SPECIAL PROGRAMS

Volume 3, No. 1 March 1986

. . . EVERYTHING YOU (AND EPA) ALWAYS WANTED TO KNOW ABOUT YOUR CHEMICAL

From birth to death . . . EPA has authority through the Toxic Substances Control Act to require recordkeeping and reporting on the commercial life cycle of chemicals. Manufacture, processing, distribution, use and disposal -- all fall under this information gathering watchful eye. What use is all this information? It forms the basis for regulatory considerations under TSCA, and soon may have a wider impact on other regulatory acts.

It makes sense, then, to be aware of Section 8, the information collection part of TSCA, and to understand your company's responsibilities for reporting. (The five subsections of Section 8 are summarized in the box on the next page.) Just as important, you should stay alert to some new developments that may affect Section 8 and you.

When EPA activated Section 8(b) in 1977, the goal was to compile a list of chemicals manufactured or processed in the U.S. The Agency's first action was to issue a Section 8(a) rule, called The Preliminary Information Assessment Rule, designed to gather basic information on plant sites and production volume. The outcome was the TSCA Inventory of Chemicals in Commerce. The Inventory was, and continues to be, important because it forms the basis for determining whether a chemical is in commerce, and hence is considered an "existing chemical." If a chemical is not listed in the Inventory, it is considered a "new chemical." A Premanufacture Notice is required before commercial production can begin. New chemicals are added to the Inventory after the PMN has been favorably reviewed by EPA and the chemical is in manufacture.

IN THIS ISSUE

SUMMARY OF EPA INFORMATION GATHERING AUTHORITY UNDER TSCA SECTION 8

Subsection	Purpose
(a)	to require maintenance and submission of records and reports on a chemical and its life cycle as EPA, "may reasonably require." Includes chemical identity, uses or proposed uses, manufacturing and processing volume, number of individuals exposed and means of disposal;
(b)	to direct EPA to compile a list of chemicals manufactured or processed in the U.S.;
(c)	to require companies to keep records of allegations of significant adverse reactions caused by chemicals to health and the environment, and upon request, to submit these records to EPA;
(d)	to require submission of unpublished health and safety studies; and,
(e)	to require immediate notification of EPA when information on a chemical indicates a substantial risk of injury to health or the environment.

A problem: Although the Inventory itself has continued to be important, the original information gathered in 1978 is less useful as it becomes more out of date. To provide current data on plant sites, production volume, and use of chemicals, EPA proposed an Inventory Update Rule in March 1985. The Agency expects to issue the final rule this spring, with reporting due about six months after publication. Thus, most companies should prepare to submit production information in response to this rulemaking. Subsequent to initial reporting, the Inventory Update Rule will also require reporting every other year if a significant change in production volume or site-limited status of a chemical has occurred.

In 1982, EPA issued final rules under Sections 8(a) and 8(d). This Section 8(a) rule required more detailed information than the earlier Inventory Rule, and requested basic information on manufacture, classes of uses, potential exposures and environmental releases. The Rule has been used mostly to provide information on chemicals nominated for testing by the Interagency Testing Committee. The ITC is an inter-agency group established under TSCA Section 4 to identify commercial chemicals lacking sufficient test data for regulatory consideration.

The Section 8(d) rule required manufacturers, processors, and distributors of chemicals to search their files and submit unpublished health and safety studies on chemicals listed under the rule. Like the Section 8(a) rule, this rule has mostly been used for chemicals nominated by the ITC. Recently, however, EPA issued a Section 8(d) rule for chemicals under review in the Office of Solid Waste. We may see more intra-agency use of Section 8(a) and 8(d) in the future.

Because these rules give EPA important information for responses to the ITC, the Agency established a mechanism that triggers Sections 8(a) and 8(d) when the ITC recommends or designates a chemical. You therefore should stay alert to ITC actions not only because of the testing implications under Section 4, but also because of the rapid reporting requirements under Section 8.

A new development: EPA recently advanced a new concept for an information-gathering rule under Section 8(a) -- the Comprehensive Assessment Information Rule (CAIR). (See this Newsletter, Recent Releases section). The objective is to establish a model rule containing a comprehensive set of questions on all phases of a chemical's life cycle. Once this model is established, EPA would simply indicate chemicals and pertinent questions for the issue at hand. The questions that EPA plans to include in the model are drawn from several EPA programs, and even from other agencies.

CAIR is one of the most comprehensive programs ever planned to collect information on chemicals. While industry has endorsed efforts to achieve more efficient chemical data collection, there is concern that for CAIR, EPA does not have appropriate mechanisms in place to coordinate data requests among its various offices and with other federal agencies. Without such coordination, industry may be subject to duplicate reporting requirements. CMA has stressed these concerns in comments and meetings with EPA. EPA plans to issue a proposed rule this spring. CMA and other associations are following the developments closely and interacting with EPA whenever possible.

[Article contributed by R. Garrity Baker, Associate Director, Health, Safety & Chemical Regulations]

DOES YOUR BIOCIDE LIKE CALIFORNIA?

On January 31, the California Department of Food and Agriculture issued a Data Call-In Notice on over 700 biocidal chemicals registered in the state. The Notice requires that registrants submit data on chronic toxicity, oncogenicity, reproductive effects, teratogenicity, mutagenicity and neurotoxicity. This Data Call-In Notice was issued in accordance with the Birth Defects Prevention Act of 1984 (SB-950).

CMA estimates that the cost to those companies producing biocides registered in the State of California, who do not have any of the requested data, could run about $1.5 to 2.0 million per chemical to develop such data. Faced with this enormous burden, several representatives of biocide-producing companies met at CMA on March 18 to discuss the possibility of forming a Biocide Producers Group to develop a coordinated industry response.

Approximately 25 companies were represented at the meeting. Representatives of the National Agricultural Chemicals Association and American Wood Preservers Institute also were present. It was generally agreed at the meeting that in order to be effective in the state of California, a coordinated industry response is essential. All companies present at the meeting indicated an interest in joining the group. Regulatory, legislative, and technical approaches, as well as litigation, will be explored by the group as means of reducing the impact of the Data Call-In Notices. CMA has retained services of a law firm, Steptoe and Johnson, to help in developing an industry strategy.

The deadlines for response to California are April 1, June 1, and August 1, 1986. Contact Dr. Has Shah at (202) 887-1192 if your company is impacted by this regulation and is interested in joining the CMA Biocide Producers group.

H. Shah/R. Alvarado

SPOTLIGHT: GLYCOL ETHERS

This is the second of a series, highlighting the activities of various Special Programs.

Six years ago, U.S. producers of ethylene glycol ethers -- a large group of chemicals used in such products as paints, coatings, finishes, household cleaners, resins, and brake fluids -- formed the Glycol Ethers Program under the CMA umbrella. The original goals of the group were to: develop an adequate toxicology data base; provide information to users and government agencies on the safety of the compounds; and, promote scientifically sound regulatory action.

The Panel has met these goals and continues to build on its accomplishments. One of the first tasks undertaken by the Panel was the identification and prioritization of research needs. The outcome was Panel sponsorship of a series of developmental toxicity and 13-week subchronic studies on several members of the ethylene series -- 2-methoxyethanol (EM); 2-ethoxyethanol (EE) and its acetate; 2-butoxyethanol (EB) and diethylene glycol monomethyl ether (DGME).

The subchronic studies examined the effects of glycol ethers on various biological endpoints. Developmental toxicity (teratology) studies looked at the effects of the compounds on the maternal animal and developing fetus. Test animals included rats, rabbits and mice.

Of particular interest in the subchronic studies was the fact that both EM and EE produced some testicular effects in male rabbits. It was also found that EM, EE, and EEA were all developmental toxins, although there was variation among test species and considerable differences in the dose levels at which the effects were observed. EM was the most potent teratogen, producing effects in rabbits at 50 ppm. EB and DGME caused embryotoxicity at relatively high dose levels but neither compound produced fetal malformations.

All final research reports were made public and submitted to appropriate government agencies. Given the outcomes of the studies, producers alerted their customers to the effects associated with animal testing, advocated precautions to ensure safe handling of these materials, and lowered internal standards for workplace exposure.

Review of the data by EPA resulted in the entry of EM, EE and their acetates into the Agency's Existing Chemicals Program and the publication of an ANPR in January 1984. In this notice, the EPA sought comment on use and benefits, exposure, substitutes, and toxicity. The Glycol Ethers Panel filed extensive comments in response to the notice.

It was thought that EPA would issue a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking last year, retaining regulatory authority over minor trade and consumer uses of the glycol ethers, and transferring regulation of major industrial uses to OSHA under Section 9 of TSCA. However, EPA recently decided to refer all trade and industrial uses to OSHA. The referral is expected to occur this summer.

Meanwhile, EPA's Test Rules Development Branch has under consideration for testing under TSCA Section 4, diethylene glycol butyl ether (DGBE) and its acetate (DGBA), and three triethylene glycol butyl ethers (TGEs).

EPA has publicly announced its intention to propose health effects testing on DGBE and extensive testing on the TGEs. (Data submitted by the Panel convinced the Agency that testing of DGBA was unnecessary, given the rapid conversion in biological systems of DGBA to the parent ether.) NPRs are expected within the next 3-4 months.

Presently, the Panel is preparing to respond to both EPA NPRs. In order to better evaluate the need for testing all three TGEs, the Panel is sponsoring a series of studies which will compare the performance and toxicity of the compounds under certain test conditions. Included in the test program are: 1) an in vitro skin absorption study; 2) a developmental toxicity screen; and, 3) a dermal limit test in rabbits. Consideration is also being given to further tests which may obviate the need for a final Test Rule or reduce considerably the

scope of EPA's testing requirements.

Over the years, the focus of the Glycol Ethers Panel's activities has shifted from research to regulation and, at the moment, back to research needs. The overall objective remains to work together in providing a sound scientific basis for the safe handling and regulation of this very important class of chemicals.

C. Stack

NEWS BRIEFS

EPA PROPOSES NEW REPORTING ON DIOXINS/DIBENZOFURANS

(Washington, December 19) EPA issued proposed testing and reporting requirements for chemicals that may be contaminated with dibenzodioxins and/or dibenzofurans. The proposal requires the submission of detailed production, process, use, exposure and disposal information by manufacturers of chemicals that have been tested and found to contain trace quantities of the contaminants. Similar information is required from manufacturers of chemicals made from a list of 12 designated precursor chemicals. The precursor chemicals are not believed themselves to be contaminated, but can during further processing, and under certain reaction conditions, lead to formation of dioxins and dibenzofurans as contaminants in other chemicals. The EPA proposal includes many firsts including a requirement to submit allegations of significant adverse reactions to any dioxins and furans.

The processing information requested by EPA is very detailed. The Dioxins/Furans Report Form developed by EPA requires a description of processing conditions and process chemistry to determine whether there is a likelihood of contamination. In establishing control regulations, EPA intends to evaluate processes and process conditions to ensure that a method is available to produce a "clean" chemical.

The Dibenzofurans/Dibenzodioxins Panel submitted comments in response to the proposed rule and Dr. Kenneth Burgess, the Panel Chairman, testified at the public hearing. The Panel's comments were principally focused on the test requirements rather than on reporting requirements.

PHTHALATE ESTERS PANEL BRIEFS NSF

(Ann Arbor, December 10) The Phthalate Esters Panel met with the National Sanitation Foundation to discuss the status of the NSF approval process. NSF is reevaluating whether to continue approving use of DEHP and other phthalates in food service equipment and rigid pipe.

At the meeting, Dr. Eugene Barber of Eastman Kodak Company presented the toxicity data on phthalate esters, and Dr. James Mieure of Monsanto Company discussed factors to consider in analyzing DEHP. Dr. Joseph Rodricks of Environ Corporation described the toxicity data on DEHP and presented a risk assessment. He discussed "safe" doses of DEHP that could be used in NSF applications.

NSF will develop standards for all chemicals, including

phthalates, that are used in pipe. The Panel plans to continue interactions with NSF scientists to help the decisions on appropriate levels of phthalates in pertinent applications.

PRODUCERS RECEIVE CLEAN AIR ACT LETTERS

(Washington, January 6) EPA has sent Clean Air Act, Section 114 letters to ethylene oxide, 1,3-butadiene, and ethylene dichloride producers. The Letters request "short-term" (intermittent) emissions information. The Ethylene Oxide Industry Council, Butadiene Panel and Ethylene Dichloride Panel are working with EPA in an attempt to quantify releases.

EHA PANEL REEMPHASIZES NO EXPOSURE POSITION

(Washington, January 17) The Ethylhexanoic Acid Panel filed supplemental comments on EPA's proposed test rule on EHA. (See this Newsletter, Recent Releases section.) The comments include results of a survey conducted by Temple, Barker and Sloane in which all users of EHA participated. The survey responses show that dermal contact (the basis for the proposed rule) is practically nonexistent. The Panel feels that such contact therefore does not justify testing under Section 4 of TSCA.

The supplemental comments also discuss the use of EPA's exposure assessment guides in estimating accidental exposure to EHA. A review of toxicity data and an expansion of the Panel's alternative proposals for pharmacokinetics testing are additionally included. The EPA should publish its decision regarding testing by September 1986.

PHTHALATE ESTERS PANEL UPDATES EPA ON TESTING

(Washington, January 22) The Phthalate Esters Panel met with the Test Rules Development Branch of EPA to discuss the Panel's health effects testing program. The purpose of the meeting was to update EPA on the status of the program and to begin a dialogue to determine whether additional testing is needed. The program, which involves testing eight phthalate esters representing the fourteen commercially significant phthalates, was part of a Negotiated Testing Agreement accepted by EPA in 1982. Under the agreement, the esters were tested for genotoxicity in a battery of tests, and in a 21-day feeding study which focused on liver effects. The goal was to determine whether these phthalate esters are likely to cause effects similar to di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (DEHP) which causes liver tumors in rodents at high dose levels.

At the meeting, Dr. Eugene Barber of Eastman Kodak Company presented genotoxicity data which show that DEHP, its major metabolites, and the eight phthalate esters are not genotoxic. Dr. Robert Short of Monsanto Company discussed species differences in the metabolism of DEHP. Rodents and primates differ significantly in the production of two metabolites which may be involved in peroxisome production or metabolism. (Peroxisomes are organelles in liver cells which metabolize long chain fatty acids.) DEHP causes an increase in the number of peroxisomes which, in turn, may be responsible for the tumor response in the rodent lifetime studies. Mr. Art Lington of Exxon Corporation then reviewed

the peroxisome literature for EPA.

Following the scientific presentations, Dr. Haines Lockhart of Eastman Kodak Company, Chairman of the Toxicology Research Task Group, discussed the overall status of the studies. He indicated that the testing should be completed and data sent to EPA by the end of February. The TRTG and EPA will then evaluate the data and conclude whether further testing is necessary. If additional testing is warranted, the Panel and EPA will explore use of the consent order mechanism.

CPSC PURSUES VOLUNTARY STANDARD FOR DEHP

(Washington, January 29) The Phthalate Esters Panel attended a meeting between the Toy Manufacturers of America and the Consumer Product Safety Commission to consider future uses of DEHP in children's products.

The Chronic Hazard Advisory Panel, an independent peer review group appointed by the Commission, had released a report which evaluated the safety of DEHP in these products (see December Newsletter). Following release of the report, the Commission staff recommended that the Commissioners explore the feasibility of a voluntary standard for DEHP. The TMA informed CPSC that most manufacturers have discontinued using DEHP in pacifiers. Nevertheless, TMA indicated its willingness to develop a voluntary standard which will limit more formally the use of DEHP in pacifiers.

The January 29 meeting was held to discuss with TMA and other interested parties the feasibility of a standard. Currently, it appears that this standard will be an addendum to the ASTM Toy Standard. TMA will present a full proposal to the Commission by the end of March. The Panel will continue to monitor the TMA/CPSC activities.

KETONES PANEL ADDRESSES MESITYL OXIDE RULE

(Washington, February 3) EPA's Final Test Rule on Mesityl Oxide was published, thereby impacting producers of MO who are members of the Ketones Panel. (See this Newsletter, Recent Releases section.) The Rule applies to all manufacturers and processors of the chemical including formulators of pesticides containing MO as an inert ingredient.

Concurrent with the appearance of the Rule was a Notice of Proposed Test Standards applicable to the testing requirements. (See this Newsletter, Recent Releases section.) The Panel submitted comments on the proposed standards to EPA on February 28. Testing will not begin until EPA finalizes the test standards in 4-5 months.

In the interim, the Panel will seek judicial review of the Rule, challenging the applicability to companies that only manufacture MO as a non-isolated intermediate and disputing EPA's finding that exposure to MO may present an unreasonable health risk. The Panel is also exploring other means to facilitate withdrawal of the Test Rule.

LUBRICANT ADDITIVES PANEL BEGINS INTERNATIONAL EFFORT

(Washington, February 10) The Lubricant Additives Panel has initiated aquatic testing of 26 additives representing the many classes of this diverse group of

chemicals. Static renewal tests (96 hr.) are being conducted in the sheepshead minnow. The Panel will use the data to support international marine shipping classifications of lubricant additives under MARPOL 73/78. The Panel has been invited to present its findings at the May meeting of the Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Pollution (GESAMP).

Also of interest to the Panel is the classification of Annex I/II mixtures, i.e., those which contain oil and chemical components. The Panel has worked with the OCIMF and CEFIC in drafting a position paper to be presented before the international Bulk Chemical Handling Committee in April. A CEFIC representative will make the presentation.

FLUOROCARBON PANEL REPS REACH WIDE AUDIENCE

(Washington, February 11) Dr. S. Robert Orfeo of Allied, newly elected Chairman of the Fluorocarbon Panel (see this Newsletter, People section), was interviewed by the Cable News Network on the science of the CFC issue. The program aired on CNN several times during the following week.

Subsequently, Drs. Gordon Diprose of ICI, and Mack McFarland and Aaron Owens of DuPont represented the Panel at a meeting of the United Nations Environment Programme's Coordinating Committee on the Ozone Layer (CCOL) on February 24-28, in Nairobi, Kenya. At the meeting, CCOL reviewed the latest "Assessment" of atmospheric science.

Still later, Dr. Igor Sobolev of Kaiser accepted an EPA invitation to describe the Panel's Research Program as part of a workshop on "Demand and Control Technologies," on March 6-7, in Washington, D.C.

EOIC, BUTADIENE, AND EDC PANELS RECOMMEND CMA INTERVENTION

(Washington, February 24) The Ethylene Oxide Industry Council, Butadiene Panel, and Ethylene Dichloride Panel have recommended to the Environmental Management Committee that CMA intervene in the NRDC/EPA "intent to list" law suit. The suit addresses EPA's intention to list these substances plus five others as potential hazardous air pollutants under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act. NRDC is challenging the use of this "intent" category. The panels are concerned that their interests may not be represented in the absence of CMA intervention. EMC has agreed to accept the panel's recommendation, and will intervene.

RUBBER ADDITIVES PANEL TACKLES MBT TESTING ISSUES

(Washington, February 28) The Rubber Additives Panel submitted comments to EPA on the Proposed Test Rule on 2-mercaptobenzothiazole (MBT). (See this Newsletter, Recent Releases section.) Citing minimal exposure to MBT in the environment, the Panel opposed EPA's proposed requirements for chemical fate and aquatic toxicity studies. In the health effects area, the Panel concurred with EPA's proposal to conduct a dominant lethal assay and developmental toxicity study. The Panel suggested that EPA reserve judgment on the need for neurotoxicity and reproductive effects testing until results from the NTP bioassay on MBT are

available and fully evaluated. Proposed pharmacokinetics testing requirements are being addressed by the Panel in a voluntary testing program which will commence at the end of March. A series of five comparative absorption and distribution studies will be conducted using radio-labelled MBT and its disulfide derivative, MBTS. The studies will be completed in the fall. In its comments, the Panel urged the Agency to refrain from issuing a test rule proposal on MBTS until these studies are done and the in vivo kinetics of the two compounds are determined.

BUTADIENE PANEL TO DEVELOP RISK ASSESSMENT

(Washington, March 3) The Butadiene Panel has recently entered into a contract with Dr. Joseph Rodricks of Environ Corporation. Dr. Rodricks will provide numerical risk estimates from animal data and a full-scale risk assessment, including an evaluation of the relative merits of the various risk estimates. This information will assist the Panel in further discussions with OSHA and EPA.

FLUOROCARBON PANEL COSPONSORS WORKSHOP

(Boulder, Colorado, March 5) The Fluorocarbon Panel co-sponsored an Early Detection Workshop with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the World Meteorological Organisation. This three-day international meeting attracted leading atmospheric scientists. The goal was to identify the stations and instrumentation necessary to monitor long term trends in the atmosphere, and to detect and diagnose the causes of any measured changes.

BENZENE PANEL RESPONDS TO OSHA PROPOSAL

(Washington, March 6) The Benzene Panel submitted comments to OSHA on the proposed standard for occupational exposure to benzene. (See this Newsletter, Recent Releases section.) If adopted, the new standard would lower the workplace permissible exposure limit (PEL) from the current 10 ppm TWA_8 to 1 ppm. An action level of 0.5 ppm is also included.

The Panel's comments focus on health effects issues, risk assessments, feasibility, medical surveillance requirements and respirator use. Although the significance of several health studies which OSHA cites to support lowering the standard is challenged, the Panel is not opposed to a reduction in the present PEL. Feasibility concerns and support for the position that no significant health risks would exist with a 1 ppm standard dominate the Panel's comments. The Panel favors a 2 ppm never-to-be exceeded PEL or a 1 ppm standard considered as an average of several TWA_8 determinations.

NEW PROGRAMS

CYCLOHEXANE

Manufacturers of cyclohexane met at CMA on January 23, and requested formation of a Special Program. The Interagency Testing Committee, on November 19, 1985, announced its Intent to Designate cyclohexane as a priority chemical for toxicity testing under Section 4 of the Toxic Substances Control Act. The Cyclohexane Panel plans to work with EPA to

develop a scientifically justifiable response to the ITC action.

PEOPLE

FLUOROCARBON PANEL ELECTS NEW CHAIRMAN

Dr. S. Robert Orfeo of Allied-Signal was elected as the new Chairman of the Fluorocarbon Panel in January. He replaces Dr. Richard B. Ward who has been reassigned within DuPont. Dr. Gordon Diprose of ICI was re-elected Vice Chairman. Both new terms continue through May 1987. Thank you to Dick Ward for his devoted leadership of the Panel and best wishes to Bob Orfeo and Gordon Diprose as they begin their new tenure.

PHTHALATE ESTERS PANEL TASK GROUP LEADERSHIP CHANGES

Dr. James Mieure of Monsanto Company has left the Phthalate Esters Panel after a long and successful tenure in many key leadership positions. Mieure chaired the Panel from 1982 through 1984. After resigning the chairmanship, he remained active and influential. In 1985, Mieure chaired the Environmental Research Task Group, the Exposure Work Group, and the Water Regulations Task Group. We extend our thanks to Jim Mieure for his many accomplishments and contributions to the Panel.

Chairman James Quance of Exxon Chemical Americas has appointed several new leaders. Dr. Eugene Skiest of Borden, Inc. was appointed Chairman of the Exposure Work Group. Quance also appointed Jeffrey Felder of Monsanto Company as interim Chairman of the Environmental Research Task Group and Panel Liaison to the CMA Environmental Management Committee.

Congratulations and continued success to Gene Skiest and Jeff Felder.

BHT PANEL CHAIRMAN RESIGNS

Dr. Don McGraw of Koppers Company resigned as Chairman of the Butylated Hydroxytoluene Panel because Koppers has sold its BHT production facilities to Neville Chemical Company. During his tenure, McGraw made strong contributions to the BHT Panel, including playing a key role in the delisting of BHT as a carcinogen from the Massachusetts Substance List. Congratulations to Don McGraw on an excellent job. McGraw continues as Chairman of the Arsenic Panel.

FENSTERHEIM LEAVES CMA

Robert Fensterheim of the Special Programs Division accepted a position as Senior Regulatory Analyst with the American Petroleum Institute effective February 24. Fensterheim joined the Special Programs staff in June of 1981. Just prior to departure he managed nine panels including: Dibenzofurans/Dibenzodioxins, Hydroquinone/Quinone; Methylenedianiline; Octylphenol; Phosgene; Phosphorous; Polychlorinated Biphenyls; Rubber Additives; and Toluenediamines. Bob Fensterheim played an important role in developing and guiding these programs. He will be missed by Panel members as well as by his colleagues and friends in the Special Programs Division and the rest of CMA. We all offer congratulations and best wishes for continued success in his new position.

NOTE: During the interim period between Bob Fensterheim's departure and the arrival of a replacement, program responsibilities have been assumed by

the remaining Division staff. Dr. Elizabeth Moran has responsibilities for the Dibenzofurans/-Dibenzodioxins, Methylenedianiline and Toluenediamines Programs. The Phosgene and Phosphorous Programs are the responsibility of Dr. Robert Romano. Dr. Has Shah has the Hydroquinone/Quinone and Octylphenol Program while Dr. Carol Stack is responsible for the Rubber Additives Program. Dr. Langley Spurlock, Division Director, has become Division Director/Program Manager, by assuming direct responsibility for the Polychlorinated Biphenyls Program.

RECENT RELEASES

FEDERAL REGISTER NOTICES

MESITYL OXIDE FINAL TEST RULE AND PROPOSED TEST STANDARDS (40 FR 51857-51894, December 20, 1985)

STRATEGY AND TIMETABLE FOR EXAMINING THE ISSUE OF STRATOSPHERIC OZONE DEPLETION (51 FR 1257-1261, January 10, 1986)

COMPREHENSIVE ASSESSMENT INFORMATION RULE; NOTICE OF CAIR FORM PRETEST (51 FR 3251-3252, January 24, 1986)

SPECIAL PROGRAMS COMMENTS

Comments to EPA on the Consumer Product Safety Commission's CONSIDERATION OF THE REPORT OF THE DEHP CHRONIC HAZARD ADVISORY PANEL (filed by the Phthalate Esters Panel, December 13, 1985)

Comments to EPA on the PROPOSED TEST RULE FOR EHA (filed by the Ethylhexanoic Acid Panel, January 17, 1986)

Comments to OSHA on the REQUEST FOR COMMENTS ON OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE TO 1,3-BUTADIENE (filed by the Butadiene Panel, January 27, 1986)

Comments to UNEP Co-ordinating Committee on the Ozone Layer on RECENT RESEARCH RESULTS AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS (filed by the Fluorocarbon Panel, February 6, 1986)

Comments to EPA on the NOTICE OF INTENT TO LIST 1,3-BUTADIENE UNDER SECTION 112 OF THE CLEAN AIR ACT (filed by the Butadiene Panel, February 13, 1986)

Comments to EPA on HYDROQUINONE: PROPOSED TESTING STANDARDS (filed by the Hydroquinone Panel, February 13, 1986)

Comments to EPA on the DRAFT HEALTH ASSESSMENT DOCUMENT FOR NICKEL (filed by the Metal Catalysts Producers Panel, February 14, 1986)

Comments to EPA on the PROPOSED TEST RULE FOR CUMENE (filed by the Cumene Panel, February 28, 1986)

Comments to EPA on the PROPOSED TEST STANDARDS FOR MESITYL OXIDE (filed by the Ketones Panel, February 28, 1986)

Comments to EPA on the PROPOSED TEST RULE FOR 2-MERCAPTOBENZOTHIAZOLE (filed by the Rubber Additives Panel, February 28, 1986)

Comments to OSHA on the PROPOSED RULE AND NOTICE OF HEARING; OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE TO BENZENE (filed by the Benzene Panel, March 6, 1986)

FINAL REPORTS

1. A 21-day Feeding Study of Butyl Benzyl Phthalate to Rats: Effects on the Liver and Liver Lipids (Phthalate Esters Panel)

2. A 21-day Feeding Study of 711 Phthalate to Rats: Effects on the Liver and Liver Lipids (Phthalate Esters Panel)

3. A 21-day Feeding Study of Di-(2-ethylhexyl) Adipate to Rats: Effects on the Liver and Liver Lipids (Phthalate Esters Panel)

4. A 21-day Feeding Study of Di-isononyl Phthalate to Rats: Effects on the Liver and Liver Lipids (Phthalate Esters Panel)

5. A 21-day Feeding Study of Di-isodecyl Phthalate to Rats: Effects on the Liver and Liver Lipids (Phthalate Esters Panel)

6. Determination of Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient of TOTM, A Supplementary Study (Trimellitates Panel)

7. Evaluation of Chemical Permeation of 2-Ethoxyethanol, 2-Ethoxyethyl Acetate, and 2-Butoxyethanol Through Neoprene Gloves (Glycol Ethers Panel)

UPCOMING EVENTS

1986 HAZARDOUS MATERIAL SPILLS CONFERENCE

The Chemical Manufacturers Association, the Association of American Railroads, the United States Coast Guard, and the Environmental Protection Agency will sponsor the 1986 Hazardous Material Spills Conference on May 5-8, 1986, at the Adam's Mark Hotel in St. Louis, Missouri. For additional information, call 202/639-4366.

CMA ENVIRONMENTAL UPDATE

CMA's Environmental Management Committee will hold its annual Update on May 19-20 at the New Orleans Sheraton in New Orleans. For additional information on the Update call Judy Curvan at 202/887-1185.