packaging. Persons subject to the requirements of this section are not required to submit information on processing or use of MBOCA away from the manufacturing plant site. Respondents to this rule shall report all information that is known to or reasonably ascertainable by the person reporting.

(e) When to report. (1) Persons specified in paragraph (b)(1) of this section must report by July 2, 1986 or within 30 days after making a firm management decision to commit financial resources for the manufacture of MBOCA, whichever is later in time.

(2) Persons specified in paragraph (b)(2) of this section must report by July 2, 1986.

(3) Persons specified in paragraph (b)(3) of this section must report within 30 days of making a firm management decision to commit financial resources to change their manner or method of manufacturing the substance from a manner or method of manufacturing that previously was reported under this section.


PART 707—CHEMICAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Subpart A [Reserved]

Subpart B—General Import Requirements and Restrictions

Sec.

707.20 Chemical substances import policy.

Subpart C [Reserved]

Subpart D—Notices of Export Under Section 12(b)

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707.75 Confidentiality.

Authority: 15 U.S.C. 2611(b) and 2612.

Source: 45 FR 82850, Dec. 16, 1980, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A [Reserved]
importers for insuring that chemical importation complies with TSCA just as domestic manufacturers are responsible for insuring that chemical manufacture complies with TSCA.

(2)(i) The section 13 rule requires importers to sign the following statement for each import of chemical substances subject to TSCA: “I certify that all chemical substances in this shipment comply with all applicable rules or orders under TSCA and that I am not offering a chemical substance for entry in violation of TSCA or any applicable rule or order under TSCA.” The certification will document that, in accordance with TSCA, the importer has taken the necessary steps to insure compliance.

(ii) The section 13 rule requires importers of chemicals not subject to TSCA (e.g., pesticides) to certify that compliance with TSCA is not required. Importers must certify this by signing the statement: “I certify that all chemicals in this shipment are not subject to TSCA.” This is appropriate when a chemical import is not clearly identified as a pesticide or other chemical not subject to TSCA.

(3) The United States is involved in a major effort toward international harmonization in the control of chemicals. At such time as international agreement is reached on this issue, EPA would be prepared to modify its policy if necessary. EPA believes that its international harmonization efforts in the control of chemicals will protect health and the environment while fulfilling its obligations under the Trade Agreements Act of 1979.

(c) The section 13 rule—(1) General certification. (i) The rule promulgated under section 13 of TSCA by Customs, in consultation with EPA, implements the requirement of section 13 that chemical substances, mixtures, or articles not in compliance with TSCA, or whose importation is not in compliance with TSCA, shall be denied entry into the customs territory of the United States. The rule requires that importers certify by a statement, on the entry document or invoice, that any shipment of a chemical substance subject to TSCA, imported in bulk or as part of a mixture, complies with TSCA, and that it is not offered for entry in violation of TSCA or any rule or order under TSCA, or that the chemicals imported are not subject to TSCA.

(ii) The certification applies to TSCA sections 5, 6, and 7.

(iii) EPA expects that this certification will be based upon actual knowledge of the importer in most cases. However, EPA realizes that sometimes importers may not have actual knowledge of the chemical composition of imported mixtures. In these cases, the importer should attempt to discover the chemical constituents of the shipment by contacting another party to the transaction (e.g., his principal or the foreign manufacturer). This person may be able to identify the components of the mixture, or at least state that the substances comply with TSCA. The greater the effort an importer makes to learn the identities of the imported substances and their compliance with TSCA, the smaller his chance of committing a violation by importing a noncomplying shipment. If a shipment is ultimately determined to have violated TSCA, the good faith efforts of the importer to verify compliance, as evidenced by documents contained in his files, may obviate or mitigate the assessment of a civil penalty under section 16 of TSCA.

(2) EPA enforcement. (i) EPA and Customs will monitor chemical imports to determine if shipments and their import comply with the certification requirements and the substantive mandates of TSCA. Customs will refuse entry to any shipment until such time as the certification is properly submitted. Customs will also detain a shipment if there are reasonable grounds to believe that such shipment or its import violates TSCA or regulations or orders thereunder. A violative shipment must either be brought into compliance, exported, destroyed, or voluntarily abandoned within the time periods prescribed in 19 CFR 12.124 of the section 13 rule.

(ii) When EPA determines that a shipment should be detained, EPA will identify the reasons for the detention and the necessary actions for an importer to bring the shipment into compliance with TSCA. If EPA has given this information to Customs before the
district director issues the detention notice, the information will become part of the detention notice. The importer should contact one of the following EPA regional offices for guidance as to the proper procedures to correct any deficiencies in the shipment.

REGION I
5 Post Office Square—Suite 100, Boston, MA 02109–3912 (617–918–1700).

REGION II

REGION III

REGION IV
345 Courtland Street, NE., Atlanta, GA 30365 (404–881–3864).

REGION V
77 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, IL 60604 (312–353–2291).

REGION VI
1201 Elm Street, Dallas, TX 75270 (214–767–2791).

REGION VII
11201 Renner Boulevard, AWMD/WEMM, Lenexa, Kansas 66219.

REGION VIII
1860 Lincoln Street, Denver, CO 80295 (303–837–3926).

REGION IX
75 Hawthorne Street, San Francisco, CA 94105 (415) 947–4402.

REGION X
1200 Sixth Avenue, Seattle, WA 98101 (206–442–2871).

(ii) If Customs detains or refuses entry of a shipment (other than for failure to make the general certification) and the importer takes measures necessary to bring the shipment into conformity with the requirements of TSCA, EPA officials will reassess the shipment to determine its current compliance status. When a shipment is no longer in violation, EPA will notify the district director and the importer. The district director will then release the shipment. This notice will also serve as a determination to permit entry under 19 CFR 12.123(c) if a shipment is brought into compliance before the 19 CFR 12.123(c) decisionmaking process has been completed. If compliance is achieved after a 19 CFR 12.123(c) determination (adverse to the importer) has been made, the EPA notice to the district director will serve as a reversal of the decision to refuse entry.

(iii) EPA assistance. Assistance in determining whether a chemical shipment is in compliance with TSCA can be obtained from the Director, Environmental Assistance Division (7408), Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Room E–543B, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20460, Telephone: (202) 554–1404, TDD: (202) 544–0551.


Subpart C [Reserved]

Subpart D—Notices of Export Under Section 12(b)

§ 707.60 Applicability and compliance.

(a) Section 12(b) of the Toxic Substances Control Act requires any person who exports or intends to export a chemical substance or mixture to notify the Environmental Protection Agency of such exportation to a particular country if any of the following actions have been taken under the Act with respect to that chemical substance or mixture:

(1) Data are required under section 4 or 5(b).

(2) An order has been issued under section 5.

(3) A rule has been proposed or promulgated under section 5 or 6, or

(4) An action is pending, or relief has been granted under section 5 or 7.

(b) No notice of export will be required for articles, except PCB articles, unless the Agency so requires in the context of individual section 5, 6, or 7 actions.

(c)(1) Except as provided in paragraphs (c)(2) and (3) of this section no
notice of export is required for the export of a chemical substance or mixture for which export notification is otherwise required, where such chemical substance or mixture is present in a concentration of less than 1% (by weight or volume).

(2) No notice of export is required for the export of a chemical substance or mixture that is a known or potential human carcinogen where such chemical substance or mixture is present in a concentration of less than 0.1% (by weight or volume). A chemical is considered to be a known or potential human carcinogen, for purposes of TSCA section 12(b) export notification, if that chemical is:

(i) A chemical substance or mixture listed as a “known to be human carcinogen” or “reasonably anticipated to be human carcinogen” in the Report on Carcinogens (latest edition) issued by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, National Toxicology Program,

(ii) A chemical substance or mixture is classified as “carcinogenic to humans” (Group 1), “probably carcinogenic to humans” (Group 2A), or “probably carcinogenic to humans” (Group 2B) in the Monographs and Supplements on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risks to Humans issued by the World Health Organization International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), Lyons, France (latest editions), or

(iii) Alpha-naphthylamine (Chemical Abstract Service Registry Number (CAS No.) 134–32–7) or 4-nitro biphenyl (CAS No. 92–93–3).

(3) No notice of export is required for the export of polychlorinated biphenyl chemicals (PCBs) (see definition in 40 CFR 761.3), where such chemical substances are present in a concentration of less than or equal to 50 ppm (by weight or volume).

(d) Any person who exports or intends to export PCBs or PCB articles (see definition in 40 CFR 761.3), for any purpose other than disposal, shall notify EPA of such intent or exportation under TSCA section 12(b), except as specified in §707.60(c)(3). PCBs and PCB articles have the definitions published in 40 CFR 761.3.

(e) Any person who would be prohibited by a TSCA section 5 or 6 regulation from exporting a chemical substance or mixture, but who is granted an exemption by EPA to export that chemical substance or mixture, shall notify EPA under TSCA section 12(b) of such intent to export or exportation.

(f) Failure to comply with TSCA section 12(b) as set forth in this part will be considered a violation of TSCA section 15(3), and will subject the exporter to the penalty, enforcement, and seizure provisions of TSCA sections 16 and 17.


§ 707.63 Definitions.

The definitions set forth in the Toxic Substances Control Act, section 3, apply for this part. In addition, the following abbreviations and definitions are provided for purposes of this rule:

(a) EPA means the Environmental Protection Agency.

(b) Exporter means the person who, as the principal party in interest in the export transaction, has the power and responsibility for determining and controlling the sending of the chemical substance or mixture to a destination outside the customs territory of the United States.

(c) Regulated chemical means any chemical substance or mixture for which export notice is required under §707.60.

(d) TSCA means the Toxic Substances Control Act.

§ 707.65 Submission to agency.

(a) For each action under TSCA triggering export notification, exporters must notify EPA of their export or intended export of each subject chemical substance or mixture for which export notice is required under §707.60.

(2) The notice must be in writing:

(i) The notice must be for the first export or intended export by an exporter to a particular country in a calendar year when the chemical substance or mixture is the subject of an order issued, an action that is pending, or relief that has been granted under TSCA section 5(f), a rule that has been
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proposed or promulgated under TSCA section 6, or an action that is pending or relief that has been granted under TSCA section 7.

(ii) The notice must only be for the first export or intended export by an exporter to a particular country when the chemical substance or mixture is the subject of an order issued, an action that is pending, or relief that has been granted under TSCA section 5(e), a rule that has been proposed or promulgated under TSCA section 5(a)(2), or when the submission of data is required under TSCA section 4 or 5(b). Under this paragraph, notice of export to a particular country is not required if an exporter previously submitted to EPA a notice of export to that country prior to January 16, 2007.

§ 707.67 Contents of notice.
The notice to EPA shall include:

(a) The name of the regulated chemical as it appears in the section 4, 5, 6, and/or 7 action. If a category is regulated, the name of the individual regulated chemical within that category, as well as the category, must be given. The name shall be that which appears in Volume I of the EPA Chemical Substance Inventory, or its supplements, if the chemical appears there.

(b) The name and address of the exporter.

(c) The country (countries) of import.

(d) The date(s) of export or intended export.

(e) The section (4, 5, 6, and/or 7) of TSCA under which EPA has taken action.

§ 707.70 EPA notice to foreign governments.

(a)(1) Notice by EPA to the importing country shall be sent no later than 5 working days after receipt by the TSCA Document Processing Center of the first annual notification from any exporter for each chemical substance or mixture that is the subject of an order issued, an action that is pending, or relief that has been granted under TSCA section 5(f), a rule that has been proposed or promulgated under TSCA section 6, or an action that is pending or relief that has been granted under TSCA section 7.

(2) Notice by EPA to the importing country shall be sent no later than 5 working days after receipt by the TSCA Document Processing Center of the first notification from any exporter for each chemical substance or mixture that is the subject of an order issued, an action that is pending, or relief that has been granted under TSCA section 5(e), a rule that has been proposed or promulgated under TSCA section 5(a)(2), or for which the submission of
§ 707.72 Termination of reporting requirements.

(a) The reporting requirements of subpart D of this part are terminated for certain specific chemical substances and mixtures as set forth in this paragraph.

(1) When data required under part 766 of this chapter have been submitted to EPA for a specific chemical substance produced by a specific process, and the data show no positive test result as defined in §766.3 of this chapter, reporting is no longer required by persons who export or intend to export that substance produced by that process.

(2) [(Reserved)

(b) [(Reserved)]

[52 FR 21437, June 5, 1987]

§ 707.75 Confidentiality.

(a) A person may assert a claim of confidentiality for any information which is submitted to EPA in a notice.

(b) Any claim of confidentiality must accompany the information at the time it is submitted to EPA. In the notice, the submitter must clearly identify the information that is claimed confidential by marking the specific information on each page with a label such as “confidential business information”, “proprietary”, or “trade secret”.

(c) Notwithstanding any claim of confidentiality, information outlined in §707.70 will be included in the EPA notice to the foreign government. With this exception, EPA will disclose information that is covered by a claim of confidentiality asserted in accordance with this section only to the extent permitted by, and in accordance with, the procedures set forth in TSCA and part 2 of this chapter.

(d) If a person does not assert a claim of confidentiality for information at the time a notice is submitted to EPA, the Agency may make the information public, including placement in a public file, without further notice to the person.

PART 710—COMPILATION OF THE TSCA CHEMICAL SUBSTANCE INVENTORY

Sec.

710.1 Scope and compliance.

710.3 Definitions.

710.4 Scope of the inventory.


§ 710.1 Scope and compliance.

(a) This part establishes regulations governing reporting and recordkeeping by certain persons who manufacture, import, or process chemical substances for commercial purposes under section 8(a) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2607(a)) (TSCA). Section 8(a) authorizes the Administrator to require reporting of information necessary for administration of the Act and requires EPA to issue regulations for the purpose of compiling and keeping current an inventory of chemical substances manufactured or processed for a commercial purpose, as required by section 8(b) of the Act. Following an initial reporting period, EPA published an initial inventory of chemical substances manufactured, processed, or imported for commercial purposes. In accordance with section 8(b), EPA periodically amends the inventory to include new chemical substances which are manufactured or imported for a commercial purpose and reported under section 5(a)(1) of the Act. EPA also revises the categories of chemical substances and makes other amendments as appropriate.

(b) This part applies to the activities associated with the compilation of the TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory (TSCA Inventory) and the update of information on a subset of the chemical