

TABLE 2. — REGISTRANTS REQUESTING AMENDMENTS TO DELETE USES IN CERTAIN PESTICIDE REGISTRATIONS

Company No.	Company Name and Address
000228	Riverdale Chemical Co., 425 West 194th Street, Glenwood, IL 60425.
000334	Nysan Corporation, 3000 West 139th Street, Blue Island, IL 60406.
000432	AgrEvo Environmental Health, 95 Chestnut Ridge Road, Montvale, NJ 07645.
001381	Imperial, Inc., P.O. Box 536, Hampton, IA 50441.
001386	Universal Cooperatives, Inc., P.O. Box 460, Minneapolis, MN 55440.
002935	Wilbur-Ellis Company, 191 W. Shaw Ave., Suite 107, Fresno, CA 93704.
003125	Bayer Corporation, Agriculture Division, 8400 Hawthorn Road, Kansas City, MO 64120.
003876	Betz Laboratories, Inc., 4636 Somerton Road, Trevose, PA 19053.
004816	AgrEvo Environmental Health, 95 Chestnut Ridge Road, Montvale, NJ 07645.
005481	AMVAC Chemical Corp., c/o H.R. McLane, Inc., 7210 Red Road, Suite 206, Miami, FL 33143.
005905	Helena Chemical Co., 6075 Poplar Avenue, Suite 500, Memphis, TN 38119.
009779	Riverside/Terra Corp., 600 Fourth Street, P.O. Box 6000, Sioux City, IA 51102.
010182	Zeneca Ag Products, 1800 Concord Pike, Wilmington, DE 19897.
019713	Drexel Chemical Co., P.O. Box 13327, 1700 Channel Ave., Memphis, TN 38113.
033660	Industria Prodotti Chimici, S.P.A., c/o Lewis & Harrison Consultants, 122 C Street, N.W., Suite 740, Washington, DC 20001.
042750	Regulatory Consulting, 785 Country Club Drive, Senatobia, MS 38668.
061272	Registrations Plus, 425 West 194th Street, Glenwood, IL 60425.

III. Existing Stocks Provisions

The Agency has authorized registrants to sell or distribute product under the previously approved labeling for a period of 18 months after approval of the revision, unless other restrictions have been imposed, as in special review actions.

List of Subjects

Environmental protection, Pesticides and pests, Product registrations.

Dated: May 20, 1997.

Linda A. Travers,

Director, Information Resources and Services Division, Office of Pesticide Programs.

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[OPPTS-41048; FRL-5718-3]

Fortieth Report of the TSCA Interagency Testing Committee to the Administrator; Receipt of Report and 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 Fortieth Report to the

Administrator of the EPA on April 28, 1997. In the Fortieth Report, which is included with this notice, the ITC revised the TSCA section 4(e) *Priority Testing List* by removing two isocyanates that were recommended in the 26th Report, one high production volume chemical, trichloromethane sulfenyl chloride that was recommended in the 36th Report and 2,4,6-tribromophenol that was recommended in the 39th Report. The ITC is also proposing procedures for chemical trade associations and producers, importers, processors, and users of future ITC-recommended chemicals to voluntarily provide data needed by U.S. Government organizations represented on the ITC and thereby reduce the need for the EPA to promulgate TSCA section 8 rules for these chemicals.

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

DATES: Written comments on the Fortieth ITC Report should be received by July 7, 1997.

ADDRESSES: Comments on the Fortieth 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 document control number OPPTS-41048.

Comments may also be submitted electronically by sending electronic mail (e-mail) to the ITC (walker.johnd@epamail.epa.gov) or the EPA (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 also 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 document control number OPPTS-41048. No TSCA "Confidential Business Information" (CBI) should be submitted through e-mail. Electronic comments on the Fortieth 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 Fortieth 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 Interagency Testing Committee (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 Fortieth Report

The most recent revisions to the *Priority Testing List* are included in the ITC's Fortieth Report. The Report was received by the EPA Administrator on April 28, 1997, and is included in this notice. The Report removes two isocyanates that were recommended in the 26th Report (55 FR 23050, June 5, 1990), one high production volume chemical, trichloromethane sulfonyl chloride, that was recommended in the 36th Report (60 FR 42982, August 17, 1995)(FRL-4965-6), and 2,4,6-tribromophenol that was recommended in the 39th Report (62 FR 8578, February 25, 1997)(FRL-5580-9).

Trichloromethane sulfonyl chloride is being removed from the *Priority Testing List* because adequate subchronic toxicity data have been submitted to the ITC, monitoring data indicate that trichloromethane sulfonyl chloride is not likely to result in significant exposures to workers, and no additional U.S. Government data needs have been identified at this time.

The ITC is removing 2,4,6-tribromophenol from the *Priority Testing List* after reviewing data obtained from the Chemical Manufacturers Association's Brominated Flame Retardants Industry Panel Manager and representatives from a 2,4,6-tribromophenol manufacturer. These data demonstrated that:

1. 2,4,6-tribromophenol is used as a chemical intermediate to produce

bis(tribromophenoxy)ethane, tetrabromobisphenol (a carbonate and epoxy oligomers), brominated epoxy resins and other flame retardants.

2. Greater than 99% of 2,4,6-tribromophenol produced as an end-product is shipped overseas to be used as an intermediate in the production of flame retardants.

3. Environmental and workplace monitoring indicate that 2,4,6-tribromophenol is not likely to result in substantial environmental releases or significant exposures to workers, consumers, or the general population.

Finally, the two isocyanates are being removed from the *Priority Testing List* because these chemicals are used as non-isolated intermediates and this use, combined with a low estimated vapor pressure (< 10-5 millimeter(mm) Mercury(Hg)@25° C) for both chemicals, is not likely to result in environmental releases or exposures to workers, consumers, or the general population.

The ITC is also proposing procedures for chemical trade associations and producers, importers, processors, and users of future ITC-recommended chemicals to voluntarily provide data needed by U.S. Government organizations represented on the ITC and thereby reduce the need for the EPA to promulgate TSCA section 8 reporting rules for these chemicals. The proposed procedures consist of:

1. Refining section 8 data needs.
2. Encouraging electronic data submissions.
3. Providing incentives for producers, importers, processors, and users of chemicals recommended by the ITC to voluntarily submit section 8 information in a form that is rapidly reviewed by the ITC and to establish partnerships with the ITC.

The ITC offers chemical trade associations, producers, importers, processors, and users that provide the ITC with easy-to-review (electronic) submissions and establish partnerships with the ITC the opportunity to potentially eliminate promulgation of TSCA section 8(a) preliminary assessment information reporting and section 8(d) health and safety data reporting rules.

III. Status of the Priority Testing List

The current TSCA section 4(e) *Priority Testing List* contains 11 chemical groups, four of which were designated by the ITC for testing.

IV. Public Record

EPA invites interested persons to submit detailed comments on the ITC's Fortieth Report.

A record has been established for this notice under document control number OPPTS-41048 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 CBI, is available for inspection from 12 noon to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, except legal holidays. The public record is located in the TSCA Non-Confidential Information Center (NCIC), 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 also be accepted on disks in WordPerfect 5.1/6.1 file format or ASCII file format.

The official record for the ITC's Fortieth 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.

List of Subjects

Environmental protection, Chemicals, Hazardous substances.

Authority: 15 U.S.C. 2603.

Dated: May 28, 1997.

Charles M. Auer,

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

Administrator, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Summary

This is the 40th 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 removing two isocyanates that were recommended in the 26th Report (55 FR 23050, June 5, 1990), one High Production Volume Chemical, trichloromethane sulfonyl chloride that was recommended in the 36th Report (60 FR 42982, August 17, 1995)(FRL-

4965-6), and 2,4,6-tribromophenol that was recommended in the 39th Report (62 FR 8578, February 25, 1997)(FRL-5580-9). The ITC is also proposing procedures for chemical trade associations and manufacturers,

importers, processors, and users of ITC-recommended chemicals to voluntarily provide data needed by the U.S. Government organizations represented on the ITC and thereby reduce the need for the EPA to promulgate TSCA section

8 rules for these chemicals. 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 (APRIL 1997)¹

Report	Date	Chemical/Group	Action
26	May 1990	8 Isocyanates	Recommended with intent-to-designate
27	November 1990	62 Aldehydes	Recommended with intent-to-designate
28	May 1991	Chemicals with Low Confidence RfD Acetone Thiophenol	Designated
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	9 High Production Volume Chemicals (HPVCs).	Recommended
37	November 1995	28 Alkylphenols and Ethoxylates	Recommended
39	November 1996	23 Nonylphenol Ethoxylates	Recommended

¹The list of discrete chemicals currently on the *Priority Testing List* is available from the ITC.

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 six months..., the Committee shall make such revisions in the *Priority Testing 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 39 semi-annual (May and November) 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. TSCA Section 8 Reporting

TSCA section 8 rules. Following receipt of the ITC's Report and the addition of chemicals to the *Priority Testing List*, the 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 rules' effective date.

ITC's use of TSCA section 8 data. TSCA section 8(a) and 8(d) submissions are indexed in databases that are 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 4(a) and 4(d) studies, TSCA section 8(c) submissions, TSCA section 8(e) "substantial risk" notices, "For Your Information" (FYI) submissions to EPA, unpublished data submitted to U.S. Government organizations on the ITC 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 recommendation, or removing the recommended or designated chemical or chemical group from the List.

III. Procedures Promoting More Efficient Use of TSCA Section 8 Resources

A. Introduction

The ITC recognizes that substantive industry and government resources may be consumed to:

1. Promulgate TSCA section 8(a) and 8(d) rules.
2. Retrieve and submit data in response to these rules.
3. Index and review the submitted data.

The ITC is proposing procedures (described below) that promote more efficient use of these resources and that, in some cases, could eliminate the need to promulgate future TSCA section 8(a) Preliminary Assessment Information Reporting (PAIR) and section 8(d) Health and Safety Data rules.

B. Procedures

In future Reports to the EPA Administrator, the ITC will implement the following procedures to promote more efficient use of TSCA section 8(a) and 8(d) resources:

1. The ITC will recommend additional chemicals, add these chemicals to the TSCA section 4(e) *Priority Testing List*, and describe specific data necessary to meet the needs of U.S. Government organizations represented on the ITC. Studies for which data are not required under TSCA section 8(a) and 8(d) will be listed, if appropriate; e.g., studies on

mixtures and waste streams of certain chemicals.

2. In the Report describing additional chemical(s) added to the *Priority Testing List*, the ITC will:

a. Ask the EPA not to promulgate TSCA section 8(a) PAIR and TSCA section 8(d) Health and Safety Data rules.

b. Provide an opportunity for manufacturers, importers, processors, and users of chemicals recommended by the ITC to voluntarily provide FYI submissions. Two copies of FYI submissions should be mailed to the Document Processing Center (7407), Attn: FYI Coordinator, Information Management Division, Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460. The cover letter should clearly identify the ITC as the recipient of the submission.

Specific requested information should be submitted (e.g., exposure and use information or toxicity studies) either by individual companies and/or by a consortium as follows:

i. Manufacturers, importers, processors, or users of chemicals recommended by the ITC or a consortium representing all those manufacturers, importers, processors or users must submit an e-mail or letter of intent to the ITC Executive Director within 30 days of the date the ITC Report is published in the **Federal Register**.

ii. The e-mail or letter of intent must include a list of the types of data that will be voluntarily submitted and a timetable for the submission of the data.

iii. The timetable should reflect the time needed by the ITC to review the data before the next ITC Report is submitted to the EPA Administrator. The e-mail and mailing addresses of the ITC Executive Director are given at the end of this Report.

3. In a subsequent Report to the EPA Administrator, the ITC can ask the EPA to promulgate TSCA section 8(a) PAIR and TSCA section 8(d) Health and Safety Data rules for recommended chemical(s) if insufficient voluntary information is submitted to evaluate the recommended chemical(s). FYI studies should not be re-submitted as TSCA section 8 studies.

C. Supplemental Information

The ITC has had some success in obtaining voluntary exposure, use, and toxicity data from manufacturers, importers, processors, and users of chemicals that have been recommended and added to the *Priority Testing List*

and establishing partnerships with chemical trade associations representing those manufacturers, importers, processors, and users. The ITC wants to pursue these voluntary approaches to data sharing and offers a few examples that have been successful in the past. In addition the ITC offers data to support its 30-day information request.

1. *Brominated flame retardants*. The voluntary submission from the Chemical Manufacturers Association's (CMA) Brominated Flame Retardants Industry Panel (BFRIP) Manager and a manufacturer of 2,4,6-tribromophenol provided production, importation, use, and exposure data in a form that was rapidly and easily reviewed by the ITC. In response to voluntarily providing these data in an easily-reviewed form, the ITC requested that the EPA not promulgate a PAIR for 2,4,6-tribromophenol and rapidly removed 2,4,6-tribromophenol from the *List* (see Unit V.A.1 of this ITC Report).

2. *Propylene glycol ethers*. The partnership with the CMA's Propylene Glycol Ethers Panel provided data needed by the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) that resulted in removal of all propylene glycol ethers from the *Priority Testing List* (60 FR 42982, August 17, 1995).

3. *Silicones*. The partnership with the Silicones Environmental Health and Safety Council (SEHSC) provided data needed by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and produced an electronic database of TSCA section 8(d) studies in a format compatible with the TSCA Test Submissions (TSCATS) database that resulted in removal of 43 of 56 siloxanes from the *List* (61 FR 4188, February 2, 1996).

Note: The ITC encourages manufacturers, importers, processors, or users of chemicals recommended by the ITC to develop TSCATS-compatible databases and to submit electronic information in a form that is rapidly and easily reviewed by the ITC, e.g. the TSCA Electronic Cover Sheet developed by the EPA and the CMA. TSCATS can be searched on the Right-to-Know web site (<http://www.rtk.net>), where in the future it will be possible to retrieve the TSCA Electronic Cover Sheet.

Thirty-day information requests. The ITC believes that 30 days from the date the ITC Report is published in the **Federal Register** is sufficient time for industry to submit an e-mail or letter of intent. The ITC sends its Reports to hundreds of chemical trade associations, chemical manufacturers, importers, processors, and users as well as numerous public health and

environmental groups and chemical industry publications immediately after transmitting its Reports to the EPA Administrator. With this advanced notice of recommended chemicals, prior to **Federal Register** publication, the ITC recognizes that chemical trade associations, and manufacturers, importers, processors, and users of chemicals recommended by the ITC actually have 60- to 120-days notice of the number and type of chemicals that are recommended.

IV. ITC's Partnership Activities During This Reporting Period (November 1996 to April 1997)

Alkylphenols and ethoxylates. The ITC-CMA Alkylphenols and Ethoxylates Dialogue Group was established in March 1996 to facilitate the ITC's retrieval of information on uses, exposures, health effects, and ecological effects of alkylphenols and ethoxylates, and the CMA's understanding of data needed by the U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI), the FDA, the EPA, the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS), and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). This dialogue group met to discuss ongoing mammalian toxicology studies.

Isocyanates. The ITC-CMA Diisocyanates Dialogue Group was established in November 1996 to facilitate the ITC's retrieval of information on uses, exposures, and health effects of diisocyanates and the CMA's understanding of data needed by the CPSC, the Department of Defense (DOD), the EPA, the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). This dialogue group met to discuss production and commercial uses of diisocyanates.

Siloxanes. The ITC-SEHSC Dialogue Group was established in March 1993 to facilitate the ITC's retrieval of information on uses, exposures, and health effects of siloxanes, and the SEHSC's understanding of data needed by the FDA. This dialogue group met to discuss ongoing health effects and exposure studies.

V. 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	Removed	4/97
594-42-3	High Production Volume Chemicals. Trichloromethane sulfenyl chloride	Removed	4/97
4035-89-6	Isocyanates. Tris(isocyanatohexyl)biuret	Removed	4/97
5873-54-1	1-Isocyanato-2-((4-isocyanatophenyl)methyl)benzene	Removed	4/97

A. Chemicals Removed From the Priority Testing List

1. *2,4,6-Tribromophenol*—a. *Rationale for removal.* The ITC is removing 2,4,6-tribromophenol from the *Priority Testing List* after reviewing data obtained from the CMA's BFRIP Manager and representatives from a 2,4,6-tribromophenol manufacturer. These data demonstrated that:

i. 2,4,6-tribromophenol is used as a chemical intermediate to produce bis(tribromophenoxy)ethane, tetrabromobisphenol A carbonate and epoxy oligomers, brominated epoxy resins, and other flame retardants.

ii. Greater than 99% of 2,4,6-tribromophenol produced as an end-product is shipped overseas to be used as an intermediate in the production of flame retardants.

iii. Environmental and workplace monitoring indicate that 2,4,6-tribromophenol is not likely to result in substantial environmental releases or significant exposures to workers, consumers, or the general population.

b. *Supporting information.* 2,4,6-Tribromophenol was recommended in the ITC's 39th Report because the NIEHS needed chronic toxicology and 2-year carcinogenesis study data (62 FR 8578, February 25, 1997). 2,4,6-Tribromophenol was recommended and not designated because the ITC wanted to promote a dialogue between 2,4,6-tribromophenol manufacturers and the NIEHS to explain the need for chronic toxicity and 2-year carcinogenesis study data.

Representatives of the ITC and NIEHS met with the CMA's BFRIP Manager and representatives from a 2,4,6-tribromophenol manufacturer to discuss data needs. The ITC and NIEHS representatives provided the CMA with a copy of the 39th Report that summarized existing health and safety data for 2,4,6-tribromophenol. The manufacturer's representatives provided the ITC with a list of studies that were previously submitted under TSCA section 8(d) and a list of producers, applications, commercial activities, and sales statistics.

2. *High Production Volume Chemicals (HPVCs)/trichloromethane sulfenyl*

chloride—a. *Rationale for removal.*

Trichloromethane sulfenyl chloride (CAS No. 594-42-3) is being removed from the *Priority Testing List* because adequate subchronic toxicity data have been submitted to the ITC, monitoring data indicate that trichloromethane sulfenyl chloride is not likely to result in significant exposures to workers, and no additional U.S. Government data needs have been identified at this time.

b. *Supporting information.*

Trichloromethane sulfenyl chloride was a member of a group of 35 HPVCs that were recommended for 90-day subchronic toxicity testing in the ITC's 27th Report (56 FR 99534, March 6, 1991). The Substructure-based Computerized Chemical Selection Expert System (SuCCSES) was used to select these HPVCs during the ITC's sixth scoring exercise. SuCCSES is used to identify chemicals with shared substructures and associated health or ecological effects and similar TSCA production or importation volumes (Ref. 3, Walker, 1995). These HPVCs had annual production volumes exceeding one million pounds, but no 90-day subchronic toxicity data to identify potential health effects concerns. In its 36th Report (60 FR 42982, August 17, 1995), the ITC solicited specific use and exposure information on 12 HPVCs to facilitate its ability to decide whether these chemicals should be removed from the *Priority Testing List* or designated for testing.

As noted in the 37th Report (61 FR 4188, February 2, 1996)(FRL-4991-6), Zeneca, Inc. offered on September 19, 1995, to submit use and exposure information. Zeneca, Inc. provided use and exposure information to the ITC on August 14, 1996 (Ref. 4, Zeneca, 1996). Zeneca reported that of the 7.5 million pounds trichloromethane sulfenyl chloride produced per year, about 7 million pounds are completely consumed in an on-site enclosed process to produce a fungicide. Zeneca also reported that about 0.4 million pounds are shipped to a customer and completely consumed in an on-site enclosed process to produce a fungicide and that about 0.1 million pounds are shipped to a customer and completely

consumed in the production of other substances. During manufacturing and use, about 5 workers per site handle trichloromethane sulfenyl chloride. Exposures to workers were less than 25% of the 1971 OSHA Permissible Exposure Level (PEL) of 0.1 parts per million (ppm) (0.8 milligram (mg)/meter (m)³). The OSHA PEL was promulgated to protect workers against significant risks of eye and respiratory tract irritation, nausea, and pulmonary edema.

ICI Americas (now Zeneca) submitted a 1952 study; 2 dogs, 7 guinea pigs, and 7 rats were exposed to a nominal concentration of 1 ppm trichloromethane sulfenyl chloride for 3 months, 8 hours a day, 5 days a week (Ref. 1, ICI Americas, 1952). Exposures to dogs caused lacrimation, rhinorrhea, nausea, retching, coughing, and sneezing. At the termination of exposure, one dog was sacrificed (the other was held for observations, but no reports were provided) and the gross and microscopic pathology were indicative of bronchopneumonia. Exposures to guinea pigs caused lacrimation, rhinorrhea, and increased respiration; 6 guinea pigs died of pneumonia after 3 weeks. The rats survived, but microscopic examinations of lung tissue revealed thin ruptured alveolar walls, indicative of highly-irritating chemicals that can penetrate the lung.

ICI Americas (now Zeneca) submitted a 1987 study; groups of 18 male and 18 female Sprague-Dawley CD rats were exposed to trichloromethane sulfenyl chloride vapor for 6 hours per day, 5 days per week for between 70 and 72 exposure days (Ref. 2, ICI Americas, 1987). Cumulative concentrations were within 90% of the target concentrations of 0 (control), 0.1, 0.6, and 4 mg/m³. Treatment-related decreases, relative to control values, were noted in body weights in females at the 4 mg/m³ exposure level. Increased incidences of salivation (4 mg/m³ exposure level for males) and sneezing (0.6 and 4 mg/m³ exposure level for females; 4 mg/m³ exposure level for males) were noted during the study. At the time of necropsy, mucus was found in the

tracheas of 2 of 18 female and 4 of 18 male rats at the 4 mg/m³ exposure level. Microscopic observations of acute inflammation and hypertrophy and/or hyperplasia of the respiratory nasal epithelium were noted in both sexes at the 4 mg/m³ exposure level. These microscopic alterations were apparently caused by the toxic and irritating properties of trichloromethane sulfenyl chloride. In conclusion, subchronic trichloromethane sulfenyl chloride exposures in Sprague-Dawley rats produced treatment-related nasal passage and lung alterations in the 0.6 and 4 mg/m³ exposure levels. The non-observable-effect level (NOEL) in Sprague-Dawley rats was 0.1 mg/m³.

3. *Isocyanates*—a. *Rationale for removal.* Two isocyanates are being removed from the *Priority Testing List* because these chemicals are used as non-isolated intermediates and this use, combined with a low estimated vapor pressure (< 10⁵ millimeter (mm) mercury (Hg) @25° C) for both chemicals, is not likely to result in environmental releases or exposures to workers, consumers, or the general population.

b. *Supporting information.* In its 26th Report, the ITC recommended a group of 43 isocyanates for physical and chemical property testing in response to a nomination from the EPA to support its TSCA New Chemicals Program (55 FR 23050, June 5, 1990). The ITC removed 28 of these isocyanates from the *Priority Testing List* in its 35th Report (59 FR 67596, December 29, 1994) and 5 more isocyanates in its 37th Report (61 FR 4188, February 2, 1996)(FRL-4923-2).

In its 37th Report, the ITC also solicited consumer use and exposure data, information on the presence of diisocyanates in commercially available products and information on exposures that result from their use. In response to this solicitation, the ITC established a dialogue with the CMA's Diisocyanates Panel and obtained information on commercial uses. As a result, the ITC is removing 2 isocyanates from the *Priority Testing List*: tris(isocyanatohexyl)biuret (CAS No. 4035-89-6) and isocyanato-2-((4-isocyanatophenyl)methyl)benzene (CAS No. 5873-54-1). There are 8 isocyanates remaining on the List (Table 3).

TABLE 3.—ISOCYANATES REMAINING ON THE PRIORITY TESTING LIST

CAS No.	Chemical name
91-08-7	2,6-Toluene diisocyanate (2,6-TDI)

TABLE 3.—ISOCYANATES REMAINING ON THE PRIORITY TESTING LIST

CAS No.	Chemical name
101-68-8	4,4'-Diphenylmethane diisocyanate (MDI)
329-01-1	(α,α,α -Trifluoro- <i>m</i> -tolyl)isocyanate
584-84-9	2,4-Toluene diisocyanate (2,4-TDI)
4098-71-9 ...	Isophorone diisocyanate
5124-30-1 ...	1,1'-Methylenebis(4-isocyanatocyclohexane)
26447-40-5	1,1'-Methylenebis(isocyanatobenzene)
26471-62-5	Toluene diisocyanate (80% 2,4-TDI; 20% 2,6-TDI)

VI. References

(1) ICI Americas. Subchronic inhalation study with dogs, guinea pigs and rats (1952). DCN 88-920007341 and Fiche No. OTS0538474.¹

(2) ICI Americas. Subchronic inhalation study with rats (1987). DCN 88-920007422 and Fiche No. OTS054675.²

(3) Walker, J.D. *Estimation Methods Used by the TSCA Interagency Testing Committee to Prioritize Chemicals for Testing: Exposure and Biological Effects Scoring and Structure Activity Relationships*. Toxicology Modeling 1:123-141 (1995).

(4) Zeneca. August 14, 1996 letter from Ms. Terry L. Wells, Product Regulatory Specialist, Zeneca Specialities, Wilmington, Delaware to Dr. John D. Walker, Executive Director, ITC, OPPT/EPA, Washington, DC (1996).

VII. TSCA Interagency Testing Committee

Statutory Organizations and Their Representatives

Council on Environmental Quality
Brad Campbell, Member
Douglas Sanders, Alternate

Department of Commerce
Edward White, Member

Environmental Protection Agency
David R. Williams, Member
Lois Dicker, Alternate

National Cancer Institute

¹Studies are available at the EPA's TSCA Non-Confidential Information Center from noon until 4 p.m., Monday through Friday. The center is located in Rm. B-607 of EPA's NE Mall, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC. Studies on microfiche are also available from the National Technical Information Service, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161, and the Chemical Information Systems, Inc., 7215 York Road, Baltimore, MD 21212. Studies can be retrieved by using either the document control number (DCN) or fiche number (Fiche No.).

²Ibid.

Victor Fung, Member, Chair
Harry Seifried, Alternate

National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences

William Eastin, Member, Vice Chair
H.B. Matthews, Alternate

National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

Henryka Nagy, Member
David A. Dankovic, Alternate

National Science Foundation
Linda Duguay, Member

Occupational Safety and Health Administration

Lyn Penniman, Member
Christine Whittaker, Alternate

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Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry

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Consumer Product Safety Commission
Val Schaeffer, Member
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Clifford P. Rice, Alternate

Department of Defense
David A. Macys, Member

Department of the Interior
Barnett A. Rattner, Member

Food and Drug Administration
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National Library of Medicine
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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[OPPT-59359; FRL-5720-9]

Certain Chemicals; Approval of a Test Marketing Exemption

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).