

**40 CFR Part 721**

[OPPTS-50575E; FRL-4919-7]

**Substituted Ethylenediamine, Methyl Sulfate Quaternized; Revocation of Significant New Use Rule****AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** EPA is revoking a significant new use rule (SNUR) promulgated under section 5(a)(2) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) for substituted ethylenediamine, methyl sulfate quaternized, based on receipt of new data. The data indicate that, for purposes of TSCA section 5, the substance will not present an unreasonable risk to the environment. **EFFECTIVE DATE:** The effective date of this rule is June 29, 1995.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Susan B. Hazen, Director, Environmental Assistance Division (7408), Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics, Environmental Protection Agency, Rm. E-543A, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460, Telephone: (202) 554-1404, TDD: (202) 554-0551.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** In the **Federal Register** of April 24, 1990 (55 FR 17376), EPA issued a SNUR establishing significant new uses for substituted ethylenediamine, methyl sulfate quaternized. Because of additional data EPA has received for this substance, EPA is revoking this SNUR.

**I. Background**

The Agency proposed the revocation of the SNUR for this substance in the **Federal Register** of June 6, 1994 (59 FR 29258). The background and reasons for the revocation of the SNUR are set forth in the preamble to the proposed revocation. The Agency received no public comments concerning the proposed revocation. As a result, EPA is revoking this SNUR.

**II. Rationale for Revocation of the Rule**

During review of the PMN submitted for the chemical substance that is the subject of this revocation, EPA concluded that regulation was warranted under section 5(e) of TSCA pending the development of information sufficient to make a reasoned evaluation of the environmental effects of the substance, and that the substance is expected to be produced in substantial quantities and there may be significant or substantial environmental exposure. EPA identified the tests necessary to make a reasoned evaluation of the risks

posed by the substance to the environment. Based on these findings, a section 5(e) consent order was negotiated with the PMN submitter and a SNUR was promulgated.

EPA reviewed testing conducted by the PMN submitter pursuant to the consent order for the substance and determined that the information available was sufficient to make a reasoned evaluation of the environmental effects of the substance. EPA concluded that, for the purposes of TSCA section 5, the substance will not present an unreasonable risk and consequently revoked the section 5(e) consent order. The revocation of SNUR provisions for the substance designated herein is consistent with the revocation of the section 5(e) order.

In light of the above, EPA is revoking the SNUR provisions for this chemical substance. When this revocation becomes final, EPA will no longer require notice of any company's intent to manufacture, import, or process this substance. In addition, export notification under section 12(b) of TSCA will no longer be required.

**III. Rulemaking Record**

The record for the rule which EPA is revoking was established at OPPTS-50575 (P-89-650). This record includes information considered by the Agency in developing this rule and includes the test data that formed the basis for this revocation.

**IV. Regulatory Assessment Requirements**

EPA is revoking the requirements of this rule. Any costs or burdens associated with this rule will also be eliminated when the rule is revoked. Therefore, EPA finds that no costs or burdens must be assessed under Executive Order 12866, the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 605(b)), or the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*).

**List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 721**

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

Dated: May 16, 1995.

**Charles M. Auer,**  
*Director, Chemical Control Division, Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics.*

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).

**§ 721.3580 [Removed]**

2. By removing § 721.3580.

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BILLING CODE 6560-50-F

**40 CFR Part 721**

[OPPTS-50583J; FRL-4919-8]

**Substituted Triazine Isocyanurate; Revocation of a Significant New Use Rule****AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** EPA is revoking a significant new use rule (SNUR) promulgated under section 5(a)(2) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) for substituted triazine isocyanurate, based on receipt of new data. The data indicate that, for purposes of section 5 of TSCA, the substance will not present an unreasonable risk to the environment.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** The effective date of this rule is June 29, 1995.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Susan B. Hazen, Director, Environmental Assistance Division (7408), Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics, Environmental Protection Agency, Rm. E-543A, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460, Telephone: (202) 554-1404, TDD: (202) 554-0551.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** In the **Federal Register** of August 9, 1990 (55 FR 32406), EPA issued a SNUR establishing significant new uses for substituted triazine isocyanurate. Because of additional data EPA has received for this substance, EPA is revoking this SNUR.

**I. Background**

The Agency proposed the revocation of the SNUR for this substance in the **Federal Register** of August 2, 1994 (59 FR 39311). The background and reasons for the revocation of the SNUR are set forth in the preamble to the proposed revocation. The Agency received no public comments concerning the proposed revocation. As a result EPA is revoking this SNUR.

**II. Rationale for Revocation of the Rule**

During review of the PMN submitted for the chemical substance that is the subject of this revocation, EPA concluded that regulation was warranted under section 5(e) of TSCA pending the development of information