts are purchased and used as component parts for manufacturing products, the quantity used need not be assessed because they do not enter a state other than solid, powder or particle.

⑤ When cloth coated with antimony and its compounds (Material No. 25) as flame retardant is purchased, and sheets for automobiles are manufactured, judge whether the quantity used must be assessed based on whether the cloth is in the shape described on pages II-20 to II-22.

⑥ The quantity of old devices that have been accepted need not be assessed because they have specific shapes.

⑦ When waste capacitors containing PCB are stored in a warehouse as waste, the quantity used need not be assessed.

⑧ The quantity of welding wires and base materials used in a welding process must be assessed because they melt in the process of being handled.
When stainless plates that contain chrome or nickel are bonded by welding, the quantity of stainless plate used must be assessed.

⑨ The quantity of solder used for soldering work must be assessed because it changes state to liquid in the process of being handled.

⑩ If glasses containing specified substances are melted, the quantity of glass used must be assessed. If glasses are purchased and incorporated into products as they are, on the other hand, the quantity used need not be assessed.

(cont'd)

⑪ The quantity of X-ray developer used for the purpose of health management of the crew or employees in a business establishment in charge of maintenance of airplanes (mechanical maintenance business) need not be assessed because it is not used as part of "business activities."

⑫ The quantity of agricultural chemicals spread on lawn or detergent used in a restaurant located within the business establishment need not be assessed because they are not used as part of "business activities."

⑬ The quantity of paints used for painting the walls of factories need not be assessed because they are used for general maintenance.
However, if the paints are used for coating for the purpose of rust prevention, the quantity used must be assessed.

⑭ The quantity of fuels supplied for vehicles used within the premises of business establishments need not be assessed, on condition that the vehicles also run on public roads (company cars).
However, the quantity of fuels used for vehicles exclusively for use within the premises of the business establishment (such as fork lifts) must be assessed.

Reference page
- Part I 2-1 Step4-2 Check the shape of raw materials and materials used (→ pI-24)
- Part III 2. Q&A Q54–Q72 (→ pIII-136–141), Q75, Q77 (→ pIII-142, 143), Q80 (→ pIII-144), Q101–Q105 (→ pIII-151–152)

Filling out the worksheet1

○ Name of raw materials or materials used

Calculation of the annual quantity used of raw materials or materials containing the subject substances					
Serial No.	Name of raw materials or materials 1A	Annual quantity of 1A purchased kg/year 1B	Quantity of 1A stored at the end of the fiscal year kg 1C	Quantity of 1A stored at the beginning of the fiscal year kg 1D	Annual quantity used of 1A kg/year 1E =1B-1C+1D
1	Paint A				
2	Thinner A				

1-4-3 Study the specified substances contained in raw materials or materials

Check by using MSDS* if the content of the specified substances exceed the following values.

Specified substance (Class 1 designated chemical substances)
..... Mass percentage of 1 %
Specific class 1 designated chemical substances
Mass percentage of 0.1%

* MSDS(Material Safety Data sheet) is the data sheet (document, magnetic disc, etc.) that shows properties, handling methods, toxicity information of the products containing class 1 designated chemical substances specified by the Law (target of PRTR) or class 2 designated chemical substances (designated chemical substances), the content of the specified substance, etc. It is mandatory for businesses handling specified chemical substances to attach MSDS to the products they provide to other businesses.

(NOTE)

① The ministerial ordinance (No. 401 of the ordinance of Ministry of International Trade and Industry of 2000) defines that MSDS must list the content of specified substances with two significant digits. Use those values. With regard to the group of substances that require conversion to elements, you can use the content already converted to element level listed in MSDS.

② With regard to petroleum fuels and lubricating oils such as gasoline, naphtha, crude oil, kerosene and fuel oil, judge whether higher contents of specified substance are contained by referring to "4-2-3 Specified substances in petroleum fuel and lubricating oil" (→ pIII-200).
With regard to substances not listed in 4-2-3 of Part III, obtain the MSDS of individual items such as fuels. If the MSDS indicates that a specified substance is contained at the mass percentage of 1% or higher (0.1% or higher in the case of specific class 1 chemical substance), the quantity of the substance used must be assessed.

③ Note that with regard to the specified substances such as vinyl chloride (gaseous state at room temperature), vinyl acetate (liquid at room temperature), and styrene (liquid at room temperature), not polymer (resin) but monomer must be taken into account.

④ If bisphenol-A type epoxy resin (in liquid state only) is used as a raw material, and bisphenol-A type epoxy resin (in solid state) is dissolved in the solvent, the solid state epoxy resin is not regarded as a specified substance unless the molecular mass of the resin changes into the same state as the resin in the liquid state.

Reference page
- Part I 2-1 Step4-3 Study the specified substances contained in raw materials or materials (→ pI-26)
- Part III 2. Q&A Q34–Q43 (→ pIII-130–132), Q50–Q53 (→ pIII-135)

Filling out the worksheet1

○ CAS No. of the subject substance contained in raw materials or materials

○ Substance No. of the subject substances contained in raw materials or materials

○ Name of subject substance contained in raw materials or materials

○ Content of the subject substances contained in raw materials or materials

Calculation of the annual		…	Calculation of the annual quantity used of the subject substance contained in raw materials or materials					
Serial No.	Name of raw materials or materials		CAS No. of the subject substance contained in 1A	Substance No. of the subject substance contained in 1A	Name of the subject substance contained in 1A	Individual name of substances when 1A is a group of substances	Content of 1H0 (1H0') in 1A	Coefficient of conversion from 1H0' to 1H0
			kg	kg			%	
	1A	…	1F0	1G0	1H0	1H0'	1I	1J
1	Paint A	…	108-88-3	227	Toluene		10	
		…		63	Xylene		8	
				230	Lead and its compounds	Lead sulfate	5	
2	Thinner A	…	108-88-3	227	Toluene		70	

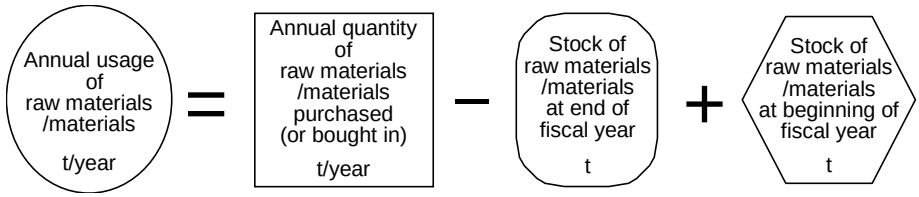
○ Individual name of substances when the subject substance is included in a group of substances

○ If the content listed in MSDS is not used, use the conversion coefficient as required.

* You do not need to fill out the CAS No. of the subject substance; it is used for reference only.

1-4-4 Calculate the annual quantity of raw materials or materials used

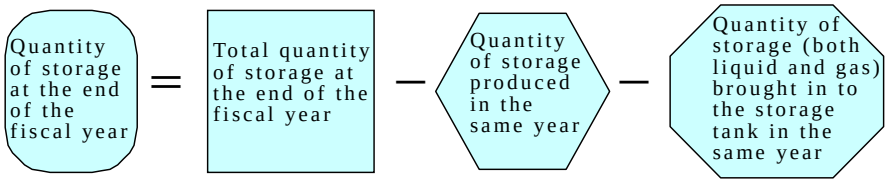
Calculate the annual quantity used of raw materials or materials by using the following formula.



(NOTE)

① Include the annual quantity of liquid or gas brought in to storage tanks in the annual quantity used to make calculations.

② Of the liquid or gas manufactured or brought in to storage tanks in the same fiscal year, that which has become stock because it was not used or sold must not be included in the quantity stored at the end of the fiscal year.



③ The quantity recycled within the business does not have to be summed up here. It is already included in the annual quantity used calculated from the quantity purchased (or brought in) and the quantity stored.

Example: When solvent is recycled by using solvent recycling devices and recycled inside the business
When spent solvent generated in a business establishment is purified and reused within the establishment
When molding chips generated in a business establishment are reused as a raw material within the establishment

④ When spent solvent generated within a business establishment is handed over to a spent solvent recycling contractor, the pertinent contractor purifies the spent solvent, and the business establishment purchases the purified solvent manufactured, then the quantity of the purchased solvent must be included in the quantity used. (This does not mean the quantity is counted twice.)

⑤ When stock that had been received before the fiscal year in question is used, include the quantity in the annual quantity used.

⑥ If there is a discrepancy between the brought-in quantity listed on the slip and the actual quantity brought in because the supplier brings in a larger quantity, use the quantity actually brought in if possible.

⑦ When powder or particulate substances are generated in the process of use as a result of polishing or cutting metals or plastics, include the quantity of all the base materials such as the polished or cut metals/plastics in the annual quantity used.

⑧ When chlorofluorocarbon is extracted, regard the sum of the purchased quantity and the whole quantity recovered (the quantity actually extracted) as the annual quantity used. To prevent the quantity from being counted twice, do not include the quantity refilled in the quantity used.

Reference page
- Part I 2-1 Step4-4 Calculate the annual quantity of raw materials or materials used (→ pI-27)
- Part III 2. Q&A Q66 (→ pIII-139), Q72–Q74 (→ pIII-141–142), Q76 (→ pIII-142), Q92 (→ pIII-148)

Filling out the worksheet1

○ Annual quantity of raw materials or materials purchased (or brought in)

○ Quantity of raw materials or materials stored at the end of the fiscal year

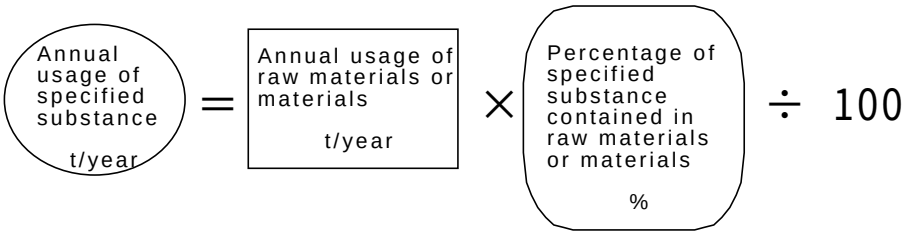
○ Quantity of raw materials or materials stored at the beginning of the fiscal year

○ Annual quantity of raw materials or materials used

Calculation of the annual quantity used of raw materials or materials containing the subject substances					
Serial No.	Name of raw materials or materials 1A	Annual quantity of 1A purchased kg/year 1B	Quantity of 1A stored at the end of the fiscal year kg 1C	Quantity of 1A stored at the beginning of the fiscal year kg 1D	Annual quantity used of 1A kg/year 1E =1B-1C+1D
1	Paint A	10,000	500	1,200	10,700
2	Thinner A	50,000	2,500	1,200	48,700

1-4-5 Calculate the annual quantity of specified substance used

Calculate the annual usage of the specified substance by using the following formula*.



※ If a specified substance is contained in multiple raw materials or materials, add up all the amounts in every raw material or material.

(NOTE)

① With regard to chemical substances with which specified substances must be converted to elements, etc. (metallic compounds such as “water-soluble compounds of zinc” and “lead and its compounds,” inorganic cyanogen compounds (excluding complex salt and cyanate), “boron and its compounds” and “hydrogen fluoride and its water-soluble salt”), convert the values to the quantity of metallic elements, cyanogen, boron and fluorine contained. The content of chemical substances in the group of substances requiring conversion to elements is available in MSDS. Use those values for the calculation.

② If bonding is performed by welding stainless plates containing chrome or nickel, assess the quantity of chrome contained in the whole stainless plates as the quantity of “chrome and tervalent chromium compounds (converted to chrome)” handled, and that of nickel as the quantity of “nickel (converted to nickel)” handled.

Reference page

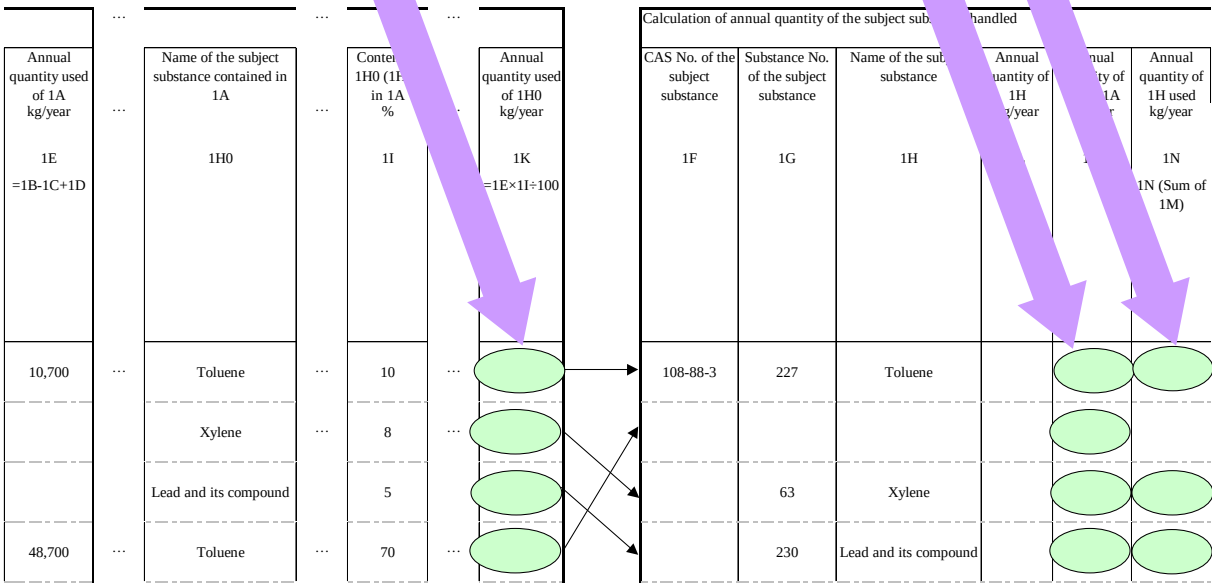
- Part I 2-1 Step4-5 Calculate the annual quantity of specified substance used (→ pI-28)

Filling out the worksheet1

○ Annual quantity used of the subject substances contained in raw materials or materials 1E×1I÷100

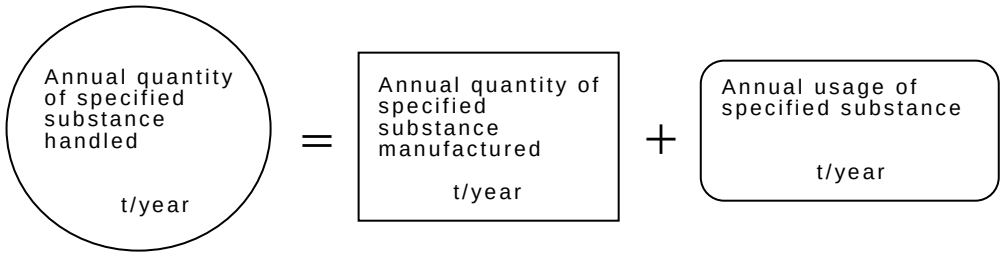
○ Annual quantity of the subject substance used by raw material or material, Copy 1K

○ Sum of annual quantity used by subject substance, 1M



1-4-6 Calculate the annual quantity of the specified substance handled by establishment

Calculate the annual quantity of the specified substance handled by using the following formula.



Compare the calculated annual quantity handled and the following designation, and determine whether your business must submit notifications, and if so, the substances that must be notified.

Specified substance (Class 1 designated chemical substance)
..... 1 t/year
Specific class 1 designated chemical substance
0.5 t/year (500kg/year)

(NOTE)

① If the mass percentage content of a specified substance in products used is less than 1% (0.1% in the case of specific class 1 designated chemical substances), do not include it in the annual quantity used.

② Even if your business fits into a category of businesses requiring notification, you do not have to notify the specified substances contained at less than the above percentages.

Reference page

- Part Ⅰ 2-1 Step4-6 Calculate the annual quantity of the specified substance handled by establishment (→ pⅠ-30)

Filling out the worksheet1

○ Annual quantity handled by subject substance 1L+1N

○ Category of the subject substance (Specific or class 1)

○ Judgment of the business that has to make notification
When the quantity of one or more subject substances handled by the business exceeds the specified value, the business has to make notification.

						Ju of businesses and substances requirin ation	
Substance No. of the subject substance	Name of the subject substance	Annual quantity of 1H kg/year	Annual quantity of 1H in 1A kg/year	nnual tity of used ear	Annual quantity of 1H handled kg/year	Juc according to the annual quar the sub bstance handled	
						Ca of substance	Judgment ject substance nual quantity ed
1G	1H	1L	1M	1N (1	1O =1L+1N	1P	
						In th of a specific cla esignated che ubstance, en ecific."	When 1P cific": Enter " ation required" v O ≧ 0.5 t
						In the f a class 1 des emical substa er "Class	When 1 lass 1": Ente tion required 1O ≧ 1 t*/ ar.
227	Toluene		1,070	35,160			No ired
			34,090				
63	Xylene		856	856			
230	Lead and its compound		535	535			

1-5 Judge the specific requirement facilities

Study whether you have the following specific requirement facilities.

a. Businesses engaged in metal mining, or crude oil and natural gas mining → Buildings, structures and other facilities

b. Businesses engaged in sewage water business → Sewage treatment plants

c. Businesses engaged in waste treatment or industrial waste treatment business → General waste treatment facilities or industrial waste treatment facilities

d. Businesses engaged in either one of the specified categories of business → Specific facilities designated by the Law Concerning Special Measures against Dioxins

If you have any of the above facilities, you must submit notifications.

Substances requiring notification are those contained in exhaust gas or effluent released from specific requirement facilities targeted for measurement according to other regulations (substances subject to notification under the PRTR system in effluent reference items of the Clear Water Law and dioxins), which are indicated in the table shown below.

Establishments	Items to be Assessed	Specified substance
Establishments that have buildings and structures specified in Article 1, Chapter 8 of Mine Safety Law (note: limited to the facilities owned by businesses engaged in metal mining or crude oil and natural gas mining)	Release of the substance contained in smoke or metallurgical smoke from metallurgical smoke generating facilities	Cadmium and its compounds, Lead and its compounds
	Release of the specified substance contained in pit water or mine water	29 substances shown in note
Establishments that have sewage water final treatment facilities	Release of the specified substance contained in the effluent from public or local sewage	29 substances shown in note
		Dioxins in the case of sewage water final treatment specified in the Law Concerning Special Measures for Dioxins
Establishments that have general waste treatment facilities or industrial waste treatment facilities (note: limited to the facilities owned by businesses engaged in waste treatment or industrial waste treatment)	Release of the specified substance contained in the effluent from general waste final treatment facilities or controlled industrial waste final treatment facilities	29 substances shown in note
		Dioxins in the case of facilities to which the ordinance defining the standard to maintain and control the final waste treatment facilities under the Law Concerning Special Measures for Dioxins is applied

	Release of the specified substance contained in the drainage from waste treatment facilities when the waste treatment facilities is categorized as a specific facility under the Water Pollution Control Law	29 substances shown in note
Establishments	Items to be assessed	Specified substance

(cont'd)

Establishments	Items to be Assessed	Specified substance
Establishments that have general waste treatment facilities or industrial waste treatment facilities where the waste generated at other establishments owned by the same business is treated (note: limited to the cases where other establishments handle 1 t or more of the specified substance annually [0.5 t or more in the case of specific class 1 designated chemical substances])	Release of the specified substance contained in the effluent from general waste final treatment facilities or controlled industrial waste final facilities	29 substances shown in note (Note: limited to the cases where the annual quantity of the specified substance generated by your other establishments exceeds 1 t [0.5 t in the case of specific class 1 designated chemical substances])
Establishments that have waste treatment facilities for treating general or industrial waste generated by other establishments owned by the same business (Note: limited to the cases where the annual quantity of the specified substance generated by your other establishments exceeds 1 t [0.5 t in the case of specific class 1 designated chemical substances])	When the waste treatment facilities is categorized as a specific facilities defined by the Water Pollution Control Law, the release of the specified substances contained in the effluent from the waste treatment facility	29 substances shown in note (Note: limited to the cases where the annual quantity of the specified substances generated and handled by other establishments exceeds 1 t [0.5 t in the case of specific class 1 designated chemical substances])
Establishments that have specific facilities specified in the Law Concerning Special Measures for Dioxins	In the case of the facilities to which air quality standards are applied, the release of Dioxins contained in exhaust gas from the relevant facility	Dioxins
	In the case of the facilities to which water quality standards are applied, the release of Dioxins cantained in the effluent from the relevant establishment	
	The release and transfer or Dioxins cantained in smoke, incineration ash, and other ashes collected by the ash collector of the specific facility, that is, the incinerator fo waste	

(cont'd)

Establishments	Items to be Assessed	Specified substance
Establishments that have general waste treatment facilities or controlled industrial waste treatment facilities specified by the ordinance defining maintenance and control of the final waste treatment facilities under the Law Concerning Special Measures for PCDDs (Note: limited to the establishments that have final treatment facilities for treating waste from specific facilities defined by the Law Concerning Special Measures for PCDDs owned by the same business, including the cases where the relevant specific facilities and the final treatment facilities are set up in the same business)	The release of the specified substance contained in the effluent from the final treatment facility of general waste or controlled treatment facility of industrial waste	Dioxins

NOTE: Effluent standard items of the Water Pollution Control Law refer to the effluent standard items listed in Table 1 and Table 2 of the ordinance that defines the effluent standard (No.35 of the Prime Minister's Office Ordinance of 1972)
(Of the substances listed in Table 1, 25substances excluding certain organic phosphorous compounds, and of the substances listed in Table 2, 4 substances (copper, zinc, manganse, and chromium) are categorized as class 1 designated chemical substances listed below.

1	Zinc compunds (water-soluble)	175	Mercury and its compounds
37	O-ethyl = O-4-nitrophenyl = phosphonothioate	178	Selenium and its compounds
60	Cadmium and its compounds	200	Tetrachloroethylene
68	Chromium and chromium(III) compounds	204	Tetramethylthiuram disulfide
69	Chromium(VI) compounds	207	Copper salts (water-soluble, except complex salts)
90	2-chloro-4, 6-bis(ethylamino)-1, 3, 5-triazine	209	1,1,1-trichloroethane
108	Inorganic cyanide compounds (except complex salts and cyanates)	210	1,1,2-trichloroethane
110	S-4-chlorobenzyl N, N-diethylthiocarbamate	211	trichloroethylene
112	Tetrachlorometane	230	Lead and its compounds
116	1, 2-dichloroethane	252	Arsenic and its inorganic compounds
117	1, 1-dichloroethylene	283	Hydrogen fluoride and its water-soluble salts
118	cis-1, 2-dichloroethylene	299	Benzene
137	1, 3-dichloropropene	304	Boron and its compounds
145	dichloromethane	306	Polychlorinated biphenyls
		311	Manganse and its compounds

(NOTE)

① Sewage treatment plants that have been proven to satisfy both of the following requirements do not have to submit notifications.
   a) Not connected to a business establishment that fits into the category of businesses requiring notification (Judgment must be made according to the list of sewage system users. Regard a business running an unknown business, if any, as running a business requiring notification.)
   b) No specified substances are expected to flow in, which means that no specified substances were detected by the water quality measurement of the effluent conducted in the past.

   Note that if a business running a sewage water business uses a specified substance and the annual quantity of the substance handled is 1t or larger (0.5t or larger in the case of specific class 1 designated chemical substances), notification is required.
   Likewise, a rural community sewage facility that treats mainly domestic effluent or combined type Johkaso does not require notification, either.

② General waste treatment facilities set up by local municipalities fit into “General waste treatment facilities.”

③ Substances requiring notification are “specified substances targeted for water quality inspection based on the Sewage Water Law” with regard to businesses engaged in sewerage works, and “specified substances targeted for water quality inspection based on Item 1, Article 14 of the Clean Water Law.” Specifically, they are the 29 substances indicated in Notes in pII-37 and dioxins. (Note that dioxins apply to sewage treatment plants designated as specific requirement facilities by the Law Concerning Special Measures against Dioxins.)
   “Phenolics” are designated as substances subject to water quality inspection in the measurement items of the Sewage Water Law and the Clean Water Law. However, as they contain various substances such as “phenol,” “cresol” and “pyrocatechol,” and their classification is difficult, they need not be notified.
   Substances other than those 29 substances indicated in Notes in pII-37 and dioxins, which have been designated as the targets of water quality inspection at the discretion of local prefectural governments, need not be notified.

④ The quantity obtained by using the result of chemical analysis of substances in sludge conducted voluntarily by a specific requirement facility in addition to the measurement items designated by other regulations need not be notified. (Do not submit notifications.)
   Note, however, that if item a) or b) of Article 4 of the Enforcement Regulations of the Law applies (a specified substance of 1t or larger quantity is handled, etc.), the quantity must be assessed separately.

⑤ Even if the concentration of a specified substance is not measured in spite of the fact that it is required by other regulations, the quantity of the substance released/transferred must be assessed.

⑥ Water quality measurement items of manganese and its compounds (material No. 311) are limited to "soluble" ones by the Sewage Water Law and the Clean Water Law, and thus there is a discrepancy in the range of specified substances and measurement items designated by other regulations. In such cases, it poses no problem if the measurement result of "soluble manganese" is used for calculating the quantity of "manganese and its compounds" released. (The use of a fixed coefficient based on sampling examinations is now under review by the government.)

* The following substances are designated as those other than "manganese and its compounds."

- "Zinc and its water soluble compounds" (Designated as "Zinc and its compounds" by the Law)
- "Chrome and tervalent chromium compounds" ("Chrome and its compounds")
- "Inorganic cyanogen compounds (excluding complex salt and cyanate)" ("Cyanogen compounds")
- "Mercury and its compounds" ("Mercury and alkyl mercury and other mercury compounds")
- "Water soluble copper salt (excluding complex salt)" ("Copper and its compounds")
- "Arsenic and its inorganic compounds" ("Arsenic and its compounds")
- "Hydrogen fluoride and its water soluble salts" ("Fluorine compounds")

⑦ The Sewage Water Law and the Clean Water Law designate the sum of the quantities of parathion, methyl parathion, methyl demeton and EPN as "organic phosphorous compounds." However, it poses no problem if the measurement of "organic phosphorous compounds" is used for calculating the quantity of "EPN" (Material No. 37). The substance subject to notification is not "organic phosphorous compounds" but "EPN."

⑧ Even if businesses have a general waste treatment facility (owned by a waste disposal business) or an industrial waste treatment facility, they do not have to assess the quantities of substances with which no water quality inspection is required by either one of the regulations designating the technical standard of the final treatment plant of general and industrial waste, the Law Concerning Special Measures against Dioxins, and the Clean Water Law.
Bulky waste treatment facilities, recycling facilities and refuse transfer stations that do not have any of the final treatment plants, specific facilities designated by the Law Concerning Special Measures against Dioxins, and facilities controlled by the Clean Water Law are not required to conduct water quality inspections according to the above regulations even if they fit into general waste treatment facilities. Therefore, they do not have an obligation to assess the quantity according to item e) of Article 4 of the Enforcement Regulations of the Law.

⑨ General waste or industrial waste treatment facilities releasing no effluent, or those of the structure where effluent is not released to outside business establishments, do not have to assess and notify the released quantity, on condition that measurement is not required by other regulations.

(cont'd)

⑩ As described in item e) of Article 4 of the Enforcement Regulations of the Law
with regard to the 29 substances released from general waste and industrial waste incineration facilities, and general waste and industrial waste final treatment plants, "released quantity" only must be assessed. Since the discharge to sewage is regarded as "transferred quantity," notifications do not have to be submitted.
Note, however, that if a specific facility designated by the Law Concerning Special Measures against Dioxins is installed, the quantity of dioxins transferred to outside the business establishment must be notified. (Item g) of Article 4 of the Enforcement Regulations of the Law designates it as "Quantity released/transferred.")

Reference page
- Part I 2-1 Step5 Judge the specific requirement facilities (→ pI-32)
- Part III 2. Q&A Q23 (→ pIII-125), Q43–Q44 (→ pIII-132–133), Q56 (→ pIII-136), Q112–Q118 (→ pIII-154–157), Q120–Q124 (→ pIII-158–160)
4-1-3 Provisions in each law and regulation for facilities which fall under special requirement facilities (→ pIII-181)

Filling out the worksheet1

○ Type of specific requirement facilities
Type of facilities that are categorized as specific requirement facilities (listed)

○ Judgment whether notification is required
When there are specific requirement facilities, enter "Notification