

Inside News

Features 3
Spotlight 4
People to Watch 5
News Briefs 6
People 8
New to CHEMSTAR 8
Recent Releases 9
Upcoming Events 10

CAUTION: Prop 65 Ahead

New Proposition 65 Will Appear on Ohio Ballot

CHEMSTAR PANELS With Listed Chemicals

Biocides
Benzene
BHT
Brominated Flame Retardants
Butadiene
Carbon Disulfide
Crystalline Silica
Ethylene Dichloride
Hydrazine
Metal Catalysts
Nitrosamines
Phthalate Esters
Polychlorinated Biphenyls
Propylene Oxide
Vinyl Chloride

Anyone still struggling to comply with the requirements of Proposition 65 in California should examine a similar, but more stringent, proposal now appearing in Ohio. The Ralph Nader-sponsored "right to know" initiative, set to appear on the November ballot in Ohio, will create bureaucratic hardships for industry and consumers.

In 1986, California passed Proposition 65, a voter proposal entitled, "The Safe Drinking Water and Toxics Enforcement Act." Proposition 65 prohibits toxic discharges into drinking water and requires a warning before exposing any individual to these chemicals. The labeling and warning laws in the California statute are precursors to the more extensive chemical "right to know" initiative proposed in Ohio. In fact, the Ohio initiative is a "cut and paste" version of several California laws and is more stringent in many areas than California Proposition 65. A legal challenge to the Ohio initiative was rejected by the Ohio Supreme Court on May 13, guaranteeing that the proposed initiative will appear on the Ohio ballot this year. Based on the premise that government has not provided adequate public information concerning chemical exposure, the initiative's proponents are attempting to place heavy labeling and notification burdens on businesses and consumers.

The Chemical List

The proposed initiative adopts a list of 458 chemicals which it characterizes as carcinogenic or reproductive toxins based on their appearance on the California Proposition 65 list. Many of the listed chemicals are found in everyday items such as soap, plywood, aspirin, peanut butter, birth control pills, paint,

The Ohio initiative is a "cut and paste" version of several California laws and is more stringent in many areas than California Proposition 65.

cosmetics, bleach, printing ink, glue, pool chlorine, suntan lotion, car exhaust, and household cleaning products. The chemical list may expand to more than 800 items once chemicals listed by FDA, EPA, IARC and NIOSH are included.

The Ohio initiative would mandate:

The Requirements

The Ohio initiative would mandate:

- ☐ warning labels on consumer products sold in Ohio that contain one of the listed chemicals regardless of form or amount;
- ☐ semi-annual mailed warnings to each person who lives or

works within two miles of any facility which emits or causes exposure to any of the listed chemicals;

- that the Ohio EPA require an extensive inventory and exposure assessment by any facility whenever an individual alleges that a required warning has not been provided; and,
- a tax of \$.01 per pound on SARA Title III emissions to fund administration of the initiative by Ohio EPA.

State and local governments are not required to comply with the initiative. Also exempt are products containing naturally occurring chemicals as long as the chemicals are not a result of human activity.

The CHEMSTAR Reaction

Several panels have discussed the implications of the Ohio initiative. Mr. Jim McIntire, Vice President-State Affairs of CMA has addressed the Bio-cides, Crystalline Silica and Phalate Esters Panels about CMA participation in the campaign to defeat the Ohio initiative. Many panels are concerned that the initiative requirements are unworkable. For example, voluminous mailings to Ohio citizens would produce tons of paper and provide warnings without education. The cost of compliance with the Ohio initiative could add to the difficult economic conditions in Ohio by forcing many companies to leave the state. The general consensus is that the Ohio initiative, if enacted, would set a precedent for labeling and warning regulations in other states.

The CMA Action

Following the 1986 enactment of California's Proposition 65, the CMA Board of Directors recommended that

each company voluntarily pledge a sum of money to assist industry efforts in responding to unreasonable state ballot initiatives. At its June meeting, the CMA Board of Directors approved activation of these pledges to provide support to the campaign to defeat the initiative. Activation of the contingency fund is targeted to raise about \$725,000 for the Ohio campaign. Other industries and trade associations also are participating in the effort. In addition to the petrochemical industry, the labor-industry coalition includes: the Ohio AFL-CIO; the Ohio agricultural community; small businesses; food manufacturing and retailing; and, general manufacturing and business interests.

Because enactment of the Ohio proposal is likely to encourage similar proposals in other states, the Ohio result is important to the entire industry. *If your company has an interest in the campaign and would like more information, please contact James D. McIntire, CMA's Vice President-State Affairs at 202/887-13*



... voluminous mailings to Ohio citizens would produce tons of paper and provide warnings without education.

TSCA Open Season

In Federal Register notice 57 FR 31714 (July 17, 1992), EPA proposed an "Open Season" for alternative approaches to testing under TSCA Section 4. The Open Season is an industry opportunity to initiate negotiations for TSCA Section 4 testing consent agreements. The Agency required industry representatives to submit a request for consideration as a consent agreement candidate for pending TSCA Section 4 chemicals by September 15. The Agency staff will meet to discuss the proposals on September 30.

EPA will negotiate a testing program and develop a testing consent agreement for chemicals selected as potential candidates. In meetings open to the public, EPA will conduct separate negotiations on each individual chemical substance or related group of chemical substances. If agreement cannot be reached within a specified timeframe, negotiations will be terminated and testing will be required under a test rule.

CHEMSTAR panels responding to the TSCA Open Season are: Aryl Phosphates, Brominated Flame Retardants,

Carbon Disulfide, Oxo Process, Phenol, Terephthalates, Phthalate Esters, and Cyclohexane. In addition, a Work Group representing the ten chemicals cited in the Neurotoxicity Endpoint Rule intends to submit an alternative testing proposal in response to the Open Season. *For more information on the TSCA Open Season, please consult your CHEMSTAR Panel Manager or call 202/887-1191.*

EPA RQ Requests Excessive

On July 29, 1992, representatives from several associations sent a letter to Mr. William Reilly, Administrator of the EPA (see box below). The associations asked for assistance in issuing a rulemaking under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act to adjust the reportable quantities for substances currently subject to a default one pound RQ. Copies of the letter to Mr. Reilly also were sent to the Office of Management and Budget and the President's Council on Competitiveness.

The one pound default value results in unwarranted waste of government and private sector resources.

Forty substances and five compound categories added to Section 112 of the Clean Air Act by the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments became hazardous substances under CERCLA Section 102. Under the Agency's interpretation of the law, new substances and compound categories,

for which EPA had not previously established RQs, are subject to the default one pound RQ established by Section 102(b). The one pound default value results in unwarranted waste of government and private sector resources. In their letter, the associations point out that reports of trivial releases posing no real risk to anyone undermine the CERCLA purpose — to provide for timely responses to environmental emergencies.

The letter was prompted by reports that, although EPA staff members have completed the initial work necessary to determine appropriate RQs for the CAAA listed chemicals, EPA does not plan to promulgate these RQ revisions for two to three years. However, the adjustment of the RQs for the forty-five substances and compound categories is required by the President's directive to federal agencies to reduce the burden of government regulations. EPA recognized this fact when it reported RQ adjustments as one of its activities under review for action in its May 1992, "Report to the President on the 90-Day Review of Regulations." The associations believe that delaying the rulemaking for an additional three years

would be counteractive to the President's directive.

If the RQ situation is affecting your company and you would like more information, contact Kathleen Roberts, CHEMSTAR Panel Manager, at 202/887-1146.

Associations for RQ Adjustment

American Fiber Manufacturers Association

Chemical Manufacturers Association

Cosmetic, Toiletry, and Fragrance Association, Inc.

National Paint and Coatings Association

Society of the Plastics Industry, Inc.

Vinyl Chloride

This is the latest article in a series which highlights the activities of the various CHEMSTAR Panels and Councils.

The Vinyl Chloride Panel formed under CMA in 1974 to develop and assess health and safety data on vinyl chloride monomer. After funding several animal studies, the Panel shifted its focus to worker epidemiologic studies. The Panel completed its research goals and terminated activity in 1990. Vinyl chloride manufacturers reactivated the Panel in 1991 to promote greater safety in the transportation of the chemical.

Current Panel member companies include: The BF Goodrich Chemical Group; Borden Chemicals and Plastics; Dow Chemical Company; Formosa Plastics; Georgia Gulf Corporation; Occidental Chemical Corporation; PPG Industries Inc.; and, Vista Chemical Company. The Panel Chair is Mr. John Coburn of Occidental. Mr. Mike Kerlegon of Vista is the Vice Chair.

Vinyl chloride at room temperature is a highly-flammable, colorless gas with a mild, sweet odor. Common synonyms of vinyl chloride include chloroethene, chloroethylene, and ethylene monochloride. The major use of vinyl chloride is in the production of polyvinyl chloride plastics. Major transportation routes for vinyl chloride are rail, marine and pipeline. Currently, the Panel is focusing on rail safety.

VCNetForms

The Panel formed the Vinyl Chloride Transportation Network (VCNet), as a first step in establishing a mutual aid network among Panel member companies to respond to vinyl chloride distribution incidents. VCNet members confidentially provided CMA with vinyl chloride rail shipment routes and volume of material transported. With this information, the Panel developed a composite vinyl chloride transportation map. The companies also provided additional information on their "advisory" and "hands-on" response capabilities to be identified on the map. Contracts with "For-Hire" contractors to respond to an incident when a company shipper cannot respond promptly are being completed.

Shippers of vinyl chloride will be able to activate the network through CHEMTREC, CMA's hazardous materials hotline. Through public outreach, VCNet will coordinate its activities with railroad and community response teams. VCNet is the first mutual-aid network to be formed under CHEMSTAR to respond to distribution incidents.

Once VCNet was formed, the Panel extended its membership to shippers of empty vinyl chloride railcars, because they share the same DOT regulatory responsibilities as shippers of loaded vinyl chloride railcars. Several shippers have joined the network as associate members.

VCNet is the first mutual-aid network to be formed under CHEMSTAR to respond to distribution incidents.

VCNet Safety Awareness

The Panel has developed a vinyl chloride safety awareness training manual and has held several workshops on vinyl chloride safety. The workshops were directed at emergency response personnel from fire departments, rescue squads, "for-hire" contractors, manufacturing plants, railroads and communities. VCNet designed the workshops to provide attendees with a better understanding of the principles and techniques involved in responding to a hazardous materials accident. Workshop presenters provided instruction on the safe approach to and assessment of a vinyl chloride incident and proper handling techniques to follow during

emergency response. Workshop attendees also participated in a simulated vinyl chloride incident. Completion of this course does not qualify the attendee as an emergency responder as per OSHA 1910.120, but prepares the attendee to better understand the response techniques and equipment. The Panel will continue holding training workshops at various locations throughout the U.S. to maximize emergency response personnel training for vinyl chloride.

Panel members, on a periodic basis, shared non-proprietary safe-handling and distribution incident information on vinyl chloride to promote safety and to improve environmental quality during manufacturing and distribution. As a result of Panel participation in activities such as

information exchange, member companies may be able to meet several Responsible Care Codes Management Practices - the Product Stewardship Code, the Community Awareness and Emergency Response Code, and the Distribution Code.

Panel Advocacy

The Panel has petitioned the Department of Transportation to reconsider the shipping label name for vinyl chloride containers. The DOT Hazardous Materials Regulations (HMR: 49 CFR Parts 171-180), recently converted to United Nations Standards, have changed the proper shipping name of vinyl chloride to "vinyl chloride inhibited." This change has concerned vinyl chloride producers because

an inhibitor is not added to the monomer for domestic shipments or for some international shipments. The Panel will continue discussion with DOT staff on the shipping label issue.

Panel Future

With the initiation of VCNet complete, the Vinyl Chloride Panel will continue to pursue the safe handling and distribution of vinyl chloride. The Panel is committed to support the mutual aid network and to educate personnel on vinyl chloride emergency response through safety awareness workshops. *For more information on VCNet, contact Dr. Hasmukh Shah, Vinyl Chloride Panel Manager, at 202/887-1192.*

Stellar Success . . . for **Marian Stanley**, CHEMSTAR Senior Panel Manager, who is enjoying the fruits of her labor. Marian had her first publication appear in the Vol. 12 1992 edition of Nutrition Research. The article is entitled "Ethanol Intake in the Chicken and its Effect on Body Temperature Hypothalamic Serotonin." Marian conducted the research for the article while pursuing her Ph.D. in nutrition at Rutgers University. CHEMSTAR congratulates Marian and wishes her much success on future endeavors. Super MC . . . **Dr. Alan Brown** of ECC International, Chair of the Crystalline Silica Panel Analytical Task

Group, lead the recent Panel symposium entitled, "Issues and Controversy: The Measurement of Crystalline Silica." Alan chaired the Task Group through the symposium preparation including the development of four scientific reviews and the collection of nineteen research papers on crystalline silica analytical methods. Kudos to Alan and the Task Group on a successful outcome! Congratulations . . . to **Robert Glen**, Chair of the Crystalline Silica Panel Health Effects Task Group, who recently was elected President of the National Industrial Sand Association. Along with his new responsibilities, Robert will continue his Task

Group Chair activities. Good luck, Bob! And last but NOT Least . . . **Clay Frederick** of Rohm and Haas Company, a member of the Specialty Acrylates and Methacrylates SITG, coauthored an article published in the Vol. 114 1992 issue of *Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology*. The article entitled, "A Physiologically Based Pharmacokinetic and Pharmacodynamic Model to Describe the Oral Dosing of Rats with Ethyl Acrylate and its Implications for Risk Assessment", was presented at the 28th Society of Toxicology meeting. Cheers, Clay!!

PEOPLE TO WATCH

TQCH nars Work Group

(Washington, DC, June 3)

The Total Quality Council, during a special ceremony, recognized the efforts of its Supplier Assessment Instrument Work Group. Francis Jackson of Eastman, Supplier Assessment Task Group Chair, presented each Work Group member with a token of the Council's appreciation. The nine-member Work Group produced the "Criteria for Continuous Improvement", a supplier assessment tool designed to streamline the chemical industry's quality system assessment process. The Work Group, chaired by George Puckett, a retiree from DuPont, included Gary Childers of Union Carbide, Diane Grandberry of ICI Americas, John Emrich of DuPont, Marshall Herron and David Raden of Eastman, John Hrencecin of Dow, Harry Schmidt of Occidental, and Ralph Taylor of Procter & Gamble. *For more information on the Criteria, contact Trish Messenger at 202/887-1169.*

Butadiene Research Review

(Research Triangle Park, NC, June 10)

The second annual Butadiene Panel research review meeting was held at Research Triangle Park. The meeting brought together the four research groups sponsored by the Panel. The objective of the research program is to develop data to aid in determining the potential risk to humans of butadiene exposure (see box below). The sponsored researchers are: Dr. James Bond of CIIT, Dr. Roger Henderson of TRI, Dr. Richard Irons of UCO and Drs. James Swenberg and Tom Skopek of UNC. At the meeting, the researchers presented the results of their first year efforts and developed cooperative programs for subsequent years. *For more information, contact Dr. Elizabeth Moran at 202/887-1182.*

Cumene Panel Is Successful

(Washington, DC, June 17)

At a recent Risk Management meeting, EPA decided to drop cumene from further review. The Agency raised concerns about TSCA Section 4 data submitted by the Cumene Panel. In 1991, the Panel conducted a follow-up subchronic study and an auditory brain stem response study to address EPA concerns. After review of the new data, the Agency concluded that cumene is not a developmen-

tal toxicant and is not cataractogenic in rats. *For more information, contact Barbara Francis at 202/887-1314. Elizabeth Moran at 202/887-1182.*

Phthalate Esters/CEFIC '92

(Washington, DC, June 22-25)

The fourth annual Phthalate Esters Panel and European Council for Plastics and Intermediates meeting was held at the Four Seasons Hotel. The event was deemed, by all attendees, to be a smashing success. Areas of presentation and discussion included regulatory and advocacy initiatives and environmental and health issues. The next meeting is scheduled to be held in Europe on June 2-4, 1993. In the meantime, both groups are looking forward to a productive year. *For more information, contact Marian Stanley at 202/887-1207.*

Petroleum Additives Responds to EPA NPRM

(Washington, DC, June 30)

The Petroleum Additives Health, Environmental and Regulatory Task Group filed comments on the EPA NPRM for Fuels and Fuel Additives Registration (see Comments, this newsletter). The comments expressed Panel concerns that regulatory options identified in the NPRM could stifle product innovation and registration of new additives that

Butadiene Research Program				
TOXICOLOGY	1991	1992	1993	1994
Inhalation Toxicology Research Institute Pharmacokinetics & Metabolism	←	←	←	→
University of Colorado Hematopoietic & Bone Marrow Effects	←	←	←	→
University of North Carolina Mutational Spectra	←	←	←	→
Chemical Industry Institute of Toxicology Physiologically-based Pharmacokinetic Modeling	←	←	←	→
EPIDEMIOLOGY	1991	1992	1993	1994
University of Alabama SBR Worker Update Study	←	←	←	→

will advance CAA objectives, specifically reformulated gasoline requirements and fuel detergent performance standards.

The Task Group supported EPA's approach of grouping fuels based upon characteristics of the raw product, and the use of a tiered approach for submitting combustion emissions speciation and biological data. There were however a number of concerns regarding details of the proposal which were addressed in the comments. *For more information, contact Dr. Carol Stack at 202/887-1196.*

Glycol Ethers Files CERCLA RQ Petition

(Washington, DC, July 8)

The Glycol Ethers Panel petitioned EPA for adjustment of the CERCLA reportable quantities for certain chemicals in the glycol ethers category. The Panel collected extensive data for all glycol ethers manufactured in the U.S. by its members. Using the EPS methodology for calculating an RQ, the petition justifies raising the RQs to 5,000 pounds.

The current RQ of one pound for glycol ethers was established as the result of inclusion of the glycol ethers category on the Clean Air Act hazardous air pollutant list. A one pound RQ places an excessive and unnecessary burden on producers and users who are subject to CERCLA reporting for spills and other releases of these materials. *For more information, contact Dr. Carol Stack at 202/887-1196.*

MDA Final Rule

(Washington, DC, July 20)

The final rule on the Occupational Exposure Level for Methylenedianiline was signed at the Department of Labor. The rule is the first chemical specific standard developed by OSHA using a mediated rulemaking process. The provisions of the proposed rule were developed by

an advisory panel consisting of 3 industry, 3 labor unit representatives and reps from OSHA, NIOSH, EPA, DOE and Cal. OSHA. This advisory committee held several meetings to discuss technical issues and develop provisions of the standard. The committee report was published in 1986 and formed the basis of OSHA's 1987 proposed rule. The final rule retains most of the provisions drafted during the mediated rulemaking process. *For more information, contact Dr. Elizabeth Moran at 202/887-1182.*

Panels Submit HWIR Comments

(Washington, DC, July 24)

The Acetone, Ketones, Oxo Process, Carbon Disulfide, Cumene, Diisocyanates, Metal Catalysts and Phthalate Esters Panels submitted comments to the Agency in response to the proposed Hazardous Waste Identification Rule. The panels supported CMA's stated preference for the CBEC approach; opposed an arbitrary ceiling of 1000 ppm on exemption criteria for soil; and, suggested that EPA establish procedures for revising exemption criteria and regulating levels for covered chemicals. *For more information, contact Barbara Francis at 202/887-1314.*

ARC Workshop

(Washington, DC, August 4)

The Atmospheric Research Council conducted a workshop to provide an update on the status of global climate change policy issues and current scientific knowledge, and to demonstrate the results of its first major research effort. Dr. Daniel Albritton of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration gave a comprehensive scientific review. Melvin Keener of BP Americas addressed political and regulatory issues and Robert Reinstein of the U.S. Department of State

focussed on international activities. Atmospheric and Environmental Research, Inc., funded by ARC, provided a tutorial on key concepts related to global climate change. The tutorial was supplemented by a hands-on review of a workbook that gives step-by-step instructions for determining atmospheric lifetime and infrared absorption characteristics of chemical substances. In addition, AER demonstrated a powerful computer-based tool to screen substances for global warming potential. *For more information or a copy of the workbook, please contact Elizabeth Festa Watson at 202/887-1194.*

Crystalline Silica Symposium

(Boston, MA, August 20-21)

The Crystalline Silica Panel sponsored a two-day symposium investigating different analytical methods for crystalline silica. Nineteen papers and four methods reviews were presented at the symposium which drew over a hundred participants. Presenters summarized recent research and discussed conclusions with Symposium attendees. Co-sponsors of the Symposium included: American Industrial Hygiene Association; *Analytica Chimica Acta*; U.S. Bureau of Mines; Ceramic Industry Magazine; Clay Minerals Society; Occupational Safety and Health Administration; and Sorptive Minerals Institute. The Symposium proceedings will be published in *Analytica Chimica Acta* next year. Draft copies of the proceedings are available from CMA for \$200. *For more information or a copy of the draft proceedings, contact Elizabeth Festa Watson at 202/887-1194.*

Howe Heads West

Susan Howe, Senior Panel Manager, is leaving CMA in September and moving to Ohio to prepare for her upcoming wedding. Howe joined the CHEMSTAR division staff in 1989. She managed the Carbon Disulfide, Cobalt, Metal Catalysts, Nitrosamines, Phenol, Rubber Additives, Oleylamine, Butylated Hydroxytoluene, Alkano-lamines, Hydroquinone, Vinyl Chloride and Titanium Dioxide Panels.

Before coming to CMA, Howe was a Product Safety Representative for the Miles Inc. Previously, she was a Regulatory Specialist with Ruetgers-Nease Chemical Company. We appreciate all the wonderful contributions Susan has made to CHEMSTAR. Susan, we wish you the best of luck in Ohio!

Quality Takes a Turn

Ralph Taylor of Procter & Gamble was named Total Quality Council Chair on June 3. Taylor replaces Dick Dabney of ICI Americas. Taylor served as Vice Chair of the Council for the past eighteen months. Fred Thompson of Monsanto

will assume the post of Vice Chair. Thanks, Dick, and congratulations, Ralph and Fred!

Nicholson Takes the Reins

At a meeting on June 3, Jim Nicholson of PVS Chemicals was named Chair of the Chemical Distributors Council. For the past year, Jim has served as Vice Chair under Tom King of Ashland. The Council Vice Chair for this year will be named at a later date. Thanks Tom! Good luck Jim!

CHEMSTAR Arrival

Mr. Fernando "Nandy" Leiva joined CMA and the CHEMSTAR Division in May. He is responsible for the Hydrogen Fluoride, Oleylamine, and Alkylphenol and Ethoxylates Panels.

Prior to joining CMA, Leiva was Safety Director with the City of Charlotte, NC, and Mecklenburg County governments. Previously, he was an Area Loss Control Engineer for Burlington Industries. Leiva received a MA degree from the University of North Carolina at Charlotte and a BS degree in Biology and Chemistry from Guilford College. Welcome aboard, "Nandy".

Cumene Changes Chairs

Ken Darmer of Shell Chemical Company was elected Chair of the Cumene Panel. The Panel has benefited by Darmer's leadership as Chair of the Toxicology Research Task Group during the TSCA Section 4 test rule program. Darmer replaces Gene Hamilton of Georgia Gulf who has been promoted. Gene, thank you and congrats! Ken, glad to keep you!

Lehrer Leads LARC

Dr. Harris Lehrer of Spectrum Chemical was elected Chair of the Laboratory and Research Chemicals Council. Lehrer replaces Dr. Javid Bashir of Fisher Scientific. Bashir was instrumental in founding the Council and leading it through the first year. We look forward to Dr. Lehrer's leadership and Dr. Bashir's continued involvement as a Council member.

New Monsanto Rep

Dr. James Barnett will no longer serve as the Monsanto Company representative on the Phthalate Esters and Aryl Phosphate Panels. Barnett will return to the corporate toxicology department within Monsanto. Ronald Hogue, of Monsanto, will replace Barnett on the Panels. Jim, thank you for your wonderful contributions! Ronald, welcome to the teams!

Glycol Ethers Process Safety Information Task Group

The Glycol Ethers Panel recently formed the Process Safety Information Task Group. The purpose of the Task Group is to help improve industry safety by sharing information concerning historical safety incidents and discussing issues important to the manufacture, shipping, and

handling of glycol ethers. The Task Group also plans to help educate the public on hazards associated with glycol ethers. Task Group members include: The Dow Chemical Company; Eastman Chemical Company; Occidental Chemical Corporation; Olin Corporation; Shell Chemical Company; and, Union Carbide Corporation.

The Task Group Chair is Mr. Donald Best of Union Carbide Corporation. For more information, contact Kathleen Roberts, CHEMSTAR Panel Manager, at 202/887-1146.

Federal Register Notices

"Fluoroalknes: Proposed Withdrawal of Test Requirement," (57 FR 24568, June 10, 1992).

"Proposed Rule to Amend the PELs for the Maritime, Construction and Agriculture Industry Sectors," (57 FR 26002, June 12, 1992).

"Opportunity to Initiate Negotiations for TSCA Section 4 Testing Consent Agreements," (57 FR 31714, July 17, 1992).

"Final Rule: Occupational Exposure to 4,4 Methyleneedianiline," (57 FR 154, August 10, 1992).

Final Reports

"Multi-Generation Rat Reproduction Study with Isopropanol," (Isopropanol Panel, June 4, 1992).

"Statistical Evaluation of the Effects of Cumene on Cataract Formation in Rats," (Cumene Panel, June 23, 1992).

Retrospective Study on Cataract Formation in Fischer 344 Rats," (Cumene Panel, June 23, 1992).

"Identification of Unknown Urinary Metabolite of Cumene," (Cumene Panel, June 23, 1992).

"Oncogenicity Study with Vinyl Fluoride Long-Term Inhalation Study in Rats and Mice," (Fluoroalknes Panel - Dupont, July 22, 1992).

"The Measurement of the 1-Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient (Log P) for Thirteen Acrylates," (Speciality Acrylates and Methacrylates Panel, August 10, 1992).

"Cell Proliferation Studies of Triethylene Glycol Diacrylate and Triethylene Glycol Dimethacrylate," (Speciality Acrylates and Methacrylates Panel, August 21, 1992).

Comments

Comments to EPA on the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking on Fuels and Fuel Additives Registration (filed by the Petroleum Additives Panel, June 30, 1992).

Comments to EPA on the Proposed Test Rule and Reporting Requirements for Aryl Phosphate Base Stocks (filed by the Aryl Phosphate Panel, July 16, 1992).

Comments to OECD on the Final Report Entitled, "Brominated Diphenyloxides as Flame Retardants" (filed by the Brominated Flame Retardant Industry Panel, July 17, 1992).

Comments to EPA on the Proposed Hazardous Waste Identification Rule (filed by the Acetone Panel, July 24, 1992).

Comments to EPA on the Proposed Hazardous Waste Identification Rule (filed by the Carbon Disulfide Panel, July 24, 1992).

Comments to EPA on the Proposed Hazardous Waste Identification Rule (filed by the Cumene Panel, July 24, 1992).

Comments to EPA on the Proposed Hazardous Waste Identification Rule (filed by the Diisocyanates Panel, July 24, 1992).

Comments to EPA on the Proposed Hazardous Waste Identification Rule (filed by the Ketones Panel, July 24, 1992).

Comments to EPA on the Proposed Hazardous Waste Identification Rule (filed by the Metal Catalysts Producers Panel, July 24, 1992).

Comments to EPA on the Proposed Hazardous Waste Identification Rule (filed by the Oxo Process Panel, July 24, 1992).

Comments to EPA on the Proposed Hazardous Waste Identification Rule (filed by the Phthalate Esters Panel, July 24, 1992).

Comments to ACGIH on the Notice of Intent to Change Elemental Cobalt and Inorganic Cobalt Compounds (filed by the Cobalt Panel, July 30, 1992).

CHEMSTAR NEWS is published quarterly as a service of Chemical Manufacturers Association, Chemical Self-Funded Technical Advocacy and Research Division. No special permission is required to quote or reproduce from this publication. Credit is appreciated when reproducing articles. Correspondence may be sent to CHEMSTAR NEWS, 2501 M Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20037; Telephone 202/887-1337; Fax 202/887-1237. Kim Reed and Leslie Coughlin, Editors; Laura Lewis, Layout

UPCOMING EVENTS

Living with TSCA

CMA and the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association are sponsoring a workshop entitled "Living with TSCA: Compliance and Trends", on October 27-29, 1992 at the Hyatt Regency-Capitol Hill Hotel in Washington, D.C. Workshop attendees will learn more about TSCA compliance and look at anticipated program changes. Registration fees are \$165 (1 day), \$385 (2 days) or \$425 (3 days) and may be paid upon registration or at the door. *To register or to obtain more information, contact Amanda Frederick of SOCMA at 202/659-0060.*

ExploraVision Awards Program

The National Science Teachers Association and Toshiba Corporation recently announced the ExploraVision Awards Program. The goal of Exploravision is to involve our nation's youngsters in the excitement of science and technology. Prizes will be awarded on regional and national levels as well as on an individual school basis. NSTA officials and educators hope that this program will serve as a model for other corporate sponsored science education programs. *For more information contact Amy Kosko of NSTA at 202/328-5800 ext. 45.*

Quality Activities

Did you know that October is National Quality Month? Or that Congress has designated October 11-17 as National Standards Week? In celebration of these events, members of the U.S. standardization community have sponsored a paper competition. The 1992 theme was "Standards Promote Competitiveness." The winner of this year's \$2,500 cash prize will be announced at a reception on October 14. Watch this space for information on the 1993 competition!!! *For more information, contact Trish Messenger at 202/887-1169.*