

THE CLEAN AIR ACT IS UP, UP AND AWAY

It finally happened! After years of writing, negotiations, compromises, and rewriting, the new Clean Air Act was finally launched.

The 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments (P.L. 101-549) were passed by Congress and signed by President Bush on November 15, 1990. The Amendments will not only affect industry, but also the everyday consumer. A typical household will pay an estimated \$900 per year by the year 2005 to support all of the new provisions of the Act. Meanwhile, the chemical industry will face some different, more extensive and costly air pollution control requirements.

The new 780-page Clean Air Act is divided into ten major sections or titles. Throughout the ten-year Congressional debate leading to the Act, the chemical industry has focused mainly on Title III, the hazardous air pollutants provisions. CMA representatives, however, also addressed other issues relevant to the chemi-

cal industry, such as: further controls for non-attainment areas (Title I); acid rain controls for industrial facilities (Title IV); implementation issues of permitting (Title V); and, enforcement implementing (Title VII).

Titles most important to the chemical industry are briefly summarized in the box on page 2, "Key Clean Air Act Titles."

Each of the CHEMSTAR Division's 50 chemical specific panels will be affected by the Clean

Air Act Amendments. But the most directly affected will have air toxic Hazardous Air Pollutants rules developed by EPA on their chemicals. CHEMSTAR panel chemicals that are on the Air Toxic and Accidental Release List are shown in the box on page 2.

Hydrogen fluoride is one example of a CHEMSTAR panel chemical that the Clean Air Act will affect. Under Title III, manufacturers and users not only face the listing of hydrogen fluoride and hydrofluoric acid as HAPs, but must address the fact that these substances also are targets of an EPA study under the accidental release section. EPA must issue a report by November 1993, on the potential hazards of hydrogen fluoride and hydrofluoric acid to public health and the environment. EPA is required to consider a range of events, including worst-case releases, and recommend how to reduce hazards, if appropriate. The HF Panel will develop responses to these issues.

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KEY CLEAN AIR ACT TITLES

Title I:
Ozone Non-Attainment
Provisions

By March 15, 1991, states must designate geographical areas as attainment, non-attainment, or unclassifiable, based on EPA criteria. States also must impose requirements on sources to bring non-attainment areas into attainment within specified three-year interval periods. This will require additional controls for industry in non-attainment areas.

Title III:
Air Toxics

The Title includes a list of 189 Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) that must be regulated by EPA. The Agency is required to review the list and add or delete HAPs as appropriate. EPA must regulate 40 categories of the listed pollutants within two years, incorporating Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) and residual risk assessments to protect the "most exposed individual" to a risk level of less than one in a million. EPA also must develop an accidental release program including a list of at least 100 extremely hazardous air pollutants for which steps to prevent an accidental release and steps to minimize the consequences of an accidental release are to be designated.

Title IV:
Acid Deposition

The Title is concerned with reducing SO₂ emissions by 10 million tons and NO_x emissions by 2 million tons from 1980 levels. The chemical industry can be affected through the definition of companies as "utility units", and limits on total SO₂ and NO_x emissions from industrial boilers.

Title V:
Permitting

In addition to preconstruction permits currently required by law, operating permits will be required for all sources identified in this title or in other EPA air regulations. Final permitting regulations will take effect within three years. Fees for developing and administering the permit program can not be less than \$25 per ton of regulated pollutant.

Title VII:
Enforcement

The Title broadens and strengthens EPA's authority to enforce and levy penalties.

CHEMSTAR Panels
and the
Air Toxic Accidental Release
List

71432	Benzene (including gasoline)
117817	Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (DEHP)
106990	1,3-Butadiene
75150	Carbon disulfide
108907	Chlorobenzene
1319773	Cresols/Cresylic acid (isomers and mixture)
95487	o-Cresol
108394	m-Cresol
106445	p-Cresol
98828	Cumene
132649	Dibenzofurans
84742	Dibutylphthalate
106467	1,4-Dichlorobenzene
111422	Diethanolamine
131113	Dimethyl phthalate
121142	2,4-Dinitrotoluene
106634	Ethylene dibromide
107062	Ethylene dichloride
107211	Ethylene glycol
75218	*Ethylene oxide
822080	Hexamethylene
302012	Hydrazine
7664393	*Hydrogen fluoride/ Hydrofluoric acid
123319	Hydroquinone
78991	Isophorone
74839	Methyl bromide
78933	Methyl ethyl ketone
108101	Methyl isobutyl ketone
624839	*Methyl isocyanate
101688	Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate
101779	4,4-Methylenedianiline
684935	N-nitroso-N-methylurea
62759	N-Nitrosodimethylamine
56992	N-Nitrosomorpholine
108952	Phenol
75445	*Phosgene
85449	Phthalic anhydride
1336363	Polychlorinated biphenyls
106514	Quinone
1746016	2,3,7,8-Tetrachloro- dibenzo-p-dioxin
7550450	Titanium Tetrachloride
95807	2,4-Toluenediamine
584849	*2,4-Toluenediisocyanate
120821	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene
75014	*Vinyl chloride
75354	Vinylidene chloride
0	Cobalt compounds
0	Chromium compounds
0	Glycol ethers
0	Mineral fibers
0	Nickel compounds

* Also listed in Accidental Release Program

The Diisocyanates Panel, Phosgene Panel, and Ethylene Oxide Industry Council will respond to the HAP regulations for toluene diisocyanate, phosgene, and ethylene oxide, respectively. These chemicals also are listed in EPA's accidental release program. The panels will address MACT and residual risk questions.

What's to do if your chemical is on the list? The following actions are recommended:

WHAT A PANEL CAN DO:

- o Presently, EPA is identifying Air Toxic categories. The Panel should track this process in cooperation with the CMA Environmental Management Committee.
- o By November 1991, categories will be designated and made available. A source assessment (emissions) and health assessment document will most likely be prepared for the chemical. The Panel should contact the EPA program manager assigned to the chemical to determine the EPA schedule and information needs for the chemical.
- o Title III accomodates delisting petitions. If a Panel believes its chemical qualifies for delisting, the Panel should begin the process by collecting the appropriate health, environmental, and emissions data.

WHAT YOU CAN DO:

- o Obtain and review the CAA Amendments. Become familiar with all sections, especially Title III, that affect your company's chemicals.
- o Quantify stack and fugitive emissions of your company's affected chemicals.
- o Attend a CMA workshop on the Amendments to become more familiar with the requirements. CMA will host several workshops within the next few months. Watch for announcements in CMA publications.

For information on upcoming workshops or for additional information on the Clean Air Act, contact Dr. Robert R. Romano at 202/887-1198.

R. Romano

ATSDR ROLLS ALONG

The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry recently published two significant notices. One published on October 17 added 25 new chemicals to the list of substances for review under SARA Section 110. This brings the total number of listed chemicals to 250. The October 16 ATSDR notice announced that an additional group of 30 draft toxicological profiles of previously listed chemicals was available for comment. Comments are due by February 15, 1991.

Listed chemicals are subject to a complete review of exposure and toxicity data. The results are published in a toxicological profile. Under SARA Section 110, a schedule is established for publication of the profiles. So far, final profiles have been published on 25 listed chemicals.

Once a profile is final, ATSDR is required by statute to identify data needs and ensure that a research program is established to fulfill the high priority needs. To date, ATSDR has not set procedures for compliance with this part of the statute. In 1989, the Agency proposed a "Decision Guide for Identifying Substance-Specific Data Needs Related to Toxicological Profiles," which is not yet final. In a pilot program for using the guide,

ATSDR has proposed data needs for four chemicals: isophorone, phenol, chloroethane and carbon tetrachloride. The data needs are not yet finalized, nor is the mechanism for addressing them. The Agency may request testing under TSCA Section 4 and EPA could require this testing in a generic test rule. ATSDR has stated that it will propose data needs on the first 50 priority chemicals soon.

Recently, ATSDR announced plans to reprioritize all 250 listed chemicals in accordance with its latest ranking criteria. Nonetheless, it is a safe bet that the first 50 chemicals to be assigned data needs will be those having the first 50 final toxicological profiles. Stay tuned for more ATSDR actions in this area.

E. Moran

OSHA Z-TABLE X-RATED?

The AFL-CIO recently challenged a 1989 OSHA rule which established new Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) and Short Term Exposure Levels (STELs) for over 400 substances. The rule, which revised the "Z Table", includes several substances addressed by CHEMSTAR Panels (see box).

Several industry groups have entered the challenged case. The ongoing cases were consolidated in the Eleventh Circuit Court of Appeals.

Industry petitioners along with CHEMSTAR Panels generally argue that OSHA's PELs are correct, or are too low for certain chemicals. In contrast, the AFL-CIO believes that the revisions are not stringent enough. The Union further argues that OSHA did not set PELs for a large enough group of chemicals, nor did it reduce exposure level requirements as low as possible. OSHA states that its rulemaking is correct and well justified.

CMA, through the Health and Safety Committee, is representing the chemical industry viewpoint. The CHEMSTAR Crystalline Silica Panel considered intervening in support of the OSHA PELs, but did not because several other intervening associations will represent the Panel's interests. The Diisocyanates Panel will submit some written information for the CMA brief and some Panel member companies may file *amici curiae* briefs separately in order to articulate more technical details on toluene-2,4-diisocyanate.

The outcome of this case could have a significant impact on many CMA members. If AFL-CIO wins, chemical companies will probably be most affected by the high costs of lowering PELs. For further information on CMA activities in this case, contact Marilyn Browning at 202/887-1118.

M. Browning

CHALLENGED Z-TABLE LISTINGS

Industry Focus:
Carbon Monoxide
Ethylene Dichloride
Nickel Carbonyl
Nitrogen Dioxide
Perchloroethylene
Sulfur Dioxide
Welding Fumes

Union Focus:
Asphalt Fumes
Carbon Tetrachloride
Chloroform
Crystalline
Silica-Quartz
Fibrous Glass Dust
Gasoline
Methyl Bromide

Methyl Chloride
Mineral Oil Mist
Mineral Wood Fiber
n-Butyl Glycidyl Ether
Toluene-2,4-diisocyanate
Trichloroethylene
Vinyl Bromide
Wood Dust

ITC DELIVERS BIG BUNDLE TO EPA

The Interagency Testing Committee (ITC) submitted its 27th report to EPA on November 19. The lengthy report adds many chemicals, including several classes, to the priority list for testing consideration under TSCA Section 4.

Sodium cyanide, 4-vinylcyclohexane, and six chemicals listed on the EPA Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS) have been designated for response within twelve months. IRIS chemicals include: acrylic acid, acetophenone, phenol, N,N-dimethylaniline, ethyl acetate, and 2,6 dimethylphenol.

Sodium cyanide and 4-vinylcyclohexene were previously recommended with intent to designate. The IRIS chemicals designation is a result of EPA's request that ITC review a subset of chemicals listed on the information system. EPA was concerned that reliable health effects data did not exist for these chemicals. Although ITC recom-

mendations focus on health effects testing, the Committee identified deficiencies in other areas for acrylic acid, N,N-dimethylaniline, and 2,6-dimethylphenol.

In addition, 89 aldehydes are recommended in the "intent to designate" category. All are recom-

tee recommended testing of two IRIS chemicals — 2,4-dinitrophenol and 3,4-dimethylphenol — as well as N-phenyl-1-naphthylamine, a chemical nominated by OSHA for chemical fate, health effects, and ecological effects testing. Chemical fate (physical and chemical properties) studies also are recommended for 26 sulfones. Finally, ITC listed 35 "substantially produced chemicals" in need of subchronic tests.

For the first time, the Committee listed chemicals that are deferred from further consideration. The list includes 442 aldehydes, 83 sulfones, 80 isocyanates, and 95 bromi-

nated flame retardants, for which recent production volumes were not available.

The ITC report will be published in the Federal Register in the near future.

For more information, contact Dr. Carol Stack at 202-887-1196.
C. Stack

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mended forecological effects testing. Two aldehydes — isobutyraldehyde and propanal — are among the 53 chemicals in the OECD Phase I voluntary testing program.

ITC also placed a substantial number of chemicals in the "recommended" category. The Commit-

SPOTLIGHT:

FLUOROCARBONS

The Fluorocarbon Panel held its final meeting in Wiesbaden, Germany in September. After 18 years and expenditures totalling \$26 million, the Panel is concluding its work. Panel members believe that recent scientific evidence now supports a phase-out of chlorofluorocarbons.

Since 1972, nineteen companies from around the world have funded research to determine the effects of chlorofluorocarbons on the atmosphere, particularly the possible involvement in stratospheric ozone depletion.

Panel membership was predominantly non-U.S., although most companies have American affiliates. Of the member companies, only five produce CFCs in the U.S.

A significant portion of the Panel's budget was allocated to investigators outside of the United States. Projects were located in Taiwan, Australia, New Zealand, Japan, Switzerland, England, France, Germany, Greece, Norway, Chile,

Antarctica, Canada, Italy, and Belgium.

Funded projects ranged from fundamental laboratory experiments on chemical reaction rates to field measurement expeditions in Antarctica. In recent years, the Panel expanded its program to better understand the factors controlling the amount of ultraviolet radiation reaching the earth's surface and the potential effects of increased UV-B.

Some of the Panel's most effective contributions to atmospheric sciences have come by co-sponsoring large projects. The Panel filled funding gaps in NASA and NOAA coordinated programs such as the Balloon Intercomparison Campaigns I and II, the Global Atmospheric Gases Experiment, National Ozone Expeditions I and II to Antarctica, the Airborne Antarctic Ozone Experiment, and the Airborne Arctic Stratospheric Expedition. On several occasions, the Panel has also supplied funding to maintain a network for continuous long-term monitoring of UV radiation in the U.S. In addition, the Panel played an important role in the establishment of the global Network for Detection of Stratospheric Change.

Being a non-governmental organization, the Panel was free to fund research anywhere in the world, on any appropriate topic. This freedom enabled the Panel to fund some unusual ventures that resulted in significant advances in our understanding of atmospheric processes. For example, the Panel supported work on heterogeneous chemical reactions at temperatures equivalent to those found in the polar night in Antarctica — the lowest natural temperatures on earth.

For many years, the Panel hosted twice-yearly science reviews in Europe or Japan. At these sessions, international groups of scientists were invited to present the latest scientific findings on the chlorofluorocarbon-ozone issues.

The Panel always focused on the scientific aspects of the stratospheric ozone debate, rather than addressing economic or purely policy matters. As such, it produced key scientific information needed during the global stratospheric protection discussions in recent years. The Panel participated in scientific reviews preceding international efforts, including the development of the Vienna Convention and the Montreal

Protocol for Protection of Stratospheric Ozone. Also, the Panel was a member of the UNEP Coordinating Committee on the Ozone Layer.

Members of the international science community have suggested that the process used by the Panel — fostering cooperative efforts among industry, academia and government agencies — serves as a model for addressing other global science issues, such as the greenhouse effect. This suggestion is now under study in the industrial sector.

Dr. S. Robert Orfeo of Allied-Signal was the most recent Chairman of the Panel. Ms. Elizabeth F. Gormley served as the Fluorocarbon Panel Manager from 1983 to present. A brochure outlining the history of the Panel and a report offering a comprehensive overview of all research sponsored by the Panel are being prepared and will be available in 1991. For information on the Fluorocarbon Panel, please contact Trish Messenger at 202/887-1169.

T. Messenger

NEWS BRIEFS

PANELS CATCH EPA ERROR

(Washington, D.C., October 4) In a letter to CMA, Gary Timm, Chief of EPA's Existing Chemicals Testing Branch, acknowledged an error in an EPA procedural rule regarding submission of study plan deadlines and agreed to officially correct it when the procedural rule is next amended.

In May, EPA published a final rule amending the procedural rule for testing consent agreements and test rules under TSCA Section 4. Previously, EPA required submission of study plans 45 days prior to testing initiation. EPA modified the requirement to state that study plans be submitted only *prior* to test start. In the preamble to the final rule, EPA stated that this modification applies to test rules or consent orders. However, further in the rule, the amendment referred only to test rule procedures and not consent order procedures.

Several CHEMSTAR Panels recognized the inconsistency and alerted the CMA Health & Safety Committee. The Committee asked EPA to correct the mistake by eliminating the 45 day requirement for consent order procedures as well.

IRONING OUT IARC

(Brussels, Belgium, October 9) U.S. and European trade group representatives met to discuss industry relationships with the International Agency for Research on Cancer. The group focused on IARC activities and procedures that have concerned industry over the past years: selection of topics, products, and chemicals; selection of authors for the draft monograph chapters; lack of industry reviews of draft papers before the monograph meeting; selection of meeting participants; status of industrial participants; acceptance of non-published information; and the method used in classifying chemicals as carcinogenic.

The trade organizations requested that IARC meet with industry representatives in the future to discuss the above issues in greater detail. Dr. Has Shah of the CHEMSTAR Division staff represented CMA at the meeting.

NATIONAL STANDARDS WEEK FETED

(Washington, D.C., October 11) The first celebration of National Standards Week was a huge success. More than 200 people attended a reception sponsored by several industrial and standards

organizations, including CMA. Attendees included Reps. Green (D-NY) and Yatron (D-PA) and 59 Congressional staff members. Dr. Robert White, Undersecretary of Commerce for Technology, John Lyon, Director of the National Institute for Standards Technology, and Jacqueline Jones-Smith, Director of the Consumer Product Safety Commission spoke about the importance of standards. CMA was represented by several member company representatives, including Raymond Attebery of Quantum Chemical, Chairman of the Total Quality Council. National Standards Week received national attention from Willard Scott on NBC. Participating organizations have begun planning for next year's festivities.

NO ONCO FOR FLUOROALKENES PANEL

(Washington, D.C., October 12)
In a letter to the Fluoroalkenes Panel, EPA withdrew the oncogenicity testing requirement recommended for hexafluoropropene in the Fluoroalkenes Final Test Rule under TSCA Section 4. *In vitro* mutagenicity tests indicated the need for oncogenicity testing, but DuPont asked EPA to reevaluate the *in vitro* micronucleus assay with additional cell counts. The reanalysis of the micronucleus assay and negative results of subsequent *in vivo* mutagenicity tests convinced EPA that oncogenicity testing was unnecessary.

The withdrawal represents a saving of about \$2 million in testing costs.

TD PANEL SATISFIES

(Washington, D.C., October 15)

Based on a voluntary study submitted by the Titanium Dioxide Panel, the National Cancer Institute will not conduct its own epidemiological studies on titanium tetrachloride (TiCl_4). The Panel provided NCI with a reanalysis of a 1987 DuPont epidemiology study of workers exposed to TiCl_4 . The initial study examined how TiCl_4 affected lung cancer, chronic respiratory disease, and pulmonary fibrosis. The reanalysis included effects of cigarette smoke, and found that lung cancer risk did not significantly increase with increased exposure to TiCl_4 , but lung cancer mortality was prevalent among smokers. NCI was satisfied with these results.

PCB PANEL

IN GALLANT EFFORT

(Sacramento, CA, October 19)

In a presentation to the California Scientific Advisory Panel, PCB Panel Chairman Dr. John Craddock of Monsanto gave evidence why the SAP should not list PCBs as a reproductive toxicant. Craddock, representing the Utilities Solid Waste Activities Group and the National Electrical Manufacturers Association as well as the PCB Panel, based his presentation on information previously submitted in writing to SAP and the Department of Health and Wel-

fare. Craddock and Dr. Robert James of TERRA, Inc. discussed the studies' conclusions, which showed that PCBs are not significant toxicants.

Nonetheless, the detailed review of PCB reproductive toxicity literature was not enough to persuade the SAP, which voted 6 to 3 against the industry position. PCBs therefore join vitamin A and aspirin on the California list of reproductive toxicants.

BIOCIDES PANEL RAPS WITH CANADA

(Ottawa, Canada, November 2)

The Biocides Panel met with officials from Agriculture Canada, Environmental Canada, and Health and Welfare Canada to discuss the Canadian government proposal for a Federal Pest Management Regulatory System. The government officials described the rationale for the proposed system. In the open discussion that followed, the Panel encouraged the officials to develop a pest control regulatory scheme recognizing differences among pest control products. The Panel recommended that the final scheme focus particularly on uses, level of exposure, exposed populations, and environmental impact. The Panel believes registration requirements for new pesticides should not be based on a fixed set of data requirements that are insensitive to use-pattern and the extent of exposure to the pesticide.

The Panel recommended a tiered-approach to testing requirements that would permit early registration and would give government officials opportunity to identify additional data needs based on lower tier test data. The Panel also encouraged the Canadian Pesticide Registration Review Team to develop regulations for releasing confidential data that safeguard use of data in foreign countries as well as Canada. The government officials responded favorably to the Panel's offer to work further with them on the Canadian pesticide registration scheme so that all issues and concerns can be discussed openly.

BUTADIENE PANEL COMMENTS TO OSHA

(Washington, D.C., November 9)
The Butadiene Panel submitted comments to OSHA on the proposed amendment of the occupational exposure standard for 1,3-butadiene. The Panel believes that health effects data on butadiene indicate no significant risk would exist at the 2 ppm TWA and 10 ppm STEL proposed by OSHA. The Panel opposes exposure limits lower than these levels because they are unnecessary to protect workers' health, would impose substantial costs on producers and users, and may not be feasible for the monomer-producing industry.

In support of the comments, the Panel also submitted written testimony of nine carcinogenicity and health issues experts. The Panel

will present oral testimony to OSHA on January 15, 1991 in Washington, D.C. and February 20, 1991 in New Orleans.

HF PANEL EXPANDS

(Washington, D.C., November 14)
In response to public policy initiatives largely aimed at reducing or eliminating hydrogen fluoride use, member companies decided to strengthen the Hydrogen Fluoride Panel. The expanded Panel will continue to focus on safety by developing written resource materials and sponsoring an annual safety seminar. However, because of potential regulations at state and federal levels, the Panel has added an advocacy task group to impact the public policy debate.

Panel membership is now open to companies involved in production, transportation, distribution, or use of HF, including those which supply materials to the industry. On January 29, 1991, the Panel management contacts will meet to begin integrating safety and technical issues with advocacy issues. Non-members are invited to attend. For more information on the meeting, contact Judith Olagues at 202/887-1195.

SUCCESS!

EPA DELISTS TPA

(Washington, DC, December 10)
In response to efforts of the Terephthalic Acid Task Group of the Phthalate Esters Panel, EPA delisted terephthalic acid from the SARA Section 313 list of toxic

substances. In a Federal Register notice, EPA acknowledged that TPA does not meet listing criteria. As a result, members of the Task Group need not report releases that occur in 1990. As a follow-up, EPA plans to propose a TSCA Section 4 test rule. If test results indicate that TPA meets SARA Section 313 criteria, it will be relisted. In the meantime, TPA will be included in the TSCA Section 4 reproductive and developmental effects endpoint test rule in early 1991. The rule will require a two generation oral reproductive toxicity study.

The Task Group recognizes the delisting as a significant victory. The delisting represents the first time EPA has deleted an organic chemical from the list of toxic substances. For further information, contact Dr. Elizabeth Moran at 202/887-1182.

NEW TO CHEMSTAR:

CARRIER AUDIT COUNCIL

At an exploratory meeting held on November 27 at CMA, representatives of fifteen CMA member companies voted to form a new CHEMSTAR Business Council known as the Carrier Audit Council. The principal goal of the Council is to facilitate development of a third-party audit system in which independent auditors evaluate carriers for safety fitness and regulatory compliance. The Council plans to develop standard audit protocols that third-party auditors can use to

evaluate the safety of motor, marine, and rail carriers.

The new Council aims to provide a cost effective means for CMA members to implement the carrier safety provisions of the Distribution Code of Management Practices under Responsible Care. This code requires CMA members to establish "a process for qualifying carriers . . . that emphasizes carrier safety fitness and regulatory compliance, and includes regular reviews of their performance and

compliance."

Council membership is open to all CMA member companies. The first meeting of the Council will be held Tuesday, February 19, 1991 at CMA. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Carrier Audit Council are Charles Verna of DuPont and Steven Battilana of ICI Americas, respectively. For more information, please contact Jonathon Busch at 202/887-1189.

PEOPLE

BAILEY ON BOARD

Bonnie Bailey joined CMA and the CHEMSTAR Division staff as Panel Manager in November. Before coming to CMA, Bailey was an environmental analyst with Technology Applications, Inc. She will manage the Butylated Hydroxytoluene and OxoProcess Panels, and will assist management of the Methyl Bromide, Sodium Bromide, and Hydrazine Panels.

Bailey holds a B.S. in Microbiology from American University, and is completing an M.S. in Environmental Science from George Mason University. Welcome Bonnie! We look forward to excellent accomplishments.

BYE BYE BECKER

In October, the Chlorine Dioxide Panel said farewell to Chairman Gregory Becker of Olin Water Services, who changed responsibilities in his company. He led the Panel effectively over the past year. We thank Greg for his excellent leadership and wish him luck in future endeavors. Although Becker will be greatly missed, the Panel welcomes Douglas Simpson of Olin Chemicals as newly-elected Chairman. The Panel looks forward to working with Doug.

CHEMSTAR FONDLY REMEMBERS . . .

The Fluorocarbon Panel is saddened by the recent deaths of two long-standing associate members. Dr. Dante Cadorin suffered a fatal heart attack in August while traveling in the United States. Dr. Cadorin served as a technical advisor to Montefluos (Italy) until his retirement in 1989. Dr. Patrick Florio suffered a fatal heart attack in September while attending the Panel's last meeting in Wiesbaden, Germany. Dr. Florio originally served as the American aide to Hoechst AG beginning in 1972. He retired in 1985, but was asked by Hoechst to return to the Panel in 1987, as a consultant.

Despite retirement, both men kept abreast of the Panel's issues, and their expertise was called upon frequently. Pat and Dante were gentle and kind spirits who will be remembered with great fondness.

RECENT RELEASES

FEDERAL REGISTER NOTICES

PROPOSED "DECISION GUIDE FOR IDENTIFYING SUBSTANCE-SPECIFIC DATA NEEDS RELATED TO TOXICOLOGICAL PROFILES" (54 FR 37618, September 11, 1990).

PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT INFORMATION AND HEALTH AND SAFETY DATA REPORTING (55 FR 189, September 28, 1990).

AVAILABILITY OF DRAFT TOXICOLOGICAL PROFILES (55 FR 41881, October 16, 1990).

25 CHEMICALS ADDED TO SARA 110 LIST (55 FR 42067, October 17, 1990).

PROPOSED EXTENSION OF COMMENT PERIOD AND CHANGE OF HEARING DATES FOR OSHA's PROPOSED BUTADIENE PELS (55 FR 42406, October 19, 1990).

PROPOSED RULE ON HAZARD COMMUNICATION (55 FR 46400, November 2, 1990).

PROPOSED CRITERIA AND PROCEDURES FOR TERMINATING STORAGE AND DISPOSAL APPROVALS FOR PCB (55 FR 46470, November 2, 1990).

DELISTING OF TPA FROM SARA 313 LIST (55 FR 50687, December 10, 1990).

COMMENTS

Comments to EPA on the PROPOSED ADDITION OF GLYCOL ETHERS TO THE TOXIC AIR POLLUTANTS LIST (filed by the Glycol Ethers Panel, September 19, 1990).

Comments to Agriculture Canada on the CANADIAN PROPOSAL FOR A REVISED FEDERAL PEST MANAGEMENT REGULATORY SYSTEM (filed by the Biocides Panel, September 20, 1990).

Comments to ATSDR on the DRAFT TOXICOLOGICAL PROFILE FOR DBP (filed by the Phthalate Esters Panel, September 25, 1990).

Comments to EPA on the PROPOSED NATIONAL PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DRINKING WATER REGULATIONS (filed by the Phthalates Esters Panel, October 23, 1990).

Comments to EPA on the PROPOSED NATIONAL PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DRINKING WATER REGULATIONS (filed by the Metal Catalysts Producers Panel, October 23, 1990).

Comments to OSHA on the PROPOSED OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS FOR BUTADIENE (filed by the Butadiene Panel, November 11, 1990).

Comments to EPA on the PROPOSED ADDITIONS TO THE EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES LIST (*filed by the Butadiene Panel, November 15, 1990*).

Comments to EPA on the PROPOSED RCRA CORRECTIVE ACTION RULE (*filed by the PCB Panel, November 21, 1990*).

Comments to EPA on the PROPOSED CORRECTIVE ACTION FOR SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT UNITS AT HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES (*filed by the Phthalates Esters Panel, November 26, 1990*).

Comments to EPA on the REVISED PESTICIDE LABELING REQUIREMENTS (*filed by the Biocides Panel, December 3, 1990*).

FINAL REPORTS

"Analysis of the Costs and Economic Impact of a 2ppm Butadiene PEL on Butadiene Producers" (*Butadiene Panel, September 1990*)

"Sodium Chlorite Rabbit Teratology Dose Ranging Study" (*Chlorine Dioxide Panel, September 21, 1990*)

"Triethylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether: Fourteen-Day Drinking Water Inclusion Study in Rats" (*Glycol Ethers Panel, September 21, 1990*)

"Triethylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether: 90-Day Subchronic Drinking Water Inclusion Neurotoxicity Study in Rats" (*Glycol Ethers Panel, September 21, 1990*)

"Triethylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether (TGME): 13-Week Dermal Toxicity Study in CD (Sprague-Dawley) Rats" (*Glycol Ethers Panel, September 21, 1990*)

"Chromic Acid: Study of Acute Toxicity to Sheepshead Minnow (*Cyprinodon variegatus*) under Static Conditions" (*Biocides Panel Arsenic Acid Task Force, October 9, 1990*) Protected under FIFRA

"Chromic Acid: Study of Acute Toxicity to Mysid Shrimp (*Mysidopsis bahia*) under Static Conditions" (*Biocides Panel Arsenic Acid Task Force, October 24, 1990*) Protected under FIFRA

"Pharmacokinetic Study of 1,4-Dichlorobenzene in F344/N Rat and B6C3F1 Mouse Following Inhalation and Oral Administration" (*Chlorobenzene Panel, November 9, 1990*) Protected under FIFRA

"Production, Sales, and Calculated Release of CFC-113, CFC-114, and CFC-115 Through 1988" (*Fluorocarbon Panel, November 12, 1990*)

"Phenylmercuric Acetate: Study of Acute Toxicity to Rainbow Trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*)" (*Biocides Panel Mercury Compounds Task Force, November 15, 1990*) Protected under FIFRA

"Phenylmercuric Acetate: Study of an Acute Toxicity to Daphnids (*Daphnia magna*)" (*Biocides Panel Mercury Compounds Task Force, November 15, 1990*) Protected under FIFRA

"Acute Flow Through Toxicity of Nonylphenol to the Sheepshead Minnow (*Cyprinodon variegatus*)" (*Alkylphenol & Ethoxylates Panel, November 21, 1990*)

"Acute Flow Through Toxicity of Nonylphenol to the Mysid (*Mysidopsis bahia*)" (*Alkylphenol & Ethoxylates Panel, November 21, 1990*)

"Acute Static Toxicity of Nonylphenol to the Freshwater Alga (*Selenastrum capricornutum*)" (*Alkylphenol & Ethoxylates Panel, November 21, 1990*)

"Acute Static Toxicity of Nonylphenol to the Marine Alga (*Skeletonema costatum*)" (*Alkylphenol & Ethoxylates Panel, November 21, 1990*)

"Arsenic Acid: An Acute Oral Toxicity Study with the Northern Bobwhite" (*Biocides Arsenic Acid Task Force, November 29, 1990*) Protected under FIFRA

"Developmental Toxicity Evaluation of Isopropanol Administered by Gavage in New Zealand White Rabbits" (*Isopropanol Panel, November 31, 1990*)

"Developmental Toxicity Evaluation of Isopropanol Administered by Gavage to CD (Sprague-Dawley) Rats" (*Isopropanol Panel, November 31, 1990*)

"Arsenic Acid: A Dietary LC_{50} Study with the Northern Bobwhite" (*Biocides Arsenic Acid Task Force, December 3, 1990*) Protected under FIFRA

NEW

EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDEBOOKS AVAILABLE

Copies of the U.S. Department of Transportation's *1990 Emergency Response Guidebook* are currently available at CMA. The book serves as a useful guide for making initial decisions during emergencies involving hazardous materials. To obtain a copy, contact Alma Howard at 202/887-1263.

UPCOMING EVENT

EOIC TRANSPORTATION WORKSHOP

The Ethylene Oxide Industry Council will convene a workshop on January 16-17, 1991 in Houston, Texas to discuss transportation safety issues. All EOIC members are encouraged to attend and bring representatives from their companies. For more information, contact Shari Glassberg at 202/887-1199.

HAPPY HOLIDAYS!

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