



# Federal Register

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**Friday,  
December 1, 2000**

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**Part VI**

## **Environmental Protection Agency**

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**Forty-Fifth Report of the TSCA  
Interagency Testing Committee to the  
Administrator, Receipt of Report and  
Request for Comments; Notice**

**ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**

[OPPTS-41053; FRL-6399-5]

**Forty-Fifth 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 Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Interagency Testing Committee (ITC) transmitted its Forty-Fifth Report to the Administrator of the EPA on November 30, 1999. In the 45th Report, which is included with this notice, the ITC: Describes an EPA effort to organize mostly discrete organic chemicals from the TSCA Inventory into non-Confidential Business Information (CBI) production/importation volume categories; announces the public availability of information on chemicals that are being screened for persistence and bioconcentration potential; requests information from the manufacturers, importers, and processors of these chemicals; and removes 119 chemicals from the *Priority Testing List*.

EPA invites interested persons to submit written comments on the Report.

**DATES:** Comments, identified by docket control number OPPTS-41053, must be received on or before January 2, 2001.

**ADDRESSES:** Comments may be submitted by mail, electronically, or in person. Please follow the detailed instructions for each method as provided in Unit I. of the

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION.** To ensure proper receipt by EPA, it is imperative that you identify docket control number OPPTS-41053 in the subject line on the first page of your response.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** For general information contact: Barbara Cunningham, Acting Director, Environmental Assistance Division (7408), Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20460; telephone number: (202) 554-1404; e-mail address: TSCA-Hotline@epa.gov.

For technical information contact: John D. Walker, ITC Executive Director (7401), Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20460; telephone number: (202) 260-1825; fax: (202) 260-7895; e-mail address: walker.johnd@epa.gov

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:****I. General Information***A. Does this Action Apply to Me?*

This notice is directed to the public in general. It may, however, be of particular interest to you if you manufacture (defined by statute to include import) and/or process TSCA-covered chemicals and you may be identified by the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) codes 325 and 32411. Because this notice is directed to the general public and other entities may also be interested, the Agency has not attempted to describe all the specific entities that may be interested in this action. If you have any questions regarding the applicability of this action to a particular entity, consult the technical person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**.

*B. How Can I Get Additional Information, Including Copies of this Document or Other Related Documents?*

1. *Electronically.* You may obtain electronic copies of this document, and certain other related documents that might be available electronically, from the EPA Internet Home Page at <http://www.epa.gov/>. To access this document, on the Home Page select "Laws and Regulations," "Regulations and Proposed Rules," and then look up the entry for this document under the "Federal Register—Environmental Documents." You can also go directly to the **Federal Register** listings at <http://www.epa.gov/fedrgrstr/>.

You may also access additional information about the ITC and the TSCA testing program through the web site for Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics (OPPT) at <http://www.epa.gov/opptintr/>, or go directly to the ITC Home Page at <http://www.epa.gov/opptintr/itc/>.

2. *In person.* The Agency has established an official record for this action under docket control number OPPTS-41053. The official record consists of the documents specifically referenced in this action, any public comments received during an applicable comment period, and other information related to this action, including any information claimed as CBI. This official record includes the documents that are physically located in the docket, as well as the documents that are referenced in those documents. The public version of the official record does not include any information claimed as CBI. The public version of the official record, which includes printed, paper versions of any electronic comments submitted during an applicable comment period, is available for inspection in the TSCA

Nonconfidential Information Center, North East Mall Rm. B-607, Waterside Mall, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC. The Center is open from noon to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The telephone number for the Center is (202) 260-7099.

*C. How and to Whom Do I Submit Comments?*

You may submit comments through the mail, in person, or electronically. To ensure proper receipt by EPA, it is imperative that you identify docket control number OPPTS-41053 in the subject line on the first page of your response.

1. *By mail.* Submit your comments to: Document Control Office (7407), Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics (OPPT), Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20460.

2. *In person or by courier.* Deliver your comments to: OPPT Document Control Office (DCO) in East Tower Rm. G-099, Waterside Mall, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC. The DCO is open from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The telephone number for the DCO is (202) 260-7093.

3. *Electronically.* You may submit your comments electronically by e-mail to: [oppt.ncic@epa.gov](mailto:oppt.ncic@epa.gov), or mail your computer disk to the address identified above. Do not submit any information electronically that you consider to be CBI. Electronic comments must be submitted as an ASCII file avoiding the use of special characters and any form of encryption. Comments and data will also be accepted on standard disks in WordPerfect 6.1/8.0 or ASCII file format. All comments in electronic form must be identified by docket control number OPPTS-41053. Electronic comments may also be filed online at many Federal Depository Libraries.

*D. How Should I Handle CBI Information That I Want to Submit to the Agency?*

Do not submit any information electronically that you consider to be CBI. You may claim information that you submit to EPA in response to this document as CBI by marking any part or all of that information as CBI. Information so marked will not be disclosed except in accordance with procedures set forth in 40 CFR part 2. In addition to one complete version of the comment that includes any information claimed as CBI, a copy of the comment that does not contain the information claimed as CBI must be submitted for inclusion in the public version of the official record.

Information not marked confidential will be included in the public version of the official record without prior notice. If you have any questions about CBI or the procedures for claiming CBI, please consult the technical person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**.

#### *E. What Should I Consider as I Prepare My Comments for EPA?*

We invite you to provide your views and comments on the ITC 45<sup>th</sup> Report. You may find the following suggestions helpful for preparing your comments:

1. Explain your views as clearly as possible.
2. Describe any assumptions that you used.
3. Provide copies of any technical information and/or data you used that support your views.
4. Provide specific examples to illustrate your concerns.
5. Make sure to submit your comments by the deadline in this notice.
6. To ensure proper receipt by EPA, be sure to identify the docket control number assigned to this action in the subject line on the first page of your response. You may also provide the name, date, and **Federal Register** citation.

## II. Background

The Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) (15 U.S.C. 2601 *et seq.*) authorizes the Administrator of the EPA to promulgate regulations under TSCA 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) of TSCA directs the ITC to revise the TSCA section 4(e) *Priority Testing List* at least every 6 months.

1. *The ITC's 45<sup>th</sup> Report*. The 45<sup>th</sup> Report was received by the EPA Administrator on November 30, 1999, and is included in this notice. In the 45<sup>th</sup> Report, the ITC:

- i. Describes an EPA effort to organize mostly discrete organic chemicals from the TSCA Inventory into non-CBI production/importation volume categories.
- ii. Announces the public availability of information on chemicals that are being screened for persistence and bioconcentration potential.
- iii. Requests information from the manufacturers, importers, and processors of these chemicals.

2. *Status of the Priority Testing List*. The current TSCA section 4(e) *Priority Testing List* as of November 1999 can be found in Table 1 of the 45<sup>th</sup> ITC Report which is included in this notice. In the 45<sup>th</sup> ITC Report, the ITC removed 119 chemicals from the TSCA section 4(e) *Priority Testing List*. These chemicals are discussed in the 45<sup>th</sup> Report.

### List of Subjects

Environmental protection, Chemicals, Hazardous substances.

Dated: November 20, 2000.

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

### Forty-Fifth Report of the TSCA Interagency Testing Committee to the Administrator, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

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### Summary

This is the 45<sup>th</sup> 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:

1. Describing an EPA effort to organize mostly discrete organic chemicals from the TSCA Inventory into non-Confidential Business Information (CBI) production/importation volume categories.
2. Announcing the public availability of information on chemicals that are being screened for persistence and bioconcentration potential.
3. Requesting information from the manufacturers, importers, and processors of these chemicals by February 29, 2000.
4. Removing 119 chemicals from the *Priority Testing List*.  
The revised TSCA section 4(e) *Priority Testing List* follows as Table 1.

TABLE 1.—THE TSCA SECTION 4(E) PRIORITY TESTING LIST (NOVEMBER 1999)<sup>1</sup>

| Report | Date          | Chemical/group   | Action      |
|--------|---------------|--|-------------|
| 28     | May 1991      | Chemicals with Low Confidence Reference Dose (RfD)<br>Acetone<br>Thiophenol        | Designated  |
| 30     | May 1992      | 5 Siloxanes  | Recommended |
| 31     | January 1993  | 13 Chemicals with insufficient dermal absorption rate data                         | Designated  |
| 32     | May 1993      | 16 Chemicals with insufficient dermal absorption rate data                         | Designated  |
| 35     | November 1994 | 4 Chemicals with insufficient dermal absorption rate data                          | Designated  |
| 37     | November 1995 | 16 Alkylphenols and 3 alkylphenol polyethoxylates <sup>2</sup>                     | Recommended |
| 39     | November 1996 | 15 Nonylphenol ethoxylates and 8 alkylphenol polyethoxylates <sup>2</sup>          | Recommended |
| 41     | November 1997 | 18 Alkylphenols, 5 polyalkylphenols and 6 alkylphenol polyethoxylates <sup>2</sup> | Recommended |
| 42     | May 1998      | 3-Amino-5-mercapto-1,2,4-triazole <sup>2</sup>                                     | Recommended |
| 42     | May 1998      | Glycoluril <sup>2</sup>  | Recommended |
| 42     | May 1998      | Methylal <sup>2</sup>  | Recommended |
| 42     | May 1998      | Ethyl silicate <sup>2</sup>  | Recommended |

<sup>1</sup> The *Priority Testing List* is available from the ITC's web site (<http://www.epa.gov/opptintr/itc>).

2 Data requested through the ITC's Voluntary Information Submissions Innovative Online Network (VISION) (see <http://www.epa.gov/opptintr/itc/vision.htm>).

## I. Background

The 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 to the *Priority Testing List* as it determines to be necessary and transmit them to the Administrator together with the Committee's reasons for the revisions" (Public Law 94-469, 90 Stat. 2003 *et seq.* (15 U.S.C. 2601 *et seq.*)). Since its creation in 1976, the ITC has submitted 44 semi-annual (May and November) Reports to the EPA Administrator transmitting the *Priority Testing List* and its revisions. In 1989, the ITC began recommending chemical substances for information reporting, screening, and testing to meet the data needs of its member U.S. Government organizations. ITC Reports are available from the ITC's web site (<http://www.epa.gov/opptintr/itc>) within a few days of submission to the Administrator and from <http://www.epa.gov/fedrgstr> after publication in the **Federal Register**. The ITC meets monthly and produces its revisions to the *Priority Testing List* with administrative and technical support from the ITC staff and contract support provided by EPA. ITC members and staff are listed at the end of this Report.

## II. TSCA Section 8 Reporting

### A. TSCA Section 8 Rules

Following receipt of the ITC's Report by the EPA Administrator and addition of chemicals to the *Priority Testing List*, the EPA's Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics (OPPT) promulgates TSCA section 8(a) Preliminary Assessment Information Reporting (PAIR) and TSCA section 8(d) Health and Safety Data (HaSD) rules for chemicals added to the *Priority Testing List*. These rules require producers and importers of chemicals recommended by the ITC to submit production and exposure reports under TSCA section 8(a) and producers, importers, and processors of chemicals recommended by the ITC to submit unpublished health and safety studies under TSCA section 8(d). These rules are automatically promulgated by OPPT unless requested not to do so by the ITC.

### B. ITC's Use of TSCA Section 8 and "Other Information"

The ITC reviews the TSCA section 8(a) PAIR reports, TSCA section 8(d) HaSD studies and "other information" that becomes available after the ITC adds chemicals to the *Priority Testing List*. "Other information" includes 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, ITC voluntary submissions, unpublished data submitted to U.S. Government organizations represented on the ITC, published papers, as well as use, exposure, effects, and persistence data that are voluntarily submitted to the ITC by manufacturers, importers, processors, and users of chemicals recommended by the ITC. The ITC reviews this information and determines if data needs should be revised, if chemicals should be removed from the *Priority Testing List*, or if recommendations should be changed to designations.

### C. Promoting More Efficient Use of Information Submission Resources

VISION is accessible through the world wide web (<http://www.epa.gov/opptintr/itc/vision.htm>). VISION includes the Voluntary Information Submissions Policy (VISP) and links to the TSCA Electronic HaSD Reporting Form (<http://www.epa.gov/opptintr/newchms/hasd.htm>). The VISP provides examples of data needed by ITC member U.S. Government organizations, examples of studies that should not be submitted, the 60-, 90-, and 120-day milestones for submitting information, guidelines for using the TSCA Electronic HaSD Reporting Form and instructions for electronically submitting full studies. The TSCA Electronic HaSD Reporting Form is used to provide electronic information on ITC voluntary submissions, TSCA section 8(d) studies (to meet data needs of the ITC member U.S. Government organizations), FYI, and TSCA section 8(e) studies.

In conjunction with this Report, the ITC will be announcing the public availability of information on chemicals that are being screened for persistence and bioconcentration potential and requesting specific use and exposure data for these chemicals from the manufacturers, importers, and processors. In addition, the ITC is requesting measured bioconcentration data for chemicals with estimated bioconcentration factors (BCFs) >1,000 from the manufacturers, importers, and processors of these chemicals. The ITC is requesting that the use, exposure, and bioconcentration data be submitted before February 29, 2000, consistent with the 90-day milestone of the VISP (<http://www.epa.gov/opptintr/itc/visp.htm>) for submitting data through the TSCA Electronic HaSD Reporting Form.

### D. Request to Promulgate a TSCA Section 8(d) Rule

The ITC encourages producers, importers, processors, and users of its recommended chemicals to use VISION to voluntarily provide electronic information and establish a dialogue with the ITC to discuss needed data. If the ITC does not receive voluntary electronic information submissions to meet its data needs, then it will ask the EPA to promulgate a TSCA section 8(d) HaSD rule to

determine if there are unpublished data to meet those needs. The ITC strongly encourages those companies that must respond to a TSCA section 8(d) rule to provide data by using the TSCA Electronic HaSD Reporting Form. At this time, the ITC is not adding any chemicals to the *Priority Testing List* and therefore not requesting the EPA to promulgate a TSCA section 8(d) rule.

## III. ITC's Activities During This Reporting Period (May to November 1999)

### A. Organizing TSCA Inventory Chemicals into Production/Importation Volume Categories

The EPA will be organizing discrete organic chemicals from the TSCA Inventory into non-Confidential Business Information (CBI) production/importation volume categories based on information submitted to EPA under the Inventory Update Rules (IURs). These categories could include:

Very Low Production Volume (VLPV)—no production/importation volume data reported to EPA.

Low Production Volume (LPV)—production/importation volumes  $\geq 10,000$  pounds (lbs) and <100,000 lbs.

Moderate Production Volume (MPV)—production/importation volumes  $\geq 100,000$  lbs and <1 million lbs.

High Production Volume (HPV)—production/importation volumes  $\geq 1$  million lbs and <1 billion lbs.

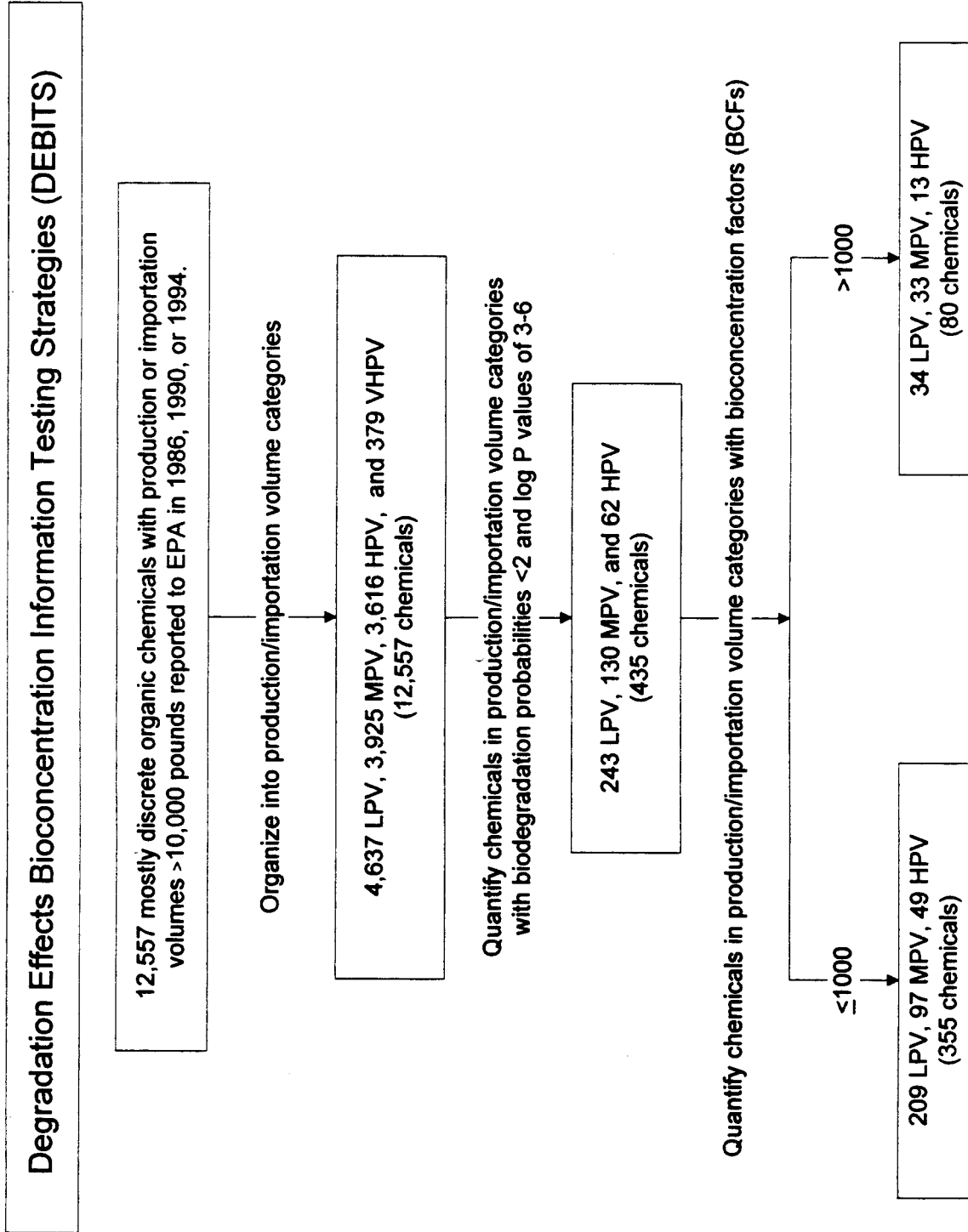
Very High Production Volume (VHPV)—production/importation volumes  $\geq 1$  billion lbs.

These categories are currently based on data reported to EPA in response to the 1986, 1990, 1994, or 1998 IURs (EPA, 1986, 1990, 1994, or 1998). It should be noted that the VLPV and LPV categories were created to accommodate a flexible lowest-reporting threshold. Based on the 1986, 1990, 1994, and 1998 IURs the lowest-reporting threshold is 10,000 lbs. However, based on a proposed IUR, this threshold could increase to 25,000 lbs in 2002 (EPA, 1999a).

### B. Screening Chemicals for Persistence and Bioconcentration Potential

During this reporting period, the ITC implemented strategies to screen chemicals for persistence and bioconcentration potential. These strategies are referred to as Degradation Effects Bioconcentration Information Testing Strategies (DEBITS) because they facilitate testing for the availability of degradation, ecological, or human health effects and bioconcentration information. DEBITS can be applied to any group of discrete organic chemicals. This Report describes the use of DEBITS to screen discrete organic TSCA Inventory chemicals with U.S. production or importation volumes >10,000 lbs/year for persistence and bioconcentration potential (Figure 1).

Figure 1



The ITC will continue to develop DEBITS as part of an effort to screen chemicals for potential to persist, bioconcentrate, and cause ecological or human health effects. As part of this effort, Structure-Activity Relationships (SARs) are likely to be created to predict toxicity and promote more efficient use of chemical testing resources. SARs are used to screen for chemicals that are structurally related to chemicals which are known to be toxic or for which the mode of toxic action is known, but for which there are few, if any, toxicity data, especially data that are of interest to the U.S. Government organizations represented on the ITC.

1. *Incorporating non-CBI production/importation volume categories into DEBITS.* Non-CBI production/importation volume categories were incorporated into DEBITS to facilitate creation of SARs that can predict toxicity across production/importation volume categories, e.g., predicting toxicity of LPV or MPV chemicals from structurally related HPV or VHPV chemicals. The non-CBI production/importation volume categories that were incorporated into DEBITS were developed from 1986, 1990, and 1994 IUR data, because only these data were available when the ITC implemented DEBITS. These data were reported for 12,557 mostly discrete organic chemicals with production/importation volumes >10,000 lbs that were associated with 4 non-CBI production/importation volume categories (Figure 1).

The ITC recognizes the historical significance of obtaining basic ecological effects, environmental fate or health effects data on chemicals with international production or importation volumes >1 million lbs/year that was established by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Screening Information Data Set (SIDS) program (<http://www.oecd.org>). The ITC also recognizes the relevance of EPA's HPV Chemical Challenge program (<http://www.epa.gov/opptintr/chemrtk/volchall.htm>) to continue that tradition for chemicals with U.S. production or importation volumes >1 million lbs/year. Nonetheless, the ITC realizes the importance of considering chemicals in VLPV, LPV, and MPV categories, because they are likely to have: Even fewer basic ecological effects, environmental fate or health effects data, speciality chemical uses in consumer or other end-use products, and a need for SARs that can be used to predict persistence, bioconcentration, or toxicity from chemicals in HPV and VHPV categories that are related by structure or mode of toxic action and for which data are available or being developed through the OECD SIDS, HPV Chemical Challenge, and related programs.

2. *Predicting persistence.* The ITC used estimates of ultimate aerobic biodegradation potential (degradation of a chemical by microorganisms (mostly bacteria) under aerobic conditions to carbon dioxide and cellular material) as a preliminary screen to predict a chemical's persistence in the environment. Syracuse Research Corporation's BIOWIN program was used to provide aerobic biodegradation probability predictions (<http://esc-plaza.syrres.com/interkow/biodeg.htm>). These predictions

were based on expert opinions that different structural groups could be used to estimate a chemical's biodegradation potential (Boethling et al., 1994). As a criterion for persistence, the ITC selected chemicals with biodegradation probabilities <2 because it has been predicted that these chemicals would persist for at least 2–3 months in sediment, soil, and water. This screening criterion is more conservative than the 2-month persistence half-life criterion used by EPA (EPA, 1999b). Quantitative Structure Activity Relationships (QSARs) described by Howard et al. (2000) were used to estimate persistence in air.

3. *Screening chemicals for bioconcentration potential.* The ITC used log octanol-water partition coefficients (log P) values between 3–6 to select a group of non-ionic, discrete organic chemicals that could be screened for bioconcentration potential. Log P values 3–6 were based on data of Bintein and Devillers (1993). Syracuse Research Corporation's KOWWIN program was used to provide measured and estimated log P values (<http://esc-plaza.syrres.com/interkow/logkow.htm>). The KOWWIN program is based on data indicating that different structural groups quantitatively contribute to a chemical's ability to partition to water or octanol (Meylan and Howard, 1995).

A BCF is the ratio of the concentration of a chemical in tissues of organisms (almost always aquatic organisms and mostly fish) to the concentration of a chemical in water at steady state. Syracuse Research Corporation's BCFWIN program was used to provide measured and estimated BCF values (<http://esc-plaza.syrres.com/interkow/bcfwin.htm>). The program is based on the methods of Meylan et al. (1999). The ITC used a BCF >1,000 to screen chemicals for bioconcentration potential. A BCF >1,000 is used by the EPA, International Joint Commission (IJC) and others (EPA, 1999b; IJC, 1993).

Of the 12,557 chemicals with production/importation volumes >10,000 lbs, 435 have biodegradation probabilities <2 and log P values of 3–6, 355 have BCFs ≤1,000 and 80 have BCFs >1,000 (Figure 1).

#### *C. Soliciting Measured Bioconcentration Data for Chemicals With BCFs >1,000*

Of the 80 chemicals with BCFs >1,000, the ITC will list chemicals with estimated BCFs on its web site and provide opportunities for manufacturers, importers, and processors of these chemicals to voluntarily submit measured bioconcentration data through VISION using the TSCA Electronic HaSD Reporting Form (see Unit II. C. of this Report for more details). The ITC would appreciate receiving any measured bioconcentration data and information on methods for making those measurements before February 29, 2000, after which time, the ITC will consider asking EPA to promulgate a TSCA section 8(d) rule to require submission of these data.

#### *D. Soliciting Use and Exposure Information*

Several sources were searched in an attempt to obtain use information for the 435 chemicals (Ashford, 1994; Budavari, 1996; Clayton and Clayton, 1993–1994; Kirk-

Othmer, 1991–1998; Lewis, 1993; Ullmann, 1985–1994). In addition, sites on the world wide web and EPA's Use Cluster Scoring System were searched. Uses were identified for only about one third of the 435 chemicals; they were general and may not be current. The ITC needs more specific information on uses and exposures for many of these chemicals to evaluate potential for environmental releases and human exposures, e.g., are any of the chemicals used as on-site intermediates in closed production processes. Without this information, the ITC can only use production/importation volume categories as indicators of potential environmental releases and human exposures.

The ITC will list chemicals for which it needs current use and exposure information on its web site to provide an opportunity for manufacturers, importers, and processors of these chemicals to voluntarily provide more specific use and exposure information. This information should be submitted through VISION using section 3.2 of the TSCA Electronic HaSD Reporting Form (see Unit II. C. of this Report). The ITC will consider any use and exposure information that is submitted before February 29, 2000, after which time, the ITC will consider asking EPA to promulgate a TSCA section 8(a) rule to require submission of data.

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

### *A. Chemicals Removed From the Priority Testing List*

1. *Isocyanates.* In its 26<sup>th</sup> Report, the ITC added 43 isocyanates to the *Priority Testing List* and recommended them for physical and chemical property testing based on U.S. Government data needs (55 FR 23050, June 5, 1990). In its 35<sup>th</sup> and 37<sup>th</sup> Reports, the ITC removed 28 and 5 isocyanates from the *Priority Testing List*, respectively (59 FR 67596, December 29, 1994 (FRL-4923-2); 61 FR 4188, February 2, 1996 (FRL-4991-6)). In its 37<sup>th</sup> Report, the ITC also solicited consumer use information for 9 of 10 isocyanates (9 diisocyanates) remaining on the *Priority Testing List* and announced that the review of isocyanates was being expanded from information on physical and chemical properties to exposures, health effects and SARs. In November 1996, the ITC established a Dialogue Group with the Diisocyanates Panel of the Chemical Manufacturers Association (CMA). The Panel provided the ITC with unpublished physical and chemical property data and as a result 2 more isocyanates were removed from the *Priority Testing List* in the ITC's 40<sup>th</sup> Report (62 FR 30580, June 4, 1997 (FRL-5718-3)). In addition, the Panel provided the ITC with extensive product use information on the diisocyanates. At this time, the ITC is removing the remaining eight isocyanates from the *Priority Testing List*, because:

- i. Two of the eight isocyanates are being tested under the OECD SIDS program.
- ii. The requested consumer use information has been provided to the ITC.
- iii. All eight isocyanates remaining on the *Priority Testing List* are in the EPA's HPV Chemical Challenge program. The SIDS and HPV programs are likely to provide basic

ecological effects, environmental fate, and health effects data for these eight isocyanates.

2. *Aldehydes*. In its 27<sup>th</sup> Report, the ITC added 89 aldehydes to the *Priority Testing List* and recommended them for ecological effects testing based on U.S. Government data needs. In addition, the ITC deferred testing for 429 aldehydes because they had production/importation volumes <10,000 lbs in 1986 (56 FR 9534, March 6, 1991). In its 35<sup>th</sup> Report, the ITC removed 27 of the 89 aldehydes from the *Priority Testing List*. In this 45<sup>th</sup> Report, the ITC is removing the remaining 62 aldehydes from the *Priority Testing List* because 10 of 62 aldehydes are being tested under the OECD SIDS program, 30 are in the EPA's HPV Chemical Challenge program or because SARs have been created (since the chemicals were recommended) to predict some ecological effects (Karabunarliev et al., 1996; Schultz et al., 1994; Walker and Printup, 2000; Walker et al., 2000). The SIDS and HPV programs and SARs are likely to provide basic data for some of these 62 aldehydes.

3. *Chemicals with insufficient dermal absorption rate data*. In its 31<sup>st</sup>, 32<sup>nd</sup>, and 35<sup>th</sup> Reports, the ITC added 24, 34, and 25 chemicals, respectively, to the *Priority Testing List* and designated them for testing to develop dermal absorption rate data based on U.S. Government data needs (58 FR 26898, May 5, 1993; 58 FR 38490, July 16, 1993; 59 FR 67596, December 29, 1994). In previous Reports, the ITC removed 3 of the designated chemicals from the *Priority Testing List* (59 FR 35720, July 13, 1994 (FRL-4870-4); 60 FR 42982, August 17, 1995 (FRL-4965-6)). In this 45<sup>th</sup> Report, the ITC is removing 11, 16 and 20 chemicals (a total of 47 chemicals) from the *Priority Testing List*, that were designated in the ITC's 31<sup>st</sup>, 32<sup>nd</sup>, and 35<sup>th</sup> Reports, respectively. The ITC is removing 47 of the 80 chemicals on the *Priority Testing List* with insufficient dermal absorption rate data, because EPA published a June 9, 1999, **Federal Register** notice (64 FR 31074) (FRL-5760-3) proposing dermal absorption rate testing for these chemicals.

## V. References

- Ashford, R.D. (1994). *Ashford's Dictionary of Industrial Chemicals: Properties, Production, Uses*. London, England. Wavelength Publications Ltd.
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## VI. TSCA Interagency Testing Committee

### Statutory Organizations and Their Representatives

- Council on Environmental Quality*  
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- Department of Commerce*  
*National Institute of Standards and Technology*  
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*National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration*  
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- Environmental Protection Agency*  
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- National Cancer Institute*  
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### Liaison Organizations and Their Representatives

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- Department of Defense*  
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