- (d) Costs and non-risk factors. EPA will not consider costs or other non-risk factors in making a proposed priority designation.
- (e) Insufficient information. If information remains insufficient to enable the proposed designation of the chemical substance as a Low-Priority Substance after any extension of the initial public comment period pursuant to \$702.7(e), EPA will propose to designate the chemical substance as a High-Priority Substance.
- (f) Conditions of use. EPA will propose to designate a chemical substance as a High-Priority Substance based on the proposed conclusion that the chemical substance satisfies the definition of High-Priority Substance in §702.3 under one or more activities that the Agency determines constitute conditions of use. EPA will propose to designate a chemical substance as a Low-Priority Substance based on the proposed conclusion that the chemical substance meets the definition of Low-Priority Substance in §702.3 under the activities that the Agency determines constitute conditions of use.
- (g) Publication. EPA will publish the proposed designation in the FEDERAL REGISTER, along with an identification of the information, analysis and basis used to support a proposed designation, in a form and manner that EPA deems appropriate, and provide a comment period of 90 days, during which time the public may submit comment on EPA's proposed designation. EPA will open a docket to facilitate receipt of public comment.

§ 702.11 Final priority designation.

(a) After considering any additional information collected from the proposed designation process in §702.9, as appropriate, EPA will finalize its designation of a chemical substance as either a High-Priority Substance or a Low-Priority Substance consistent with 15 U.S.C. 2625(h) and (i).

- (b) EPA will not consider costs or other non-risk factors in making a final priority designation.
- (c) EPA will publish each final priority designation in the FEDERAL REGISTER, along with an identification of the information, analysis, and basis used to support a final designation consistent with 15 U.S.C. 2625(h), (i) and (j). For High-Priority Substance designations, EPA generally expects to indicate which condition(s) of use were the primary basis for such designations.
- (d) As required in 15 U.S.C. 2605(b)(3)(C), EPA will finalize a designation for at least one High-Priority Substance for each risk evaluation it completes, other than a risk evaluation that was requested by a manufacturer pursuant to subpart B of this part. The obligation in 15 U.S.C. 2605(b)(3)(C) will be satisfied by the designation of at least one High-Priority Substance where such designation specifies the risk evaluation that the designation corresponds to, and where the designation occurs within a reasonable time before or after the completion of the risk evaluation.

§ 702.13 Revision of designation.

EPA may revise a final designation of a chemical substance from Low-Priority to High-Priority Substance at any time based on reasonably available information. To revise such a designation, EPA will re-initiate the prioritization process on that chemical substance in accordance with §702.7, rescreen the chemical substance and propose a priority designation pursuant to §702.9, and finalize the priority designation pursuant to §702.11.

§ 702.15 Effect of designation as a lowpriority substance.

Designation of a chemical substance as a Low-Priority Substance under §702.11 means that a risk evaluation of the chemical substance is not warranted at the time, but does not preclude EPA from later revising the designation pursuant to §702.13, if warranted. Designation as a Low-Priority Substance is not a finding that the chemical substance does not present an unreasonable risk, but rather that it