

# TSCA

## Chemicals-in-Progress

## Bulletin

Office of Pesticides & Toxic Substances

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This bi-monthly news bulletin is intended to inform all persons concerned with the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) about recent developments and near-term plans. For further information or to request copies of documents mentioned, write the Industry Assistance Office (IAO), (TS-799) OPTS, U.S.E.P.A., Washington, D.C., 20460 or call toll-free 800-424-9065 or, in Washington, D.C., 554-1404.

### REGULATORY & REQUIRED ACTIONS

#### PREMANUFACTURE NOTIFICATION (PMN)... SECTION 5

*Under Section 5(a)(1) a person who intends to introduce into commerce a chemical substance not on the TSCA Inventory must notify EPA at least 90 days before beginning manufacture. This rule applies also to imports. The notice must give the chemical identity, production volume, uses, byproducts, occupational exposure and any health and environmental effects information in the submitter's possession. EPA reviews this notification to determine if the substance might present an unreasonable risk that should be remedied through either an order to develop sufficient information or an immediately effective rule. Upon such a determination, EPA*

*issues an order to prohibit manufacture and then applies to the court for an injunction to this effect. This order must be issued 45 days before the notification period ends. The original period may be extended by EPA for up to 90 days for good cause. Absent such an order or immediate rule, the manufacturer may proceed with his plans. EPA publishes in the Federal Register a summary of each PMN shortly after receipt and a report on all current receipts each month. Copies of the revised proposed forms for manufacturers, importers and exporters are available from IAO for use by submitters during the interim period (See 44 FR 28564, May 15, 1979 and 44 FR 59764, Oct. 16, 1979).*

The latest PMN status reports are reproduced below.

#### DECEMBER 1980-JANUARY 1981 PMN STATUS REPORT

PMN No.	Identify/Generic Name (G = Generic name)	FR Citation	Expiration Date
Premanufacturers Notices Received During the Two-Month Period			
80-341 .....	N,N'-nonanedioyl-bis (3,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2(1H) pyrimidinone)	46 FR 2717 1/12/81	3/1/81
80-342 .....	dilsodecyl dimerate .....	46 FR 2714 1/12/81	3/1/81
80-343 .....	polymer of 1,6 hexandiamine, distn. residues—amines, C <sub>4-6</sub> alkyl di and C <sub>6</sub> cyclic di-dichlorethan-epichlorohydrin	46 FR 6064 1/21/81	3/1/81

80-344	G	metal resinate	46 FR 8710 1/27/81	3/1/81
80-345	G	dialkyl trithlocarbonate	46 FR 5058 1/19/81	3/2/81
80-346		ferrous complexed sulfonated tannin	46 FR 8718 1/27/81	3/2/81
80-347	G	metal amine propanol complex	46 FR 11026 2/5/81	3/4/81
80-348		sunflower oil, polymer with pentaerythritol, phthalic anhydride, soybean oil and trimethylethane	46 FR 5058 1/19/81	3/8/81
80-349		sunflower oil, polymer with benzoic acid, isophthalic acid, and pentaerythritol	46 FR 5058 1/19/81	3/8/81
80-350		rosin polymers with glycerol, phthalic anhydride, and sunflower oil	46 FR 5058 1/19/81	3/8/81
80-351	G	substituted alkanolic acid, alkyl ester	46 FR 8718 1/27/81	3/8/81
80-352	G	Polymer of: acrylic acid, styrene, substituted alkyl acrylate, alkyl mercaptan	46 FR 8711 1/27/81	3/8/81
80-353	G	polymer of an isocyanate and mixture of aliphatic polyols	46 FR 8716 1/27/81	3/10/81
80-354	G	polyester polymer of aliphatic polyols, aromatic	46 FR 8105 1/26/81	3/10/81
80-355	G	(p-dialkyl amino phenyl)-diaryl heterocycle	46 FR 11026 2/5/81	3/10/81
80-358	G	neutralized polymer of substituted polypropylene oxide and an epoxy resin	46 FR 8714 1/27/81	3/11/81
80-359	G	neutralized polymer of substituted polypropylene oxide and an epoxy resin	46 FR 8714 1/27/81	3/11/81
80-360		2-propanol, 1-methoxy-acetate	in prep.	3/12/81
80-361		formaldehyde, polymer with N-(3-aminopropyl), 1,3-propanedi-amine, (chloromethyl) oxirane and phenol	46 FR 8716 1/27/81	3/15/81
80-362		resin of bisphenol A-epichlorohydrin copolymer, biphenol A, linseed oil fatty acids, tall oil fatty acids, styrene and acrylic acid	46 FR 8104 1/26/81	3/15/81
80-364	G	monoethanolamide of long chain fatty acid	46 FR 8717 1/27/81	3/15/81
80-365		calcium sodium ethylene-diamine tetrakis (methylene-phosphonate)	46 FR 5058 1/19/81	3/15/81
80-366		1-propanaminium, N,N-dimethyl, N-ethyl-3-[(1-oxococalkyl)-amino]-, ethylsulfate	46 FR 11354 2/6/81	3/16/81
80-367	G	vegetable fatty acid, modified polyester	46 FR 11355 2/6/81	3/18/81
80-368	G	alkenylsuccinic acid, monoester	in prep.	3/19/81
80-369	G	polyester di-urethane methacrylate resin	in prep.	3/22/81
80-370	G	aliphatic triol	in prep.	3/22/81
80-371	G	(alkyl) halothio phosphate	in prep.	3/22/81
80-372	G	halogenated diphenyl sulfide	in prep.	3/22/81
80-373	G	reaction product of 4-nitrosophenol, hydroxybenzene and an oxo alkane with sodium sulfide (Na <sub>2</sub> (Sx))	in prep.	3/22/81
80-374	G	4-(trifluoromethyl)-2-chloro-1-(3-substituted phenoxy) benzene derivative	in prep.	3/23/81
80-375	G	polymer of methacrylic acid, alkyl acrylate, alkyl methacrylate and an acrylic acid derivative	in prep.	3/23/81
80-376		Urethane prepolymer	46 FR 11350 2/6/81	3/23/81
80-377		polymer of 1,2 ethanediol; 2,5 furandione; 1,3 isobenzofuran-dione; 1,2 propanediol; and 32,4,7,72-tetrahydro-4,7 methano-1H-indeno	46 FR 11349 2/6/81	3/23/81
80-378	G	N-(substituted)-N-(substituted) acetamide	in prep.	3/24/81
80-379	G	organosilicon polymer	in prep.	3/24/81
80-380	G	4-substituted (substituted benzeno)	46 FR 11350 2/6/81	3/29/81
80-381	G	1-substituted-4-(substituted heteromonocyclic) benzene	46 FR 11350 2/6/81	3/29/81
80-382	G	adipic acid, 1,2-propanediol, monocarboxylic acid polyester	in prep.	3/29/81
80-383		ammonium dillnoleate	46 FR 11349 2/6/81	3/29/81
81-001		polymer of tall oil fatty acids, neopentyl glycol, trimethylol ethane, phthalic anhydride, benzoic acid	in prep.	4/2/81
81-002		water reducible siliconized alkyl resin	46 FR 11350 2/6/81	4/2/81
81-003		methyl, bis (hydroxy propyl) tallowalkyl ammonium methyl sulfate	46 FR 11349 2/6/81	4/2/81
81-004		polymer of maleic anhydride, phthalic anhydride, dicyclopentadiene, diethylene glycol and adipic acid	in prep.	4/2/81
81-005	G	nylon	in prep.	4/2/81
81-006	G	polyesteramide	in prep.	4/5/81
81-007	G	modified-resorcinol resin	in prep.	4/5/81
81-008	G	urethane resin	in prep.	4/5/81
81-009	G	silylated phosphonate	46 FR 11352 2/6/81	4/13/81
81-010	G	sodium salt of silylated phosphonate	46 FR 11352 2/6/81	4/13/81

81-011	polymer of osterdiol 204, 1,6-hexanodiol, heonpentyl glycol, trimethylol propane	46 FR 11352 2/6/81	4/13/81
81-012	acriate copolymer adhesive	in prep.	4/13/81
81-013	C18-32 polypropylene ether	in prep.	4/13/81
81-014	polymer of tetradromophthalic anhydride	in prep.	4/15/81
81-015	polymer of tetrabromophthalic anhydride, isophthalic acid, ethylone glycol, propylene glycol and fumaric acid	in prep.	4/15/81
81-016	G reaction product of an epoxy resin and a substituted amine	in prep.	4/15/81
81-017	G polymer of methacrylic acid alkyl methacrylate alkyl acrylate and acrylic acid derivation	in prep.	4/15/81
81-018	G malic half ester of ethoxylated allphatic alcohol emulsifier emulsifier	in prep.	4/15/81
81-019	polymer of butyl acrylate methyl acrylate, acrylonitrile, 2-dydroxy ethyl acrylate, and acrylic acid	in prep.	4/15/81
81-020	G sodium salts of N-methylene phosphonic acids of complex substituted amine mixture (a forecut from fraction of a cruda acarboheterocycle) consisting principally of 2,2,1-substituted bis ethyl amine	in prep.	4/19/81
81-021	halogenated conjugated diene, polymer with haloalkyl benene, and alkenoic acid	in prep.	4/19/81
81-022	1,3-bis(4-hydroxybutyl)-1, 3-didecydimethydisoxane	in prep.	4/19/81
81-023	G di(hydrogenated tallow alkyl) quaternary ammonium compounds	in prep.	4/21/81
81-024	G di(tallow alkyl) quaternary ammonium compounds	in prep.	4/21/81
81-025	G derivatized copolymer of acrylic acid and N-(1, dimethyl-3-substituted butyl acrylamide	in prep.	4/21/81
81-026	G polyfluorohydrocarbon methacrylic copolymer	in prep.	4/21/81
81-027	G alkyd resin 342-45	in prep.	4/21/81
81-028	G alkyd resin	in prep.	4/21/81
81-029	G reaction product of oletin, vegetable oil, and sulfur	in prep.	4/21/81
81-030	G acid terminated mixed phthalic-polyol polyester	in prep.	4/22/81
81-031	G polyurethane polyacrylic block polymer	in prep.	4/22/81
81-032	G (substituted phenoy) alkanolic acid	in prep.	4/23/81
81-033	G tetra hydroacridinone	in prep.	4/26/81
81-034	G acridinone	in prep.	4/26/81
81-035	G N-methylene phosphonic acids of a complex substituted amine mixture (a forecut from fraction of a crude carboheterocycla) consisting principally of 2,2 <sup>1</sup> -substituted bis ethyl amine	in prep.	4/19/81
81-036	G alkyl acid phosphorus esters	in prep.	4/28/81
81-037	methylenebis-9 (dilsopropylaniline)	in prep.	4/28/81
81-038	Isomers: bicyclo[3.2.1] octan-8-01, 1,5-dimethyl-, acetate; bicyclo[3.3.0.] octan-2-01, 1,5-dimethyl-, acetate; bicyclo[3.3.1] nonan-1-01, 5-methyl-, acetate	in prep.	4/28/81
81-041	5-methyl-4H-1,2,3-triazole-3-selenol, 2-dihydro-5-methyl-3H-1,2,4-triazole-3-selone	in prep.	4/30/81
81-042	G (substituted phenoxy) alkanolic acid, alkyl ester	in prep.	4/31/81

**New Chemical Substances for which EPA Has Received a Notice of Commencement of Manufacture**

PMN No.	Submitter	Chemical Identification G Generic name	FR Citation
80-33	Sherwin Williams Company	G Vegetable fatty acid ester	45 FR 23510 4/7/80
80-38	Claims confidential business information (CBI)	G Alkyl ammonium salt of a halogen oxyacid	45 FR 23511 4/7/80
80-39	CBI	G Nitrogen base salt of an inorganic oxidixing acid	45 FR 23511 4/7/80
80-103	Monsanto	G Polymer of: Styrene maleic anhydride methyl methacrylate	45 FR 41063 6/17/80
80-109	CBI	G 3-(1-Amino-2-sulfo-4-anthraquin-onyl-amino)-benzene sulfon-3-substituted anilide	45 FR 41063 6/17/80
80-144	Spencer Kellogg	G Amine extended d-w hydroxy-poly[oxy-(methyl-1,2-ethandyl)] polymer with 1,3-disocyanatomethylbenzene	45 FR 49149 7/23/80
80-179	du Pont de Nemours	G Polymer of mixed alkyl acrylates	45 FR 53866 6/13/80
80-187	CBI	G 1-Amino-4-substituted-9,10-dihydro-9-10-dioxo-2-anthracen-esulfonic acid, monosodium salt	45 FR 54854 8/18/80
P-79-29	CBI	Polymer of: 5-Substituted-1,3-benzenedicarboxylic acid, ethylene glycol,e-caprolactone	45 FR 2389 1/11/80
P-79-30	CBI	Polymer of: 5-Substituted-1,3-benzenedicarboxylic acid, 1,4-cyclohexanedimethanol, ethylene glycol, e-caprolactone, tolylene-2,4-diisocyanate, 2-butenedioic acid	45 FR 23891 1/11/80
P-79-31		Polymer of: 1,4-Cyclohexane dimethanol, 2-butenedioic acid	45 FR 2389 1/11/80

P-80-73	CBI	G Salt of Formaldehyde, 4-(phenylamino)-substituted benzene polymer benzene polymer and 2-butenedioic acid, 1,4-cyclo-2,4-hexane-dimethanol 2,4-diisocyanato-1-methylbenzene, 1,2-ethanediol, 2-oxepanone, and 1,5-substituted-1,3-benzendicarboxylic acid polymer	45 FR 30127 5/7/80
P-80-217	General Electric Corp.	G Aromatic trisazo dye	45 FR 61021 9/15/80
P-80-218	General Electric Corp.	G Aromatic trisazo dye	45 FR 61021 9/15/80
P-80-219	CBI	G An aliphatic ester	45 FR 62194 9/15/80
P-80-231	CBI	Naphthalene 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1,1,4,4-tetramethyl	45 FR 62197 9/18/80
P-80-234	Inmont Corp	Polymer of adipic acid, dimethyl 1,4 cyclohexanedicarboxylate, maleic anhydride, neopentyl glycol, phthalic anhydride, trimellitic anhydride trimethylol ethane	45 FR 65033 10/1/80
P-80-243	CBI	Polymer of 2,2,4-trimethyl-1, 3-pentanediol, trimethyl propane succinic ganhydride, trimellitic anhydride, adipic, isophthalic acid	45 FR 65033 10/1/80

#### INTERAGENCY TESTING COMMITTEE (ITC).... SECTION 4(e)

*Under Section 4(e), the ITC was established to recommend to EPA substances which should be tested for specified effects to determine their hazardous potential to human health or the environment. Committee members are: Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ), Department of Commerce (DOC), Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), National Cancer Institute (NCI), National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS), National Institute for Occupational Safety & Health (NIOSH), National Science Foundation (NSF) and the Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA). The ITC may list up to 50 chemicals or categories of chemicals for testing and is to consider revising or adding to its list every six months. The EPA Administrator must respond within one year to each recommendation by initiating rulemaking under Section 4 or giving the Agency's reasons for not doing so. Both the ITC reports and EPA responses appear in the Federal Register.*

On January 9, 1981, a federal district judge placed EPA on a court-ordered schedule for making decisions concerning all the chemicals designated for testing in the first five ITC priority lists. EPA had been sued by the Natural Resources Defense Council for its failure to initiate rulemaking, or to offer an adequate explanation why testing should not be required, within the one-year time limit established in Section 4(e) of TSCA.

In the ruling, Judge Lawrence W. Pierce, of the Southern District of New York, ordered EPA to proposed rules or decisions not to test by the end of 1983 for all chemicals listed in the first five ITC reports. This schedule had been submitted to the Court on September 12, 1980 and was accepted without charge. On February 13, 1981, EPA filed its first required progress report with the Court. It stated that EPA expects to comply with the 1981 schedule.

The schedule is listed below.

Date	No. of Single Chemicals or Categories	Action	Chemicals	ITC Lists (1-6)
5/81	3	Proposed rules and/or decisions not to test	*Nitrobenzene *Dichloromethane *1,1, 1-trichloroethane	1 2 2
1981	8	Proposed rules and/or decisions not to test	Eight of the following chemicals Acetonitrile *Alkyl phthalates *Antimony *Antimony trioxide *Antimony sulfide Aryl phosphates *Benzidine based dyes *Chlorinated paraffins Chlorinated naphthalenes Cresols *o-Dianisidine dyes Hexachloro-1,3-butadiene 4,4-Methylenedianiline *o-Tolidine dyes Phenylenediamines Polychlorinated terphenyls	4 1 4 4 4 2 5 1 2 1 5 1 4 5 6 2
1982	13	Proposed test rules and/or decisions not to test	(1) The eight remaining chemicals in the 1981 list (2) Five of the following:	

			chemicals	
			Alkyl epoxides	1
			Acrylamide (environmental test rule)	2
			Anilines	4
			Chlorinated benzenes (Environmental test rule)	1,3
			Cyclohexanone	4
			1,2-Dichloropropane	3
			Haloalkyl Epoxides	2
			Pyridine	2
			Toluene	1
			Xylenes	1
1983	13	Proposed rules and/or decisions not to test	(1) The 5 remaining chemicals on the 1982 list	
			(2) The following eight chemicals:	
			Glycidol and its derivatives	3
			Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	4
			Hydroquinone	5
			Isophenone	4
			Mesityl oxide	4
			Methyl ethyl ketone	4
			Methyl isobutyl ketone	4
			Quinone	5
*EPA will publish a decision or rule in 1981			acid, O,O'-di (isohexyl, isohexyl, isooctyl, isononyl, isodecyl) mixed esters	
DENIAL OF CFC EXEMPTION SECTION 6			* Subchronic Dermal Toxicity Study	
<i>Under Section 6, EPA is authorized to control a chemical as a hazardous substance if the Agency finds that the chemical will present an unreasonable risk of injury to human health or the environment.</i>			0181-0380 1/5/81 1,3,4-thiadiazolidine-2,5-dithione	1072-71-5
EPA has recently denied a second request (46 FR 6062) to use CFCs in aerosol sprays generating smoke and fog for theatrical productions. On March 17, 1978, (43 FR 11318) EPA published a rule prohibiting almost all manufacturing, processing and distribution in commerce of CFCs for aerosol propellant uses that are subject to TSCA. The intent of the rule, which became effective on October 15, 1978, was to reduce CFC emissions to the atmosphere in an attempt to reduce the health and environmental risk caused by depletion of the ozone layer. However, certain exemptions based on essential use were written into the rule. Prior to issuing the rule, EPA had considered and denied a request to grant an exemption for inclusion of CFCs in the stage product. EPA determined the use was not essential and a CFC substitute could be found. In the recent petition the distributor of "Fog Juice," which is a mixture of CFC propellant and mineral oil, said no workable substitute for CFCs could be found to produce the desired theatrical effect. In the recent denial EPA said alternative products, if not perfect substitutes, do exist. Even without substitutes, the Agency said exemptions would be granted only if the health, environmental and economic impacts of the removal were unacceptable.			* Final Report on Eye Irritation Study	
			0181-0381 1/12/81 Byproduct stream containing allyl alcohol and diallyl carbonate	
			* Preliminary Report on Dermal Toxicity Study	
			0281-0382 1/30/81 2,4-Imidazolidinedione, 3-bromo-1-chloro-5,5-dimethyl-	126-06-7
			2,4-Imidazolidinedione, 3,1-dibromo-5,5-dimethyl-	118-52-5
			2,4-Imidazolidinedione, 1,3-dibromo-5,5-dimethyl	77-48-5
			* Summary Final Report on Acute Toxicity Studies	
			0281-0383S 1/30/81 7-Chloro-4-nitrobenzo-2-oxa-1,3-diazole (NBD chloride)	
			* Report on Mutagenicity <i>in vitro</i> battery	
			0281-0384 2/6/81 Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether (EGME), 2-methoxy-ethanol	
			* Interim and Final Results of Acute and Subchronic Toxicity Studies	
			0281-0385 2/2/81 Superquench 70 Process 65 Process 63 100 Texas Oil	
			* Summary of Final Results from <i>in vitro</i> Mutagenicity Battery	
SECTION 8(e) NOTICES OF SUBSTANTIAL RISK: DECEMBER 1980-FEBRUARY 1981			<div> <div>Corrections: In the January 1981 8(e) Notices of Substantial Risk Report (page 7) there were two errors:</div> <div>1180-0373S The second substance CAS No. should have been 68555-73-7</div> <div>1180-0374S Should have not included a CAS No.</div> </div>	
Log No 8EHQ			[CAS NO]	
1280-0377 12/19/80 Jet Fuel A: No. 6 heavy fuel oil (2 kinds)				
* Acute Dermal Toxicity Study				
0181-0378 1/21/81 Sulfur dioxide				
* Emergency Incident of Environment Contamination (air)—Worker Exposure				
0181-0379 1/8/81 Zinc salt of phosphorodithioic acid (secondary butyl and isocetyl) mixed esters, and, Zinc salt of phosphorodithioic				

# REPORTING RULES

## PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT INFORMATION SECTION 8(a)

*Under Section 8(a), EPA may require manufacturers and processors to submit various kinds of information already in their possession on particular chemical substances or mixtures.*

On January 26, 1981 (46 FR 3199), EPA proposed a rule that would require the reporting of quantities of asbestos used in various processes, employee exposure and monitoring data, waste disposal and pollution control information. EPA had previously published, on October 17, 1979, an advanced notice of proposed rulemaking (44 FR 60055) as part of a joint coordination of regulatory activities with the Consumer Product Safety Commission. If the proposed rule later becomes a rule, EPA collected information will be used to aid the Agency in deciding the appropriate regulation action under TSCA.

For the purposes of this rule and to be consistent with the definitions of TSCA, a manufacturer of asbestos is any person who mines, mills or imports asbestos in bulk or imports a product containing asbestos. A processor of asbestos is any person who makes products for distribution in commerce that contain asbestos or any asbestos containing component. To reduce the impact on small businesses, EPA proposed to not require reporting from companies of 10 or fewer employees. Additionally, the proposal would require full reporting from only a representative sample of the industry in most cases.

## NOTIFICATION OF EXPORT... SECTION 12(b)

*Under 12(b) exporters are required to submit a notice for the first annual shipment of a substance to any given country for any chemical substance or mixture subject to final Section 4 testing rules; Section 5(b)(4) risk listing for test data; proposed or final Section 5 and 6 rules; orders issued under Section 5 or any action pending or relief granted under Sections 5 or 7.*

*There is no notice form required, but the notice, submitted by mail to EPA, must include the exporter's name and address, the name of the substance or mixture, the date of export or intended export, the country of import and the section of TSCA under which EPA has taken action. Within five working days, EPA will advise the foreign government of the impending exportation and the U.S. regulatory action taken with respect to the substance or mixture.*

The Section 12(b) rule as of March 1, 1981 applies to the following chemicals by reason of the stated TSCA actions:

F = final rule  
P = proposed rule

CHEMICALS	TSCA SECTION	STATUS
PCBs	6	F
CFCs	6	F&P
2,3,7,8-TCDD	6	F
Asbestos	6	P
N-methanesulfonyl-p-toluene sulfonamide	5(a)(2)	P

# STUDIES & SUPPORT ACTIVITY

## CHEMICAL ACTIVITIES STATUS REPORT

The second edition of EPA's Chemical Activities Status Report is now available. The two-volume report, current to July 1980, is a compilation of EPA's chemical related activities relating to laws administered by the Agency, including the Clean Air, Clean Water Acts, the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act; the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; the Safe Drinking Water Act and TSCA. The chemical activities of EPA's Office of Research and Development are included. Chemical substances are listed alphabetically and by Chemical Abstract Service Number. There is also a chemical name synonym list. This report includes chemical regulatory activities, ongoing and completed technical assistance information, preregulatory assessments, chemical and biological testing and monitoring programs and labeling requirements. Using the status report, a researcher can quickly learn who in EPA regulates a chemical and what scientific or technical work has been done on the substance.

## TSCA STATUS REPORT FOR EXISTING CHEMICALS

The latest TSCA status report booklet, Volume 2 Issue 1, listing all existing chemicals of interest to the TSCA program, is now available. In this document the regulatory assessment status of each chemical is arranged alphabetically by CAS number and there is an index of regulatory assessment status within each TSCA program. This booklet differs from the Chemical Activities Status Report mentioned elsewhere in this Bulletin, being limited to only TSCA activities, while the Chemical Activities Status Report covers all programs of EPA. Because of its more limited nature, the TSCA status report is more up to date. It also uses different data bases.

## FIRST REPORT OF THE ITSDC

The first report of the Interagency Toxic Substances Data Committee (ITSDC) will be published shortly and IAO is accepting reservations for the booklet. Under Sections 10 and 25 of TSCA the committee is responsible for Federal chemical information system development and coordination. The ITSDC's goal is to systematize the retrieval of toxicological and other scientific data to aid those people responsible for research, risk analysis and decisionmaking. This first report summarizes the progress to date.

## EPA APPROVES PCB DISPOSAL UNITS

The use of two high-temperature commercial incinerators capable of destroying concentrations of PCBs has been approved by EPA. The facilities, the first chemical waste incinerators ever to receive EPA approval, are located in Texas and Arkansas and may be a major step in dealing with one of the most important environmental problems in the United States.

Enacted in 1976, TSCA required EPA to prohibit manufacture, processing, distribution and use of PCBs and to establish PCB storage and disposal rules. Since then, EPA has ruled that wastes containing over 500 parts per million of PCBs can only be destroyed in high temperature (above 1200°C) incinerators operated under controlled conditions. Up to now no incinerators have met

these EPA burn standards. EPA has estimated there are more than 20 million pounds of PCB liquids in storage awaiting destruction.

In announcing EPA's approval of the commercial incinerator in Deer Park, Texas and owned by Rollins Environmental Services, Adlene Harrison, EPA's Region 6 Administrator said on January 23, "After exhaustive testing and careful analysis, I am confident that the facility at Rollins has demonstrated the ability to destroy PCBs safely. The continued storage of millions of pounds of these dangerous chemicals pose an eminent threat to the American people and our environment. It is vital that we remove this material from our midst and destroy it promptly. I am pleased that we can begin to do so, providing safe destruction of PCBs already now being stored and the nearly 750 million pounds still in service which will have to be disposed of in the future."

On January 28, Harrison approved a second incinerator at El Dorado, Arkansas, owned by Energy Systems Company. The El Dorado facility is capable of burning liquids and solids. The Deer Park incinerator burns only liquids. Tests on both incinerators in 1979 determined that they destroy more than 99.9999 percent of the PCBs in high-level waste oil. Additional tests were conducted to 1980 to insure that the local environment and public health was not threatened by use of the incinerators.

PCBs, in use since 1929, do not decompose easily. Their characteristics of low flammability and low conductivity of electricity have made them popular during the past 50 years for use in fluids and lubricating oils especially in transformers and capacitors. PCBs also were used in varnish, wax, glue, carbonless copy paper, sealants, printing ink and in many other products. Highly stable, PCBs break down slowly and therefore not only persist in the environment years after being discarded but also accumulate in the fatty tissues of humans and animals. In laboratory animals, PCBs have been shown to cause cancer, reproductive failures, gastric disorders and skin lesions. PCBs are suspected of causing cancer in humans.

In the 1980 tests at the two incinerators, EPA closely monitored for the presence of toxic byproducts. Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins and tetrachlorodibenzo-p-furans were detected at extreme low levels, in the range of billionths of parts per gram the Agency said. These tests were conducted so that EPA could estimate the health risk to determine if there was any potential for adverse impact. The intent of the estimate was to find the highest conceivable risk. "It is highly improbable that a significant health risk exists," Harrison said, of the test at the Rollins facility. The worst possible situation she said, "is if someone lived near the Rollins facility and was exposed to the maximum ground level concentration of emissions from PCB incinerators continually for 70 years." Even so, she said, "The chances of any increased cancer would be less than one in 50,000."

#### IAO SLIDE SHOWS

The IAO has recently updated and made available, free of charge, four TSCA slide shows. These shows especially directed toward chemical manufacturers, processors and importers, go into detailed explanations of TSCA, TSCA testing, PMN, and 8(e) requirements.

1. TSCA—An Overview of Its Authorities and Major Activities—Recently updated, the 25-minute presentation covers major actions to date, reviews important aspects of the law and how the Act is being

implemented.

2. Testing Under TSCA—Highlights how chemicals are selected for TSCA priority testing, how model standards for testing rules are developed, who benefits from testing and current action under Section 4.
3. Section 8(e)—Substantial Risk Notification—A 12-minute explanation of the notification process, describing two types of reports, how a company reporting system could be organized, who is responsible for reporting, how to determine which health and environmental effects would be considered substantial risk.
4. Proposed Premanufacture Notification Regulations and Interim Policy Guidelines—A comprehensive 28-minute review of the PMN program, what determines a new chemical substance, use of the Inventory, who must submit PMN forms, how to fill out forms and current action and information.

Call the toll free number to reserve one or all of the slide shows. TSCA regional coordinators also have copies of the four shows ready for loan. The regional coordinators are listed elsewhere in this issue of the Bulletin.

#### CHEMICAL INFORMATION RESOURCES HANDBOOK

The IAO now has available a new handbook that gives detailed information on more than 85, mostly automated, chemical information systems and how each data base can be reached. The Chemical Information Resources Handbook explains each system's scope, and how access is gained. If available, a sample of each system's search/output is included in the directory plus the latest known cost of using each service. The handbook can aid in searches on chemical toxicology, environmental effects, spill resources, disposal methods, ambient air and water concentrations, control technologies and governmental regulations.

The IAO has available two March 10, 1981 Federal Register notices on PCBs. Both notices are responses to a recent U.S. Court of Appeals ruling that set aside parts of EPA's PCB rule on classifying of transformers, capacitors and electromagnets as totally enclosed. One of the notices spells out the inspection and maintenance procedures that will be in effect for an 18-month period. The second notice is an advance notice of proposed rulemaking. It discusses the court ruling, EPA's need for more factual information about electrical equipment and asks for comments about the propensity of electrical equipment containing PCBs to leak, the nature of exposure to PCBs and the cost of reducing or eliminating PCBs in electrical equipment. EPA set December 7, 1981 as the deadline for comments. Call the toll free number for copies of both March 10, 1981 Federal Register notices.

#### REGIONAL TOXIC SUBSTANCES COORDINATORS

Each week, the IAO responds to between 500 and 1,000 telephone calls requesting clarification of TSCA's provisions or literature published under the program. In addition, hundreds of letters are received each week.

Information about TSCA may also be obtained from the 10 regional offices EPA maintains under the program. Listed below are the names of the regional TSCA Coordinators, where their offices are located and the States and areas they serve. They, too, will assist you.

##### Region I

Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont

Mr. Paul Heffernan  
Toxic Substances Coordinator  
EPA Region I  
John F. Kennedy Federal Building  
Boston, MA 02203  
(617) 223-0585

Region II  
New York, New Jersey, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands and  
Canal Zone

Mr. Ralph Larsen  
Toxic Substances Coordinator  
EPA Region II  
26 Federal Plaza  
New York, NY 10007  
(212) 264-1925

Region III  
Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania,  
Virginia and West Virginia

Edward H. Cohen  
Toxic Substances Coordinator  
EPA Region III  
Curtis Building  
6th & Walnut Street  
Philadelphia, PA 19106  
(215) 597-7668

Region IV  
Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North  
Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee

Mr. Ralph Jennings  
Toxic Substances Coordinator  
EPA Region IV  
345 Courtland Street, N.E.  
Atlanta, GA 30308  
(404) 881-3864

Region V  
Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Michigan, Ohio and  
Wisconsin

Mr. Karl Bremer  
Toxic Substances Coordinator  
EPA Region V  
230 South Dearborn Street  
Chicago, IL 60604  
(312) 353-2291

Region VI  
Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas  
Dr. Norman Dyer  
Chief, Pesticides & Hazardous Materials  
EPA Region VI  
First International Building  
1201 Elm Street  
Dallas, TX 75207  
(214) 767-2734

Region VII  
Iowa, Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska

Mr. Wolfgang Brandner  
Toxic Substances Coordinator  
EPA Region VII  
324 East 11th Street  
Kansas City, MO 64106  
(816) 374-6538

Region VIII  
Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah  
and Wyoming

Mr. Dean Gillam  
Toxic Substances Coordinator  
EPA Region VIII  
1860 Lincoln Street  
Denver, CO 80295  
(303) 837-3926

Region IX  
Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada, Guam, American  
Samoa and Trust Territory of the Pacific

Mr. Kirby Narcisse  
Toxic Substances Coordinator  
EPA Region IX  
215 Fremont Street  
San Francisco, CA 94105  
(415) 556-4606

Region X  
Alaska, Idaho, Oregon and Washington

Dr. Jim Everts  
Toxic Substances Coordinator  
EPA Region X  
1200 6th Avenue  
Seattle, WA 98101  
(206) 442-1090

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Industry Assistance Office (TS-799)  
Office of Pesticides & Toxic Substances  
U.S.E.P.A.  
Washington, D.C. 20460

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