

(i) *Release to water.* Requirements as specified in § 721.90(a)(4), (b)(4), and (c)(4) (where N = 80 ppb).

(ii) [Reserved]

(b) *Specific requirements.* The provisions of subpart A of this part

apply to this section except as modified by this paragraph.

(1) *Recordkeeping.* Recordkeeping requirements as specified in § 721.125(a), (b), (c), and (k) are applicable to manufacturers, importers, and processors of this substance.

(2) *Limitations or revocation of certain notification requirements.* The provisions of § 721.185 apply to this section.

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Federal Register

**Monday
October 4, 1993**

Part III

Department of Education

**Educational Research and Development
Centers Programs; Notice of Solicitation
of Written Public Comments**

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION**Office of Educational Research and Improvement (OERI)****Educational Research and Development Centers Program; Solicitation of Written Public Comments****AGENCY:** Department of Education.**ACTION:** Notice of proposed priority for fiscal years 1994 and 1995, and request for written public comments on a document about problems and issues related to educationally at-risk students.

SUMMARY: Under the Educational Research and Development Centers Program the Secretary proposes a priority for fiscal years 1994 and 1995 for an award to support a national research and development center to study the education of at-risk students. Related to the same activity, the Secretary invites written public comments on a document which is available in draft form, and is designed to be used in final form to provide additional suggestions to prospective applicants about addressing the mission and priority of the center to be awarded pursuant to the competition, which will be announced after the priority is finalized.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before November 18, 1993.**ADDRESSES:** All comments concerning this proposed priority or concerning the available document should be addressed to Dr. Joseph Conaty, U.S. Department of Education, 555 New Jersey Avenue, NW., room 610, Washington, DC 20208-5573.**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Dr. Joseph Conaty. Telephone: (202) 219-2079. Individuals who use a telecommunications device for the deaf (TDD) may call the Federal Information Relay Service (FIRS) at 1-800-877-8339 between 8 a.m. and 8 p.m., Eastern time, Monday through Friday.**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The Educational Research and Development Centers Program, authorized under 20 U.S.C. 1221e, supports sustained educational research and development activities, including those designed to generate knowledge that increases the capacity of the Nation's education system to provide all children and youth with equal educational opportunities to achieve academic excellence. The National Education Goals, which focus attention on specific progress to be realized by the Nation, include an essential emphasis on improving the quality of education for children and youth who are most at risk

of educational failure, or of educational achievement that falls seriously short of those students' educational potential.

The Secretary believes that systemic reform of the Nation's educational system, which is necessary to substantially improve education in this society, cannot take place without making the educational needs of students who are most at risk of educational failure a crucial component of educational change. Deliberate, sustained, and coordinated efforts should be created to improve the social and educational conditions that threaten the learning of many children and youth who are economically disadvantaged, in urban and rural settings. These efforts will be central to the mission of the reauthorized Office of Educational Research and Improvement (OERI). Using guidance provided from such sources as the recent National Academy of Science's report on Research and Education Reform: Roles for the Office of Educational Research and Improvement (1992), the Secretary seeks to provide support for national research and development centers designed to conduct sound and coherent education research programs on important topics.

Prior to this announcement, OERI engaged in a number of agenda-building activities designed to identify the kinds of research needed to improve the education of students who are at risk of school failure or substantially below average academic achievement. Written comments were received from the general public, and from many representatives of various interest groups, including many education organizations. OERI staff met with other Department of Education officials, who represented a cross-section of programs, to discuss and gather comments on working documents related to this topic. In addition, OERI staff met with appropriate officials from the Departments of Health and Human Services, Justice, Labor, Agriculture, and Housing and Urban Development, and the National Science Foundation. As a result of these meetings, written comments, staff analyses, and further consideration of national needs, the Department has prepared this notice of proposed priority and a document about a prospective national research and development center's work on the education of at-risk students.

Under the proposed priority the Secretary proposes that institutions of higher education, institutions of higher education in consort with public agencies or nonprofit organizations, and interstate agencies established by compact that operate subsidiary bodies to conduct postsecondary educational

research and development may apply for funding to support the activities described in this notice.

The Secretary will announce the final priority in a notice in the *Federal Register*. The final priority will be determined by responses to this notice, available funds, and other considerations of the Department. Funding of a particular project will depend on the availability of funds, the nature of the final priority, and the quality of the applications received.

Note: This notice of proposed priority does not solicit applications. A notice inviting applications under this competition will be published in the *Federal Register* concurrent with or following publication of the notice of final priority.

Priority

Under 34 CFR 706.3(b) the Secretary proposes to give an absolute preference to applications that meet the following priority. The Secretary proposes to fund under this competition only applications that meet this absolute priority: The educational needs of children and youth who are at risk of educational failure.

Under this proposed priority, the Secretary will support projects by eligible applicants that—

- Conduct research and development activities on topics about the educational needs of children and youth who are at risk of educational failure because of economic, community, and family factors, and personal experiences, including the lack of adequate school and other educational resources;
- Will contribute to increasing the capacity of educational systems to provide all students with equal opportunities to learn and achieve educational success;
- Use research methods in some of its studies which involve advanced or innovative quantitative or qualitative techniques of sampling, data gathering, operationalization of variables, and data analyses, and interdisciplinary perspectives;
- Conduct one or more definitive research studies that have national implications and inform policy or practice across the nation, i.e., use large representative samples and rigorous scientific techniques that preclude biased results and support generalizable, replicable findings concerning the education of sizable populations of at-risk children or youth;
- Include research and development activities related to two or more of the following topics:
 - (a) Understanding how individual cognitive and emotional characteristics

of at-risk students dispose them to respond differently to their social and educational circumstances;

(b) Creating personalized and caring educational environments;

(c) Identifying effective ways of organizing schools and classrooms;

(d) Understanding educational program fade-out effects; and

(e) Understanding how best to integrate all educational programs and staff development into a coherent learning environment for at-risk students; and

- Document and report its research activities in ways that will allow others to use the research results.

Invitation To Comment

Interested persons are invited to submit comments and recommendations regarding the proposed priority.

Interested persons are also invited to submit comments and recommendations regarding a document concerning problems and issues related to educationally at-risk students, and the ways in which a national research and development center might address those problems and issues. The document may be obtained by contacting Dr. Joseph Conaty, U.S. Department of Education, 555 New Jersey Avenue, NW., room 610, Washington, DC 20208-5573. Telephone: (202) 219-2079. The Department plans to include information such as that included in this document in application packages for a planned grant award for a national research and development center. This information is intended to offer additional guidance to applicants about addressing the activities of the center

and is not intended to impose any requirements other than those established by statute or regulations.

All comments submitted in response to this notice will be available for public inspection, during and after the comment period, in room 610, 555 New Jersey Avenue, NW., Washington, DC, between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4 p.m. Monday through Friday of each week except Federal holidays.

Applicable Program Regulations: 34 CFR parts 706 and 708.

Program Authority: 20 U.S.C. 1221e.

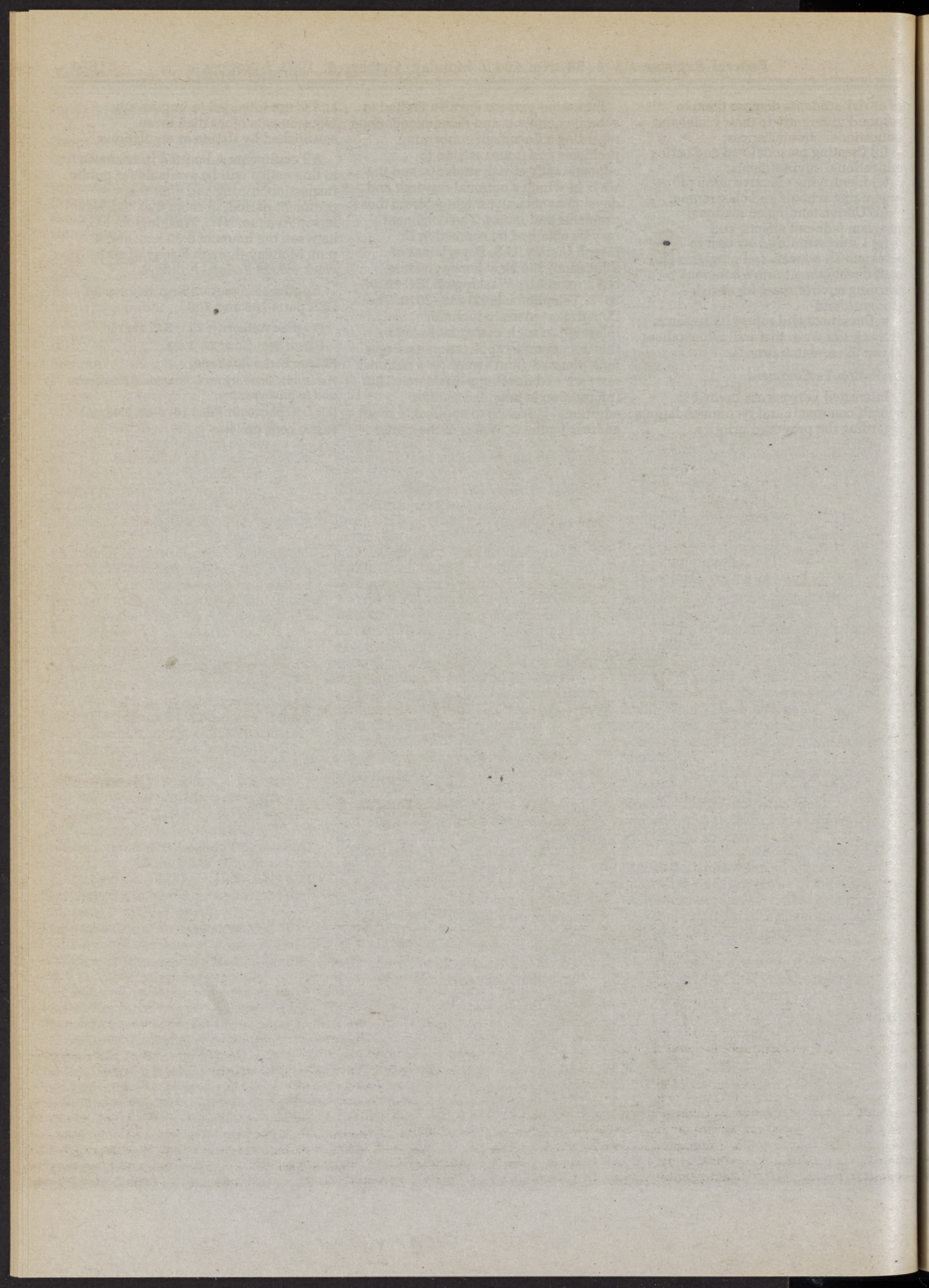
Dated: September 29, 1993.

Sharon Porter Robinson,

Assistant Secretary for Educational Research and Improvement.

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Environmental Protection Agency

Monday
October 4, 1993

Part IV

**Environmental
Protection Agency**

40 CFR Part 721

**Significant New Uses of Certain Chemical
Substances; Final Rule**

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**40 CFR Part 721**

[OPPTS-50613; FRL-4632-4]

RIN 2070-AB27

Significant New Uses of Certain Chemical Substances**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).**ACTION:** Final rule.

SUMMARY: EPA is promulgating significant new use rules (SNURs) under section 5(a)(2) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) for certain chemical substances which were the subject of premanufacture notices (PMNs) and subject to TSCA section 5(e) consent orders issued by EPA. Today's action requires certain persons who intend to manufacture, import, or process these substances for a significant new use to notify EPA at least 90 days before commencing the manufacturing or processing of the substance for a use designated by this SNUR as a significant new use. The required notice will provide EPA with the opportunity to evaluate the intended use, and if necessary, to prohibit or limit that activity before it occurs. EPA is promulgating this SNUR using direct final procedures.

DATES: The effective date of this rule is December 3, 1993. This rule shall be promulgated for purposes of judicial review at 1 p.m. Eastern Standard Time on October 18, 1993. If EPA receives notice before November 3, 1993 that someone wishes to submit adverse or critical comments on EPA's action in establishing a SNUR for one or more of the chemical substances subject to this rule, EPA will withdraw the SNUR for the substance for which the notice of intent to comment is received and will issue a proposed SNUR providing a 30-day period for public comment.

ADDRESSES: Each comment or notice of intent to submit adverse or critical comment must bear the docket control number OPPTS-50613 and the name(s) of the chemical substance(s) subject to the comment. All comments should be sent in triplicate to: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, ATTN: OPPT Document Receipt Officer (TS-790), 401 M St., SW., Rm. E-G102, Washington, DC 20460. Comments that are claimed confidential must be clearly marked confidential business information (CBI). If CBI is claimed, three additional sanitized copies must also be submitted. Nonconfidential versions of comments on this proposed rule will be placed in

the rulemaking record and will be available for public inspection. Comments should include the docket control number. The docket control number for this SNUR is OPPTS-50613.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Susan B. Hazen, Director, Environmental Assistance Division (TS-799), Office of Toxic Substances, Environmental Protection Agency, Rm. E-543B, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460, Telephone: (202) 554-1404, TDD: (202) 554-0551.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This SNUR will require persons to notify EPA at least 90 days before commencing manufacturing or processing a substance for any activity designated by this SNUR as a significant new use. The supporting rationale and background to this rule are more fully set out in the preamble to EPA's first direct final SNURs published in the *Federal Register* of April 24, 1990 (55 FR 17376). Consult that preamble for further information on the objectives, rationale, and procedures for the rules and on the basis for significant new use designations including provisions for developing test data.

I. Authority

Section 5(a)(2) of TSCA (15 U.S.C. 2604(a)(2)) authorizes EPA to determine that a use of a chemical substance is a "significant new use." EPA must make this determination by rule after considering all relevant factors, including those listed in section 5(a)(2). Once EPA determines that a use of a chemical substance is a significant new use, section 5(a)(1)(B) of TSCA requires persons to submit a notice to EPA at least 90 days before they manufacture, import, or process the substance for that use. The mechanism for reporting under this requirement is established under 40 CFR 721.10.

II. Applicability of General Provisions

General provisions for SNURs appear under subpart A of 40 CFR part 721. These provisions describe persons subject to the rule, recordkeeping requirements, exemptions to reporting requirements, and applicability of the rule to uses occurring before the effective date of the final rule. Provisions relating to user fees appear at 40 CFR part 700. Persons subject to this SNUR must comply with the same notice requirements and EPA regulatory procedures as submitters of PMNs under section 5(a)(1)(A) of TSCA. In particular, these requirements include the information submission requirements of section 5(b) and 5(d)(1), the exemptions authorized by section 5(h)(1), (2), (3), and (5), and the regulations at 40 CFR

part 720. Once EPA receives a SNUR notice, EPA may take regulatory action under section 5(e), 5(f), 6, or 7 to control the activities on which it has received the SNUR notice. If EPA does not take action, EPA is required under section 5(g) to explain in the *Federal Register* its reasons for not taking action.

Persons who intend to export a substance identified in a proposed or final SNUR are subject to the export notification provisions of TSCA section 12(b). The regulations that interpret section 12(b) appear at 40 CFR part 707. Persons who intend to import a chemical substance identified in a final SNUR are subject to the TSCA section 13 import certification requirements, which are codified at 19 CFR 12.118 through 12.127 and 127.28. Such persons must certify that they are in compliance with the SNUR requirements. The EPA policy in support of the import certification appears at 40 CFR part 707.

III. Substances Subject to This Rule

EPA is establishing significant new use and recordkeeping requirements for the following chemical substances under 40 CFR part 721 subpart E. In this unit, EPA provides a brief description for each substance, including its PMN number, chemical name (generic name if the specific name is claimed as CBI), CAS number (if assigned), basis for the action taken by EPA in the section 5(e) consent order or as a non-section 5(e) SNUR for the substance (including the statutory citation and specific finding), toxicity concern, and the CFR citation assigned in the regulatory text section of this rule. The specific uses which are designated as significant new uses are cited in the regulatory text section of the rule by reference to 40 CFR part 721 subpart B where the significant new uses are described in detail. Certain new uses, including production limits and other uses designated in the rule are claimed as CBI. The procedure for obtaining confidential information is set out in Unit VII. of this preamble.

Where the underlying section 5(e) order prohibits the PMN submitter from exceeding a specified production limit without performing specific tests to determine the health or environmental effects of a substance, the tests are described in this unit. As explained further in Unit VI. of this preamble, the SNUR for such substances contains the same production limit, and exceeding the production limit is defined as a significant new use. Persons who intend to exceed the production limit must notify the Agency by submitting a significant new use notice at least 90 days in advance. In addition, this unit

describes tests that are recommended by EPA to provide sufficient information to evaluate the substance, but for which no production limit has been established in the section 5(e) order. Descriptions of recommended tests are provided for informational purposes.

Data on potential exposures or releases of the substances, testing other than that specified in the section 5(e) order for the substances, or studies on analogous substances, which may demonstrate that the significant new uses being reported do not present an unreasonable risk, may be included with significant new use notification. Persons submitting a Significant New Use Notice (SNUN) must comply with the same notice requirements and EPA regulatory procedures as submitters of PMNs, as stated in 40 CFR 721.1(c), including submission of test data on health and environmental effects as described in 40 CFR 720.50.

EPA is not publishing SNURs for seven PMN substances P-91-1297, P-91-1298, P-91-1299, P-92-813, P-93-96, P-93-97, and P-93-193 which are subject to final 5(e) consent orders. The 5(e) consent orders for these substances are derived from an exposure finding based solely on substantial production volume and significant or substantial human exposure and/or release to the environment of substantial quantities. For these cases, there were limited or no toxicity data available for the PMN substances. In such cases, EPA regulates the new chemical substances under section 5(e) by requiring certain toxicity tests. For instance, chemical substances with potentially substantial releases to surface waters would be subject to toxicity testing of aquatic organisms and chemicals with potentially substantial human exposures would be subject to health effects testing for mutagenicity, acute effects, and subchronic effects. However for these substances the short-term toxicity testing required by the 5(e) order is usually completed within 1 to 2 years of notice of commencement. EPA's experience with exposure-based SNURs requiring short-term testing is that the SNUR is often revoked within 1 to 2 years when the test results are received. Rather than issue and revoke SNURs in such a short span of time, EPA will defer publication of exposure-based SNURs until either a Notice of Commencement (NOC) or data demonstrating risk are received unless the toxicity testing required is long-term. EPA is issuing this explanation and notification as required in 40 CFR 721.160(a)(2) as it has determined that SNURs are not needed at this time for these substances which are subject to a final 5(e) consent order under TSCA.

The section 5(e) orders for P-89-1058, P-90-1564, P-91-826, and P-92-129 contain new chemical exposure limits (NCEL) provisions. In each case, the section 5(e) order allows the PMN submitter and the submitter's customers to protect workers by controlling and monitoring airborne concentrations of the substance present in the workplace as an alternative to certain respirator requirements.

A clause had been added to these SNURs stating that as an alternative to the respiratory protection designated in the SNUR, manufacturers, importers, and processors may follow the same NCEL provisions found in the section 5(e) consent orders for these substances, including using the same sampling and analytical methods as the original PMN submitter subject to the 5(e) consent order. No general NCEL language has been added to the regulatory text of the corresponding SNURs as EPA expects that only manufacturers, importers, and processors with access to the previously approved sampling and analytical methods will be able to readily use this clause. EPA recommends that any company proposing to substitute NCEL or other alternative control measures for SNUR provisions that does not have access to previously approved sampling and analytical methods obtain EPA approval either by submitting a SNUN or requesting a determination of equivalency under the procedures for "EPA Approval of Alternative Control Measures" in § 721.30.

PMN Number P-86-1662

Chemical name: (generic) Halogenated phosphate ester.

CAS number: Not available.

Effective date of section 5(e) consent order: June 20, 1987.

Basis for section 5(e) consent order: The order was issued under section 5(e)(1)(A)(i) and (ii)(I) of TSCA based on a finding that this substance may present an unreasonable risk of injury to human health.

Toxicity concern: Similar chemicals have been shown to cause neurotoxicity in test animals.

Recommended testing: A 28-day repeated dose oral study in rats according to Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guideline No. 407 and the Pesticide Assessment Guidelines, Subdivision F, Addendum 10—Neurotoxicity, Series 81-7 and 82-6, EPA 540/09-91-123, National Technical Information Service (NTIS) No. PB91-154617, March 1991. The PMN submitter has agreed not to exceed the production volume limit without performing the 28-day study

which includes the neurotoxicological addenda.

CFR citation: 40 CFR 721.5990.

PMN Number P-89-1038

Chemical name: (generic) Aminoethylethylene urea methacrylamide.

CAS number: Not available.

Basis for action: The PMN substance will be used as an adhesion promoter. Based on analogy to similar substances, the PMN substance may cause neurotoxicity, cancer, and developmental toxicity. EPA has determined that persons exposed to the PMN substance through drinking water may be at risk for these toxic effects. EPA determined that use of the substance as described in the PMN did not present an unreasonable risk because there were no significant environmental releases. EPA has determined that environmental releases during manufacturing may result in significant environmental exposures to drinking water. Based on this information, the PMN substance meets the concern criteria at § 721.170(b)(3)(ii).

Recommended testing: EPA has determined that a rat dominant lethal assay (40 CFR 798.5450), a 90-day oral subchronic study (40 CFR 798.2650) with functional observational battery and neuropathology (NTIS No. PB91-154617), and a 2-year two-species oral bioassay (40 CFR 798.3300) will help characterize the health effects of the PMN substance.

CFR citation: 40 CFR 721.9925.

PMN Number P-89-1058

Chemical name: Propanoic acid, 2,2-dimethyl-, ethenyl ester.

CAS number: Not available.

Effective date of section 5(e) consent order: August 6, 1993.

Basis for section 5(e) consent order: The order was issued under section 5(e)(1)(A)(i) and (ii)(I) of TSCA based on a finding that this substance may present an unreasonable risk of injury to health and the environment.

Toxicity concern: Similar chemicals have been shown to cause developmental and reproductive toxicity, neurotoxicity, and cancer in test animals. In addition, similar chemicals have demonstrated toxicity to aquatic organisms at concentrations as low as 40 parts per billion (ppb). *Recommended testing:* Each of the following tests will help characterize the human health effects of the PMN substance: An oral 90-day study in rats (Fischer 344) following TSCA Guidelines (40 CFR part 798, subpart C) with additional neurotoxicity endpoints

following NTIS No. PB91-154617 (functional observation battery, motor activity and neurohistopathology) and additional reproductive endpoints (weights of testes, epididymides (total and caudal), pituitary seminal vesicles (with coagulating glands), prostate, ovary, and uterus, all recorded at sacrifice, as well as histopathology of the testes at sacrifice). Particular attention is to be directed toward achieving satisfactory quality from fixation and embedding, and preparations are to follow the recommendations of Russell L.D., Ettlin P.A., Sinha Hikim A.P., Clegg E.D., *Histological and Histopathological Evaluation of the Testis*. Cache River Press, Clearwater, FL. (1990). Histologic analyses are to include evaluations of the spermatogenic cycle; i.e. the presence and integrity of the 14 cell stages of spermatogenesis following the guidance provided by Russell et al. (1990). An oral (gavage) developmental toxicity study following TSCA Guidelines (40 CFR 798.4900) in two species (CD® rat and New Zealand white rabbit) and an oncogenicity study following TSCA Guidelines (40 CFR 798.3300). The oncogenicity study will be conducted in Fischer 344 rats via the oral route and in Sprague-Dawley rats via the inhalation route. The following additional aquatic toxicity information, a 96-h bioassay in algae (40 CFR 797.1050), a 48-h LC50 test in daphnia (40 CFR 797.1300), and a 96-h LC50 test in fish (40 CFR 797.1400) is needed to help characterize the environmental effects which may be caused by exposure to the PMN substance. The consent order contains three production volume limits. The PMN submitter has agreed not to exceed the first production volume limit without performing the 90-day subchronic study which includes the neurotoxicological and reproductive adjuncts. The PMN submitter has also agreed not to exceed the second higher production volume limit without performing the developmental toxicity study. In addition, the PMN submitter has agreed not to exceed the final production volume limit without performing the 2-year, two-species bioassay. CFR citation: 40 CFR 721.8160.

PMN Number P-90-1564

Chemical name: Hexanedioic acid, diethenyl ester.
CAS number: Not available.
Effective date of section 5(e) consent order: August 6, 1993.
Basis for section 5(e) consent order: The order was issued under section 5(e)(1)(A)(i) and (ii)(I) of TSCA based on a finding that this substance may

present an unreasonable risk of injury to health and the environment.
Toxicity concern: Similar chemicals have been shown to cause developmental and reproductive toxicity, neurotoxicity and cancer in test animals. In addition, similar chemicals have demonstrated toxicity to aquatic organisms at concentrations as low as 80 ppb.
Recommended testing: Each of the following tests will help characterize the human health effects of the PMN substance: An oral 90-day study in rats (Fischer 344) following TSCA Guidelines (40 CFR part 798, subpart C) with additional neurotoxicity endpoints following NTIS No. PB91-154617 (functional observation battery, motor activity and neurohistopathology) and additional reproductive endpoints (weights of testes, epididymides (total and caudal), pituitary seminal vesicles (with coagulating glands), prostate, ovary, and uterus, all recorded at sacrifice, as well as histopathology of the testes at sacrifice). Particular attention is to be directed toward achieving satisfactory quality from fixation and embedding, and preparations are to follow the recommendations of Russell L.D., Ettlin P.A., Sinha Hikim A.P., Clegg E.D., *Histological and Histopathological Evaluation of the Testis*. Cache River Press, Clearwater, FL. (1990). Histologic analyses are to include evaluations of the spermatogenic cycle; i.e. the presence and integrity of the 14 cell stages of spermatogenesis following the guidance provided by Russell et al. (1990). An oral (gavage) developmental toxicity study following TSCA Guidelines (40 CFR 798.4900) in two species (CD® rat and New Zealand white rabbit) and an oncogenicity study following TSCA Guidelines (40 CFR 798.3300). The oncogenicity study will be conducted in Fischer 344 rats via the oral route and in Sprague-Dawley rats via the inhalation route. The following additional aquatic toxicity information, a 96-h bioassay in algae (40 CFR 797.1050), a 48-h LC50 test in daphnia (40 CFR 797.1300), and a 96-h LC50 test in fish (40 CFR 797.1400) is needed to help characterize the environmental effects which may be caused by exposure to the PMN substance. The consent order contains three production volume limits. The PMN submitter has agreed not to exceed the first production volume limit without performing the 90-day subchronic study which includes the neurotoxicological and reproductive adjuncts. The PMN submitter has also agreed not to exceed the second higher production volume limit without performing the

developmental toxicity study. In addition, the PMN submitter has agreed not to exceed a final production volume limit without performing the 2-year, two-species bioassay.
CFR citation: 40 CFR 721.4215.

PMN Number P-90-1687

Chemical name: (generic) Substituted acrylamide.
CAS number: Not available.
Effective date of section 5(e) consent order: May 7, 1993.
Basis for section 5(e) consent order: The order was issued under section 5(e)(1)(A)(i) and (ii)(I) of TSCA based on a finding that this substance may present an unreasonable risk of injury to human health.
Toxicity concern: Similar chemicals have been shown to cause oncogenicity, mutagenicity, neurotoxicity, and male reproductive toxicity in test animals.
Recommended testing: EPA has determined that a rodent dominant lethal assay (40 CFR 798.5450) would help characterize the mutagenic effects of the PMN substance. The PMN submitter has agreed not to exceed the production volume limit without performing this test. In addition, EPA is interested in receiving a 90-day subchronic toxicity study (40 CFR 798.2250) and a 2-year, two-species rodent bioassay (40 CFR 798.3300), or studies on analogous substances, as well as data on potential exposures or releases of the substance.
CFR citation: 40 CFR 721.323.

PMN Number P-91-503

Chemical name: 2-Propenoic acid, 2-[[[(1-methylethoxy)carbonyl]amino]ethyl] ester.
CAS number: Not available.
Effective date of section 5(e) consent order: June 11, 1993.
Basis for section 5(e) consent order: The order was issued under section 5(e)(1)(A)(i) and (ii)(I) of TSCA based on a finding that this substance may present an unreasonable risk of injury to health.
Toxicity concern: Similar chemicals have been shown to cause cancer in test animals.
Recommended testing: EPA has determined that the results of a 2-year rodent bioassay (40 CFR 798.3300) would help characterize the potential carcinogenic effects of the PMN substance. Toxicity data on representative members of the acrylate/methacrylate class of chemical substances being developed by certain acrylate and methacrylate manufacturers may also be useful in evaluating the risk posed by the PMN substance.

CFR citation: 40 CFR 721.8335.

PMN Number P-91-548

Chemical name: 2,5,8,10,13-Pentaoxahexadec-15-enoic acid, 9,14-dioxo-2-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]ethyl ester.

CAS number: 31206-94-7.

Effective date of section 5(e) consent order: June 11, 1993.

Basis for section 5(e) consent order: The order was issued under section 5(e)(1)(A)(i) and (ii)(I) of TSCA based on a finding that this substance may present an unreasonable risk of injury to health.

Toxicity concern: Similar chemicals have been shown to cause cancer in test animals.

Recommended testing: EPA has determined that the results of a 2-year rodent bioassay (40 CFR 798.3300) would help characterize the potential carcinogenic effects of the PMN substance. Toxicity data on representative members of the acrylate/methacrylate class of chemical substances being developed by certain acrylate and methacrylate manufacturers may also be useful in evaluating the risk posed by the PMN substance.

CFR citation: 40 CFR 721.5705.

PMN Number P-91-826

Chemical name: Hexanoic acid, 2-ethyl-, ethenyl ester.

CAS number: Not available.

Effective date of section 5(e) consent order: August 6, 1993.

Basis for section 5(e) consent order: The order was issued under section 5(e)(1)(A)(i) and (ii)(I) of TSCA based on a finding that this substance may present an unreasonable risk of injury to health and the environment.

Toxicity concern: Similar chemicals have been shown to cause developmental and reproductive toxicity, neurotoxicity, liver toxicity and cancer in test animals. In addition, similar chemicals have demonstrated toxicity to aquatic organisms at concentrations as low as 7 ppb.

Recommended testing: Each of the following tests will help characterize the human health effects of the PMN substance: An oral 90-day study in rats (Fischer 344) following TSCA Guidelines (40 CFR part 798, subpart C) with additional neurotoxicity endpoints following NTIS No. PB91-154617 (functional observation battery, motor activity, and neurohistopathology) and additional reproductive endpoints (weights of testes, epididymides (total and caudal), pituitary seminal vesicles (with coagulating glands), prostate, ovary, and uterus, all recorded at

sacrifice, as well as histopathology of the testes at sacrifice). Particular attention is to be directed toward achieving satisfactory quality from fixation and embedding, and preparations are to follow the recommendations of Russell L.D., Ettlin P.A., Sinha Hikim A.P., Clegg E.D., Histological and Histopathological Evaluation of the Testis. Cache River Press, Clearwater, FL. (1990). Histologic analyses are to include evaluations of the spermatogenic cycle; i.e., the presence and integrity of the 14 cell stages of spermatogenesis following the guidance provided by Russell et al. (1990). An oral (gavage) developmental toxicity study following TSCA Guidelines (40 CFR 798.4900) in two species (CD* rat and New Zealand white rabbit) and an oncogenicity study following TSCA Guidelines (40 CFR 798.3300). The oncogenicity study will be conducted in Fischer 344 rats via the oral route and in Sprague-Dawley rats via the inhalation route. The following additional aquatic toxicity information, a 96-h bioassay in algae (40 CFR 797.1050), a 48-h LC50 test in daphnia (40 CFR 797.1300), and a 96-h LC50 test in fish (40 CFR 797.1400) is needed to help characterize the environmental effects which may be caused by exposure to the PMN substance. The consent order contains three production volume limits. The PMN submitter has agreed not to exceed the first production volume limit without performing the 90-day subchronic study which includes the neurotoxicological and reproductive adjuncts. The PMN submitter has also agreed not to exceed the second higher production volume limit without performing the developmental toxicity study. In addition, the PMN submitter has agreed not to exceed a final production volume limit without performing the 2-year, two-species bioassay.

CFR citation: 40 CFR 721.4250.

PMN Numbers P-91-1190 and P-91-1191

Chemical name: (generic) Substituted dichlorobenzothiazoles.

CAS number: Not available.

Basis for action: The PMN substances will be used as dyes. Based on analogy to similar benzothiazoles, the PMN substances may cause cancer, chronic liver and thyroid effects. EPA has determined that workers exposed by inhalation and anyone exposed through drinking water to the PMN substances may be at risk for these toxic effects. EPA determined that use of the substances as a liquid as described in the PMNs did not present an unreasonable risk because significant

inhalation exposure will not occur. EPA has determined that use other than in a liquid form may result in significant inhalation exposures. In addition, EPA has determined that water releases during processing and use did not present an unreasonable risk because significant drinking water exposures will not occur. EPA has determined that release to water from manufacturing may result in significant drinking water exposures. Based on this information, the PMN substances meet the concern criteria at § 721.170(b)(1)(i)(C), (b)(3)(ii), and (c)(2)(ii).

Recommended testing: EPA has determined that a 90-day oral subchronic study with special attention to thyroid and liver (40 CFR 798.2650), and an in vivo mouse micronucleus study in bone marrow (40 CFR 798.5395) will help characterize the health effects of the PMN substances.

CFR citation: 40 CFR 721.1740.

PMN Numbers P-92-31, P-92-32, and P-92-33

Chemical names: Acetamide, N-[4-(pentyloxy)phenyl]-, acetamide, N-[2-nitro-4-(pentyloxy)phenyl]-, and acetamide, N-[2-amino-4-(pentyloxy)phenyl]-.

CAS number: Not available.

Basis for action: The substances will be used as site-limited intermediates. Test data on the substances indicate that the substances cause toxicity to aquatic organisms. Based on this data, EPA expects toxicity to aquatic organisms to occur at concentrations of 90 ppb for P-92-31 and P-92-32 and at a concentration of 30 ppb for P-92-33 in surface waters. EPA determined that use of the substances as described in the PMNs did not present an unreasonable risk because the substances would not be released to surface waters at concentrations above 90 ppb (30 ppb for P-92-33). EPA has determined that manufacture, processing, and use of the substances other than as site-limited intermediates could result in releases to surface waters where the concentration of the substances would be greater than 90 ppb (30 ppb for P-92-33). Based on this information, the substances meet the concern criteria at § 721.170(b)(4)(iii).

Recommended testing: EPA has determined a chronic 60-day fish early life stage toxicity test in rainbow trout (40 CFR 797.1600) and a 21-day chronic daphnid toxicity test (40 CFR 797.1350) would help characterize the environmental effects of the substances.

CFR citation: 40 CFR 721.285.

PMN Number P-92-129

Chemical name: Neononanoic acid, ethenyl ester.

CAS number: Not available.

Effective date of section 5(e) consent order: August 6, 1993.

Basis for section 5(e) consent order: The order was issued under section 5(e)(1)(A)(i) and (ii)(I) of TSCA based on a finding that this substance may present an unreasonable risk of injury to health and the environment.

Toxicity concern: Similar chemicals have been shown to cause developmental and reproductive toxicity, neurotoxicity and cancer in test animals. In addition, similar chemicals have demonstrated toxicity to aquatic organisms at concentrations as low as 5 ppb.

Recommended testing: Each of the following tests will help characterize the human health effects of the PMN substance: An oral 90-day study in rats (Fischer 344) following TSCA Guidelines (40 CFR part 798, subpart C) with additional neurotoxicity endpoints following NTIS No. PB91-154617 (functional observation battery, motor activity and neurohistopathology) and additional reproductive endpoints (weights of testes, epididymides (total and caudal), pituitary seminal vesicles (with coagulating glands), prostate, ovary, and uterus, all recorded at sacrifice, as well as histopathology of the testes at sacrifice). Particular attention is to be directed toward achieving satisfactory quality from fixation and embedding, and preparations are to follow the recommendations of Russell L.D., Ettlin P.A., Sinha Hikim A.P., Clegg E.D., *Histological and Histopathological Evaluation of the Testis*. Cache River Press, Clearwater, FL. (1990). Histologic analyses are to include evaluations of the spermatogenic cycle; i.e. the presence and integrity of the 14 cell stages of spermatogenesis following the guidance provided by Russell et al. (1990). An oral (gavage) developmental toxicity study following TSCA Guidelines (40 CFR 798.4900) in two species (CD® rat and New Zealand white rabbit) and an oncogenicity study following TSCA Guidelines (40 CFR 798.3300). The oncogenicity study will be conducted in Fischer 344 rats via the oral route and in Sprague-Dawley rats via the inhalation route. The following additional aquatic toxicity information, a 96-h bioassay in algae (40 CFR 797.1050), a 48-h LC50 test in daphnia (40 CFR 797.1300), and a 96-h LC50 test in fish (40 CFR 797.1400) is needed to help characterize the environmental effects which may be caused by

exposure to the PMN substance. The consent order contains three production volume limits. The PMN submitter has agreed not to exceed the first production volume limit without performing the 90-day subchronic study which includes the neurotoxicological and reproductive adjuncts. The PMN submitter has also agreed not to exceed the second higher production volume limit without performing the developmental toxicity study. In addition, the PMN submitter has agreed not to exceed a final production volume limit without performing the 2-year, two-species bioassay.

CFR citation: 40 CFR 721.5310.

PMN Number P-92-396

Chemical name: (generic) Alkylphenoxypoly(oxyethylene) sulfuric acid ester, substituted amine salt.

CAS number: Not available.

Effective date of section 5(e) consent order: May 26, 1993.

Basis for section 5(e) consent order: The order was issued under section 5(e)(1)(A)(i) and (ii)(I) of TSCA based on a finding that this substance may present an unreasonable risk of injury to the environment.

Toxicity concern: The PMN substance has demonstrated acute toxicity to aquatic organisms at concentrations as low as 50 ppb.

Recommended testing: A fish early life stage test (40 CFR 797.1600) and a daphnid chronic toxicity test (40 CFR 797.1350) are recommended to help characterize the PMN substance's potential to cause chronic toxicity to aquatic organisms.

CFR citation: 40 CFR 721.7770.

PMN Number P-92-471

Chemical name: 1,2-Cyclohexanedicarboxylic acid, 2,2-bis[[(2-[(oxiranylmethoxy) carbonyl]cyclohexyl) carbonyl]oxy]methyl]-1,3-propanediyl bis(oxiranylmethyl) ester.

CAS number: Not available.

Effective date of section 5(e) consent order: June 5, 1993.

Basis for section 5(e) consent order: The order was issued under section 5(e)(1)(A)(i) and (ii)(I) of TSCA based on a finding that this substance may present an unreasonable risk of injury to health.

Toxicity concern: Similar chemicals have been shown to cause carcinogenicity, mutagenicity, and male reproductive effects in test animals.

Recommended testing: A 90-day subchronic study (40 CFR 798.2650) would address the potential male reproductive effects. A 2-year, two-

species bioassay (40 CFR 798.3300) would address the potential carcinogenicity. The PMN submitter has agreed not to exceed the production volume limit without performing the 90-day subchronic study.

CFR citation: 40 CFR 721.2260.

PMN Number P-92-1086

Chemical name: Octanoic acid, hydrazide.

CAS number: 6304-39-8.

Effective date of section 5(e) consent order: April 12, 1993.

Basis for section 5(e) consent order: The order was issued under section 5(e)(1)(A)(i) and (ii)(I) of TSCA based on a finding that this substance may present an unreasonable risk of injury to health and the environment.

Toxicity concern: Test data on substances similar in structure to the PMN substance indicate that the PMN substance may cause oncogenicity, mutagenicity, liver toxicity, and aquatic toxicity in test animals at concentrations as low as 1 ppb.

Recommended testing: EPA has determined that the following tests will help characterize the health and environmental effects of the substance: a 90-day subchronic oral (40 CFR 798.2650), an oncogenicity (40 CFR 798.3300), an aerobic aquatic biodegradation (40 CFR 796.3100), a modified semicontinuous activated sludge test (SCAS) (40 CFR 796.3340), a 96-h bioassay in algae (40 CFR 797.1050), a 48-h LC50 in daphnia (40 CFR 797.1300), and a 96-h LC50 test in fish (40 CFR 797.1400). The PMN submitter has agreed not to exceed the production volume limit without performing the 90-day subchronic oral (40 CFR 798.2650) study.

CFR citation: 40 CFR 721.5385.

PMN Number P-92-1337

Chemical name: (generic) Phenyl(disubstituted polycyclic).

CAS number: Not available.

Basis for action: The PMN substance will be used as a component of a manufactured consumer article. Based on aquatic toxicity data on the PMN substance, EPA is concerned that toxicity to aquatic organisms may occur at concentrations as low as 10 ppb of the PMN substance in surface waters. EPA determined that use of the substance as described in the PMN did not present an unreasonable risk because the substance would not be released to surface waters at concentrations above 10 ppb. EPA has determined that other uses of the substance may result in releases to surface water at concentrations above 10 ppb. Based on this information, the

PMN substance meets the concern criteria at § 721.170(b)(4)(iii).

Recommended testing: EPA has determined a chronic fish early life stage toxicity test in the sheepshead minnow (40 CFR 797.1600) and a chronic mysid shrimp toxicity test (40 CFR 797.1350) would help characterize the environmental effects of the substance.

CFR citation: 40 CFR 721.5920.

PMN Number P-92-1394

Chemical name: (generic) Diperoxy ketal.

CAS number: Not available.

Effective date of section 5(e) consent order: May 14, 1993.

Basis for section 5(e) consent order: The order was issued under section 5(e)(1)(A)(i) and (ii)(I) of TSCA based on a finding that this substance may present an unreasonable risk of injury to the environment.

Toxicity concern: Similar chemicals have been shown to be toxic to aquatic organisms.

Recommended testing: The Agency has determined that the results of an algal toxicity study (40 CFR 797.1050), a mysid shrimp test (40 CFR 797.1950), and a fish test (40 CFR 797.1400 or 40 CFR 797.1440) would help characterize the chronic toxicity of the PMN substance. The PMN submitter has agreed not to exceed the production volume limit without performing these tests.

CFR citation: 40 CFR 721.4550.

PMN Number P-93-66

Chemical name: (generic) Mannich-based adduct.

CAS number: Not available.

Basis for action: The substance will be used as a site-limited intermediate. Test data on structurally similar chemical substances indicate that the substance may cause toxicity to aquatic organisms. Based on this data, EPA expects toxicity to aquatic organisms to occur at a concentration of 8 ppb of the substance in surface waters. EPA determined that use of the substance as described in the PMN did not present an unreasonable risk because the substance would not be released to surface waters at concentrations above 8 ppb. EPA has determined that manufacture, processing, and use of the substance other than as a site-limited intermediate could result in releases to surface waters where the concentration of the substance would be greater than 8 ppb. Based on this information, the substance meets the concern criteria at § 721.170(b)(4)(iii).

Recommended testing: The Agency has determined that the results of the

following acute aquatic toxicity testing using salt water species would help characterize possible environmental effects of the substance: A 96-h bioassay in *Skeletonema* (40 CFR 797.1050), 96-h LC50 test in mysid shrimp (40 CFR 797.1930), and 96-h LC50 test in fish (40 CFR 797.1400).

CFR citation: 40 CFR 721.4590.

PMN Number P-93-658

Chemical name: (generic)

Polysubstituted

phenylazopolysubstituted phenyl dye.

CAS number: Not available.

Basis for action: The PMN substance will be used for fabric printing. Based on analogy to similar substances, the PMN substance may cause liver, spleen, and developmental toxicity. EPA has determined that workers dermally exposed to the PMN substance may be at risk for these toxic effects. EPA determined that use of the substance as a liquid as described in the PMN did not present an unreasonable risk because significant dermal absorption will not occur. EPA has determined that use other than in a liquid form may result in significant dermal exposures. Based on this information, the PMN substance meets the concern criteria at § 721.170(b)(3)(ii).

Recommended testing: EPA has determined that a 90-day oral subchronic study (40 CFR 798.2650) will help characterize the health effects of the PMN substance.

CFR citation: 40 CFR 721.5915.

PMN Numbers P-93-722, P-93-723, and P-93-724

Chemical name: (generic)

Phosphonocarboxylate salts.

CAS number: Not available.

Basis for action: The PMN substances will be used as a scale inhibitor for water based solutions. Based on analogy to polyanionic monomers, EPA is concerned that toxicity to aquatic organisms may occur at concentrations as low as 1 ppm of the PMN substances in surface waters. EPA determined that use of the substances as described in the PMNs did not present an unreasonable risk because the substances would not be released to surface waters at concentrations above 1 ppm. EPA has determined that other uses of the substances may result in releases to surface water at concentrations above 1 ppm. Based on this information, the PMN substances meet the concern criteria at § 721.170(b)(4)(iii).

Recommended testing: EPA has determined that an algal acute toxicity study in hard water (calcium added) (40 CFR 797.1050) would help characterize

the environmental effects of the PMN substances.

CFR citation: 40 CFR 721.6085.

PMN Numbers P-93-725 and P-93-726

Chemical name: (generic) Alkyl phosphonate ammonium salts.

CAS number: Not available.

Basis for action: The PMN substances will be used as a scale inhibitor for water based solutions. Based on analogy to polyanionic monomers EPA is concerned that toxicity to aquatic organisms may occur at concentrations as low as 400 ppb of the PMN substances in surface waters. EPA determined that use of the substances as described in the PMNs did not present an unreasonable risk because the substances would not be released to surface waters at concentrations above 400 ppb. EPA has determined that other uses of the substances may result in releases to surface water at concentrations above 400 ppb. Based on this information, the PMN substances meet the concern criteria at § 721.170(b)(4)(iii).

Recommended testing: EPA has determined that a fish acute toxicity study (40 CFR 797.1400) and a daphnid acute toxicity study (40 CFR 797.1300) under flow through conditions and at a pH of 7 would help characterize the environmental effects of the PMN substances.

CFR citation: 40 CFR 721.6070.

PMN Number P-93-832

Chemical name: (generic) Aromatic sulfonic acid compound with amine.

CAS number: Not available.

Basis for action: The PMN substance will be used as a coatings additive. Based on analogy to anionic surfactants, EPA is concerned that toxicity to aquatic organisms may occur at concentrations as low as 30 ppb of the PMN substance in surface waters. EPA determined that use of the substance as described in the PMN did not present an unreasonable risk because the substance would not be released to surface waters at concentrations above 30 ppb. EPA has determined that other uses of the substance may result in releases to surface water at concentrations above 30 ppb. Based on this information, the PMN substance meets the concern criteria at § 721.170(b)(4)(iii).

Recommended testing: EPA has determined a chronic 60-day fish early life stage toxicity test in rainbow trout (40 CFR 797.1600) and a 21-day chronic daphnid toxicity test (40 CFR 797.1350) would help characterize the environmental effects of the substance.

CFR citation: 40 CFR 721.9620.

PMN Numbers P-93-853 through P-93-858

Chemical name: (generic) Organotin catalysts.

Basis for action: The PMN substances will be used as catalysts. Based on analogy to similar organotin compounds and toxicity data for the substances, the PMN substances may cause irritation and corrosion to all membranes, neurotoxicity, immunosuppression, liver and blood effects, sensitization, and developmental toxicity. EPA has determined that workers exposed by inhalation to the PMN substances may be at risk for these toxic effects. EPA determined that use of the substances as a liquid as described in the PMNs did not present an unreasonable risk because significant inhalation exposure will not occur. EPA has determined that use other than in a liquid form may result in significant inhalation exposures. Based on this information, the PMN substances meet the concern criteria at § 721.170(b)(3)(i) and (b)(3)(ii).

Recommended testing: EPA has determined that a 90-day oral subchronic study (40 CFR 798.2650) modified to detect neurotoxicity will help characterize the health effects of the PMN substances.

CFR citation: 40 CFR 721.9665.

IV. Objectives and Rationale of the Rule

During review of the PMNs submitted for the chemical substances that are subject to this SNUR, EPA concluded that for 12 of the substances, regulation was warranted under section 5(e) of TSCA pending the development of information sufficient to make reasoned evaluations of the health or environmental effects of the substances. The basis for such findings is outlined in Unit III. of this preamble. Based on these findings, section 5(e) consent orders requiring the use of appropriate controls were negotiated with the PMN submitters; the SNUR provisions for these substances designated herein are consistent with the provisions of the section 5(e) orders.

In the other 21 cases for which the proposed uses are not regulated under a section 5(e) order, EPA determined that one or more of the criteria of concern established at 40 CFR 721.170 were met.

EPA is issuing this SNUR for specific chemical substances which have undergone premanufacture review to ensure that: EPA will receive notice of any company's intent to manufacture, import, or process a listed chemical substance for a significant new use before that activity begins; EPA will have an opportunity to review and

evaluate data submitted in a SNUR notice before the notice submitter begins manufacturing, importing, or processing a listed chemical substance for a significant new use; when necessary to prevent unreasonable risks, EPA will be able to regulate prospective manufacturers, importers, or processors of a listed chemical substance before a significant new use of that substance occurs; and all manufacturers, importers, and processors of the same chemical substance which is subject to a section 5(e) order are subject to similar requirements. Issuance of a SNUR for a chemical substance does not signify that the substance is listed on the TSCA Inventory. Manufacturers, importers, and processors are responsible for ensuring that a new chemical substance subject to a final SNUR is listed on the TSCA Inventory.

V. Direct Final Procedure

EPA is issuing these SNURs as direct final rules, as described in 40 CFR 721.160(c)(3) and 721.170(d)(4). In accordance with 40 CFR 721.160(c)(3)(ii), this rule will be effective on December 3, 1993, unless EPA receives a written notice by November 3, 1993 that someone wishes to make adverse or critical comments on EPA's action. If EPA receives such a notice, EPA will publish a notice to withdraw the direct final SNUR(s) for the specific substance(s) to which the adverse or critical comments apply. EPA will then propose a SNUR for the specific substance(s) providing a 30-day comment period.

This action establishes SNURs for a number of chemical substances. Any person who submits a notice of intent to submit adverse or critical comments must identify the substance and the new use to which it applies. EPA will not withdraw a SNUR for a substance not identified in a notice.

VI. Test Data and Other Information

EPA recognizes that section 5 of TSCA does not require developing any particular test data before submission of a SNUR notice. Persons are required only to submit test data in their possession or control and to describe any other data known to or reasonably ascertainable by them. In cases where a section 5(e) order requires or recommends certain testing, Unit III. of this preamble lists those recommended tests.

However, EPA has established production limits in the section 5(e) orders for several of the substances regulated under this rule, in view of the lack of data on the potential health and environmental risks that may be posed

by the significant new uses or increased exposure to the substances. These production limits cannot be exceeded unless the PMN submitter first submits the results of toxicity tests that would permit a reasoned evaluation of the potential risks posed by these substances. Under recent consent orders, each PMN submitter is required to submit each study at least 14 weeks (earlier orders required submissions at least 12 weeks) before reaching the specified production limit. Listings of the tests specified in the section 5(e) orders are included in Unit III. of this preamble. The SNURs contain the same production volume limits as the consent orders. Exceeding these production limits is defined as a significant new use.

The recommended studies may not be the only means of addressing the potential risks of the substance. However, SNUR notices submitted for significant new uses without any test data may increase the likelihood that EPA will take action under section 5(e), particularly if satisfactory test results have not been obtained from a prior submitter. EPA recommends that potential SNUR notice submitters contact EPA early enough so that they will be able to conduct the appropriate tests.

SNUR notice submitters should be aware that EPA will be better able to evaluate SNUR notices which provide detailed information on:

1. Human exposure and environmental release that may result from the significant new use of the chemical substances.
2. Potential benefits of the substances.
3. Information on risks posed by the substances compared to risks posed by potential substitutes.

VII. Procedural Determinations

EPA is establishing through this rule some significant new uses which have been claimed as CBI. EPA is required to keep this information confidential to protect the CBI of the original PMN submitter. EPA promulgated a procedure to deal with the situation where a specific significant new use is CBI. This procedure appears in 40 CFR 721.1725(b)(1) and is similar to that in § 721.11 for situations where the chemical identity of the substance subject to a SNUR is CBI. This procedure is cross-referenced in each of these SNURs.

A manufacturer or importer may request EPA to determine whether a proposed use would be a significant new use under this rule. Under the procedure incorporated from § 721.1725(b)(1), a manufacturer or

importer must show that it has a *bona fide* intent to manufacture or import the substance and must identify the specific use for which it intends to manufacture or import the substance. If EPA concludes that the person has shown a *bona fide* intent to manufacture or import the substance, EPA will tell the person whether the use identified in the *bona fide* submission would be a significant new use under the rule. Since most of the chemical identities of the substances subject to these SNURs are also CBI, manufacturers and processors can combine the *bona fide* submission under the procedure in § 721.1725(b)(1) with that under § 721.11 into a single step.

If a manufacturer or importer is told that the production volume identified in the *bona fide* submission would not be a significant new use, i.e. it is below the level that would be a significant new use, that person can manufacture or import the substance as long as the aggregate amount does not exceed that identified in the *bona fide* submission to EPA. If the person later intends to exceed that volume, a new *bona fide* submission would be necessary to determine whether that higher volume would be a significant new use. EPA is considering whether to adopt a special procedure for use when CBI production volume is designated as a significant new use. Under such a procedure, a person showing a *bona fide* intent to manufacture or import the substance, under the procedure described in § 721.11, would automatically be informed of the production volume that would be a significant new use. Thus the person would not have to make multiple *bona fide* submissions to EPA for the same substance to remain in compliance with the SNUR, as could be the case under the procedures in § 721.1725(b)(1).

VIII. Applicability of Rule to Uses Occurring Before Effective Date of the Final Rule

To establish a significant "new" use, EPA must determine that the use is not ongoing. The chemical substances subject to this rule have recently undergone premanufacture review. Section 5(e) orders have been issued for 12 substances and notice submitters are prohibited by the section 5(e) orders from undertaking activities which EPA is designating as significant new uses. In cases where EPA has not received a Notice of Commencement (NOC) and the substance has not been added to the Inventory, no other person may commence such activities without first submitting a PMN. For substances for which an NOC has not been submitted

at this time, EPA has concluded that the uses are not ongoing. However, EPA recognizes in cases when chemical substances identified in this SNUR are added to the Inventory prior to the effective date of the rule, the substances may be manufactured, imported, or processed by other persons for a significant new use as defined in this rule before the effective date of the rule. However, 22 of the 33 substances contained in this rule have CBI chemical identities, and since EPA has received a limited number of post-PMN *bona fide* submissions, the Agency believes that it is highly unlikely that any of the significant new uses described in the following regulatory text are ongoing.

As discussed in the Federal Register of April 24, 1990 (55 FR 17376), EPA has decided that the intent of section 5(a)(1)(B) is best served by designating a use as a significant new use as of the date of publication rather than as of the effective date of the rule. Thus, persons who begin commercial manufacture, import, or processing of the substances regulated through this SNUR will have to cease any such activity before the effective date of the rule. To resume their activities, these persons would have to comply with all applicable SNUR notice requirements and wait until the notice review period, including all extensions, expires.

EPA has promulgated provisions to allow persons to comply with this SNUR before the effective date. If a person were to meet the conditions of advance compliance under § 721.45(h), the person would be considered to have met the requirements of the final SNUR for those activities. If persons who begin commercial manufacture, import, or processing of the substance between publication and the effective date of the SNUR do not meet the conditions of advance compliance, they must cease that activity before the effective date of the rule. To resume their activities, these persons would have to comply with all applicable SNUR notice requirements and wait until the notice review period, including all extensions, expires.

IX. Economic Analysis

EPA has evaluated the potential costs of establishing significant new use notice requirements for potential manufacturers, importers, and processors of the chemical substances subject to this rule. EPA's complete economic analysis is available in the public record for this rule (OPPTS-50613).

X. Rulemaking Record

EPA has established a record for this rulemaking (docket control number OPPTS-50613). The record includes information considered by EPA in developing this rule.

A public version of the record, without any CBI, is available in the TSCA Nonconfidential Information Center (NCIC), also known as, TSCA Public Docket Office, from 8 a.m. to 12 noon and 1 p.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, except legal holidays. NCIC is located in Rm. E-G102, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460.

XI. Regulatory Assessment Requirements

A. Executive Order 12291

Under Executive Order 12291, EPA must judge whether a rule is "major" and therefore requires a Regulatory Impact Analysis. EPA has determined that this rule will not be a "major" rule because it will not have an effect on the economy of \$100 million or more, and it will not have a significant effect on competition, costs, or prices. While there is no precise way to calculate the total annual cost of compliance with this rule, EPA estimates that the cost for submitting a significant new use notice would be between \$7,198 to \$8,170, including a \$2,500 user fee payable to EPA to offset EPA costs in processing the notice. In addition, EPA estimates that the cost of recordkeeping requirements for ongoing uses is \$583 per year. EPA believes that, because of the nature of the rule and the substances involved, there will be few SNUR notices submitted. Furthermore, while the expense of a notice and the uncertainty of possible EPA regulation may discourage certain innovation, that impact will be limited because such factors are unlikely to discourage an innovation that has high potential value.

This regulation was submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review as required by Executive Order 12291.

B. Regulatory Flexibility Act

Under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 605(b)), EPA has determined that this rule would not have a significant impact on a substantial number of small businesses. EPA has determined that approximately 10 percent of the parties affected by this rule could be small businesses. However, EPA expects to receive few SNUR notices for the substances. Therefore, EPA believes that the number of small businesses affected by this rule will not be substantial, even if all of the

SNUR notice submitters were small firms.

C. Paperwork Reduction Act.

The information collection requirements contained in this rule have been approved by OMB under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), and have been assigned OMB control number 2070-0012.

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to vary from 30 to 170 hours per response, with an average of 100 hours per response, including time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information.

Send comments regarding the burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to Chief, Information Policy Branch, PM-223, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460; and to Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (2070-0012), Washington, DC 20503.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 721

Environmental protection, Chemicals, Hazardous materials, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Significant new uses.

Dated: September 24, 1993.

Susan H. Wayland,

Acting Assistant Administrator for Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances.

Therefore, 40 CFR part 721 is amended as follows:

PART 721—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for part 721 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 15 U.S.C. 2604, 2607, and 2625(c).

2. By adding new § 721.285 to subpart E to read as follows:

§ 721.285 Acetamide, N-[4-(pentyloxy)phenyl]-, acetamide, N-[2-nitro-4-(pentyloxy)phenyl]-, and acetamide, N-[2-amino-4-(pentyloxy)phenyl]-.

(a) *Chemical substances and significant new uses subject to reporting.* (1) The chemical substances identified as acetamide, N-[4-(pentyloxy)phenyl]- (PMN P-92-31), acetamide, N-[2-nitro-4-(pentyloxy)phenyl]- (PMN P-92-32), and acetamide, N-[2-amino-4-(pentyloxy)phenyl]- (PMN P-92-33) are subject to reporting under this section for the significant new uses described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(2) The significant new uses are: (i) *Industrial, commercial, and consumer activities.* Requirements as specified in § 721.80(h).

(ii) *Release to water.* Requirements as specified in § 721.90(a)(4), (b)(4), and (c)(4) (where N = 90 ppb for PMNs P-92-31 and P-92-32, and N = 30 ppb for P-92-33). When calculating the surface water concentrations according to the instructions in § 721.90(a)(4), the statement that the amount of the substance that will be released will be calculated before the substance enters control technology does not apply. Instead, if the waste stream containing the substance will be treated before release, then the amount of the substance reasonably likely to be removed from the waste stream by such treatment may be subtracted in calculating the number of kilograms released. No more than 25 percent removal efficiency may be attributed to such treatment.

(b) *Specific requirements.* The provisions of subpart A of this part apply to this section except as modified by this paragraph.

(1) *Recordkeeping.* Recordkeeping requirements as specified in § 721.125(a), (i), and (k) are applicable to manufacturers, importers, and processors of this substance.

(2) *Limitations or revocation of certain notification requirements.* The provisions of § 721.185 apply to this section.

3. By adding new § 721.323 to subpart E to read as follows:

§ 721.323 Substituted acrylamide.

(a) *Chemical substance and significant new uses subject to reporting.*

(1) The chemical substance generically identified as substituted acrylamide (PMN P-90-1687) is subject to reporting under this section for the significant new uses described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(2) The significant new uses are: (i) *Protection in the workplace.* Requirements as specified in § 721.63(a)(1), (a)(2)(iii), (a)(3), (a)(4), (a)(6)(ii), (a)(6)(v), (b) (concentration set at 0.1 percent), and (c). Section 721.63(a)(5)(i), (a)(5)(ii), and (a)(5)(iii) apply to manufacturing operations only; § 721.63(a)(5)(ix), (a)(5)(x), and (a)(5)(xi) apply to processing and use operations only.

(ii) *Hazard communication program.* Requirements as specified in § 721.72(a), (b), (c), (d), (e) (concentration set at 0.1 percent), (f), (g)(1)(vi), (g)(1)(vii), (g)(2)(ii), (g)(2)(iii), (g)(2)(iv), (g)(2)(v), and (g)(5). The following additional statement shall appear on each label and MSDS as

required by this paragraph: This substance may cause nervous system effects.

(iii) *Industrial, commercial, and consumer activities.* Requirements as specified in § 721.80(q).

(b) *Specific requirements.* The provisions of subpart A of this part apply to this section.

(1) *Recordkeeping.* Recordkeeping requirements as specified in § 721.125(a) through (i) are applicable to manufacturers, importers, and processors of this substance.

(2) *Limitations or revocation of certain notification requirements.* The provisions of § 721.185 apply to this section.

(3) *Determining whether a specific use is subject to this section.* The provisions of § 721.1725(b)(1) apply to this section.

4. By adding new § 721.1740 to subpart E to read as follows:

§ 721.1740 Substituted dichlorobenzothiazoles.

(a) *Chemical substances and significant new uses subject to reporting.*

(1) The chemical substances identified generically as substituted dichlorobenzothiazoles (PMN P-91-1190 and P-91-1191) are subject to reporting under this section for the significant new uses described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(2) The significant new uses are: (i) *Industrial, commercial and consumer activities.* Requirements as specified in § 721.80(w)(1), (w)(2), (x)(1), and (x)(2).

(ii) *Release to water.* Requirements as specified in § 721.90(a)(1).

(b) *Specific requirements.* The provisions of subpart A of this part apply to this section except as modified by this paragraph.

(1) Importers and processors of this substance are not subject to this section if they only resell a formulation containing the PMN substance.

(2) *Recordkeeping.* Recordkeeping requirements as specified in § 721.125(a), (b), (c), (i), and (k) are applicable to manufacturers, importers, and processors of this substance.

(3) *Limitations or revocation of certain notification requirements.* The provisions of § 721.185 apply to this section.

5. By adding new § 721.2260 to subpart E to read as follows:

§ 721.2260 1,2-Cyclohexanedicarboxylic acid, 2,2-bis[[(2-[(oxiranylmethoxy)carbonyl]cyclohexyl)carbonyl]oxy]methyl]-1,3-propanediyl bis(oxiranylmethyl) ester.

(a) *Chemical substance and significant new uses subject to reporting.*

(1) The chemical substance 1,2-cyclohexanedicarboxylic acid, 2,2-

bis[[[2-[(oxiranylmethoxy) carbonyl] cyclohexyl]carbonyl] oxy]methyl]-1,3-propanediyl bis(oxiranylmethyl) ester (PMN P-92-471) is subject to reporting under this section for the significant new uses described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(2) The significant new uses are: (i) *Protection in the workplace.* Requirements as specified in § 721.63(a)(4), (a)(5)(ii), (a)(5)(viii), (a)(5)(ix), (a)(6)(ii), (b) (concentration set at 0.1 percent), and (c).

(ii) *Hazard communication program.* Requirements as specified in § 721.72(a), (b), (c), (d), (e) (concentration set at 0.1 percent), (f), (g)(1)(vi), (g)(1)(vii), (g)(2)(ii), (g)(2)(iv), and (g)(5).

(iii) *Industrial, commercial, and consumer activities.* Requirements as specified in § 721.80(q).

(b) *Specific requirements.* The provisions of subpart A of this part apply to this section except as modified by this paragraph.

(1) *Recordkeeping.* Recordkeeping requirements as specified in § 721.125(a), (b), (c), (f), (g), (h), and (i) are applicable to manufacturers, importers, and processors of this substance.

(2) *Limitations or revocation of certain notification requirements.* The provisions of § 721.185 apply to this section.

(3) *Determining whether a specific use is subject to this section.* The provisions of § 721.1725(b)(1) apply to this section.

6. By adding new § 721.4215 to subpart E to read as follows:

§ 721.4215 Hexanedioic acid, diethenyl ester.

(a) *Chemical substance and significant new uses subject to reporting.*

(1) The chemical substance identified as hexanedioic acid, diethenyl ester (PMN P-90-1564) is subject to reporting under this section for the significant new uses described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section. The requirements of this section do not apply once the substance has been incorporated into a polymer matrix with the level of residual monomer below 0.1 percent.

(2) The significant new uses are: (i) *Protection in the workplace.* Requirements as specified in § 721.63(a)(1), (a)(2)(i). (There must be no permeation of the PMN substance greater than 0.05 µg/min-cm² after 8 hours of testing in accordance with the most current version of the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) F739 "Standard Test Method for Resistance of Protective Clothing Materials to Permeation by Liquids or Gases." For conditions of exposure

which are intermittent, gloves may be tested in accordance with the most current version of ASTM F1383

"Standard Test Method for Resistance of Protective Clothing Materials to Permeation by Liquids or Gases Under Conditions of Intermittent Contact," provided the contact time in testing is greater than or equal to the expected duration of dermal contact, and the purge time used in testing is less than or equal to the expected duration of noncontact during the intermittent cycle of dermal exposure in the workplace. If ASTM F1383 is used for testing, manufacturers, importers, and processors must submit to the Agency a description of worker activities involving the PMN substance which includes daily frequencies and durations of potential worker exposures. The results of all glove permeation testing must be reported in accordance with the most current version of ASTM F1194 "Guide for Documenting the Results of Chemical Permeation Testing of Protective Clothing Materials." Manufacturers, importers, and processors must submit all test data to the Agency and must receive written Agency approval for each type of glove tested prior to use of such gloves. The following gloves have been tested in accordance with the ASTM F739 method and found by EPA to satisfy the requirements for continuous use: North/B-161-R/Butyl rubber gloves (These gloves are acceptable for the solid form of the substance only.), 0.04 cm thick; and Ansell Edmont/4H/PE/EVOH/PE-Laminate gloves, 0.006 cm thick.

(Gloves may not be used for a time period longer than they are actually tested and must be replaced at the end of each work shift.), (a)(2)(ii) (With the exception of laboratory activities, full body chemical protective clothing is required for any worker activity in which the substance is reasonably likely to contact the worker in the following state(s): Open liquid pool or solid of greater than 5 kg; liquid spray or splash; mist; aerosol dust; or any worker activity which have potential for contact with the PMN chemical for more than 10 min/h. At a minimum, a chemical protective apron is required for any worker activity with potential for contact with the PMN chemical which is not covered by this paragraph), (a)(2)(iii), (a)(3), (a)(4), (a)(5)(iii) (if cartridge service life testing is not available), (a)(5)(xii) or (a)(5)(xiii) (if data on cartridge service life testing has been reviewed and approved in writing by EPA), (a)(6)(i), (a)(6)(ii), (a)(6)(iv), and (a)(6)(v). As an alternative to the respiratory requirements in this section,

manufacturers, importers, and processors may use the New Chemical Exposure Limits provisions, including sampling and analytical methods which have previously been approved by EPA for this substance, found in the 5(e) consent order for this substance.

(ii) *Hazard communication program.* Requirements as specified in § 721.72(a), (b), (c), (d), (e) (concentration set at 0.1 percent), (f), (h)(1)(vi) (The following additional statements shall appear on each label required by this paragraph: The health effects of this material have not been fully determined but are currently being tested. EPA is concerned however, that this material may have serious chronic health and environmental effects. When using this material, use eye and skin protection, which includes gloves which have been determined to be impervious to this substance. Use respiratory protection, unless workplace airborne concentrations are maintained at or below an 8-h time weighted average (TWA) of 1 ppm, when there is a likelihood of exposure in the work area from dust, mist, smoke or vapors.), (h)(2)(ii)(F), (h)(2)(ii)(G), (h)(2)(ii)(I), (h)(2)(iii)(A), (h)(2)(iii)(B), (h)(2)(iii)(C), (h)(2)(iii)(E), (h)(2)(iv)(A), (h)(2)(iv)(B). The following additional statements shall appear on each MSDS required by this paragraph: This substance may cause moderate skin irritation. This substance may cause neurotoxicity. When using this substance, use respiratory protection, unless workplace airborne concentrations are maintained at or below an 8-h TWA of 1 ppm.

(iii) *Industrial, commercial, and consumer activities.* Requirements as specified in § 721.80(q).

(iv) *Release to water.* Requirements as specified in § 721.90 (a)(4), (b)(4), and (c)(4) (where N = 80 ppb). When calculating the surface water concentrations according to the instructions in § 721.91(a)(4), the statement that the amount of the substance that will be released will be calculated before the substance enters control technology does not apply. Instead, if the waste stream containing the substance will be treated before release, then the amount of the substance reasonably likely to be removed from the waste stream by such treatment may be subtracted in calculating the number of kilograms released. No more than 75 percent removal efficiency may be attributed to such treatment. In addition, when the substance is released in combination with the substances hexanoic acid, 2-ethyl-, ethenyl ester, neononanoic acid, ethenyl ester, and propanoic acid, 2,2-dimethyl-, ethenyl ester, the quotient

from the formula referenced in this section shall not exceed the average of the quotient applicable to the other substances weighted by the proportion of each substance present in the total daily amount released.

(b) *Specific requirements.* The provisions of subpart A of this part apply to this section except as modified by this paragraph.

(1) *Recordkeeping.* Recordkeeping requirements as specified in § 721.125(a) through (i), and (k) are applicable to manufacturers, importers, and processors of this substance. Manufacturers, importers, and processors of the substance must document that the PMN substance has been incorporated into a polymer matrix with the level of residual monomer below 0.1 percent if this section does not apply as described in paragraph (a)(1) of this section.

(2) *Limitations or revocation of certain notification requirements.* The provisions of § 721.185 apply to this section.

(3) *Determining whether a specific use is subject to this section.* The provisions of § 721.1725(b)(1) apply to this section.

7. By adding new § 721.4250 to subpart E to read as follows:

§ 721.4250 Hexanoic acid, 2-ethyl-, ethenyl ester.

(a) *Chemical substance and significant new uses subject to reporting.*

(1) The chemical substance identified as hexanoic acid, 2-ethyl-, ethenyl ester (PMN P-91-826) is subject to reporting under this section for the significant new uses described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section. The requirements of this section do not apply once the substance has been incorporated into a polymer matrix with the level of residual monomer below 0.1 percent.

(2) The significant new uses are: (i) *Protection in the workplace.* Requirements as specified in § 721.63(a)(1), (a)(2)(i) (There must be no permeation of the substance greater than 0.02 µg/min-cm² after 8 hours of testing in accordance with the most current version of the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) F739 "Standard Test Method for Resistance of Protective Clothing Materials to Permeation by Liquids or Gases." For conditions of exposure which are intermittent, gloves may be tested in accordance with the most current version of ASTM F1383 "Standard Test Method for Resistance of Protective Clothing Materials to Permeation by Liquids or Gases Under Conditions of Intermittent Contact," provided the contact time in testing is greater than or equal to the expected duration of dermal

contact, and the purge time used in testing is less than or equal to the expected duration of noncontact during the intermittent cycle of dermal exposure in the workplace. If ASTM F1383 is used for testing, manufacturers, importers, and processors must submit to the Agency a description of worker activities involving the substance which includes daily frequencies and durations of potential worker exposures. The results of all glove permeation testing must be reported in accordance with the most current version of ASTM F1194 "Guide for Documenting the Results of Chemical Permeation Testing of Protective Clothing Materials." Manufacturers, importers, and processors must submit all test data to the Agency and must receive written Agency approval for each type of glove tested prior to use of such gloves. The following gloves have been tested in accordance with the ASTM F739 method and found by EPA to satisfy the requirements for continuous use: North/F101/Vitron gloves, 0.03 cm thick; and Ansell/Edmont/4H/PE/EVOH/PE Laminate gloves, 0.006 cm thick. (Gloves may not be used for a time period longer than they are actually tested and must be replaced at the end of each work shift.)), (a)(2)(ii) (With the exception of laboratory activities, full body chemical protective clothing is required for any worker activity in which the substance is reasonably likely to contact the worker in the following state(s): Open liquid pool or solid of greater than 5 kg; liquid spray or splash; mist; aerosol dust; or any worker activity which have potential for contact with the PMN chemical for more than 10 min/h. At a minimum, a chemical protective apron is required for any worker activity with potential for contact with the PMN chemical which is not covered by this paragraph), (a)(2)(iii), (a)(3), (a)(4), (a)(5)(iii) (if cartridge service life testing is not available), (a)(5)(xii) or (a)(5)(xiii) (if data on cartridge service life testing has been reviewed and approved in writing by EPA), (a)(6)(i), (a)(6)(ii), (a)(6)(iv), and (a)(6)(v).

(ii) *Hazard communication program.* Requirements as specified in § 721.72 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) (concentration set at 0.1 percent), (f), (h)(1)(vi) (The following additional statements shall appear on each label required by this paragraph: The health effects of this material have not been fully determined but are currently being tested. EPA is concerned however, that this material may have serious chronic health and environmental effects. When using this material, use eye and skin protection, which includes gloves which have been

determined to be impervious to this substance. Use respiratory protection, unless workplace airborne concentrations are maintained at or below an 8-h time weighted average (TWA) of 1 ppm, when there is a likelihood of exposure in the work area from dust, mist, smoke or vapors.), (h)(2)(ii)(F), (h)(2)(ii)(G), (h)(2)(ii)(I), (h)(2)(iii)(A), (h)(2)(iii)(B), (h)(2)(iii)(C), (h)(2)(iii)(E), (h)(2)(iv)(A), (h)(2)(iv)(B). The following additional statements shall appear on each MSDS required by this paragraph: This substance may cause moderate skin irritation. This substance may cause neurotoxicity. When using this substance, use respiratory protection, unless workplace airborne concentrations are maintained at or below an 8-h TWA of 1 ppm.

(iii) *Industrial, commercial, and consumer activities.* Requirements as specified in § 721.80(q).

(iv) *Release to water.* Requirements as specified in § 721.90 (a)(4), (b)(4), and (c)(4) (where N = 7 ppb). When calculating the surface water concentrations according to the instructions in § 721.91(a)(4), the statement that the amount of the substance that will be released will be calculated before the substance enters control technology does not apply. Instead, if the waste stream containing the substance will be treated before release, then the amount of the substance reasonably likely to be removed from the waste stream by such treatment may be subtracted in calculating the number of kilograms released. No more than 75 percent removal efficiency may be attributed to such treatment. In addition, when the substance is released in combination with the substances hexanedioic acid, diethenyl ester, neononanoic acid, ethenyl ester, and propanoic acid, 2,2-dimethyl-, ethenyl ester, the quotient from the formula referenced in this section shall not exceed the average of the quotient applicable to the other substances weighted by the proportion of each substance present in the total daily amount released.

(b) *Specific requirements.* The provisions of subpart A of this part apply to this section except as modified by this paragraph.

(1) *Recordkeeping.* Recordkeeping requirements as specified in § 721.125(a) through (i), and (k) are applicable to manufacturers, importers, and processors of this substance. Manufacturers, importers, and processors of the substance must document that the substance has been incorporated into a polymer matrix with the level of residual monomer below 0.1 percent if this section does not apply as

described in paragraph (a)(1) of this section.

(2) *Limitations or revocation of certain notification requirements.* The provisions of § 721.185 apply to this section.

(3) *Determining whether a specific use is subject to this section.* The provisions of § 721.1725(b)(1) apply to this section.

8. By adding new § 721.4550 to subpart E to read as follows:

§ 721.4550 Diperoxy ketal.

(a) *Chemical substance and significant new uses subject to reporting.*

(1) The chemical substance identified generically as diperoxy ketal (PMN-92-1394) is subject to reporting under this section for the significant new uses described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(2) The significant new uses are: (i) *Hazard communication program.* Requirements as specified in § 721.72(a), (b), (c), (d), (f), (g)(3)(ii), (g)(4)(iii), and (g)(5).

(ii) *Industrial, commercial, and consumer activities.* Requirements as specified in § 721.80(q).

(iii) *Release to water.* Requirements as specified in § 721.90(a)(1), (b)(1), and (c)(1).

(b) *Specific requirements.* The provisions of subpart A of this part apply to this section except as modified by this paragraph.

(1) *Recordkeeping.* Recordkeeping requirements as specified in § 721.125(a), (b), (c), (f), (g), (h), (i), and (k) are applicable to manufacturers, importers, and processors of this substance.

(2) *Limitations or revocation of certain notification requirements.* The provisions of § 721.185 apply to this section.

(3) *Determining whether a specific use is subject to this section.* The provisions of § 721.1725(b)(1) apply to this section.

9. By adding new § 721.4590 to subpart E to read as follows:

§ 721.4590 Mannich-based adduct.

(a) *Chemical substance and significant new uses subject to reporting.*

(1) The chemical substance generically identified as a Mannich-based adduct (PMN P-93-66) is subject to reporting under this section for the significant new uses described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(2) The significant new uses are: (i) *Industrial, commercial, and consumer activities.* Requirements as specified in § 721.80(h).

(ii) *Release to water.* Requirements as specified in § 721.90(a)(4), (b)(4), and (c)(4) (where N = 8 ppb).

(b) *Specific requirements.* The provisions of subpart A of this part

apply to this section except as modified by this paragraph.

(1) *Recordkeeping.* Recordkeeping requirements as specified in § 721.125(a), (i), and (k) are applicable to manufacturers, importers, and processors of this substance.

(2) *Limitations or revocation of certain notification requirements.* The provisions of § 721.185 apply to this section.

10. By adding new § 721.5310 to subpart E to read as follows:

§ 721.5310 Neononanoic acid, ethenyl ester.

(a) *Chemical substance and significant new uses subject to reporting.*

(1) The chemical substance identified as neononanoic acid, ethenyl ester (PMN P-92-129) is subject to reporting under this section for the significant new uses described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section. The requirements of this section do not apply once the substance has been incorporated into a polymer matrix with the level of residual monomer below 0.1 percent.

(2) The significant new uses are: (i) *Protection in the workplace.* Requirements as specified in § 721.63(a)(1), (a)(2)(i) (There must be no permeation of the substance greater than 0.02 µg/min-cm² after 8 hours of testing in accordance with the most current version of the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) F739 "Standard Test Method for Resistance of Protective Clothing Materials to Permeation by Liquids or Gases." For conditions of exposure which are intermittent, gloves may be tested in accordance with the most current version of ASTM F1383 "Standard Test Method for Resistance of Protective Clothing Materials to Permeation by Liquids or Gases Under Conditions of Intermittent Contact," provided the contact time in testing is greater than or equal to the expected duration of dermal contact, and the purge time used in testing is less than or equal to the expected duration of noncontact during the intermittent cycle of dermal exposure in the workplace. If ASTM F1383 is used for testing, manufacturers, importers, and processors must submit to the Agency a description of worker activities involving the substance which includes daily frequencies and durations of potential worker exposures. The results of all glove permeation testing must be reported in accordance with the most current version of ASTM F1194 "Guide for Documenting the Results of Chemical Permeation Testing of Protective Clothing Materials." Manufacturers, importers, and processors must submit all test data to

the Agency and must receive written Agency approval for each type of glove tested prior to use of such gloves. The following gloves have been tested in accordance with the ASTM F739 method and found by EPA to satisfy the requirements for continuous use: North/F101/Vitron gloves, 0.03 cm thick; and Ansell/Edmont/4H/PE/EVOH/PE Laminate gloves, 0.006 cm thick. Gloves may not be used for a time period longer than they are actually tested and must be replaced at the end of each work shift.), (a)(2)(ii) (With the exception of laboratory activities, full body chemical protective clothing is required for any worker activity in which the substance is reasonably likely to contact the worker in the following state(s): Open liquid pool or solid of greater than 5 kg; liquid spray or splash; mist; aerosol dust; or any worker activity which have potential for contact with the substance for more than 10 min/h. At a minimum, a chemical protective apron is required for any worker activity with potential for contact with the substance which is not covered by this paragraph), (a)(2)(iii), (a)(3), (a)(4), (a)(5)(iii) (if cartridge service life testing is not available), (a)(5)(xii) or (a)(5)(xiii) (if data on cartridge service life testing has been reviewed and approved in writing by EPA), (a)(6)(i), (a)(6)(ii), (a)(6)(iv), and (a)(6)(v).

(ii) *Hazard communication program.* Requirements as specified in § 721.72(a), (b), (c), (d), (e) (concentration set at 0.1 percent), (f), (h)(1)(vi) (The following additional statements shall appear on each label required by this paragraph: The health effects of this material have not been fully determined but are currently being tested. EPA is concerned however, that this material may have serious chronic health and environmental effects. When using this material, use eye and skin protection, which includes gloves which have been determined to be impervious to this substance. Use respiratory protection, unless workplace airborne concentrations are maintained at or below an 8-h time weighted average (TWA) of 1 ppm, when there is a likelihood of exposure in the work area from dust, mist, smoke or vapors.), (h)(2)(ii)(F), (h)(2)(ii)(G), (h)(2)(ii)(I), (h)(2)(iii)(A), (h)(2)(iii)(B), (h)(2)(iii)(C), (h)(2)(iii)(E), (h)(2)(iv)(A), (h)(2)(iv)(B) (The following additional statements shall appear on each MSDS required by this paragraph: This substance may cause moderate skin irritation. This substance may cause neurotoxicity. When using this substance, use respiratory protection, unless workplace

airborne concentrations are maintained at or below an 8-h TWA of ppm.)

(iii) *Industrial, commercial, and consumer activities.* Requirements as specified in § 721.80(q).

(iv) *Release to water.* Requirements as specified in § 721.90(a)(4), (b)(4), and (c)(4) (where N = 5 ppb). When calculating the surface water concentrations according to the instructions in § 721.91(a)(4), the statement that the amount of the substance that will be released will be calculated before the substance enters control technology does not apply. Instead, if the waste stream containing the substance will be treated before release, then the amount of the substance reasonably likely to be removed from the waste stream by such treatment may be subtracted in calculating the number of kilograms released. No more than 75 percent removal efficiency may be attributed to such treatment. In addition, when the substance is released in combination with the substances hexanedioic acid, diethenyl ester, hexanoic acid, 2-ethyl-, ethenyl ester, and propanoic acid, 2,2-dimethyl-, ethenyl ester, the quotient from the formula referenced in this section shall not exceed the average of the quotient applicable to the other substances weighted by the proportion of each substance present in the total daily amount released.

(b) *Specific requirements.* The provisions of subpart A of this part apply to this section except as modified by this paragraph.

(1) *Recordkeeping.* Recordkeeping requirements as specified in § 721.125(a) through (i), and (k) are applicable to manufacturers, importers, and processors of this substance. Manufacturers, importers, and processors of the substance must keep records documenting that the PMN substance has been incorporated into a polymer matrix with the level of residual monomer below 0.1 percent if this section does not apply as described in paragraph (a)(1) of this section.

(2) *Limitations or revocation of certain notification requirements.* The provisions of § 721.185 apply to this section.

(3) *Determining whether a specific use is subject to this section.* The provisions of § 721.1725(b)(1) apply to this section.

11. By adding new § 721.5385 to subpart E to read as follows:

§ 721.5385 Octanoic acid, hydrazide.

(a) *Chemical substance and significant new uses subject to reporting.*

(1) The chemical substance identified as octanoic acid, hydrazide (PMN P-92-1086) is subject to reporting under this

section for the significant new uses described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(2) The significant new uses are: (i) *Protection in the workplace.*

Requirements as specified in § 721.63(a)(1), (a)(3), (a)(4), (a)(5)(iv), (a)(5)(v), (a)(5)(vi), (a)(5)(vii), (a)(6)(ii), (b) (concentration set at 0.1 percent), and (c).

(ii) *Hazard communication program.*

Requirements as specified in § 721.72(a), (b), (c), (d), (e) (concentration set at 0.1 percent), (f), (g)(1)(i), (g)(1)(ii), (g)(1)(vii), (g)(2)(i), (g)(2)(ii), (g)(2)(iii), (g)(2)(iv), (g)(2)(v), (g)(3)(ii), (g)(4)(i), and (g)(5).

(iii) *Industrial, commercial, and consumer activities.* Requirements as specified in § 721.80(q).

(iv) *Disposal.* Requirements as specified in § 721.85(a)(1) and (b)(1).

(b) *Specific requirements.* The provisions of subpart A of this part apply to this section except as modified by this paragraph.

(1) *Recordkeeping.* Recordkeeping requirements as specified in § 721.125(a) through (j) are applicable to manufacturers, importers, and processors of this substance.

(2) *Limitations or revocation of certain notification requirements.* The provisions of § 721.185 apply to this section.

(3) *Determining whether a specific use is subject to this section.* The provisions of § 721.1725(b)(1) apply to this section.

12. By adding new § 721.5705 to subpart E to read as follows:

§ 721.5705 2,5,8,10,13-Pentaoxahehexadec-15-enoic acid, 9,14-dioxo-2-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]ethyl ester.

(a) *Chemical substance and significant new uses subject to reporting.*

(1) The chemical substance identified as 2,5,8,10,13-pentaoxahehexadec-15-enoic acid, 9,14-dioxo-2-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]ethyl ester (P-91-548) is subject to reporting under this section for the significant new uses described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(2) The significant new uses are: (i) *Protection in the workplace.* Requirements as specified in § 721.63(a)(1), (a)(2)(i), (a)(2)(iii), (a)(2)(iv), (a)(3), (a)(4), (a)(5)(xi), (a)(6)(i), (a)(6)(ii), (a)(6)(iii), (a)(6)(iv), (a)(6)(v), (a)(6)(vi), (b) (concentration set at 0.1 percent), and (c). Based on organic vapor cartridge service life data available on the PMN substance, respirator cartridges shall be changed at least every 8 hours.

(ii) *Hazard communication program.*

Requirements as specified in § 721.72(a), (b), (c), (d), (e) (concentration set at 0.1 percent), (f),

(h)(1)(i)(A), (h)(1)(i)(B), (h)(1)(vi), (h)(2)(i)(B), (h)(2)(i)(D), and (h)(2)(iii)(A). The following additional statement shall appear on each label and MSDS as required by this paragraph: Use respiratory protection when there is a reasonable likelihood of exposure in the work area from dust, mist, smoke, fumes, vapor, or gas.

(iii) *Industrial, commercial, and consumer activities.* Requirements as specified in § 721.80(o).

(b) *Specific requirements.* The provisions of subpart A of this part apply to this section except as modified by this paragraph.

(1) *Recordkeeping.* Recordkeeping requirements as specified in § 721.125(a) through (i) are applicable to manufacturers, importers, and processors of this substance.

(2) *Limitations or revocation of certain notification requirements.* The provisions of § 721.185 apply to this section.

13. By adding new § 721.5915 to subpart E to read as follows:

§ 721.5915 Polysubstituted phenylazopolysubstitutedphenyl dye.

(a) *Chemical substance and significant new uses subject to reporting.*

(1) The chemical substance identified generically as a polysubstituted phenylazopolysubstitutedphenyl dye (PMN P-93-658) is subject to reporting under this section for the significant new uses described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(2) The significant new uses are: (i) *Industrial, commercial and consumer activities.* Requirements as specified in § 721.80(w)(1), (w)(2), (x)(1), and (x)(2).

(ii) [Reserved]

(b) *Specific requirements.* The provisions of subpart A of this part apply to this section except as modified by this paragraph.

(1) *Recordkeeping.* Recordkeeping requirements as specified in § 721.125(a), (b), (c), and (i) are applicable to manufacturers, importers, and processors of this substance.

(2) *Limitations or revocation of certain notification requirements.* The provisions of § 721.185 apply to this section.

14. By adding new § 721.5920 to subpart E to read as follows:

§ 721.5920 Phenyl(disubstitutedpolycyclic).

(a) *Chemical substance and significant new uses subject to reporting.*

(1) The chemical substance identified generically as phenyl(disubstitutedpolycyclic) (PMN P-92-1337) is subject to reporting under this section for the significant new uses

described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(2) The significant new uses are: (i) *Release to water.* Requirements as specified in § 721.90(a)(4), (b)(4), and (c)(4) (where N = 10 ppb).

(b) *Specific requirements.* The provisions of subpart A of this part apply to this section except as modified by this paragraph.

(1) *Recordkeeping.* Recordkeeping requirements as specified in § 721.125(a), (b), (c), and (k) are applicable to manufacturers, importers, and processors of this substance.

(2) *Limitations or revocation of certain notification requirements.* The provisions of § 721.185 apply to this section.

15. By adding new § 721.5990 to subpart E to read as follows:

§ 721.5990 Halogenated phosphate ester.

(a) *Chemical substance and significant new uses subject to reporting.*

(1) The chemical substance identified generically as a halogenated phosphate ester (PMN P-86-1662) is subject to reporting under this section for the significant new uses described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section. The requirements of this section do not apply once the substance has been incorporated into a polymer matrix with the level of residual monomer below 0.1 percent.

(2) The significant new uses are: (i) *Protection in the workplace.*

Requirements as specified in § 721.63(a)(1), (a)(3), (a)(4), (a)(5)(iv), (a)(5)(v), (a)(5)(vi), (a)(6)(i), (b) (concentration set at 1.0 percent), and (c).

(ii) *Hazard communication program.* Requirements as specified in § 721.72(a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

(concentration set at 1.0 percent), (f), (g)(2)(i), (g)(2)(iv), (g)(2)(v), (g)(5). The following additional statements shall appear on each label and MSDS as required by this paragraph: This substance may cause neurotoxicity.

(iii) *Industrial, commercial, and consumer activities.* Requirements as specified in § 721.80(q).

(iv) *Disposal.* Requirements as specified in § 721.85(a)(1), (a)(2), (b)(1), (b)(2), (c)(1), and (c)(2).

(b) *Specific requirements.* The provisions of subpart A of this part apply to this section except as modified by this paragraph.

(1) *Recordkeeping.* Recordkeeping requirements as specified in § 721.125(a) through (j) are applicable to manufacturers, importers, and processors of this substance.

(2) *Limitations or revocation of certain notification requirements.* The

provisions of § 721.185 apply to this section.

(3) *Determining whether a specific use is subject to this section.* The provisions of § 721.1725(b)(1) apply to this section.

16. By adding new § 721.6070 to subpart E to read as follows:

§ 721.6070 Alkyl phosphonate ammonium salts.

(a) *Chemical substances and significant new uses subject to reporting.*

(1) The chemical substances identified generically as alkyl phosphonate ammonium salts (PMNs P-93-725 and P-93-726) are subject to reporting under this section for the significant new uses described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(2) The significant new uses are: (i) *Release to water.* Requirements as specified in § 721.90(a)(4), (b)(4), and (c)(4) (where N = 400 ppb).

(b) *Specific requirements.* The provisions of subpart A of this part apply to this section except as modified by this paragraph.

(1) *Recordkeeping.* Recordkeeping requirements as specified in § 721.125(a), (b), (c), and (k) are applicable to manufacturers, importers, and processors of this substance.

(2) *Limitations or revocation of certain notification requirements.* The provisions of § 721.185 apply to this section.

17. By adding new § 721.6085 to subpart E to read as follows:

§ 721.6085 Phosphonocarboxylate salts.

(a) *Chemical substances and significant new uses subject to reporting.*

(1) The chemical substances identified generically as phosphonocarboxylate salts (PMNs P-93-722, P-93-723, and P-93-724) are subject to reporting under this section for the significant new uses described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(2) The significant new uses are: (i) *Release to water.* Requirements as specified in § 721.90(a)(4), (b)(4), and (c)(4) (where N = 1000 ppb).

(ii) [Reserved]

(b) *Specific requirements.* The provisions of subpart A of this part apply to this section except as modified by this paragraph.

(1) *Recordkeeping.* Recordkeeping requirements as specified in § 721.125(a), (b), (c), and (k) are applicable to manufacturers, importers, and processors of this substance.

(2) *Limitations or revocation of certain notification requirements.* The provisions of § 721.185 apply to this section.

18. By adding new § 721.7770 to subpart E to read as follows:

§ 721.7770 Alkylphenoxypoly(oxyethylene) sulfuric acid ester, substituted amine salt.

(a) *Chemical substance and significant new uses subject to reporting.* (1) The chemical substance identified as alkyl phenoxypoly(oxyethylene) sulfuric acid ester, substituted amine salt (PMN P-92-396) is subject to reporting under this section for the significant new uses described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(2) The significant new uses are: (i) *Hazard communication program.* Requirements as specified in § 721.72(a), (b), (c), (d), (f), (g)(3)(i), (g)(3)(ii), (g)(4)(iii), and (g)(5).

(ii) *Industrial, commercial, and consumer activities.* Requirements as specified in § 721.80(k).

(iii) *Release to water.* Requirements as specified in § 721.90(a)(1).

(b) *Specific requirements.* The provisions of subpart A of this part apply to this section except as modified by this paragraph.

(1) *Recordkeeping.* Recordkeeping requirements as specified in § 721.125(a), (b), (c), (f), (g), (h), (i), and (k) are applicable to manufacturers, importers, and processors of this substance.

(2) *Limitations or revocation of certain notification requirements.* The provisions of § 721.185 apply to this section.

(3) *Determining whether a specific use is subject to this section.* The provisions of § 721.1725(b)(1) apply to this section.

19. By adding new § 721.8160 to subpart E to read as follows:

§ 721.8160 Propanoic acid, 2,2-dimethyl-, ethenyl ester.

(a) *Chemical substance and significant new uses subject to reporting.*

(1) The chemical substance identified as propanoic acid, 2,2-dimethyl-, ethenyl ester (PMN P-89-1058) is subject to reporting under this section for the significant new uses described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section. The requirements of this section do not apply once the substance has been incorporated into a polymer matrix with the level of residual monomer below 0.1 percent.

(2) The significant new uses are: (i) *Protection in the workplace.*

Requirements as specified in § 721.63(a)(1), (a)(2)(i) (There must be no permeation of the substance greater than 0.02 µg/min-cm² after 8 hours of testing in accordance with the most current version of the American Society for Testing and Materials ASTM F739 "Standard Test Method for Resistance of Protective Clothing Materials to Permeation by Liquids or Gases." For conditions of exposure which are

intermittent, gloves may be tested in accordance with the most current version of ASTM F1383 "Standard Test Method for Resistance of Protective Clothing Materials to Permeation by Liquids or Gases Under Conditions of Intermittent Contact," provided the contact time in testing is greater than or equal to the expected duration of dermal contact, and the purge time used in testing is less than or equal to the expected duration of noncontact during the intermittent cycle of dermal exposure in the workplace. If ASTM F1383 is used for testing, manufacturers, importers, and processors must submit to the Agency a description of worker activities involving the substance which includes daily frequencies and durations of potential worker exposures. The results of all glove permeation testing must be reported in accordance with the most current version of ASTM F1194 "Guide for Documenting the Results of Chemical Permeation Testing of Protective Clothing Materials." Manufacturers, importers, and processors must submit all test data to the Agency and must receive written Agency approval for each type of glove tested prior to use of such gloves. The following gloves have been tested in accordance with the ASTM F739 method and found by EPA to satisfy the requirements for continuous use: Ansell Edmont/15-554/PVA, 0.08 cm thick; and Ansell Edmont/4h/PE/EVOH/PE laminate gloves, 0.006 cm thick. Gloves may not be used for a time period longer than they are actually tested and must be replaced at the end of each work shift. The following gloves have been tested in accordance with the ASTM 1383 method and found by EPA to satisfy the requirements for intermittent use: North/B-161-R/Butyl rubber gloves, 0.04 cm thick, time period tested 2 min/h. The gloves listed may not be used for a time period longer than they are actually tested and must be replaced at the end of each work shift unless based on its review of data from the ASTM 1383 method, the company's personal protective equipment required under this paragraph, and other appropriate information, the Agency approves, in writing, a time period of greater duration.), (a)(2)(ii) (With the exception of laboratory activities, full body chemical protective clothing is required for any worker activity in which the substance is reasonably likely to contact the worker in the following state(s): Open liquid pool or solid of greater than 5 kg; liquid spray or splash; mist; aerosol dust; or any worker activity which has the potential for contact with the substance for more than 10 min/h.

At a minimum, a chemical protective apron is required for any worker activity with potential for contact with the substance which is not covered by this paragraph), (a)(2)(iii), (a)(3), (a)(4), (a)(5)(iii) (if cartridge service life testing is not available), (a)(5)(xii) or (a)(5)(xiii) (if data on cartridge service life testing has been reviewed and approved in writing by EPA), (a)(6)(i), (a)(6)(ii), (a)(6)(iv), and (a)(6)(v). As an alternative to the respiratory requirements in this section, manufacturers, importers, and processors may use the New Chemical Exposure Limits provisions, including sampling and analytical methods which have previously been approved by EPA for this substance, found in the 5(e) consent order for this substance.

(ii) *Hazard communication program.* Requirements as specified in § 721.72(a), (b), (c), (d), (e) (concentration set at 0.1 percent), (f), (h)(1)(vi). The following additional statements shall appear on each label required by this paragraph: The health effects of this material have not been fully determined but are currently being tested. EPA is concerned however, that this material may have serious chronic health and environmental effects. When using this material, use eye and skin protection, which includes gloves which have been determined to be impervious to this substance. Use respiratory protection, unless workplace airborne concentrations are maintained at or below an 8-h time weighted average (TWA) of 1 ppm, when there is a likelihood of exposure in the work area from dust, mist, smoke or vapor, (h)(2)(ii)(F), (h)(2)(ii)(G), (h)(2)(ii)(I), (h)(2)(iii)(A), (h)(2)(iii)(B), (h)(2)(iii)(C), (h)(2)(iii)(E), (h)(2)(iv)(A), (h)(2)(iv)(B). The following additional statements shall appear on each MSDS required by this paragraph: This substance may cause moderate skin irritation. This substance may cause neurotoxicity. When using this substance, use respiratory protection, unless workplace airborne concentrations are maintained at or below an 8-h TWA of 1 ppm.

(iii) *Industrial, commercial, and consumer activities.* Requirements as specified in § 721.80(q).

(iv) *Release to water.* Requirements as specified in § 721.90(a)(4), (b)(4), and (c)(4) (where N = 40 ppb). When calculating the surface water concentrations according to the instructions in § 721.91, the statement in paragraph (a)(4) that the amount of the substance that will be released will be calculated before the substance enters control technology does not apply. Instead, if the waste stream containing the substance will be treated before release, then the amount of the

substance reasonably likely to be removed from the waste stream by such treatment may be subtracted in calculating the number of kilograms released. No more than 75 percent removal efficiency may be attributed to such treatment. In addition, when the substance is released in combination with the substances hexanedioic acid, diethenyl ester, hexanoic acid, 2-ethyl-, ethenyl ester, and neononanoic acid, ethenyl ester, the quotient from the formula referenced in this section shall not exceed the average of the quotient applicable to the other substances weighted by the proportion of each substance present in the total daily amount released.

(b) *Specific requirements.* The provisions of subpart A of this part apply to this section except as modified by this paragraph.

(1) *Recordkeeping.* Recordkeeping requirements as specified in § 721.125(a) through (i), and (k) are applicable to manufacturers, importers, and processors of this substance. Manufacturers, importers, and processors of the substance must document that the substance has been incorporated into a polymer matrix with the level of residual monomer below 0.1 percent if this section does not apply as described in paragraph (a)(1) of this section.

(2) *Limitations or revocation of certain notification requirements.* The provisions of § 721.185 apply to this section.

(3) *Determining whether a specific use is subject to this section.* The provisions of § 721.1725(b)(1) apply to this section.

20. By adding new § 721.8335 to subpart E to read as follows:

§ 721.8335 2-Propenoic acid, 2-[[[1-methylethoxy]carbonyl]amino]ethyl ester.

(a) *Chemical substance and significant new uses subject to reporting.* (1) The chemical substance identified as 2-propenoic acid, 2-[[[1-methylethoxy]carbonyl]amino]ethyl ester (P-91-503) is subject to reporting under this section for the significant new uses described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(2) The significant new uses are: (i) *Protection in the workplace.* Requirements as specified in § 721.63(a)(1), (a)(2)(i), (a)(2)(iii), (a)(2)(iv), (a)(3), (a)(4), (a)(5)(xi), (a)(6)(i), (a)(6)(ii), (a)(6)(iii), (a)(6)(iv), (a)(6)(v), (a)(6)(vi), (b) (concentration set at 0.1 percent), and (c). Based on industrial vapor cartridge service life data available on the PMN substance, respirator cartridges shall be changed at least every 8 hours.

(ii) *Hazard communication program.* Requirements as specified in

§ 721.72(a), (b), (c), (d), (e) (concentration set at 0.1 percent), (f), (h)(1)(i)(A), (h)(1)(i)(B), (h)(1)(vi), (h)(2)(i)(B), (h)(2)(i)(D), and (h)(2)(iii)(A). The following additional statement shall appear on each label and MSDS as required by this paragraph: Use respiratory protection when there is a reasonable likelihood of exposure in the work area from dust, mist, smoke, fumes, vapor, or gas.

(iii) *Industrial, commercial, and consumer activities.* Requirements as specified in § 721.80(o).

(b) *Specific requirements.* The provisions of subpart A of this part apply to this section except as modified by this paragraph.

(1) *Recordkeeping.* Recordkeeping requirements as specified in § 721.125(a) through (i) are applicable to manufacturers, importers, and processors of this substance.

(2) *Limitations or revocation of certain notification requirements.* The provisions of § 721.185 apply to this section.

21. By adding new § 721.9620 to subpart E to read as follows:

§ 721.9620 Aromatic sulfonic acid compound with amine.

(a) *Chemical substance and significant new uses subject to reporting.*

(1) The chemical substance identified generically as aromatic sulfonic acid compound with amine (PMN P-93-832) is subject to reporting under this section for the significant new uses described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(2) The significant new uses are: (i) *Release to water.* Requirements as

specified in § 721.90(a)(4), (b)(4), and (c)(4) (where N = 30 ppb).

(ii) [Reserved]

(b) *Specific requirements.* The provisions of subpart A of this part apply to this section except as modified by this paragraph.

(1) *Recordkeeping.* Recordkeeping requirements as specified in § 721.125(a), (b), (c), and (k) are applicable to manufacturers, importers, and processors of this substance.

(2) *Limitations or revocation of certain notification requirements.* The provisions of § 721.185 apply to this section.

22. By adding new § 721.9665 to subpart E to read as follows:

§ 721.9665 Organotin catalysts.

(a) *Chemical substances and significant new uses subject to reporting.*

(1) The chemical substances identified generically as organotin catalysts (PMNs P-93-853, P-93-854, P-93-855, P-93-856, P-93-857, and P-93-858) are subject to reporting under this section for the significant new uses described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(2) The significant new uses are: (i) *Industrial, commercial and consumer activities.* Requirements as specified in § 721.80(v)(1), (v)(2), (w)(1), (w)(2), (x)(1), and (x)(2).

(ii) [Reserved]

(b) *Specific requirements.* The provisions of subpart A of this part apply to this section except as modified by this paragraph.

(1) *Recordkeeping.* Recordkeeping requirements as specified in § 721.125(a), (b), (c), and (i) are

applicable to manufacturers, importers, and processors of this substance.

(2) *Limitations or revocation of certain notification requirements.* The provisions of § 721.185 apply to this section.

23. By adding new § 721.9925 to subpart E to read as follows:

§ 721.9925 Aminoethylethylene urea methacrylamide.

(a) *Chemical substance and significant new uses subject to reporting.*

(1) The chemical substance identified generically as an aminoethylethylene urea methacrylamide (PMN P-89-1038) is subject to reporting under this section for the significant new uses described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(2) The significant new uses are: (i) *Industrial, commercial and consumer activities.* Requirements as specified in § 721.80(f).

(ii) [Reserved]

(b) *Specific requirements.* The provisions of subpart A of this part apply to this section except as modified by this paragraph.

(1) *Recordkeeping.* Recordkeeping requirements as specified in § 721.125(a) and (i) are applicable to manufacturers, importers, and processors of this substance.

(2) *Limitations or revocation of certain notification requirements.* The provisions of § 721.185 apply to this section.

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