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PHMSA Hazmat Registration Lookup for PE Target Screening

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Executive Summary

A **PHMSA hazmat registration lookup** is a starting point for identifying a registrant, rather than sufficient evidence that the business is a dedicated hazmat carrier. Registration follows specified offering or transportation activities and quantities. Federal definitions separately identify the offeror and carrier roles, so a hit may be relevant to a logistics, distribution, or specialty-shipper mandate for different reasons. (www.phmsa.dot.gov) (www.ecfr.gov)

The first decision is **which legal person the record names**. PHMSA's subsidiary guidance distinguishes separately incorporated persons, while a single person's registration can cover its operated locations and vehicles. Keep raw registration records, unique legal registrants, verified operating companies, and verified acquisition groups as separate counts. The published PHMSA statistics table lists **37,512 registrations for 2024-2025**, but that dated total is not a current acquisition-market denominator. (www.phmsa.dot.gov)

The lookup workflow also needs an **access qualification**. During this November 2026 research session, the unauthenticated company-search form was retrieved, but query submission, results, and certificate downloads were not validated. PHMSA's information page says history search requires login; a **September 21, 2026** Federal Register notice says anyone may search using company or identifier fields. PHMSA's information page links to Registration Data Files; verify export access separately before relying on it. (PHMSA Registration Information) These findings support an access exception, not a conclusion that company records are absent. (portal.phmsa.dot.gov) (www.phmsa.dot.gov) (www.govinfo.gov)

For highway cases, reconcile the **USDOT identity, operating authority, and any relevant safety permit** independently. Shippers providing no carrier transport do not need a USDOT number under the current MCS-150 instructions, while interstate operating authority has its own scope. Facility, ownership, commodity, and size claims require additional evidence. The report supplies a claim-to-source matrix, field crosswalk, and dated exception log, plus a fictional reconciliation from eight registration records to five legal registrants, four verified operators, and three verified groups. Those constructed counts illustrate a research method, not observed companies or market coverage. The appropriate output is a qualified mandate screen with unresolved matches visible and consequential regulatory questions referred to a specialist. (www.fmcsa.dot.gov)

Introduction and Background

A **PHMSA hazmat registration lookup** is useful at the beginning of an acquisition screen because it connects a recorded name to a defined regulatory program. The **Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA)** record supports initial identity research for mandates spanning hazardous-material logistics, chemical distribution, environmental services, and industrial suppliers.

This report approaches the lookup from **private equity (PE) origination**: does the evidence identify a business worth researching, which legal person performs the relevant activity, and what remains unknown? For Docket's private equity audience, the relevant question is whether the named registrant can be tied to an operating business and a defensible acquisition perimeter. The proposed workflow treats each conclusion as a research finding with its own evidence and date. It does not treat a regulatory database as a ready-made acquisition universe.

The unit of analysis needs particular care. The Census Bureau defines an establishment as a physical business location and an enterprise as a business organization containing establishments under common ownership or control. A company, its locations, and its ownership group therefore require distinct research records, even when their names resemble one another. (www.census.gov)

The evidence hierarchy in this guide is deliberately narrow: regulations establish scope, agency instructions explain access and field meanings, and corporate or facility sources corroborate identity. California's registry, for example, distinguishes an entity identifier, jurisdiction, and executive-office address. Those fields can support an entity match without demonstrating that an address is the operating site sought by the mandate. (www.sos.ca.gov)

The report is anchored to **November 1, 2026**. Access observations describe what this research session retrieved, rather than successful live company searches. Examples below are fictional. Where applicability, transaction structure, or permission to operate matters, the deal team should refer the identified facts and unresolved questions to transportation counsel or an appropriate regulatory specialist. The intended output is a research queue that supports a mandate decision.

What a Registration Record Identifies

A registration hit should first be translated into separate roles. The federal definition of **carrier** concerns actual transportation by rail car, aircraft, motor vehicle, or vessel. An **offeror** includes a person performing required pre-transportation functions or tendering hazardous material to a carrier. A registration can therefore lead toward an operator, a shipping business, or an entity combining functions. (www.ecfr.gov)

Use the following vocabulary consistently in the research file:

- **Registrant:** The person named in the PHMSA registration record; preserve that raw name before normalizing it.
- **Subsidiary:** The corporate relationship to establish separately from the registrant-to-operator match.
- **Physical site:** A location, which Census distinguishes from the broader enterprise. (www.census.gov)
- **Target company:** The operating business selected for further mandate research, a proposed analytical unit.

- **Acquisition group:** The proposed collection of related entities included in the screen, subject to ownership and transaction-perimeter evidence.

A parent-name match should not automatically merge all related records. Retain separate entity candidates until the relevant incorporation and operating relationships are established.

Nor should a hazmat registration automatically create a trucking target. The current **Motor Carrier Identification Report (MCS-150)** instructions explicitly distinguish hazmat shippers providing no carrier transport from carriers, and say those shippers do not need a **United States Department of Transportation (USDOT)** number. A blank USDOT field can therefore coexist with a potentially relevant shipper candidate. (www.fmcsa.dot.gov)

A proposed match should specify what it actually connects: a PHMSA company record to a legal entity, that legal entity to an operating business, or several entities to a group. These are separate assertions. Census classifies an establishment by its major activity, which also cautions against assigning every subsidiary the same sector classification from a shared brand. (www.census.gov)

Keep ambiguous matches provisional. A similar name and shared address may justify further research into the relationship, but the analyst should require corroboration before consolidating identities. The record should preserve competing candidate entities and the evidence needed to choose between them.

Key Changes and Registration Scope

Read the activity and quantity triggers

Use the categories below to orient the research, then check the full rule and its exceptions before drawing an applicability conclusion for a specific shipment.

- **Radioactive material:** A highway-route-controlled quantity of Class 7 material. (www.ecfr.gov)
- **Explosives:** More than **25 kilograms** of Division 1.1, 1.2, or 1.3 material in the specified vehicle, rail car, or freight container. (www.ecfr.gov)
- **Inhalation toxicity:** More than **one liter per package** of extremely toxic-by-inhalation material meeting Hazard Zone A criteria. (www.ecfr.gov)
- **Bulk packaging:** Capacity of at least **13,248 liters** for liquids or gases, or more than **13.24 cubic meters** for solids. (www.ecfr.gov)
- **Nonbulk shipments:** At least **2,268 kilograms gross weight** of one class for which placarding is required. (www.ecfr.gov)
- **Placarded quantities:** Quantities requiring placarding, with the rule's specified farming exception. (www.ecfr.gov)

Exceptions include specified governmental and tribal entities, qualifying employees, qualifying leased owner-operators, and certain foreign-domiciled offerors subject to the stated conditions. The leased owner-operator provision includes a **30-day or longer lease** condition. These categories make a simple industry-code eligibility test inappropriate. (www.ecfr.gov)

An analyst should record the activity asserted by the source, then leave applicability unresolved when shipment classification, packaging, quantity, or an exception has not been established. Counsel should review consequential judgments. A missing registration hit is not a sufficient basis for deciding that hazardous activity is absent.

Distinguish registration years from retrieval dates

Registration years begin **July 1** and end **June 30**. A statement can cover **one, two, or three registration years**. The particular copy's issuance date and its expiration date are separate certificate fields, so downloading a certificate today does not establish a new operating period. (www.ecfr.gov) (www.phmsa.dot.gov)

Keep period start, period end, document-issue date, and retrieval timestamp in separate fields. For a historical screen, test coverage against the historical date. For a current screen, test the stated covered period against the screen date. Preserve older records as history rather than deleting them as duplicates.

Treat modernization as a workflow change

PHMSA's modernization announcement describes integration with the **Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA)** MOTUS platform, address validation, and registration-status updates. These are announced system capabilities, not evidence that all preexisting names, addresses, or cross-system relationships have been reconciled. (www.phmsa.dot.gov)

A changed display after migration belongs in the review queue until the underlying entity and covered period are reconciled. The migration announcement alone cannot establish an entity conversion, acquisition, or change of operating role.

Implementation Considerations and Process Changes

Search broadly, then match narrowly

PHMSA's Manage instructions identify company name, earlier registration number, **HM Company ID**, postal code, USDOT number, and **MC/MX** number as search inputs. The public form retrieved in this session displayed company-name containment, exact registration ID, postal-code prefix, and exact USDOT matching. Its displayed fields should not be assumed identical to authenticated history search. (www.phmsa.dot.gov) (portal.phmsa.dot.gov)

An effective lookup sequence is:

- **Preserve the input:** Retain the supplied company name, website, address, identifiers, and research date.
- **Start with a stable identifier:** Search an available HM Company ID or registration number through the access path supporting it.
- **Try name variants:** Include the legal suffix, former name, and a distinctive name segment; log each query.
- **Retain candidate results:** Store the raw returned name and address before choosing a match.

- **Capture the period:** Retain the certificate's coverage and expiration fields separately from the copy's issue date.
- **Cross-check highway identity:** Use USDOT and docket identifiers where the source supplies them.
- **Resolve corporate identity:** Compare registry jurisdiction, entity number, and filing history. (www.sos.ca.gov)
- **Route uncertainty:** Leave ambiguous links provisional and assign the next source to check.

Table 1 is a source-field crosswalk for the proposed research file. It describes what to preserve and how to corroborate it.

Field or identifier	Preserve from source	Corroborating route and limit
PHMSA company record	Raw name and HM Company ID	Store as a distinct regulatory identifier; do not substitute a group label for the recorded person.
Registration number	Exact value, covered period, issue and expiration fields	Retain coverage and copy metadata without merging them.
USDOT and MC/MX	Exact strings and originating record	Licensing and Insurance accepts USDOT or docket numbers and combinations of names and state. (li-public.fmcsa.dot.gov)
Legal entity	Jurisdiction-qualified entity number and legal name	California defines the entity number and organization jurisdiction independently. (www.sos.ca.gov)
Facility	Site name, address, EPA identifiers	The Environmental Protection Agency's Facility Registry Service uses a Registry ID across EPA systems. (www.epa.gov)
Business size	Metric, scope, period, units	Census enterprise employment aggregates associated establishments; keep site and enterprise estimates separate. (www.census.gov)
Ownership group	Claimed parent, supporting filing, effective date	GLEIF's ultimate accounting consolidating parent reflects consolidated financial statements, a specifically defined relationship. (www.gleif.org)

This crosswalk preserves the direction of each match. Linking a facility to a company does not automatically link that company to a parent. Likewise, a registration identifier should remain attached to the regulatory record even after the analyst establishes a broader acquisition group.

Use an access-path checklist

Official access descriptions differ. PHMSA's registration-information page says company-history search requires login, while the **September 21, 2026 Federal Register notice** says anyone may search by name, postal code, DOT number, or registration number. Both statements should remain visible. (www.phmsa.dot.gov) (www.govinfo.gov)

Use these routes in order, with a dated result for each:

- **Portal:** Record whether the form loads, a query completes, and results or certificates can be retrieved. Treat each stage separately.
- **Published data files:** Follow the current link and record the retrieval outcome and dataset vintage. If unavailable, leave enumeration incomplete.

- **Certificate:** Obtain the relevant copy through an available authorized route and verify its covered period; the recordkeeping rule provides for retained statements and certificates. (www.ecfr.gov)
- **Alternate evidence:** Corroborate legal identity, operating role, and jurisdiction through the independent sources in the matrix below.

A failed access path should produce **access unverified**, with the query or endpoint retained. Reserve **no matching result** for a completed search whose parameters and scope are recorded. Neither label should silently become a negative judgment about the business.

Corroborating Carriers, Shippers, Facilities and Groups

Reconcile highway records without conflating permissions

The **Safety and Fitness Electronic Records (SAFER)** help page distinguishes legal name from doing-business-as name and identifies its physical address as the principal office. Its entity-type categories include carrier, hazardous-materials shipper, both, and registrant. Read those fields before classifying a hit as a motor-carrier acquisition candidate. (safer.fmcsa.dot.gov)

Operating authority addresses the type of operation and cargo a company may conduct. FMCSA lists private carriers transporting their own cargo among those not needing interstate operating authority. Consequently, the absence of an MC number should lead to an operating-model question rather than automatic exclusion. (www.fmcsa.dot.gov)

For an authority-dependent mandate, reconcile the identity in **Licensing and Insurance**, then examine the relevant authority status and history. Its search page accepts identifiers or name combinations and warns that new applications may take **24 hours** to appear. Preserve the retrieved status and date instead of treating possession of an identifier as proof of current authority. (li-public.fmcsa.dot.gov) (www.fmcsa.dot.gov)

The separate **Hazardous Materials Safety Permit (HMSP)** rule covers specified motor-carrier materials and quantities. Its triggers include particular explosives, radioactive material, inhalation hazards, and qualifying methane or natural gas in specified bulk packaging. Registration and this safety permit therefore answer different questions. (www.ecfr.gov) (www.phmsa.dot.gov)

Do not turn fleet fields into an unsupported commercial estimate. SAFER power units include owned and leased vehicle categories, and Cargo Carried identifies cargo types. Neither field supplies dedicated hazmat fleet utilization, customer revenue mix, or annual hazardous-material tonnage. (safer.fmcsa.dot.gov)

Match facility and ownership evidence at the correct level

The **Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)** offers useful complementary evidence. **Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Information (RCRAInfo)** includes handler-identification and permit-status fields, while its default search includes active sites only. An analyst researching older names or locations should record the filter used. (www.epa.gov)

EPA also distinguishes site-specific generator identification from hazardous-waste transporter IDs assigned to the transportation company as a whole. Even within one regulator's datasets, identifier scope can differ. Preserve the exact program identifier instead of treating every EPA hit as the same kind of facility record.

(www.epa.gov)

Table 2 maps the main acquisition-screening claims to appropriate evidence. It is a claim-to-source matrix, rather than a ranking of databases.

Claim to establish	Evidence to seek	Boundary on the conclusion
Registration coverage	Certificate and stated registration period	Test the claimed coverage against the screen date.
Legal identity	Formation-jurisdiction registry and filings	California foreign-entity status concerns its California registration; formation-jurisdiction status requires separate attention. (www.sos.ca.gov)
Mode and role	Offeror/carrier definitions plus documented operating activity	Record the documented mode and role independently of the company name.
Safety permit	Relevant HMSP evidence for a matched motor carrier	The rule applies to specified materials and quantities, not every hazmat registrant. (www.ecfr.gov)
Facility	FRS and program-specific records	FRS offers a shared EPA Registry ID; company and location matches still require reconciliation. (www.epa.gov)
Ownership	Dated parent evidence and subsidiary filings	A reviewed SEC-filed Exhibit 21 expressly allows omission of nonsignificant subsidiaries in aggregate. (www.sec.gov)
Commodity and quantity	Shipment documentation or appropriately scoped operational disclosure	EPA describes waste manifests as containing waste type and quantity; hazardous-waste evidence should not be generalized to all commodities. (www.epa.gov)
Size	Defined receipts or employment evidence	Small Business Administration standards vary by industry and include affiliates; they are not a PE mandate's revenue threshold. (www.sba.gov)

The matrix makes **not established** a useful finding. A source can be sufficient for one field while leaving the investment question unanswered. The analyst should retain that narrower result rather than filling the remaining fields by association.

Preserve mode and jurisdiction

For air shipments, the **Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)** describes shipper responsibilities for classification, packaging, marking, and labeling, and notes additional air-carrier limitations. A PHMSA identity match should therefore be followed by evidence of the actual air-service role when that role matters to the mandate. (www.faa.gov)

For hazardous waste, state checks remain distinct. Pennsylvania describes licensing for commercial pickup or delivery in its jurisdiction; New York separately requires a valid **Part 364 Waste Transporter permit** for covered pickup or delivery locations. These are jurisdiction-specific waste examples, not a universal licensing rule for all hazardous materials. (www.pa.gov) (dec.ny.gov)

Ownership needs similar precision. **Global Legal Entity Identifier Foundation (GLEIF)** parent data describes accounting-consolidation relationships and includes reporting exceptions. Missing parent information should remain unresolved rather than being translated into founder ownership, independence, or sponsor ownership.

(www.gleif.org)

Exception Handling and Transaction Review

A research queue should preserve why a case remains unresolved and identify the evidence that would close it. Sources can update on different schedules: SAFER describes daily Company Snapshot updates with specified exceptions, while FMCSA's **Safety Measurement System (SMS)** updates monthly and says MCS-150 changes are not immediately reflected. Disagreement can require a timing check before a substantive conclusion. (safer.fmcsa.dot.gov) (ai.fmcsa.dot.gov)

Table 3 is a dated exception log. Its first entry is a session-access observation; the remaining entries are explicitly hypothetical research cases. No identifiable company's status is being assessed.

Observed or example date	Exception	Disposition
November 1, 2026, observed	Public PHMSA form retrieved; query submission and certificate retrieval untested	Access partly observed; do not report a completed company search. (portal.phmsa.dot.gov)
November 1, 2026, Hypothetical Example	Registration-data export access has not been verified	Follow the Registration Data Files link on PHMSA's information page; record the endpoint, retrieval date, and result before relying on an export. (PHMSA Registration Information)
November 1, 2026, Hypothetical Example	Candidate has only an out-of-period certificate	Request a certificate covering the screen date; retain the historical record.
November 1, 2026, Hypothetical Example	Similar name appears under a different legal suffix or jurisdiction	Compare entity number, formation record, name amendments, and operating evidence.
November 1, 2026, Hypothetical Example	A completed name query returns no match	Preserve query scope; try supported identifiers and variants before closing the research task.
November 1, 2026, Hypothetical Example	Shipper evidence exists, but a dedicated-carrier mandate remains unproven	Keep the registrant identity and leave carrier fit unverified.

The observed access limitation constrains this report's claims; the hypothetical rows illustrate proposed queue handling. Neither an inaccessible page nor an unmatched query warrants a conclusion about registration obligations, hazardous activity, or the merits of an acquisition candidate.

For repeatable handoff, each queue entry should contain:

- **Exception type:** Access failure, ambiguous identity, period mismatch, role uncertainty, or ownership gap.
- **Observed evidence:** Raw field value, source URL, retrieval date, and the precise supported finding.
- **Candidate links:** Each possible legal entity or parent relationship, with provisional status.
- **Next action:** The certificate, filing, operating disclosure, or specialist assessment needed.

- **Decision consequence:** Whether the case is pending, provisionally in scope, or outside the defined mandate.
- **Closure record:** New evidence, decision date, and the retained earlier conclusion.

Acquisitions require an additional legal-entity check. PHMSA's merger-and-acquisition guidance treats registration certificates as nontransferable, while distinguishing an unchanged acquired subsidiary continuing under its own certificate from a newly created legal person or relevant asset-purchase scenario. The analyst should not assume every acquisition either preserves or extinguishes registration. (www.phmsa.dot.gov)

Refer the actual structure to counsel: which legal person survives, which assets or activities move, which certificate is involved, and what amendments or initial filings may follow? The research file should capture those questions without asserting transaction-specific regulatory advice. Corporate filing history can help establish continuity; California makes amendments and other entity documents available through its records process. (www.sos.ca.gov)

Finally, do not score safety standing from registration. FMCSA itself cautions against conclusions about overall carrier safety solely from displayed SMS data. Keep safety evaluation in a separately defined specialist review, with appropriately scoped evidence. (ai.fmcsa.dot.gov)

Data Analysis and Evidence

Published counts describe different populations

PHMSA's published statistics table lists **37,512 registrations for 2024-2025**, carries a **September 12, 2025** update date, and warns that totals change as registrations are added. This is a dated registration statistic. It is not a verified count of current carriers, operating companies, or acquisition groups. (www.phmsa.dot.gov)

The **Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS)** describes the **Commodity Flow Survey (CFS)** as a shipper survey of approximately **165,000 establishments**, conducted every **five years**. Its unit and coverage differ from the registration program. Establishment sampling cannot be substituted for legal-registrant enumeration. (www.bts.gov)

The published **2022 CFS** table reports **2,590,077 thousand tons** of hazardous-material shipments across all modes, including **1,307,926 thousand tons** by truck, or **50.5%** of shipment weight. These are estimated shipment-flow measures for the survey's coverage, not carrier counts or a measure of any target's addressable revenue. The all-mode figure also includes pipeline flows. (www.census.gov)

Using these sources together requires explicit denominators: registrations, establishments, and shipment tons answer different questions. Census's enterprise definition supplies another unit, common ownership or control across domestic establishments. None of these official measures establishes the number of mandate-fitting, independently acquirable businesses. (www.census.gov)

A fictional reconciliation calculation

The following **Hypothetical Example** is constructed solely to demonstrate bookkeeping. Its company names, relationships, counts, and percentages are invented or calculated from invented inputs. They are not observations from PHMSA or a claim about market coverage.

Suppose a research batch contains:

- **Eight registration records:** Three for fictional Cedar Chemical Distribution Inc., two for fictional Cedar Tank Transport LLC, and one each for fictional Harbor Recovery LLC, Meridian Industrial Supplies Inc., and Meridian Logistics LLC.
- **Five unique legal registrants:** Entity matching consolidates the historical registration records into the five fictional persons.
- **Four verified operating companies:** Cedar Chemical, Cedar Tank, Harbor Recovery, and Meridian Industrial Supplies meet the example's operational-evidence requirement. Meridian Logistics remains unverified.
- **Three verified target groups:** The two Cedar entities share a corroborated group in the fictional inputs; Harbor and Meridian Industrial Supplies form separate groups. Meridian Logistics has no verified group assignment.

The registration-to-registrant ratio is **8 ÷ 5 = 1.6 records per registrant**. The verified-operator share is **4 ÷ 5 = 80%** of legal registrants. Neither figure estimates the national market. The unresolved registrant remains in the queue, and the verified-group count excludes any unsupported ownership assignment.

Store separate output fields for raw records, distinct registration numbers, distinct legal registrants, verified operators, verified groups, and unresolved matches. Count each retrieved copy separately from the registration number and covered period that it documents. This proposed bookkeeping rule prevents duplicate retrievals from inflating the registration count.

The appropriate denominator depends on the decision. A research-completion measure can use eligible legal registrants in the batch; an origination pipeline can use verified groups accepted into the mandate. A raw registration count is not a defensible market denominator for either purpose.

Implications and Future Directions

The practical implication for origination is to define **mandate fit** before collecting a large list. A dedicated trucking thesis needs evidence of transportation activity; a distribution thesis may treat shipper status as relevant; an environmental-services thesis may require waste-handler, transporter, and jurisdiction-specific evidence. The matrix above specifies the fields to establish before advancing a candidate.

Start with a field-level acceptance policy:

- **Identity accepted:** The regulatory record is tied to a specific legal person with corroborating identifiers.
- **Role accepted:** Evidence supports the activity relevant to the mandate.
- **Period accepted:** The cited document supports the date being screened.
- **Group accepted:** A dated ownership relationship supports consolidation for the proposed target unit.
- **Unresolved retained:** Missing evidence remains a visible work item.

A repeatable process should retain the access route and search parameters alongside each result. Later researchers can then compare retrieval conditions before deciding whether an apparent discrepancy reflects a changed interface, a different query, or changed underlying evidence.

For facility-heavy mandates, prefer explicit program crosswalks to assumptions based on address. EPA directs unsuccessful FRS users toward **Enforcement and Compliance History Online (ECHO)**, describing updated search functionality over the same data. An alternate search interface can help retrieval, but it does not independently prove a company relationship. (www.epa.gov)

Future updates to a target map should compare like with like: legal registrant against legal registrant, facility against facility, and acquisition group against the same defined perimeter. Changes in available fields should trigger a documented reconciliation rather than silent consolidation. This is a proposed research-control policy, not evidence of a particular target's quality.

The narrow benefit is better-supported screening decisions: a team can see whether a candidate qualifies, which source supports the conclusion, and which unresolved field prevents advancement. The method does not turn public registrations into proprietary market coverage or a promise of transaction outcomes.

Conclusion

A useful PHMSA lookup ends with a bounded finding: a particular registration record has been associated with a particular legal person for a stated period. The next decision is whether independent evidence establishes the operating role, facilities, ownership group, and mandate fit that the origination team actually needs.

The proposed workflow keeps each of those claims separate. It retains raw names and identifiers, reconciles the relevant highway records when applicable, tests facility and jurisdiction evidence at the correct level, and leaves unresolved links in a review queue. Registration can support an initial screen without answering every investment question.

Counts require the same care. Certificate copies, registration records, unique legal registrants, verified operators, and verified groups should remain separate measures. The fictional example demonstrates how the count changes through reconciliation; it is not an estimate of market size or research coverage.

For a live mandate, define the qualifying operating activity and target perimeter before searching. Require evidence for each accepted field, record the source and retrieval date, and preserve access limitations and conflicting records. Refer consequential applicability and transaction questions to the appropriate specialist with the underlying facts attached.

The resulting research file should make the decision reviewable: what is established, which entity it concerns, why it matters to the mandate, and what evidence is still needed. That is the appropriate role of a hazmat registration hit in acquisition-target screening.

Source links

Links cited in this article, in order of first appearance. Full addresses are provided for readers using extracted text.

1. https://www.phmsa.dot.gov/registration/registration-information
2. https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-49/subtitle-B/chapter-I/subchapter-C/part-171/subpart-A/section-171.8
3. https://portal.phmsa.dot.gov/HazmatRegistrationSearch
4. https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2026-09-21/html/2026-19276.htm

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28. https://safer.fmcsa.dot.gov/faq.aspx
29. https://ai.fmcsa.dot.gov/SMS/HelpCenter/Index.aspx
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31. https://www.sos.ca.gov/business-programs/business-entities/information-requests
32. https://www.phmsa.dot.gov/registration/registration-statistics
33. https://www.bts.gov/cfs
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About Docket

Docket provides deal-origination research software and managed research for private equity firms. We help investment teams investigate acquisition targets using structured screening criteria, retained sources and reviewable company evidence. Teams can work through a self-serve platform or use managed research, depending on how they want research delivered.

Research against a defined mandate

A useful target list needs more than company names. Docket focuses on the questions that determine whether a company fits an investment mandate, including the evidence needed to support or qualify each answer. Our research approach makes the connection between screening criteria, source material and conclusions visible to the team reviewing the work.

Triage, Scout and Audit

Docket's three named research agents perform complementary tasks. Triage resolves company identity and screens fit. Scout collects sourced answers against the mandate. Audit checks retained evidence, addresses contradictions and leaves unsupported answers visibly unresolved. This structure helps reviewers distinguish established findings from missing information and questions requiring further investigation.

Evidence that supports investment-team judgment

Our research library covers market mapping, screening criteria, private-company data, succession and ownership, source evaluation and evidence standards. These resources explain the methods and limitations behind origination research. Findings support a team's judgment; they do not establish that a company is for sale or guarantee a transaction or investment outcome.

Work with Docket

Visit Docket to explore the platform, managed research and the current contact path. Read about screening criteria, evidence standards, AI research agents and market mapping.

Public examples are illustrative unless explicitly identified otherwise. Research preparation and authorized outreach are separate activities; confidential target lists and customer outcomes should never be inferred from an educational example.

Website: https://docket.capital

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