erenced as they exist on the effective date of the final rule.

[54 FR 49294, Nov. 30, 1989, as amended at 55 FR 12644, Apr. 5, 1990; 56 FR 23231, May 21, 1991; 57 FR 24961, June 12, 1992; 58 FR 30992, May 28, 1993; 58 FR 34205, June 23, 1993]

§ 799.3450 Propylene oxide.

(a) *Identification of test substance.* (1) Propylene oxide (CAS No. 75–56–9) shall be tested in accordance with this section.

(2) Propylene oxide of at least 99.0-percent purity shall be used as the test substance in all tests.

(b) *Persons required to submit study plans, conduct tests, and submit data.* (1) All persons who manufacture or process propylene oxide, other than as an inpurity, from January 10, 1986, to the end of the reimbursement period shall submit letters of intent to conduct testing or exemption applications, study plans, and shall conduct tests, and submit data as specified in this section, subpart A of this part, and part 790 of this chapter.

(2) Persons subject to this section are not subject to the requirements of §790.50(a)(2), (5), and (6) and (b) and §790.87(a)(1)(ii) of this chapter.

(3) Persons who notify EPA of their intent to conduct tests in compliance with the requirements of this section must submit plans for those tests no later than 30 days before the initiation of each of those tests.

(4) In addition to the requirements of §790.87(a)(2) and (3) of this chapter, EPA will conditionally approve exemption applications for this rule if EPA has received a letter of intent to conduct the testing from which exemption is sought and EPA has adopted test standards and schedules in a final Phase II test rule.

(c) *Health effects testing*—(1) Developmental toxicity—(i) *Required testing.* An inhalation developmental toxicity test in the rat shall be conducted with propylene oxide.

(ii) *Test standards.* The inhalation developmental toxicity testing shall be conducted in accordance with the EPA-approved study plans (July 22, 1987): "Range-finding Inhalation Developmental Toxicity Study in Rats" and "Inhalation Developmental Toxicity Study in Rats". Copies of these EPA-approved study plans are located in the rulemaking record for this rule (docket no. OPPTS–42028D) and are available for inspection in EPA's OPPTS Reading Room, NE–G004, 401 M Street SW., Washington, DC 20460, from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, except legal holidays.

(iii) *Reporting requirements.* (A) The developmental toxicity tests shall be completed and the final reports submitted to EPA within 12 months of the effective date of the final Phase II rule.

(B) An interim progress report shall be submitted to EPA 6 months after the effective date of the final Phase II rule.

(2) [Reserved]

(d) *Effective date.* The effective date of the final Phase II rule requiring inhalation developmental toxicity testing of propylene oxide is November 6, 1987.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 2070–0033)

[50 FR 48770, Nov. 27, 1985, as amended at 52 FR 35709, Sept. 23, 1987]

§ 799.4000 Tetrabromobisphenol A.

(a) *Identification of test substance.* (1) Tetrabromobisphenol A (TBBPA, CAS No. 79–94–7) shall be tested in accordance with this section.

(2) Tetrabromobisphenol A of at least 98 percent purity shall be used as the test substance.

(b) *Persons required to submit study plans, conduct tests, and submit data.* All persons who manufacture (including import) or process or intend to manufacture or process tetrabromobisphenol A, other than as an impurity, after August 19, 1987, to the end of the reimbursement period shall submit letters of intent to conduct testing, submit study plans, conduct tests, and submit data or submit exemption applications as specified in this section, subpart A of this part, and parts 790 and 792 of this chapter for single-phase rulemaking.

(c) *Chemical fate*—(1) *Biodegradability in sediment/water*—(i) *Required testing.* Biodegradation testing in sediment/water shall be conducted with TBBPA using clean, freshwater sediments in accordance with the method described in an A.W. Bourquin article entitled "An Artificial Microbial Ecosystem for