Environmental Excise Taxes, 1992

by Sara P. Boroshok

Environmental excise taxes are imposed on petroleum products and certain chemicals to finance the Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund (Superfund) and the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund. For 1992, these excise taxes (before adjustments and credits) amounted to $1.1 billion, exceeding the billion-dollar level for the third consecutive year [1]. Of the $1.1 billion, 75 percent was credited to the Superfund, while the remaining 25 percent was credited to the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund. Data on ozone-depleting chemical taxes, which may also be classified as environmental excise taxes, are not included in these statistics, nor are they discussed in this article [2]. Total ozone-depleting chemical tax liabilities for the processing year ended September 1992, as reported in the (most recent) *Internal Revenue Report of Excise Taxes,* were $0.6 billions (see Data Sources and Limitations section for an explanation of these statistics).

Background

Superfund

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) imposed liability for the cleanup of hazardous disposal sites among current owners and operators of disposal sites, owners and operators at the time of a release, and generators and transporters of hazardous substances. CERCLA also established the Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund (the Superfund), administered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The Superfund was created to provide funding for site cleanups in situations where either (1) no financially viable responsible party could be identified, or (2) where it was necessary to expedite site cleanups (where costs could ultimately be recovered from identifiable responsible parties). The Superfund was financed, in part, by environmental excise taxes imposed on domestic crude oil (used in, or exported from, the United States), imported crude oil and petroleum products, and domestically-produced and imported petrochemicals and inorganic chemicals. Tax rates reflected the percentages at which each substance was found in hazardous waste sites. About $1.4 billion was expected to be collected over 5 years, including $44 million, annually, appropriated from general revenues.

By the time CERCLA expired in September 1985, about 86 percent of the $1.4 billion in anticipated environmental excise taxes had been reported. However, it became clear to Congress that the tax imposed under CERCLA was insufficient to meet growing environmental cleanup needs. In response, Congress extended and amended CERCLA by enacting the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA), and re-established the Superfund, effective January 1, 1987, through December 31, 1991.

The purpose of SARA, as with CERCLA, was to fund the response to, and cleanup of, hazardous substance emergencies and abandoned hazardous waste sites. In order to ensure that enough resources were available to meet program needs, SARA expanded the tax base and increased tax rates to collect approximately $6.7 billion, including $4.1 billion from environmental excise taxes, over a 5-year period beginning January 1, 1987. SARA continued all of the aforementioned taxes, and, in addition, imposed new taxes on imported chemical substances, and a corporate environmental tax on corporations whose "modified alternative minimum taxable income" exceeded $2 million [3].

In order to meet actual and forecasted obligations, Congress, enacted the Revenue Reconciliation Act of 1990, extending all of the existing taxes for another 4 years, effective January 1, 1992, through December 31, 1995. The 1990 Act also raised the cap on the aggregate amount of revenue to be collected from Superfund taxes, from $6.7 billion to $12.0 billion.

Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund

The Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund, administered by the U.S. Coast Guard, was established by the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1989. An additional tax was imposed on petroleum, as defined for Superfund purposes, at a rate equal to about half of the Superfund rate, effective after December 31, 1989, and before January 1, 1995. The purpose of this Fund is to prevent and clean up oil spills, as well as to compensate individuals for damages caused by oil spills. By the end of 1992, about $0.8 billion had been accumulated in the Fund.

Taxes Reported for 1992

Tax liabilities attributable to petroleum (both imported and domestic) accounted for almost three-fourths of the total environmental excise taxes (before adjustments and credits) reported for 1992. Petrochemical, inorganic chemical, and imported chemical substance taxes together comprised the remaining 26 percent (Figure A). The large share of the total tax attributable to petroleum reflects, in part, the higher Superfund tax rates enacted under SARA beginning in 1987, and the addition of the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund taxes in 1990.

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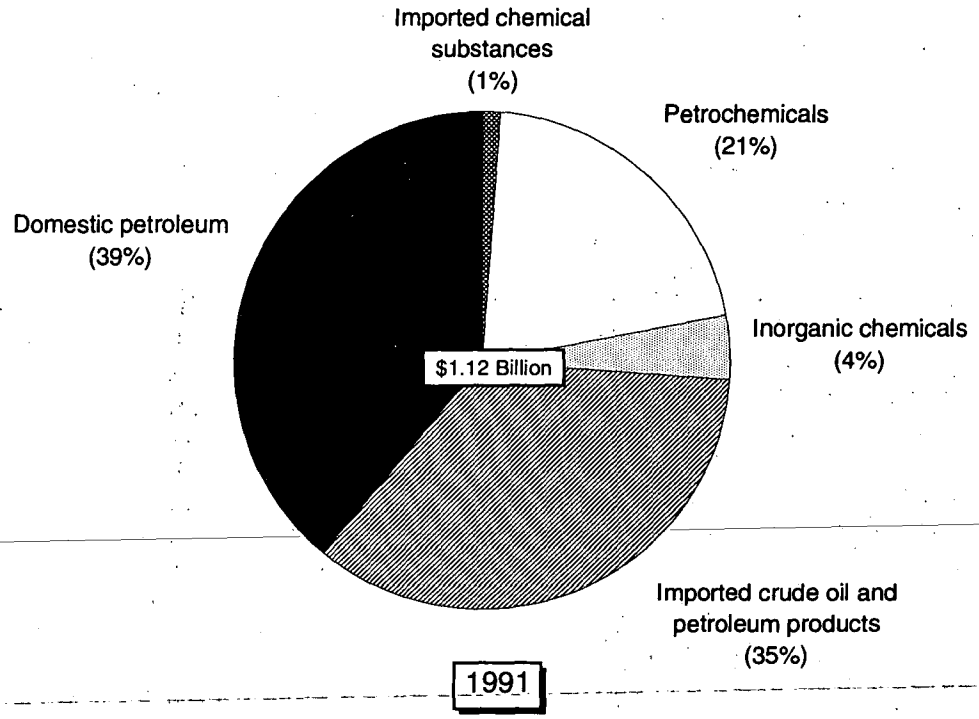
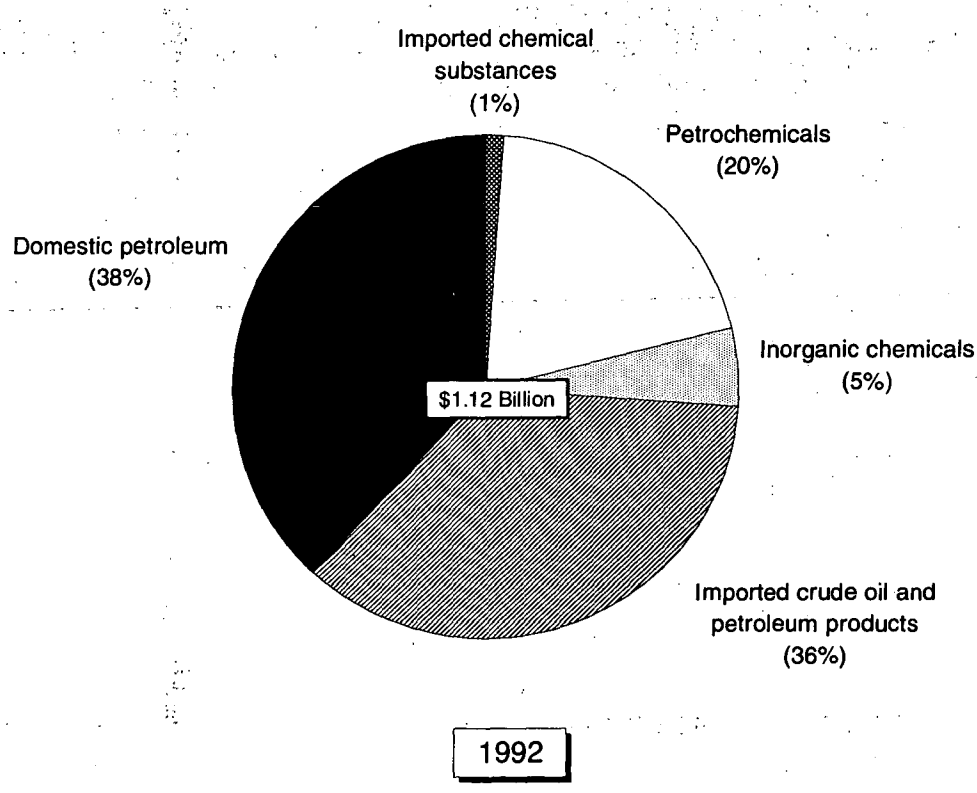
Figure A

Sources of Environmental Excise Taxes Before Adjustments and Credits, 1991 and 1992





Petrochemical taxes, alone, comprised 20 percent of the total tax. However, between 1991 and 1992, taxes on petrochemicals fell by 5 percent, while taxes on inorganic chemicals increased by 4 percent, resulting in a small change in the total environmental excise tax. Tax liabilities on both petroleum and imported chemical substances remained approximately constant as a percentage of the total.

Of the 764 taxpayers with an environmental excise tax liability for 1992, the average tax remained $1.5 million. However, the composition of filers shifted somewhat from the previous year. The number of businesses reporting domestic Superfund and Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund petroleum taxes were each down by 5 percent. For 1992, the number of filers reporting a tax on inorganic chemicals grew by 4 percent, while the number of filers reporting a petrochemical tax increased by 10 percent. The largest shift in environmental excise tax filers was for companies reporting an imported chemical substance tax, down by 22 percent for 1992, after increasing almost 50 percent the previous year (Figures B and C).

The 20 companies reporting the largest amounts of environmental excise tax for 1992 were responsible for almost two-thirds (64 percent) of the total tax before adjustments and credits. The top five companies, alone, reported $299 million in tax, nearly one-third of the total [4].

Petroleum

An excise tax liability is incurred by operators of U.S. refineries that receive crude oil; "persons" importing petroleum products for consumption, use, or warehousing; and "persons" using or exporting crude oil on which tax has not already been paid. The Superfund and Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund tax rates are $0.097 and $0.050 per barrel, respectively. Thus, the combined rate for petroleum is $0.147 per barrel.

For 1992, tax liabilities on petroleum (both imported and domestic) associated with the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund amounted to $279.8 million and accounted for 25 percent of the total environmental excise tax (before adjustments and credits); Superfund petroleum tax amounted to $552.5 million and accounted for almost half (49 percent) of the total tax (Table 1).

The combined total for petroleum taxes was $832.3 million for 1992. Between 1990 and 1992, these taxes had remained relatively constant. For 1991, they amounted to $825.0 million. For 1990, petroleum taxes (both Superfund and Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund) had reached a new high of $815.2 million, an increase of 43 percent over the amount reported for 1989. Most of that

Figure B

Number of Businesses and Environmental Excise Taxes Before Adjustments and Credits, 1991 and 1992

[Money amounts are in thousands of dollars]

Year and type of tax	Number of businesses reporting environmental excise tax[1]	Tax before adjustments and credits	
		Total tax	Average tax
	(1)	(2)	(3)
1991			
Total environmental excise tax	**769**	**1,124,525**	**1,462**
Tax on:			
Total petroleum	n.a.	824,994	n.a.
Domestic petroleum, Superfund	134	290,437	2,167
Domestic petroleum, Oil Spill Liabilty Trust Fund	131	143,613	1,096
Imported crude oil and petroleum products, Superfund	223	259,669	1,164
Imported crude oil and petroleum products, Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund	216	131,275	608
Petrochemicals	196	237,326	1,211
Inorganic chemicals	285	50,351	177
Imported chemical substances	131	11,854	90
1992			
Total environmental excise tax	**764**	**1,122,551**	**1,469**
Tax on:			
Total petroleum	517	832,311	1,610
Domestic petroleum, Superfund	127	284,227	2,238
Domestic petroleum, Oil Spill Liabilty Trust Fund	125	142,748	1,142
Imported crude oil and petroleum products, Superfund	227	268,291	1,182
Imported crude oil and petroleum products, Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund	221	137,045	620
Petrochemicals	216	225,860	1,046
Inorganic chemicals	296	52,362	177
Imported chemical substances	102	12,019	118

[1]Number of businesses do not add to totals because businesses could report a tax on more than one type of substance.

n.a. - Not available.

NOTE: Amounts may not add to totals because of rounding.

Figure C

Environmental Excise Taxes Before Adjustments and Credits, by Type of Substance, for Quarters Ended March 1992 through December 1992

[Money amounts are in millions of dollars]

Quarter ended	Total	Domestic petroleum	Imported crude oil and petroleum products	Petrochemicals	Inorganic chemicals	Imported chemical substances
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
All quarters	**1,122.6**	**427.0**	**405.3**	**225.9**	**52.4**	**12.0**
March	274.6	108.3	94.5	56.2	12.9	2.7
June	283.6	106.8	102.1	59.4	12.4	2.9
September	264.1	94.0	106.2	48.2	12.9	2.9
December	300.3	117.9	102.5	62.2	14.2	3.5

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

increase was attributed to the newly-introduced Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund tax.

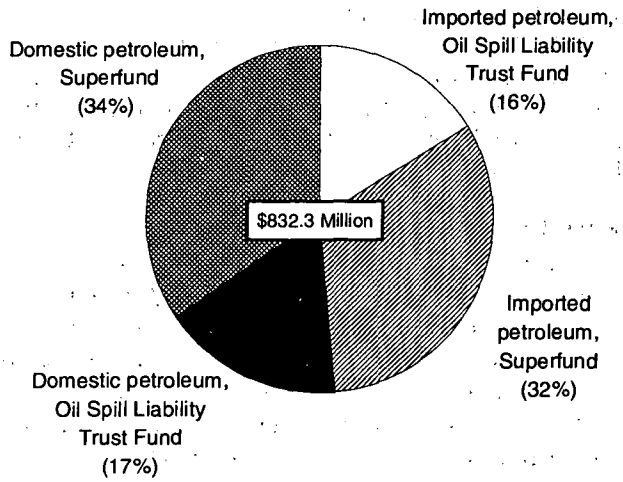
For 1992, petroleum taxes were about evenly divided between domestic and imported petroleum. Domestic petroleum taxes, both Superfund and Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund, accounted for 51 percent of total petroleum taxes, with the imported petroleum tax accounting for the remainder (Figure D).

Petrochemicals

Over one-fourth of the 764 companies reporting an environmental excise tax reported a tax for the use or sale of petrochemicals (Table 1). This tax accounted for 20 percent of total environmental excise taxes for 1992. Petrochemical tax liabilities for 1991 were reported by 25 percent of the environmental excise tax filers, accounting for 21 percent of the total environmental excise tax.

Figure D

Petroleum Tax, by Type of Petroleum, 1992



NOTE: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

While the number of filers increased by 10 percent, the amount of tax declined by 5 percent to $225.9 million from $237.3 million. Thus, the average tax per filer declined by 14 percent, from $1.2 million to $1.0 million. Most of the 5 percent decrease in petrochemical taxes is explained by fewer filers reporting tax on xylene. While 60 filers reported tax of $33.8 million on 3.3 million tons for 1991, only 49 filers reported tax of $15.9 million on 1.6 million tons for 1992.

Of the eleven taxable petrochemicals, nine were taxed at $4.87 per ton. Methane and xylene were taxed at $3.44 and $10.13 per ton, respectively. Forty-two percent ($94.1 million) of the petrochemical tax was due to ethylene, a major by-product of petroleum refining. However, only about one-sixth (16 percent) of petrochemical tax filers reported a tax on ethylene. Frequently reported petrochemicals were acetylene, xylene, toluene, propylene, and benzene (reported by 51, 49, 48, 45 and 41 taxpayers, respectively). Tax liabilities on these five petrochemicals represented less than 1 percent ($0.9 million), 7 percent ($15.9 million), 4 percent ($9.5 million), 21 percent ($47.6 million), and 15 percent ($33.1 million) of total petrochemical taxes, respectively. The combined tax on benzene, ethylene, propylene, and xylene, on the other hand, accounted for most (85 percent) of the total tax on petrochemicals (Figure E). The least frequently reported petrochemical taxes were those on naphthalene and butylene. Together, these chemicals accounted for only 1 percent of the total tax on petrochemicals.

Inorganic Chemicals

A total of $52.4 million in inorganic chemical taxes was reported by 296 taxpayers for 1992. Applicable tax rates ranged from $0.22 to $4.45 per ton. Although 39 percent of the businesses with an environmental excise tax reported a tax on inorganic chemicals, the total they reported for this tax was only 5 percent of the total environmental excise tax for the year. For 1992, the average inorganic chemical tax per business remained $177,000.

Figure E

Petrochemical Tax, by Type of Petrochemical, 1992

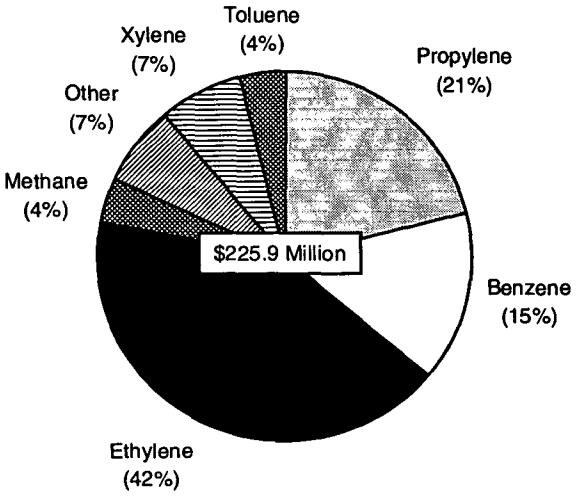
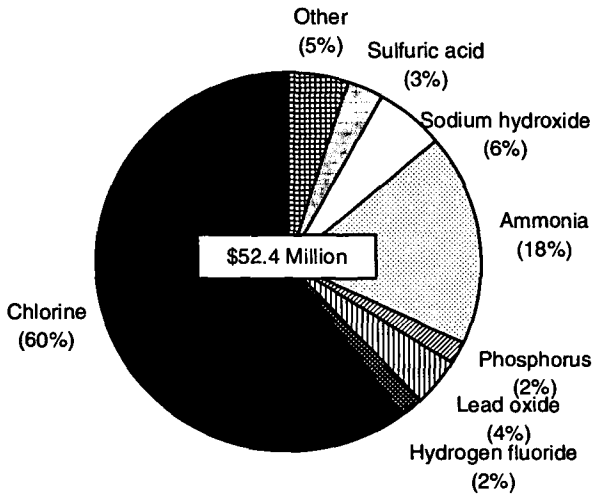


Figure F

Inorganic Chemical Tax, by Type of Chemical, 1992



The combined tax on seven of the 31 inorganic chemicals (chlorine, ammonia, sodium hydroxide, lead oxide, sulfuric acid, phosphorus, and hydrogen fluoride) accounted for 95 percent of total inorganic chemical tax (Figure F). Ammonia and sulfuric acid taxes were the most frequently reported, by 66 and 61 businesses, respectively. Together these taxes represented over one-fifth ($10.8 million) of the total inorganic chemical tax, with ammonia accounting for most of this ($9.4 million). The largest amount of tax was reported for chlorine ($31.6 million), which was 60 percent of all inorganic chemical tax liabilities, even though only 13 percent of the inorganic chemical tax filers reported this tax. The largest average inorganic chemical tax was also attributable to chlorine, $855,000 per filer, an increase of 21 percent over the previous year. The tax associated with phosphorus provided the next largest average tax, $142,000 per taxpayer, a decrease of 24 percent from 1991. The least frequently reported taxes were for barium sulfide and stannous chloride.

Imported Chemical Substances

SARA levied an environmental excise tax, beginning January 1, 1989, on certain imported chemical substances held for sale or use and not subject to the tax on petrochemicals and inorganic chemicals. For 1989, the first year of the tax, 74 filers reported $7.8 million. For each of the next 2 years, the tax grew by roughly $2 million, to $9.7 million for 1990 (88 filers) and to $11.9 million in tax for 1991 (131 filers). For 1992, about $12.0 million was reported by 102 filers. While the tax on these substances grew consistently after 1989, they represented only 1 percent of total environmental excise taxes for each year.

Taxes on imported methanol accounted for the largest single tax, $1.8 million for 1992 (10 filers), while taxes on imported styrene and polyethylene resins each accounted for $1.1 million (11 and 19 filers, respectively). Five of the chemical substances (polyethylene resins, cumene, ethyl alcohol for non-beverage use, methanol, and styrene) accounted for almost half (45 percent) of the total imported chemical substance tax (Figure G). For 1992, there were six imported chemical substances or categories for which no tax was reported (formaldehyde, melamine, nickel oxide, nickel powders, nickel waste and scrap, and wrought nickel rods and wire).

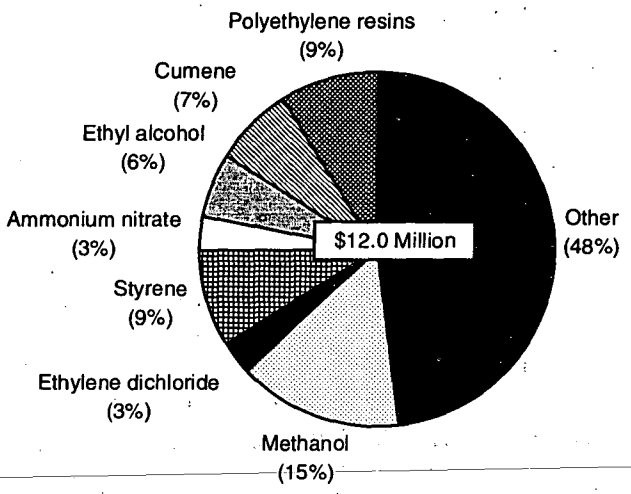
Previously, data on the number of barrels and tons (as applicable) of taxable imported chemicals were unavailable. Beginning with 1992, however, reporting capabilities expanded, allowing the number of barrels and tons to be presented (Table 1).

Adjustments and Credits

A business could adjust, i.e., reduce, its environmental gross tax, by: (1) an amount equal to the tax previously paid on a chemical, if that chemical was later used to manufacture or produce another substance also subject to an environmental excise tax; or (2) an amount equal to the tax previously paid on a chemical if used for a nontaxable purpose, e.g., nitric acid, sulfuric acid, or ammonia used to produce fertilizer; methane used to produce ammonia; or a chemical used to produce animal

Figure G

Imported Chemical Substance Tax, by Type of Chemical, 1992



NOTE: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

feed. In addition, credits could be claimed against: (1) petroleum taxes for taxes previously paid on crude oil removed from a pipeline and subsequently returned to the same pipeline; (2) Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund taxes for amounts previously paid to the Deepwater Port Liability Trust Fund, and the Offshore Oil Pollution Compensation Fund prior to 1987, or (3) Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund taxes for amounts previously paid into the Trans-Alaska Pipeline Fund when balances from that fund are transferred to the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund.

To realize an adjustment or credit, the taxpayer could reduce the current gross tax liability by: (1) claiming a credit for taxes previously paid or (2) paying the total, then filing a claim for a refund of the previously paid taxes. Taxpayers could also credit the previously paid tax toward the next quarter's tax, if no tax was currently due.

The resulting adjustments and credits for 1992 represented 3 percent of the total gross excise tax liabilities. The combined adjustments and credits totaled $33.1 million and were reported by 56 businesses, so that the average adjustment claimed per business was $591,000. In comparison, total adjustments and credits for 1991 were $30.1 million and were reported by 66 businesses. Tax liability for 1992 after adjustments and credits totaled $1.09 billion. (Because adjustments and credits are made to the total tax reported by a business, tax after adjustments is not available by type of substance.)

Summary

Environmental gross excise tax liabilities (excluding taxes on ozone depleting chemicals) of $1.12 billion were reported by 764 businesses for the calendar year ended December 1992. After adjustments and credits, the tax was $1.09 billion. Petroleum taxes accounted for almost three-fourths of the total gross environmental excise tax. Sixty-six percent of the petroleum tax was attributable to the Superfund tax, while the remaining 34 percent was associated with the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund tax. Petrochemical, inorganic chemical, and imported chemical substance taxes, collectively, comprised the remaining one-fourth. Twenty companies accounted for nearly two-thirds of the total tax for 1992.

Data Sources and Limitations

The *Quarterly Federal Excise Tax Return,* Form 720, is the form on which environmental excise taxes are reported. Form 6627, *Environmental Taxes,* is the supporting schedule to Form 720 on which tax liabilities for petroleum and chemicals are computed. Unaudited Form 6627 returns are the source of data used for the statistics in this study.

Excise tax returns are generally due to be filed with the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) within 1 month after the end of the quarter for which the business is liable for the tax. Data in this article reflect information reported on returns filed for the four quarters ending March 31, 1992, through December 31, 1992.

Since the data were compiled from the entire population of returns, the statistics presented are not subject to sampling error, but they may be subject to nonsampling error. For example, although efforts were made to secure all returns, because of time and resource constraints, information for the same businesses from returns for prior quarters was used as the basis for estimating data for quarters during 1992, if the actual return for some or all of these quarters was unavailable for the statistics. For 1992, data for 57 quarterly returns were estimated using data from the IRS computerized Business Master File (BMF).

IRS also releases quarterly environmental excise tax statistics in a separate report ("Internal Revenue Report of Excise Taxes") [5]. Data for that report are taken from the Form 720, rather than the attached Form 6627, and show tax liabilities, after adjustments and credits, for returns as recorded in the BMF as part of routine processing for tax administration. The data, however, are not classified by type of chemical, and, as explained below, are not directly comparable to the data reported in this article.

The aforementioned report represents tax amounts reported on Form 720 returns processed *in* a given quar-

ter, regardless of when the tax liability was incurred. Conversely, for this article, taxes for a given quarter represent the amount reported on Form 6627 *for* the quarter in which the tax liability was incurred, regardless of when the return was processed. They also include liabilities reported on returns filed after the original due date because of routine filing extensions and other reasons.

For tax years beginning after December 31, 1986, and before January 1, 1996, in addition to the excise taxes previously discussed, businesses that were corporations were also liable for an environmental income tax equal to 0.12 percent of the amount in excess of $2 million of "modified alternative minimum taxable income" for the year. Members of a controlled group of corporations were entitled to one $2 million exemption. This tax, which is deposited into the Superfund, is reported on a corporation income tax return in the Form 1120 series, and is not included in these statistics.

Notes and References

[1] There have been annual Statistics of Income studies on environmental excise taxes since 1981, except for 1986. For the most recent prior years, see Mahler, Susan J., "Environmental Excise Taxes, 1988," *Statistics of Income Bulletin,* Fall 1991, Volume 10, Number 2; "Environmental Excise Taxes, 1989," *Statistics of Income Bulletin,* Winter 1991-1992, Volume 11, Number 3; "Environmental Excise Taxes, 1990," *Statistics of Income Bulletin,* Winter 1992-1993, Volume 12, Number 3; and Boroshok, Sara P., "Environmental Excise Taxes, 1991," *Statistics of Income Bulletin,* Summer 1993, Volume 13, Number 1. For a discussion of Federal excise taxes generally, see Davie, Bruce F., "Excise Taxes, Fiscal Year 1992," *Statistics of Income Bulletin,* Fall 1993, Volume 13, Number 2.

[2] Preliminary statistics on ozone-depleting chemical taxes are planned for inclusion in a forthcoming *Statistics of Income Bulletin* article on 1993 environmental excise taxes.

[3] Under SARA, additional taxes were to be raised as follows: approximately $2.5 billion from a corporate environmental income tax (see Data Sources and Limitations section for a description of the tax) and $0.1 billion from an excise tax on imported chemical substances. The environmental income tax totaled approximately $0.5 billion each year, 1989 - 1991 (see "Selected Historical and Other Data", Table13, *Statistics of Income Bulletin,* Summer 1993, Volume 13, Number 1).

[4] Unpublished data.

[5] U.S. Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, *Internal Revenue Report of Excise Taxes,* issued quarterly.

Table 1.--Environmental Excise Taxes Before Adjustments and Credits, by Type of Substance

[Money amounts are in thousands of dollars, except where indicated]

Type of substance	Number of businesses reporting environmental excise tax	Number of barrels or tons (thousands)	Tax rate per barrel or ton (dollars)	Tax before adjustments and credits					Average annual tax per business (whole dollars)
				Total	1992 quarter ended-- March	June	September	December	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Total	**764**[1]	**N/A**	**N/A**	**1,122,550**	**274,556**	**283,625**	**264,107**	**300,262**	**1,469,307**
		Barrels							
Petroleum, total	**517**[1]	**11,291,922**	**N/A**	**832,311**	**202,770**	**208,917**	**200,199**	**220,426**	**1,609,886**
Domestic petroleum, Superfund	127	2,930,175	0.097	284,227	72,748	71,092	62,220	78,167	2,238,007
Domestic petroleum, Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund	125	2,854,960	0.050	142,748	35,519	35,682	31,775	39,772	1,141,988
Imported crude oil and petroleum products, Superfund	227	2,765,887	0.097	268,291	62,662	67,655	70,243	67,731	1,181,898
Imported crude oil and petroleum products, Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund	221	2,740,900	0.050	137,045	31,840	34,487	35,961	34,757	620,113
		Tons							
Petrochemicals, total	**216**[1]	**45,500**	**N/A**	**225,860**	**56,161**	**59,352**	**48,164**	**62,183**	**1,045,647**
Acetylene	51	175	4.870	850	217	197	188	248	16,666
Benzene	41	6,798	4.870	33,107	7,893	7,921	7,473	9,820	807,487
Butadiene	21	1,805	4.870	8,791	2,206	2,220	1,772	2,593	418,642
Butane	24	667	4.870	3,248	787	900	694	868	135,332
Butylene	6	646	4.870	3,148	825	846	684	793	524,696
Ethylne	34	19,328	4.870	94,126	22,417	25,113	19,372	27,224	2,768,412
Methane	31	2,767	3.440	9,517	2,352	1,911	2,197	3,057	306,985
Naphthalene	6	30	4.870	148	120	14	8	5	24,635
Propylene	45	9,775	4.870	47,606	12,289	13,124	10,430	11,764	1,057,913
Toluene	48	1,944	4.870	9,468	2,325	2,553	2,118	2,473	197,258
Xylene	49	1,565	10.130	15,850	4,732	4,552	3,229	3,338	323,478
Inorganic chemicals, total	**296**[1]	**35,599**	**N/A**	**52,373**	**12,904**	**12,426**	**12,856**	**14,187**	**176,897**
Ammonia	66	3,548	2.640	9,367	2,373	1,968	2,232	2,795	141,928
Antimony	7	3	4.450	12	7	2	1	2	1,740
Antimony trioxide	12	29	3.750	110	23	26	12	49	9,130
Arsenic	3	[2]	4.450	[2]	[2]	[2]	–	[2]	136
Arsenic trioxide	7	23	3.410	78	21	19	19	19	11,162
Barium sulfide	*	[2]	2.300	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	*
Bromine	7	162	4.450	721	137	147	145	291	102,988
Cadmium	11	2	4.450	11	3	3	2	3	1,002
Chlorine	37	11,716	2.700	31,632	7,668	7,768	7,871	8,326	854,921
Chromite	4	200	1.520	304	74	58	51	122	76,004
Chromium	12	14	4.450	61	24	12	8	15	5,055
Cobalt	11	4	4.450	18	5	4	3	5	1,620
Cupric oxide	10	16	3.590	56	14	15	14	14	18,661
Cupric sulphate	12	41	1.870	77	18	16	18	25	6,436
Cuprous oxide	3	12	3.970	46	7	13	20	6	15,357
Hydrochloric acid	47	1,010	0.290	293	71	74	75	73	6,237
Hydrogen fluoride	13	270	4.230	1,140	281	204	348	306	87,672
Lead oxide	24	464	4.140	1,919	482	472	465	500	79,953
Mercury	12	[2]	4.450	1	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	82
Nickel	16	112	4.450	499	137	133	109	120	31,197
Nitric acid	31	1,188	0.240	285	82	44	65	94	9,205
Phosphorus	8	256	4.450	1,139	286	293	274	287	142,434
Potassium dichromate	4	[2]	1.690	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	87
Potassium hydroxide	25	459	0.220	101	22	28	24	26	4,024
Sodium dichromate	5	4	1.870	8	1	1	[2]	7	1,569
Sodium hydroxide	58	10,664	0.280	2,986	777	809	701	699	51,481
Stannic chloride	3	12	2.120	25	6	7	7	6	8,604
Stannous chloride	*	1	2.850	3	1	1	1	1	*
Sulfuric acid	61	5,342	0.260	1,389	360	287	365	377	22,765
Zinc chloride	14	18	2.220	40	9	9	13	9	2,846
Zinc sulfate	16	27	1.900	51	16	13	11	11	3,171

Footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.–Environmental Excise Taxes Before Adjustments and Credits, by Type of Substance–Continued

[Money amounts are in thousands of dollars, except where indicated]

Type of substance	Number of businesses reporting environmental excise tax	Number of barrels or tons (thousands)	Tax rate per barrel or ton (dollars) [3]	Tax before adjustments and credits					Average annual tax per business (whole dollars)
				Total	1992 quarter ended-- March	June	September	December	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Imported chemical substances, total [1]	**102**	**89,294**	**N/A**	**12,019**	**2,732**	**2,931**	**2,890**	**3,467**	**117,831**
Acetone	*	20	N/A	95	31	21	22	21	*
Acrylic and methacrylic acid resins	4	1	N/A	11	4	3	–	4	2,683
Acrylonitrile	5	99	N/A	1	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	195
Ammonium nitrate	8	342	N/A	366	80	89	97	101	45,802
Carbon tetrachloride	4	2,289	N/A	49	–	19	23	7	12,237
Chloroform	3	727	N/A	42	10	7	9	15	13,883
Chromic acid	4	17	N/A	32	30	[2]	1	[2]	7,918
Cumene	3	2,289	N/A	756	–	283	473	–	251,906
Cyclohexane	*	20	N/A	46	–	–	30	15	*
Ethyl alcohol for nonbeverage use	3	436	N/A	664	138	143	7	376	221,214
Ethyl methyl ketone	6	179	N/A	36	9	8	11	8	5,957
Ethylbenzene	*	2,124	N/A	25	–	6	20	[2]	*
Ethylene dichloride	3	1,308	N/A	266	–	174	92	–	88,619
Ethylene glycol	9	3,332	N/A	222	26	60	56	80	24,717
Ethylene oxide	*	2,527	N/A	66	13	21	13	19	*
Ferrochrome ov 3 pct. carbon	3	62	N/A	44	6	18	8	12	14,672
Ferrochromium nov 3 pct	*	58	N/A	24	9	5	6	4	*
Ferronickel	*	6	N/A	33	10	1	10	13	*
Formaldehyde	–	–	N/A	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hydrogen peroxide	3	230	N/A	11	2	2	2	4	3,589
Isophthalic acid	*	14	N/A	77	20	22	20	15	*
Isopropyl alcohol	4	1,634	N/A	80	37	10	2	31	19,978
Linear alpha olefins	3	364	N/A	123	–	24	–	99	41,095
Maleic anhydride	3	118	N/A	10	[2]	3	5	2	3,428
Melamine	–	–	N/A	–	–	–	–	–	–
Methanol	10	1,447	N/A	1,819	380	401	499	538	181,866
Methylene chloride	4	471	N/A	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	34
Nickel oxide	–	–	N/A	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nickel powders	–	–	N/A	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nickel waste and scrap	–	–	N/A	–	–	–	–	–	–
Phenolic resins	5	15	N/A	23	6	4	[2]	12	4,538
Phthalic anhydride	3	210	N/A	20	4	8	–	8	6,685
Polyalphaolefins	*	5	N/A	20	–	–	20	–	9,885
Polybutadiene	8	1,267	N/A	111	37	28	21	24	13,821
Polyethylene resins	19	3,373	N/A	1,081	387	184	115	396	56,900
Polyethylene terephthalate pellets	4	40	N/A	7	4	–	–	3	1,698
Polypropylene	5	49	N/A	2	1	1	1	[2]	385
Polypropylene resins	4	450	N/A	200	50	29	42	80	50,053
Polystyrene homopolymer resins	4	2,190	N/A	68	5	31	31	1	16,921
Polystyrene resins and copolymers	5	2,321	N/A	65	1	38	25	1	12,982
Polyvinyl chloride resins	30	434	N/A	112	41	32	4	35	3,731
Propylene glycol	3	1,210	N/A	2	[2]	[2]	1	[2]	559
Propylene oxide	*	1,770	N/A	37	–	15	22	–	*
Styrene	11	2,849	N/A	1,100	212	336	347	205	100,019
Styrene-butadiene (latex)	11	603	N/A	36	10	10	13	2	3,234
Styrene-butadiene (nspf)	*	12	N/A	10	–	6	4	1	*
Synthetic rubber	20	32,146	N/A	230	45	69	72	44	11,507
Unwrought nickel	*	2	N/A	8	–	–	–	8	*
Urea	9	57	N/A	86	35	12	2	37	9,597
Vinyl chloride	3	2,117	N/A	249	–	93	153	4	83,141
Vinyl resins	5	14,666	N/A	1	[2]	[2]	1	[2]	243
Vinyl resins (nspf)	3	2	N/A	[2]	–	–	–	[2]	5
Wrought nickel rods and wire	–	–	N/A	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other chemical substances	55	3,392	N/A	3,655	1,088	716	613	1,239	66,461

* Not shown to avoid disclosure of information about specific businesses. However, the data are included in the appropriate totals.

N/A-Not applicable.

[1] Number of businesses do not add to totals because some businesses report a tax on more than one substance.

[2] No single tax rate was used. Instead, taxpayers had several methods of reporting tax on imported chemical substances: (1) conversion factor -- calculated by determining the number of tons of each taxable chemical used in the manufacture of 1 ton of the substance; (2) percentage of metal – calculated by determining the percentage of metal contained in the chemical substance; or (3) percent of the entry value of the chemical substance.

[3] Less than 500.

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.