



## Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards: Hydrogen Peroxide

**Under the Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards (CFATS) regulation, you may be required to report hydrogen peroxide and mixtures that contain hydrogen peroxide 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 appropriate security measures are 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. If in possession of a COI at or above the screening threshold quantity (STQ) and minimum concentration listed in Appendix A of the CFATS regulation, facilities must report those chemicals to CISA within 60 days, regardless of how long the facility possesses COI.

**Hydrogen peroxide at a concentration of 35 percent or higher is a COI under CFATS.** Hydrogen peroxide is an improvised explosive device precursor (IEDP) chemical that has been used to develop explosives used in recent terrorist attacks, including those in Colombo, Sri Lanka; Brussels, Belgium; and Manchester, United Kingdom.

**Hydrogen peroxide is classified as a theft/diversion COI in Appendix A of the CFATS regulation.** Thus, only hydrogen peroxide in transportation packaging, as defined in 49 CFR § 171.8, must be counted toward the STQ. For more information on transportation packaging, visit [cisa.gov/publication/cfats-ao-2016-003](https://www.cisa.gov/publication/cfats-ao-2016-003).

**The STQ for hydrogen peroxide in transportation packaging at a concentration of 35 percent or higher is 400 lb.**

Failure to report possession of a COI at or above the STQ can be subject to civil penalties. For more information on hydrogen peroxide as a COI, visit [cisa.gov/appendix-chemicals-interest](https://www.cisa.gov/appendix-chemicals-interest).

Federal law requires 400 lb or more of a chemical mixture in which the concentration of hydrogen peroxide is 35 percent or higher and is contained in transportation packaging be reported to CISA.

### Resources for Facilities with Hydrogen Peroxide

**CFATS First Steps:** If the quantity and concentration of hydrogen peroxide at a facility meet or exceed those listed in Appendix A, the facility has 60 days from the time of possession to report those chemicals via an online survey called a Top-Screen. **Get started** by visiting [cisa.gov/cfats-process](https://www.cisa.gov/cfats-process) to learn more about how to comply with CFATS.

**Contact the Chemical Security Assessment Tool (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 [cisa.gov/cfats](https://www.cisa.gov/cfats), including the CFATS regulation, list of COI, frequently asked questions, how facilities' information is protected, and more.

**Learn more about the Bomb-Making Materials Awareness Program (BMAP)** at [cisa.gov/bmap](https://www.cisa.gov/bmap). Resources include training and awareness products on identifying and reporting suspicious purchasing activity or theft of hydrogen peroxide-based products.

### Prevent Theft of Diversion of Hydrogen Peroxide

- Never allow any unauthorized person(s) to purchase, receive, and/or store hydrogen peroxide. Review your inventory controls, physical controls, procedural measures, and “know your customers.”
- Be sure that all hydrogen peroxide is stored in a secure location.
- Notify local authorities immediately if, despite your best efforts, hydrogen peroxide goes missing.
- Encourage hydrogen peroxide retailers to participate in voluntary security measures such as BMAP.