

carcinogenicity in animals. Consequently, evidence from animal studies is now rated "sufficient" rather than "limited," and the weight-of-evidence group is changed from C to B2. Thus, the hazard ranking for 3,3'-dimethylbenzidine is now "medium," and the RQ 10 pounds. For a full discussion of the data used to derive the hazard ranking for 3,3'-dimethylbenzidine, see the document entitled: "Evaluation of the Potential Carcinogenicity of 3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine" which is contained in the RQ rulemaking docket.

9. N-Nitroso-N-ethylurea -- The original potency factor estimate for N-nitroso-N-ethylurea did not take into account the low survival time of the experimental animals in the study used. In accordance with the Agency's policy for estimating the full lifetime risk from less than lifetime studies (45 FR 79318, 79352, November 28, 1980), the potency factor was recalculated. This new potency factor results in a change in the hazard ranking for this substance to "high," which corresponds to an RQ of 1 pound. For a full discussion of the data used to derive the hazard ranking for N-nitroso-n-ethylurea, see the document entitled: "Evaluation of the Potential Carcinogenicity of N-nitroso-n-ethylurea" which is contained in the RQ rulemaking docket.
10. 1,2-Propylenimine -- The original potency factor of $4.64 \text{ (mg/kg/day)}^{-1}$ was based on the increase in aggregate tumors in male and female rats. Not all of the increases in the number of individual tumor sites or types were statistically significant, according to Agency guidelines. Quantitative risk extrapolations should not be made on the basis of totals that include tumor sites without statistically significant elevations (51 FR 33992, 33887, September 24, 1986). The potency factor was recalculated based on the increased proportion of animals in the experimental group versus the control group that developed particular tumors (i.e., adenomas and adenocarcinomas of the breast in female rats). The new potency factor of $252 \text{ (mg/kg/day)}^{-1}$ results in a change in the hazard ranking for this substance to "high," which corresponds to an RQ of 1 pound. For a full discussion of the data used to derive the hazard ranking for 1,2-propylenimine, see the document entitled: "Evaluation of the Potential Carcinogenicity of 1,2-Propylenimine" which is contained in the RQ rulemaking docket.
11. Vinyl chloride -- A 10-pound RQ was proposed for this hazardous substance in the NPRM, based on a "medium" hazard ranking. However, the study originally used for deriving the potency factor was judged to be inadequate for that purpose by the CAG, and instead, a new study yielding a mid-range potency group of 2 is assigned to this substance. As a result, the hazard ranking is changed to "high," with a corresponding RQ of 1 pound. For a full discussion of the data used to derive

the hazard ranking for vinyl chloride, see the document entitled: "Evaluation of the Potential Carcinogenicity of Vinyl Chloride" which is contained in the RQ rulemaking docket.

The revised proposed RQ for vinyl chloride of 1 pound will also affect the final RQs of waste streams K019, K020, K028, and K029. Each of these waste streams contains vinyl chloride as a constituent, and each received a 10-pound proposed RQ in the March 16, 1987 NPRM. Since the revised proposed RQ of vinyl chloride is 1 pound, the proposed RQs of each of these waste streams is also revised to 1 pound.