



## If you possess 400 lb (approximately 42 gallons) or more of nitromethane, you may be required to report it to the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA).

To reduce the risk of more than 300 chemicals of interest (COI) being weaponized, the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency's (CISA) Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards (CFATS) program identifies and regulates high-risk chemical facilities to ensure they have appropriate security measures in place.

Under CFATS, a chemical facility is "any establishment that possesses or plans to possess certain chemicals, at any relevant point in time ..." and can be a large company or a single individual. CFATS requires a facility to report if it possesses a COI, such as nitromethane, at or above a specified quantity, which is referred to as the screening threshold quantity (STQ).

A facility must report to CISA all COI holdings that meet or exceed the STQ, regardless of how long the facility is in possession of the COI.

**Nitromethane is a COI under CFATS.** Nitromethane is an improvised explosive device precursor (IEDP) chemical that was used domestically in the terrorist truck bombing at the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, on April 19, 1995.

**The STQ for nitromethane is 400 lb or approximately 42 gallons.** Failure to report possession of a COI at or above the STQ can be subject to civil penalties. For more information on nitromethane as a COI, visit [www.cisa.gov/publication/cfats-coi-list](http://www.cisa.gov/publication/cfats-coi-list).

## Resources for Facilities with Nitromethane

- **CFATS First Steps:** If your facility possesses nitromethane in quantities that meet or exceed the STQ, you have 60 days from the time you come into possession to report your holdings via an online survey called a Top-Screen. **Get started** by visiting [www.cisa.gov/cfats-process](http://www.cisa.gov/cfats-process) to learn more about how to comply with CFATS.
- **Learn more about Chemical-terrorism Vulnerability Information (CVI)** at [www.cisa.gov/chemical-terrorism-vulnerability-information](http://www.cisa.gov/chemical-terrorism-vulnerability-information) and complete CVI Authorized User training to access CISA's Chemical Security Assessment Tool (CSAT) at <https://cvi.dhs.gov/training>.
- **Go to the Chemical Security Assessment Tool (CSAT)** at <https://csat-registration.dhs.gov/> to register your facility/facilities. Once registered, you can use CSAT to report COI to CISA at <https://csat.dhs.gov/industry>.
- **Contact the CSAT Help Desk** for technical assistance at 1-866-323-2957 or at [csat@hq.dhs.gov](mailto:csat@hq.dhs.gov).
- **Learn more about the CFATS program** at [www.cisa.gov/cfats](http://www.cisa.gov/cfats). Resources include the regulation, list of COI, FAQs, and more on how facilities' information is protected.
- **Learn more about the Bomb-Making Materials Awareness Program (BMAP)** at [www.cisa.gov/bmap](http://www.cisa.gov/bmap). Resources include training and awareness products on identifying and reporting suspicious purchasing activity or theft of nitromethane and other explosive precursor chemicals.

## Prevent Theft or Diversion of Nitromethane

- Never allow any unauthorized person(s) to purchase, receive, and/or store nitromethane. Review your inventory controls, physical controls, procedural measures, and "know your customers."
- Be sure that all nitromethane is stored in a secure location.
- Notify authorities immediately if, despite your best efforts, nitromethane goes missing.