



## If you possess 60,000 lb. or more of propane, 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 propane, at or above a specified 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.

**Propane is a COI under CFATS.** Propane is a Release-Flammable chemical—meaning, if intentionally released, it has the potential to create a vapor cloud explosion that could affect populations within and beyond the facility.

**The STQ for propane is 60,000 lb.** Failure to report possession of a COI at or above the STQ can be subject to civil penalties. For more information on propane as a COI, visit [www.cisa.gov/publication/cfats-coi-list](http://www.cisa.gov/publication/cfats-coi-list).

## Resources for Facilities with Propane

- **Federal Register: Clarification to CFATS—Propane:** This notice clarifies how certain provisions of CFATS apply to propane. Learn more and read the notice at [www.federalregister.gov/d/08-1059](http://www.federalregister.gov/d/08-1059).
- **CFATS First Steps:** If your facility possesses propane 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 on 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).
- **Risk-Based Tiering:** The CFATS regulation follows a risk-based approach that allows CISA to focus its resources on high-risk chemical facilities in accordance with their specific level of risk. After analyzing Top-Screen data from facilities, CISA will determine which facilities are high-risk and therefore subject to further requirements under CFATS. To learn more, visit [www.cisa.gov/cfats-tiering-methodology](http://www.cisa.gov/cfats-tiering-methodology).
- **Agricultural Production Facilities:** The agricultural facility extension does not apply to agricultural production facilities that use propane for purposes such as for fuel, heating, or drying. Agricultural facilities possessing propane at or above STQ for such purposes should still report their propane inventory to CFATS. Visit [www.cisa.gov/publication/cfats-agricultural-production-facilities](http://www.cisa.gov/publication/cfats-agricultural-production-facilities) to learn more.
- **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.