



IT Security



Supply Chain



OT Security



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Interoperable Communications

Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards: Propane



DEFEND TODAY,
SECURE TOMORROW

Under the Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards (CFATS) regulation, 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 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.

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, visit cisa.gov/appendix-chemicals-interest.

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 federalregister.gov/d/08-1059.

CFATS First Steps: If the quantity and concentration of propane 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 to learn more about how to comply with CFATS.

Learn more about Chemical-terrorism Vulnerability Information (CVI) and complete CVI Authorized User training to access CISA's Chemical Security Assessment Tool (CSAT) at cisa.gov/chemical-terrorism-vulnerability-information.

Go to the Chemical Security Assessment Tool (CSAT) at csat-registration.dhs.gov to register the facility/facilities. Once registered, you can use CSAT to report COI to CISA at csat.dhs.gov/industry.

Contact the CSAT Help Desk for technical assistance at 1-866-323-2957 or at 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 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 fuel, heating, or drying. Agricultural facilities possessing propane at or above STQ for such purposes should still report their propane inventory to CFATS. Visit cisa.gov/publication/cfats-agricultural-production-facilities to learn more.

Learn more about the CFATS program at cisa.gov/cfats, including the CFATS regulation, list of COI, frequently asked questions, how facilities' information is protected, and more.

