

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[OPPTS-41046; FRL-5580-9]

Thirty-Ninth Report of the TSCA Interagency Testing Committee (ITC) to the Administrator; Receipt of Report, Request for Comments

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The TSCA Interagency Testing Committee (ITC), established under section 4(e) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), transmitted its Thirty-Ninth Report to the Administrator of the EPA on November 27, 1996. In the Thirty-Ninth Report, which is included with this Notice, the ITC revised the TSCA section 4(e) *Priority Testing List* by recommending 2,4,6-tribromophenol, re-recommending 23 nonylphenol ethoxylates and removing 5 siloxanes. Moreover, the ITC requested that EPA stay certain provisions in the Agency's October 29, 1996, TSCA section 8(a) and 8(d) information reporting rules for the nonylphenol ethoxylates recommended in the ITC's Thirty-Eighth Report

There are no designated or recommended with intent-to-designate chemicals or chemical groups in the Thirty-Ninth Report. EPA invites interested persons to submit written comments on the Report.

DATES: Written comments on the Thirty-Ninth ITC Report should be received by March 27, 1997.

ADDRESSES: Comments on the Thirty-Ninth Report should be submitted to both the ITC and the TSCA Docket. Send one copy of written comments to: John D. Walker, ITC Executive Director (7401), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460. Send six copies of written comments to: Document Control Office, Rm. ET-G-099, Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics (7407), Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460. All submissions should bear the docket number OPPTS-41046.

Comments may also be submitted electronically by sending electronic mail (e-mail) to: walker.johnd@epamail.epa.gov or to the EPA at: ncic@epamail.epa.gov. Electronic comments are preferred by the ITC. Electronic comments must be submitted as an ASCII file avoiding the use of special characters and any form of security encryption. Comments will be accepted on disks in WordPerfect 5.1/6.1 file format or ASCII file format.

All comments in electronic form must be identified by the docket number OPPTS-41046. No TSCA "Confidential Business Information" (CBI) should be submitted through e-mail. Electronic comments on the Thirty-Ninth Report may be filed online at many Federal Depository Libraries. Additional information on electronic submissions can be found in Unit IV of this document.

The public record supporting this action, including comments, is available for public inspection in the TSCA Non-Confidential Information Center (NCIC), Rm. NE-B-607 at the address noted above from 12 noon to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, except legal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Susan B. Hazen, Director, Environmental Assistance Division (7408), Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460, (202) 554-1404, TDD (202) 554-0551.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: EPA has received the TSCA Interagency Testing Committee's Thirty-Ninth Report to the Administrator.

I. Background

TSCA (Pub. L. 94-469, 90 Stat. 2003 et seq; 15 U.S.C. 2601 et seq.) authorizes the Administrator of the EPA to promulgate regulations under section 4(a) requiring testing of chemicals and chemical groups in order to develop data relevant to determining the risks that such chemicals and chemical groups may present to health or the environment. Section 4(e) of TSCA established the ITC to recommend chemicals and chemical groups to the Administrator of the EPA for priority testing consideration. Section 4(e) directs the ITC to revise the TSCA section 4(e) *Priority Testing List* at least every 6 months.

II. The ITC Thirty-Ninth Report

The most recent revisions to the *Priority Testing List* are included in the ITC's Thirty-Ninth Report. The Report was received by the EPA Administrator on November 27, 1996, and is included in this Notice. The Report recommends 2,4,6-tribromophenol, re-recommends 23 nonylphenol ethoxylates and removes 5 siloxanes from the *Priority Testing List*. 2,4,6-Tribromophenol is being recommended to meet the data needs of the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS). The nonylphenol ethoxylates are being re-recommended to meet the data needs of the Department of the Interior (DOI), the EPA, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and the

NIEHS and to eliminate any ambiguities in TSCA section 8(a) and 8(d) reporting resulting from the previous use of alternate Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) registry numbers in the ITC's Thirty-Eighth Report (61 FR 39832; July 30, 1996; FRL-5379-2). The ITC re-examined these alternate CAS registry numbers and determined that five were not associated with any of the listed nonylphenol ethoxylate chemical names. In the Thirty-Ninth Report, the ITC revised the list of nonylphenol ethoxylates by providing Ninth Collective Index names for all CAS-numbered nonylphenol ethoxylates, including the five not previously associated with a unique chemical name. This process eliminated the need for alternate CAS registry numbers. The ITC requested that the EPA stay certain provisions in the October 29, 1996, TSCA section 8(a) and 8(d) rules (61 FR 55871; FRL-5397-9) promulgated for the nonylphenol ethoxylates originally recommended in the ITC's Thirty-Eighth Report (61 FR 39832; July 30, 1996; FRL-5379-2). The EPA issued the stay which was published on December 11, 1996 (61 FR 65186; FRL-5577-5). Nothing in this Notice changes the status of the stayed rules affecting the nonylphenol ethoxylates. These rules remain stayed, and the EPA will address their future status in a subsequent Federal Register Notice.

III. Status of the Priority Testing List

The current TSCA section 4(e) *Priority Testing List* contains 1 individual chemical and 11 chemical groups; of these, 4 chemical groups were designated for testing.

IV. Electronic Comments

The EPA invites interested persons to submit detailed comments on the ITC's Thirty-Ninth Report.

A record has been established for this Notice under docket number OPPTS-41046 including comments submitted electronically as described below. A public version of this record, including printed paper versions of electronic comments, which does not contain any information claimed as TSCA "Confidential Business Information" (CBI), is available for inspection from 12 noon to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The public record is located in the TSCA Non-Confidential Information Center, Rm. NE-B-607, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460. Electronic comments can be sent directly to the ITC at: walker.johnd@epamail.epa.gov and to the EPA at: ncic@epamail.epa.gov.

Electronic comments must be submitted as an ASCII file avoiding the use of special characters and any form of security encryption. Comments will be accepted on disks in WordPerfect 5.1/6.1 file format or ASCII file format.

The official record for the ITC's Thirty-Ninth Report, as well as the public version as described above, will be kept in paper form. Accordingly, EPA will transfer all comments received electronically into printed, paper form as they are received and will place the paper copies in the official record which will also include all comments submitted directly in writing. The official record is the paper record maintained at the EPA address in "ADDRESSES" at the beginning of this document.

Authority: 15 U.S.C. 2603.

Dated: February 13, 1997.

Charles M. Auer,

Director, Chemical Control Division, Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics.

Administrator, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Summary

This is the 39th Report of the TSCA Interagency Testing Committee (ITC) to the Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). In this Report, the ITC is revising its TSCA section 4(e) *Priority Testing List* by recommending 2,4,6-tribromophenol, re-recommending 23 nonylphenol ethoxylates and removing

5 siloxanes. 2,4,6-Tribromophenol is being recommended to meet the data needs of the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS). The nonylphenol ethoxylates are being re-recommended to meet the data needs of the Department of the Interior (DOI), the EPA, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and the NIEHS and to eliminate any ambiguities in TSCA section 8(a) and 8(d) reporting resulting from the previous use of alternate CAS numbers in the ITC's 38th Report (61 FR 39832, July 30, 1996). Comments on this Report should be submitted both to the ITC and the TSCA Public Docket. The revised TSCA section 4(e) *Priority Testing List* follows as Table 1.

TABLE 1.— THE TSCA SECTION 4(e) Priority Testing List (November 1996)

Report	Date	Chemical/Group	Action
26	May 1990	10 Isocyanates	Recommended with intent-to-designate
27	November 1990	62 Aldehydes	Recommended with intent-to-designate
28	May 1991	Chemicals with Low Confidence RfD	Designated
		Acetone	
		Thiophenol	
29	November 1991	10 Alkyl-, bromo-, chloro-, hydroxymethyl diaryl ethers	Recommended
30	May 1992	8 Siloxanes	Recommended
31	January 1993	24 Chemicals with insufficient dermal absorption rate data	Designated
32	May 1993	32 Chemicals with insufficient dermal absorption rate data	Designated
35	November 1994	24 Chemicals with insufficient dermal absorption rate data	Designated
36	May 1995	10 High Production Volume Chemicals (HPVCs)	Recommended
37	November 1995	28 Alkylphenols and Ethoxylates	Recommended
39	November 1996	23 Nonylphenol Ethoxylates	Recommended
39	November 1996	2,4,6-Tribromophenol	Recommended

I. Background

The TSCA Interagency Testing Committee (ITC) was established by section 4(e) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) "to make recommendations to the Administrator respecting the chemical substances and mixtures to which the Administrator should give priority consideration for the promulgation of a rule for testing under section 4(a).... At least every 6 months..., the Committee shall make such revisions in the *List* as it determines to be necessary and to transmit them to the Administrator together with the Committee's reasons for the revisions" (Pub. L. 94-469, 90 Stat. 2003 et seq., 15 U.S.C. 2601 et seq.). Since its creation in 1976, the ITC has submitted 38 semi-annual Reports to the EPA Administrator transmitting the *Priority Testing List* and its revisions. These Reports have been published in the Federal Register and are also available from the ITC. The ITC

meets monthly and produces its revisions of the *List* with the help of staff and technical contract support provided by EPA. ITC members and support personnel are listed at the end of this Report.

II. ITC's Activities During this Reporting Period (May to October, 1996)

Alkylphenols and ethoxylates. The ITC-Chemical Manufacturers Association (CMA) Alkylphenols and Ethoxylates Dialog Group met to discuss environmental monitoring, ecological effects, biodegradation and mammalian toxicology studies. This Dialog Group was established to facilitate the ITC's retrieval of information on uses, exposures and effects of alkylphenols and ethoxylates, and the CMA's understanding of data needed by the DOI, the FDA, the EPA and the NIEHS.

Siloxanes. The ITC-Silicones Environmental Health and Safety

Council (SEHSC) Dialog Group met to discuss ongoing health effects and exposure studies. This Dialog Group was established to facilitate the ITC's retrieval of information on uses, exposures and effects of siloxanes, and the SEHSC's understanding of data needed by the FDA.

Isocyanates. During this reporting period, the ITC received information from the CMA's Diisocyanates Panel. The ITC's Isocyanates Subcommittee will review this information and discuss potential consumer uses, occupational exposures and health effects of isocyanates with the CMA Panel.

High Production Volume Chemicals (HPVCs). Through its 36th Report and letters to manufacturers and importers of HPVCs, the ITC is receiving use and exposure data for the 10 HPVCs remaining on the *Priority Testing List*. The ITC is reviewing these data.

Diaryl ethers. The ITC has identified manufacturers and importers of diaryl

ethers and is interested in working with them to obtain use and exposure data. Diaryl ethers were recommended in the ITC's 29th Report (56 FR 67424, December 30, 1991). An invitation to discuss use and exposure data and to develop Structure Activity

Relationships for diaryl ethers was announced in the ITC's 38th Report (61 FR 39832, July 30, 1996)(FRL-5379-2).

2,4,6-Tribromophenol.

Representatives of the ITC met with the CMA's Brominated Flame Retardants Industry Panel (BFRIP) Manager and representatives from a 2,4,6-tribromophenol manufacturer to discuss the data needs of the NIEHS. The ITC representatives provided the CMA with a copy of the National Toxicology Program (NTP) data summary for 2,4,6-tribromophenol (Ref. 5, NTP, 1996). The 2,4,6-tribromophenol manufacturer's representatives provided the ITC with a list of health effects, chemical fate, and ecological effects studies that were previously submitted under TSCA section 8(d) and reviewed by the ITC. These representatives also provided the ITC with a list of 2,4,6-tribromophenol

producers, applications, commercial activities and sales statistics. The ITC is interested in promoting a dialog that is mutually beneficial to the NIEHS and the BFRIP.

III. TSCA Section 8 Reporting

Following receipt of the ITC's Report and the addition of chemicals to the *Priority Testing List*, EPA's Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics adds new chemicals from the *List* to TSCA section 8(a) and 8(d) rules that require manufacturers and importers of these chemicals to submit TSCA section 8(a) production and exposure data and manufacturers, importers and processors of the listed chemicals to submit TSCA section 8(d) health and safety studies within 60 days of the rule's effective date. Unless otherwise noted in Unit IV A of this ITC Report, the ITC is requesting that the EPA exempt manufacturers and importers of chemicals added to the *List* from submitting studies conducted on mixtures (e.g., formulated products) containing a subject substance at a level below 1 percent of the mixture, unless

a purpose of the study includes the investigation of the effects of an 8(d) rule-listed substance at levels below 1 percent (40 CFR 716.20(b)(4)).

TSCA section 8(a) and 8(d) submissions are indexed and maintained by EPA. The ITC reviews the TSCA section 8(a) and 8(d) information and other available data on chemicals and chemical groups (e.g., TSCA section 8(e) "substantial risk" notices, "For Your Information" (FYI) submissions to EPA, and published papers) to determine if revisions to the *List* are necessary. Revisions can include changing a general recommendation to a specific designation for testing action by the EPA Administrator within 12 months, modifying the recommended testing, or removing the chemical or chemical group from the *List*.

IV. Revisions to the TSCA Section 4(e) Priority Testing List

Revisions to the TSCA section 4(e) *Priority Testing List* are summarized in Table 2.

TABLE 2.—REVISIONS TO THE TSCA SECTION 4(e) PRIORITY TESTING LIST

CAS No.	Chemical Name	Action	Date
118-79-6	2,4,6-Tribromophenol	Recommended	11/96
	Nonylphenol ethoxylates	Recommended	11/96
7311-27-5	Ethanol, 2-[2-[2-(4-nonylphenoxy) ethoxy]ethoxy]ethoxy]-		
9016-45-9	Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), .alpha.-(nonylphenyl)-.omega.-hydroxy-		
20427-84-3	Ethanol, 2-[2-(4-nonylphenoxy)ethoxy]-		
20636-48-0	3,6,9,12-Tetraoxatetradecan-1-ol, 14-(4-nonylphenoxy)-		
26027-38-3	Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), .alpha.-(4-nonylphenyl)-.omega.-hydroxy-		
26264-02-8	3,6,9,12-Tetraoxatetradecan-1-ol, 14-(nonylphenoxy)-		
26571-11-9	3,6,9,12,15,18,21,24-Octaoxahexacosan-1-ol, 26-(nonylphenoxy)-		
27176-93-8	Ethanol, 2-[2-(nonylphenoxy)ethoxy]-		
27177-01-1	3,6,9,12,15-Pentaoxaheptadecan-1-ol, 17-(nonylphenoxy)-		
27177-05-5	3,6,9,12,15,18,21-Heptaoxatricosan-1-ol, 23-(nonylphenoxy)-		
27177-08-8	3,6,9,12,15,18,21,24,27-Nonaoxanonacosan-1-ol, 29-(nonylphenoxy)-		
27986-36-3	Ethanol, 2-(nonylphenoxy)-		
37205-87-1	Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), .alpha.-(isononylphenyl)-.omega.-hydroxy-		
51938-25-1	Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), .alpha.-(2-nonylphenyl)-.omega.-hydroxy-		
65455-72-3	3,6,9,12,15,18,21,24,27-Nonaoxanonacosan-1-ol, 29-(isononylphenoxy)-		
68412-54-4	Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), .alpha.-(nonylphenyl)-.omega.-hydroxy-, branched		
98113-10-1	NP 9		
127087-87-0	Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), .alpha.-(4-nonylphenyl)-.omega.-hydroxy-, branched		
152143-22-1	Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), .alpha.-(4-nonylphenyl)-.omega.-hydroxy-, branched, phosphates		
NA ^a	Nonoxynol-2		
NA	Nonoxynol-3		
NA	Nonoxynol-7		
NAalpha.-(4-Nonylphenol)-.omega.-hydroxypoly-(oxyethylene)-	Remove previously recommended chemicals	11/96
	5 Siloxanes		
69430-24-6	Cyclopolydimethylsiloxane (D _x)		
68083-14-7	Dimethyl, diphenyl siloxanes and silicones		
67762-90-7	Dimethyl silicones and siloxanes, reaction products with silica		
68037-74-1	Dimethylmonomethylpolysiloxanes		
70131-67-8	Dimethyl silicones and siloxanes hydroxy terminated		

^aNot Assigned.

A. Chemicals Added to the Priority Testing List

Recommendations

a. *2,4,6-Tribromophenol*— *rationale for recommendation.* The ITC is recommending 2,4,6-tribromophenol at this time because the NIEHS needs chronic toxicology and 2-year carcinogenesis study data. As part of its continuing efforts to coordinate testing activities, the ITC is recommending and not designating 2,4,6-tribromophenol because it is currently promoting a dialog between a 2,4,6-tribromophenol manufacturer and the NIEHS to explain the need for chronic toxicity and 2-year carcinogenesis study data.

Background. Previous activities of the ITC, EPA and NTP for 2,4,6-tribromophenol are summarized below.

ITC. In the ITC's 25th Report, 2,4,6-tribromophenol and six other brominated flame retardants were recommended for chronic health effects testing, chronic ecological effects testing, and physical/chemical properties and persistence testing (54 FR 51114, December 12, 1989). In response to the 25th Report, as noted below, the EPA required the submission of TSCA section 8(a) and 8(d) data.

In the ITC's 33rd Report, 2,4,6-tribromophenol was removed from the *Priority Testing List* to give adequate priority to testing needs for other chemicals, e.g., those with U.S. Government data needs (59 FR 3764, January 26, 1994). At the time 2,4,6-tribromophenol was removed from the *List*, the ITC acknowledged that there were no existing U.S. Government data needs, but agreed to reconsider the chemical if data were needed in the future.

At this time, the ITC is requesting that the EPA not promulgate additional TSCA section 8 rules for 2,4,6-tribromophenol for the following reasons. First, the ITC has reviewed the TSCA section 8(a) and (d) data submitted under the previously-promulgated rules. Second, under the previously-promulgated TSCA section 8(d) rule, the ITC will learn of any new studies that are initiated. Third, the ITC believes that a dialog with the U.S. producer is likely to provide use and other relevant data that could not be obtained by re-promulgating these rules.

EPA. 2,4,6-Tribromophenol was included in a 1987 EPA TSCA section 4 test rule requiring that manufacturers and importers of 12 chemicals test for the presence of certain chlorinated and brominated dibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzofurans (52 FR 21412, June 5, 1987). None of the seven 2,4,6-tribromophenol samples that were

analyzed contained concentrations of brominated dibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzofurans that were above the levels of quantitation (0.1 ppb for 2,3,7,8-tetrabrominated dibenzo-p-dioxin and 1 ppb for 2,3,7,8-tetrabrominated dibenzofuran).

2,4,6-Tribromophenol was also included in 1989 EPA TSCA section 8 rules promulgated for the ITC. These rules required the submission of production and exposure data and unpublished health and safety data under TSCA sections 8(a) and 8(d), respectively (54 FR 51131, December 12, 1989).

NTP. At the July 15, 1996 meeting of the NTP Interagency Committee for Chemical Evaluation and Coordination, the NIEHS identified data needs for 2,4,6-tribromophenol. The NIEHS needs chronic toxicology and 2-year carcinogenesis study data for 2,4,6-tribromophenol based on the absence of toxicology and carcinogenicity data and carcinogenicity data for 2,4,6-trichlorophenol. (Ref. 5, NTP, 1996).

Existing Data. 2,4,6-Tribromophenol is a chemical intermediate that is produced in closed process equipment, kept within that equipment and reacted to make flame retardants (Ref. 1, GLCC, 1996a). Recent production volumes ranged from 1 to 15 million pounds (Ref. 6, Walker, 1994).

The number of employees involved in the production, packaging, or handling of 2,4,6-tribromophenol is quite small. While the exact number of operators is confidential information, less than 50 workers have the potential for intermittent exposure to 2,4,6-tribromophenol during their normal workday (Ref. 1, GLCC, 1996a). The use of closed processes limits potential exposure, but even this exposure is controlled through the use of local exhaust ventilation, personal protective equipment and other industrial hygiene practices where dust or vapor exposure might occur (Ref. 1, GLCC, 1996a). Flaked 2,4,6-tribromophenol contains particles (estimated to be 1 to 10 mm) which do not easily become airborne.

During domestic production of 2,4,6-tribromophenol, air emissions are regulated by State permits and releases to surface waters either do not occur or occur after discharge to Publicly Owned Treatment Works (Ref. 1, GLCC, 1996a). The only operation where 2,4,6-tribromophenol is not in closed reactors or piping is the flaking and packaging operation. Vapors and fine particulates from this process are controlled by a local exhaust system. Using a "worst case" assumption that the manufacturing facility operated 24 hour/day, 365 days per year (8,760

hours), annual point source emissions would be less than 90 pounds per year (Ref. 2, GLCC, 1996b).

2,4,6-Tribromophenol was not found to be mutagenic in the Ames assay (Ref. 8, Zeiger et al., 1987) or in the mouse lymphoma assay (Ref. 4, NCI, 1996). Doses ranging from 2,000 to 8,000 mg/kg were required to produce acute effects in laboratory animals by oral, dermal or inhalation exposures (Ref. 5, NTP, 1996).

The TSCA section 8 data for 2,4,6-tribromophenol were recently published in two reviews (Refs. 6 and 7, Walker, 1994; 1996). Data cited in the 1996 review indicated that 2,4,6-tribromophenol can be highly toxic to fish (LC₅₀ values <1 mg/L) but less toxic to daphnids, in acute toxicity tests. Health effects studies cited in the 1994 review are summarized below.

In a 28-day dermal toxicity study, groups of 4 rabbits/sex/dose were used. Doses of 0, 100, 300 and 1,000 mg/kg were applied as skin suspensions 5 days a week for 4 weeks. At the highest dose (1,000 mg/kg) 1 male rabbit died. At doses of 100 and 300 mg/kg 2,4,6-tribromophenol was slightly irritating, but there were no treatment-related effects on body weight, clinical chemistry or organ weights (Ref. 6, Walker, 1994).

In a developmental toxicity screening study, groups of 5 pregnant rats were administered gavage doses of 2,4,6-tribromophenol in corn oil from gestation day 6 to 15. Doses of 0, 10, 30, 100, 300, 1,000 and 3,000 mg/kg/day were administered. All rats receiving 3,000 mg/kg/day died; animals receiving 1,000 mg/kg/day showed increased post implantation losses and a slight decrease in number of viable fetuses. Rats receiving 300 mg/kg/day or less showed no compound-related differences in maternal body weight, number of viable fetuses, resorptions, implantations or corpora lutea when compared with the controls (Ref. 6, Walker, 1994).

In an inhalation study, groups of 5 male and 5 female rats were exposed to 0, 0.1 and 0.9 mg/L 2,4,6-tribromophenol for 6 hours/day, 5 days/week for 3 weeks. Exposures to both doses of 2,4,6-tribromophenol produced liver and kidney lesions. At necropsy, 4/5 male and 5/5 female rats in the 0.1 mg/L dose group were emaciated (Ref. 6, Walker, 1994).

The NIEHS data needs are supported by carcinogenicity data for a close structural analog, 2,4,6-trichlorophenol (CAS No. 88-06-2). In a feeding study 2,4,6-trichlorophenol was a carcinogen in male rats and male and female mice, inducing lymphomas or leukemias in

male F344 rats; and increasing the incidence of hepatocellular carcinomas or adenomas in male and female B6C3F1 mice (Ref. 3, NCI, 1979).

b. Nonylphenol ethoxylates—rationale for recommendation. Twenty-three (23) nonylphenol ethoxylates are being re-recommended to eliminate any ambiguities in TSCA section 8(a) and 8(d) reporting resulting from the previous use of alternate CAS numbers in the ITC's 38th Report (61 FR 39832, July 30, 1996).

Background. Eighteen (18) nonylphenol ethoxylates were recommended in the ITC's 38th Report (61 FR 39832, July 30, 1996). Alternate CAS registry numbers were listed for some of these nonylphenol ethoxylates. The use of alternate CAS numbers produced some ambiguities in the TSCA section 8(a) and 8(d) rules that were promulgated for the nonylphenol ethoxylates (61 FR 55871, October 29, 1996). The ITC re-examined these alternate CAS registry numbers and determined that five were not associated with any of the listed nonylphenol

ethoxylate chemical names. The ITC revised the list of nonylphenol ethoxylates by providing ninth collective index names for all CAS-numbered nonylphenol ethoxylates, including the five not previously associated with a unique chemical name. This process eliminated the need for alternate CAS registry numbers. The ITC is requesting that the EPA stay certain provisions in the October 29, 1996 TSCA section 8(a) and 8(d) rules promulgated for nonylphenol ethoxylates (61 FR 55871) because of ambiguities in reporting requirements associated with the use of alternate CAS registry numbers in the ITC's 38th Report (61 FR 39832, July 30, 1996). The ITC is requesting that the EPA promulgate the TSCA section 8(a) and 8(d) rules using the 23 nonylphenol ethoxylates in Table 2 of this ITC Report.

B. Chemicals Removed from the Priority Testing List

Silicone chemicals. Fifty-six (56) silicone chemicals were recommended

for health effects testing in the ITC's 30th Report to meet the data needs of the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) (57 FR 30608, July 9, 1992). After this recommendation, the ITC's Silicones Subcommittee established a Dialog Group with the Silicones Environmental Health and Safety Council (SEHSC). The ITC-SEHSC Dialog Group has discussed unpublished toxicity data, current use and exposure data, and developed a prototype computer file of physical and chemical properties, health effects and use data that could be used by other government and trade organizations. As a result of the Dialog Group's discussions, the ITC removed 43 of the previously-recommended silicone chemicals from the *Priority Testing List* in its 37th Report (61 FR 4188, February 2, 1996; FRL-4991-6). As a result of further Dialog Group discussions, the ITC is removing five more siloxanes from the *List* in this Report (Table 3). The eight siloxanes remaining on the *List* are included in Table 4.

TABLE 3.—PREVIOUSLY-RECOMMENDED SILICONE CHEMICALS REMOVED FROM THE PRIORITY TESTING LIST

CAS No.	Chemical Name	Removal Rationale
69430-24-6	Cyclopolydimethylsiloxane (Dx)	Toxicity of cyclopolydimethylsiloxane is likely to be predicted from testing octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane (D4), decamethylcyclopentasiloxane (D5) and dodecamethylcyclohexasiloxane (D6) (see Table 4). Cyclopolydimethylsiloxane is used only as a site-limited intermediate to manufacture D4, D5 and D6.
68083-14-7	Dimethyl, diphenyl siloxanes and silicones	Low exposure potential based on annual production volume and specialized uses.
67762-90-7	Dimethyl silicones and siloxanes, reaction products with silica	Toxicity of siloxane polymers bearing CAS numbers 67762-90-7, 68037-74-1 and 70131-67-8 is likely to be predicted from testing dimethyl silicones and siloxanes bearing CAS number 63148-62-9 (see Table 4). Dimethyl silicones and siloxanes is a siloxane polymer of lower molecular weight, lower cross-linking ability and greater bioavailability potential than these 3 siloxane polymers.
68037-74-1	Dimethylmonomethylpolysiloxanes	Toxicity of siloxane polymers bearing CAS numbers 67762-90-7, 68037-74-1 and 70131-67-8 is likely to be predicted from testing dimethyl silicones and siloxanes bearing CAS number 63148-62-9 (see Table 4). Dimethyl silicones and siloxanes is a siloxane polymer of lower molecular weight, lower cross-linking ability and greater bioavailability potential than these 3 siloxane polymers.
70131-67-8	Dimethyl silicones and siloxanes hydroxy terminated	Toxicity of siloxane polymers bearing CAS numbers 67762-90-7, 68037-74-1 and 70131-67-8 is likely to be predicted from testing dimethyl silicones and siloxanes bearing CAS number 63148-62-9 (see Table 4). Dimethyl silicones and siloxanes is a siloxane polymer of lower molecular weight, lower cross-linking ability and greater bioavailability potential than these 3 siloxane polymers.

The eight siloxanes remaining on the *Priority Testing List* shown in table 4.

TABLE 4.—SILOXANES REMAINING ON THE PRIORITY TESTING LIST

CAS No.	Chemical Name
CYCLIC SILOXANES.	
556-67-2 ...	Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane (D4)
541-02-6 ...	Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane (D5)

TABLE 4.—SILOXANES REMAINING ON THE PRIORITY TESTING LIST—Continued

CAS No.	Chemical Name
540-97-6 ...	Dodecamethylcyclohexasiloxane (D6)
LINEAR SILOXANES.	
107-46-0 ...	Hexamethyldisiloxane (L2)
107-51-7 ...	Octamethyltrisiloxane (L3)
141-62-8 ...	Decamethyltetrasiloxane (L4)
141-63-9 ...	Dodecamethylpentasiloxane (L5)

TABLE 4.—SILOXANES REMAINING ON THE PRIORITY TESTING LIST—Continued

CAS No.	Chemical Name
POLYMERS.	
63148-62-9	Dimethyl silicones and siloxanes
9006-65-9 ^a .	
9016-00-6 ^a .	

^aAlternate CAS numbers are listed for this chemical.

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