

Federal Register

Friday,
July 16, 1993

Part V

Environmental Protection Agency

Thirty-Second Report of the TSCA
Interagency Testing Committee to the
Administrator; Notice

**ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
AGENCY**

[OPPTS-41039; FRL-4630-2]

**Thirty-Second Report of the TSCA
Interagency Testing Committee to the
Administrator; Receipt of Report,
Request for Comments, Notice of
Opportunity to Initiate Negotiations for
TSCA Section 4 Testing Consent
Agreements**
AGENCY: Environmental Protection
Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The TSCA Interagency Testing Committee (ITC), established under section 4(e) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), transmitted its Thirty-Second Report to the Administrator of EPA on June 2, 1993. This report is included with this notice. As noted in this Report, the ITC revised the *Priority Testing List* by adding one group of 34 chemicals to the list for priority consideration by the EPA Administrator for promulgation of test rules under section 4(a) of the Act. These chemicals are designated for response within 12 months. Therefore, in response to the ITC's designation, EPA will either initiate rulemaking under section 4(a) of TSCA, enter into a testing consent agreement, or publish a **Federal Register** notice explaining the reasons for not initiating such rulemaking within 12 months. The ITC is also removing four designated chemicals and two recommended chemicals and eight recommended chemical groups added in the Twenty-Eighth Report. The ITC's reasons for removing these chemicals and chemical groups are stated in the Thirty-Second Report. There are no recommended with intent-to-designate chemicals or chemical groups in the Thirty-Second Report. EPA invites interested persons to submit written comments on the Report.

In addition, EPA is soliciting interested parties for participation in or monitoring of a consent agreement process for the chemicals that were designated for dermal absorption testing. EPA is also inviting manufacturers and/or processors of chemical substances who wish to participate in testing negotiations for the chemicals designated for dermal absorption testing to develop and submit testing consent agreement proposals to EPA.

DATES: Written comments on the Thirty-Second ITC Report must be received by August 16, 1993. Written testing proposals must be received by

September 14, 1993. Written notice of interest in being designated an "interested party" to the development or monitoring of a consent agreement for the chemicals designated for dermal absorption testing must be received by September 14, 1993. Those submitting written testing proposals will be considered "interested parties" and do not have to submit separate written notice. EPA will contact all "interested parties" and advise them of meeting dates.

ADDRESSES: Send six copies of written submissions to: TSCA Docket Receipts (TS-790), Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics, Environmental Protection Agency, Rm. ET G-102, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460. Submissions should bear the document control number (OPPTS-41039; FRL-4630-2). The public record supporting this action, including comments, is available for public inspection in Rm. ET G-102 at the address noted above from 8 a.m. to noon and 1 p.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, except legal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Susan B. Hazen, Director, Environmental Assistance Division (TS-799), Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street, SW., Rm. E-543B, Washington, DC 20460, (202) 554-1404, TDD (202) 554-0551.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Electronic Availability: This document, along with the *Priority Testing List* revised according to the Thirty-Second Report, is available as an electronic file on *The Federal Bulletin Board* at 9 a.m. on the date of publication in the **Federal Register**. By modem dial 202-512-1387 or call 202-512-1530 for disks or paper copies. This file is also available in Postscript, Wordperfect and ASCII. The *Priority Testing List* is available in Wordperfect and ASCII.

I. Background

TSCA (15 U.S.C. 2601 et seq.) authorizes the Administrator of EPA to promulgate regulations under section 4(a) requiring testing of chemical substances and mixtures ("chemicals") in order to develop data relevant to determining whether such chemicals may present unreasonable risks to health or the environment. Section 4(e) of TSCA established the Interagency Testing Committee (ITC) to recommend chemicals and chemical groups to the Administrator of EPA for priority testing consideration. Section 4(e) directs the ITC to revise the TSCA section 4(e) *Priority Testing List* at least every 6 months. The most recent revisions to

this List are included in the ITC's Thirty-Second Report. The Report was received by the Administrator on June 2, 1993, and is included with this notice. The Report adds 1 group of 34 chemicals to the TSCA section 4(e) *Priority Testing List* and removes 4 designated chemicals and 2 recommended chemicals and 8 chemical groups added in the Twenty-Eighth Report.

**II. Written and Oral Comments on
Recommendations**

EPA invites interested persons to submit detailed comments on the ITC's new recommendations. The Agency is interested in receiving information concerning additional or ongoing health and safety studies on the subject chemicals as well as information relating to the human and environmental exposure to these chemicals.

A notice will be published at a later date in the **Federal Register** adding the substances recommended in the ITC's Thirty-Second Report to the TSCA section 8(d) Health and Safety Data Reporting Rule (40 CFR part 716), which requires the reporting of unpublished health and safety studies on the listed chemicals. That notice will also add the chemicals to the TSCA section 8(a) Preliminary Assessment Information Rule (40 CFR part 712). The section 8(a) rule requires the reporting of production volume, use, exposure, and release information on the listed chemicals.

III. Status of List

The ITC's Thirty-Second Report notes the addition of one chemical group to the *Priority Testing List* and the removal of 4 designated chemicals and 2 recommended chemicals and 8 chemical groups added in the Twenty-Eighth Report. The current TSCA section 4(e) *Priority Testing List* contains 18 chemicals and 17 chemical groups; 2 chemical groups and 7 chemicals are designated for priority testing consideration.

IV. Testing Consent Agreements

1. *Solicitation of Interested Parties.* EPA's procedures for requiring the testing of chemical substances under section 4 of TSCA at 40 CFR 790.22, includes the adoption of enforceable consent agreements and the promulgation of test rules. EPA has on numerous occasions been approached by chemical companies interested in negotiating consent agreements for testing ITC chemicals or chemical groups. As a result of these requests, EPA is now inviting persons interested in participating in or monitoring

negotiations on the chemicals designated in the Thirty-Second ITC Report to notify EPA in writing. Those who respond to this solicitation by the deadline established in this notice will have the status of "interested parties" and will be afforded opportunities to participate in the negotiation process. These "interested parties" will not incur any obligations by being designated "interested parties." This solicitation is separate from the solicitation of interested parties made in the Federal Register of May 5, 1993 (58 FR 26898).

2. *Solicitation of testing proposals for consent agreement negotiations.* EPA is also now soliciting testing proposals for a consent agreement to perform dermal absorption testing on the 34 chemical substances designated in the Thirty-Second Report. While this solicitation is separate from the solicitation of interested parties made for the 24 substances designated in the Thirty-First ITC Report published May 5, 1993 (58 FR 26898), EPA expects that any testing consent agreement adopted for this effort, as well as the testing method referenced, will be substantially similar. Following publication of this notice, manufacturers and/or processors have 60 days to develop and submit testing proposals for any of the chemical substances designated in the Thirty-Second Report that they wish EPA to consider as candidates for consent agreement negotiations.

Federal scientists from a number of the ITC's statutory and liaison organizations including the Consumer Product Safety Commission, Environmental Protection Agency, Food and Drug Administration, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, and Occupational Safety and Health Administration, have developed a proposed test protocol that will provide data needed by several U. S. Government Organizations represented on the ITC. This proposed protocol is

entitled "Protocol for *in vitro* Percutaneous Absorption Studies" and is available to the public through the TSCA Docket Receipts and the Environmental Assistance Division listed above. This document should be reviewed before submitting any testing proposals in response to this notice.

For additional technical information on this testing protocol contact Dr. John D. Walker, Executive Director, TSCA Interagency Testing Committee, (202) 260-1820.

All testing proposals submitted should describe the testing to be performed and explain any deviations from the test protocol that are necessary to assure the development of reliable percutaneous absorption data.

EPA will review the submissions and select the most promising submissions as candidates for negotiation. Submissions that fully address the ITC's concerns will have a higher chance of success than those that do not fully address all data needs.

3. *Negotiation of testing program and development of a testing consent agreement.* EPA will follow the negotiation procedures under 40 CFR 790.22, and to the extent feasible, the timetable outlined in 40 CFR part 790, Appendix A to subpart B.

In the case of the 34 substances designated for priority testing consideration in the Thirty-Second ITC Report, EPA believes that obtaining testing through the development of consent agreements would be most feasible if interested manufacturers organized a testing consortium. Because of the straightforward and relatively inexpensive nature of the tests for each of the substances (i.e., dermal absorption tests), and the costs to EPA and industry that would be incurred should many consent agreements be pursued, EPA believes that negotiating with an organized group of

manufacturers may be the most efficient means to obtain the needed testing.

For additional information about process or negotiations contact Frank Kover, Chief, Chemical Testing and Information Branch, (202) 260-8130.

Authority: 15 U.S.C. 2603.

Dated: July 8, 1993.

Charles M. Auer,
Director, Chemical Control Division, Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics.

Thirty-Second Report of the TSCA Interagency Testing Committee to the Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency

SUMMARY. The TSCA Interagency Testing Committee (ITC) was created under section 4(e) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) as an independent advisory committee to establish testing priorities for TSCA-regulable chemical substances and mixtures ("chemicals") for the Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The ITC maintains the TSCA Section 4(e) *Priority Testing List* and transmits revisions of the *List* as a Report to the EPA Administrator at least every 6 months for action and publication in the *Federal Register*. This Report presents the ITC's revisions of the *Priority Testing List* resulting from its deliberations during the reporting period November, 1992 through May, 1993.

In this revision, ITC is designating a group of 34 chemicals of regulatory interest to the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) for dermal absorption testing and is removing 4 designated chemicals, 2 recommended chemicals and 8 recommended chemical groups added in ITC's 28th Report (56 FR 41217, August 19, 1991). These revisions are summarized in Table 1.

TABLE 1.— REVISIONS TO THE TSCA SECTION 4(E) PRIORITY TESTING LIST

Action	Chemicals or Groups	Date
Designated for dermal absorption testing	34 OSHA Chemicals with insufficient dermal absorption data.	5/93
Previously Designated Chemicals Removed from the List	n-Butanol,	5/93
	Isobutanol,	
	Dimethyl terephthalate,	
	Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	

TABLE 1.— REVISIONS TO THE TSCA SECTION 4(E) PRIORITY TESTING LIST—Continued

Action	Chemicals or Groups	Date
Previously Recommended Chemicals Removed from the List	Allyl alcohol	5/93
	2,4-Dichlorophenol	
Previously Recommended Chemical Groups Removed from the List	Alkynes	5/93
	Nitroalcohols	
	Phosphoniums	
	Hydrazines	
	Oxiranes	
	Alkoxysilanes	
	Aldehyde hydrates	
	Isothiocyanates	

1.1 *Background.* Since its creation in 1976 under section 4(e) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (Public Law 94-469, 90 Stat. 2003 et seq., 15 U.S.C. 2601 et seq.), the TSCA Interagency Testing Committee has submitted 31 semi-annual Reports to the Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to establish testing priorities for TSCA-regulable chemicals. These Reports have been published in the *Federal Register* and are also available from the ITC. In this, its 32nd Report, the ITC is revising its *Priority Testing List* by designating a group of 34 chemicals for dermal absorption testing and by removing 4 designated chemicals, 2 recommended chemicals and 8 recommended chemical groups. A short version of the *Priority Testing List* appears at the end of this Report. The 32nd Report and the complete *Priority Testing List* with all individual chemicals in each group are available upon request from the ITC (address and phone number given at the end of this Report) or the Government Printing Office (202/512-1530) and on the Federal Bulletin Board by modem (202/512-1387).

The ITC meets at least once a month and produces its Reports with the help of staff and technical contract support provided by EPA. ITC membership and support personnel are listed at the end of this Report.

Following receipt of the ITC's Reports, the EPA's Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics promulgates TSCA section 8(a) and 8(d) rules that require manufacturers, processors and distributors to submit (1) production and exposure data and (2) health and safety studies within 2 months of the rules' effective dates. These submissions are indexed and stored by EPA and reviewed by the ITC. Within 12 months of an ITC designation, the Administrator of EPA must initiate a proceeding under TSCA section 4(a) to implement the ITC's testing recommendations or publish in the *Federal Register* the

Administrator's reasons for not initiating action.

1.2. *Actions taken by the ITC in this Report—1.2.a Designated chemicals.* Thirty-four OSHA-nominated chemicals for which available dermal toxicity or absorption data are insufficient.

I. Rationale for the Designation

OSHA previously established Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) for chemical substances and mixtures to limit workers' exposure to industrial chemicals. In general, PELs are based on inhalation of airborne dusts and vapors. In those cases where chemical absorption through the skin could be harmful, the chemicals with PELs are assigned skin notations. OSHA needs quantitative measures of dermal absorption to evaluate potential hazards to workers. OSHA requested that the ITC use its TSCA section 4(e) statutory authority to designate chemicals with PELs for priority testing consideration by the EPA Administrator. In its 31st Report, the ITC designated for dermal absorption testing a group of 24 chemicals for which no dermal toxicity or absorption data could be located in the publicly available literature. In this Report, the ITC is designating a group of 34 chemicals for dermal absorption testing because existing dermal toxicity or absorption data are not sufficient for OSHA's needs (Table 2). *m*-Dinitrobenzene is already on the *Priority Testing List* as a recommendation from the 28th Report and is being designated in this Report for dermal absorption testing.

TABLE 2.— OSHA CHEMICALS DESIGNATED FOR DERMAL ABSORPTION TESTING

CAS No.	Chemical Name
61-82-5	Amitrole
74-96-4	Ethyl bromide
75-15-0	Carbon disulfide
75-25-2	Bromoform
75-34-3	1,1-Dichloroethane
77-78-1	Dimethyl sulfate

TABLE 2.— OSHA CHEMICALS DESIGNATED FOR DERMAL ABSORPTION TESTING—Continued

CAS No.	Chemical Name
79-46-9	2-Nitropropane
80-62-6	Methyl methacrylate
84-68-2	Diethyl phthalate
88-72-2	<i>o</i> -Nitrotoluene
89-72-5	<i>o</i> - <i>sec</i> -Butylphenol
90-04-0	<i>o</i> -Anisidine
95-13-6	Indene
95-49-8	<i>o</i> -Chlorotoluene
99-65-0	<i>m</i> -Dinitrobenzene
100-00-5	<i>p</i> -Nitrochlorobenzene
100-01-6	<i>p</i> -Nitroaniline
100-44-7	Benzyl chloride
100-63-0	Phenylhydrazine
106-49-0	<i>p</i> -Toluidine
108-44-1	<i>m</i> -Toluidine
108-90-7	Chlorobenzene
109-99-9	Tetrahydrofuran
121-14-2	2,4-Dinitrotoluene
122-39-4	Diphenylamine
126-99-8	beta-Chloroprene
150-76-5	<i>p</i> -Methoxyphenol
528-29-0	<i>o</i> -Dinitrobenzene
540-59-0	1,2-Dichloroethylene
626-17-5	<i>m</i> -Phthalodinitrile
768-52-5	<i>N</i> -Isopropylaniline
1300-73-8	Xylidine
6423-43-4	Propylene glycol dinitrate
25013-15-4	Vinyl toluene

II. Supporting Information

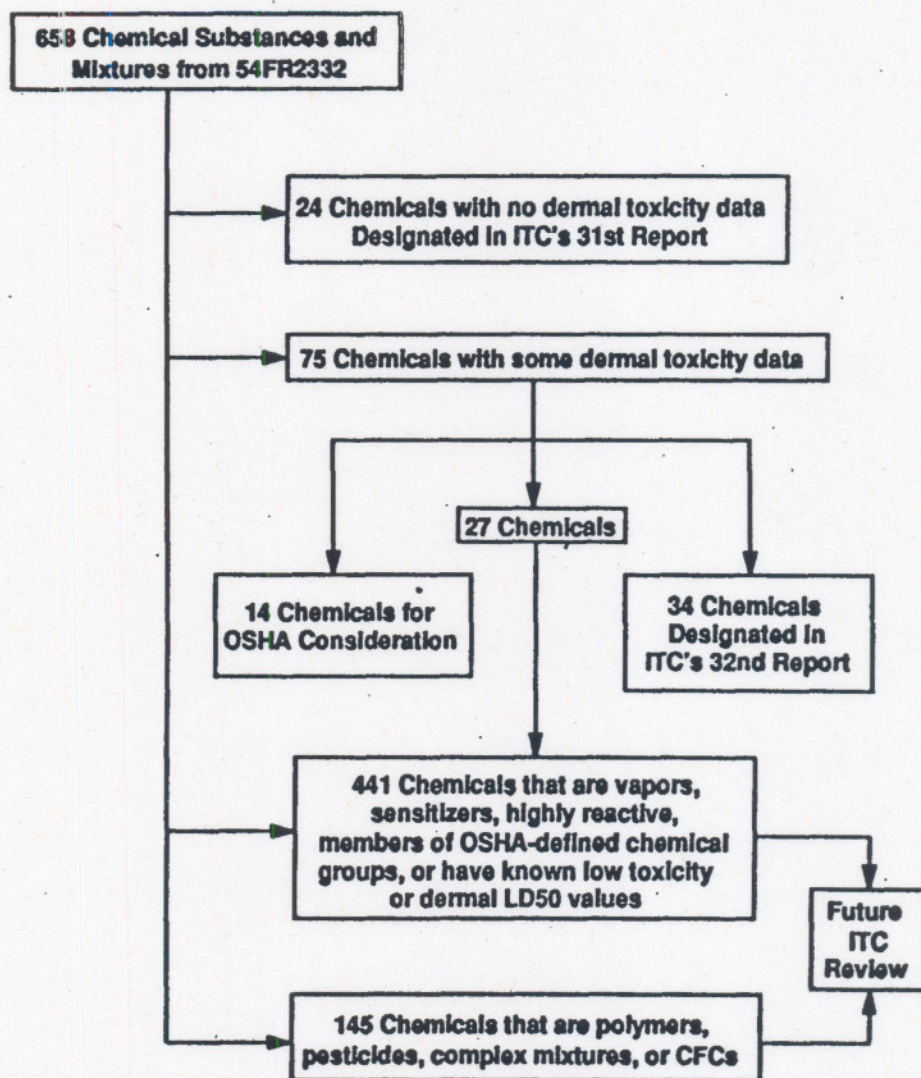
In its January 19, 1989 Air Contaminants Rule (54 FR 2332), OSHA stated that:

The purpose of having the skin designation is to prevent the same toxic effects that the chemical causes through inhalation. The inhalation limit is based on keeping exposure below the limit which will create a significant risk of material impairment of health. If skin absorption is possible, an employee might be below the inhalation limit; however, the additional body burden through skin absorption may create the material impairment which the limit attempts to reduce.

In September 1991, OSHA nominated chemical substances and mixtures with PELs (54 FR 2332) to the ITC to assess the availability of data relevant to dermal absorption and the possibility of

testing under TSCA. A summary of ITC's review of these OSHA chemicals is presented in the following Figure 1:

Figure 1. Summary of ITC Review of OSHA Chemicals.



The ITC initiated an evaluation of 658 of these chemicals and set aside for future review 145 chemicals that are polymers, pesticides, complex mixtures, or chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs). For the remaining 513 chemicals, the Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances (RTECS) was searched for reported dermal LD50 values. Chemicals with

rabbit dermal LD50s in RTECS were deferred for future ITC review. Chemicals that are vapors at ambient temperature, highly reactive, known to have low toxicity, or members of OSHA-defined chemical groups were also deferred for future ITC review. RTECS, INDEX MEDICUS, MEDLINE, TOXLINE, TOXLIT, TSCATS and EPA's Existing

Chemical Assessment Tracking System were searched to determine if dermal toxicity or absorption data were available for the remaining 99 chemicals. No dermal toxicity or absorption data were located for 24 chemicals. These 24 chemicals were designated for dermal absorption testing in the ITC's 31st Report.

The literature searches located 168 references on dermal toxicity or absorption data for 75 chemicals. The ITC reviewed these references and made a tentative determination that 14 chemicals had sufficient data to estimate the dermal absorption rate. These 14 chemicals were referred to OSHA for further evaluation. The ITC also determined that 27 chemicals had dermal LD50 values or were sensitizers, fast polymerizers, of known low toxicity, or were members of OSHA-defined chemical groups. These 27 were added to the 414 deferred above for future ITC review. The ITC determined that the remaining 34 chemicals had insufficient data to estimate dermal absorption rates and is therefore designating these 34 chemicals for dermal absorption testing in this Report.

2.2 Removal of Chemicals from the Priority Testing List

I. Rationale for the Removals

In its 28th Report to the Administrator (56 FR 41212), the ITC designated 6 chemicals and recommended 3 chemicals and 11 chemical groups. The rationale for adding the individual chemicals to the *Priority Testing List* was that the resulting test data could be used to increase the confidence in the Reference Concentrations (RfCs) and Reference Doses (RfDs) for these chemicals in EPA's Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS). Eight of the 11 chemical groups were added to provide EPA with data to develop and improve Quantitative Structure Activity Relationships (QSARs) for predicting biodegradation and aquatic toxicity in the review of new chemicals structurally related to the recommended groups of chemicals.

Last year EPA requested that the ITC review its actions in the 28th Report in light of the possibility of voluntary testing of some of the designated chemicals and the relevance of additional data for QSARs compared to other data needs. The Committee reevaluated the designations and recommendations of the 28th Report and concluded that, while testing of these chemicals and groups would provide useful information to EPA and others, the need for data is greater for chemicals to which workers are exposed and which pose a possible but unknown

hazard via skin absorption. In the 31st Report, the ITC designated a substantial number of these chemicals for which there are no dermal toxicity data. Further study of the "OSHA chemicals" reveals that many more have insufficient dermal absorption data. Because earlier entries to the *List* and present designations are competing for scarce resources at EPA and within the ITC, the Committee has reevaluated their relative priorities. The Committee concluded that the previously recommended chemicals are of lower priority than those now being designated.

II. Specific Actions

A. Removal of Four of the Six Chemicals Designated in the 28th Report

In March, 1993, EPA received written confirmation that industry will test 4 of the 6 designated chemicals. Industry has committed to develop dossiers and necessary test data under the Screening Information Data Set (SIDS) program of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). The SIDS program is a consensus testing regimen developed for screening high production chemicals that is accepted by all OECD member nations. The four chemicals are *n*-butanol, isobutanol, di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate, and dimethyl terephthalate.

The ITC views the voluntary commitments from industry to conduct the SIDS testing as an important first step in filling the existing data gaps of these chemicals. Although not identical to the tests called for by the ITC in its 28th Report, the SIDS testing addresses the general concerns of the Committee and will be useful to EPA for the RfCs and RfDs. Therefore, in this Report, the ITC is removing these four designated chemicals from the *Priority Testing List*. In the event the SIDS information is not developed or is deemed inadequate, the ITC will reconsider designating these chemicals in a future report. The other 2 designated chemicals, acetone and thiophenol, remain on the *List*.

B. Removal of Two Chemicals and Eight Chemical Groups Recommended in the 28th Report

As described above, the 28th Report recommended 3 chemicals (allyl

alcohol; 2,4-dichlorophenol; and *m*-dinitrobenzene) to obtain data for the IRIS data base and 8 groups (aldehyde hydrates, alkoxysilanes, alkynes, hydrazines, isothiocyanates, nitroalcohols, oxiranes, and phosphoniums) to develop QSARs. Submission of data on these chemicals would take place after EPA issues section 8(a) and 8(d) rules. EPA requested section 8 information on the chemicals added to the *Priority Testing List* in the 27th Report to determine if the submitted data will be useful to EPA for its IRIS and QSAR activities. Until the requested information is analyzed, EPA questioned if more data are needed for this purpose. Thus, EPA requested the ITC to remove the recommended chemicals and groups in the 28th Report from the *List*.

Member agencies did not identify priority concerns for 2 of the individual chemicals or the groups and, in view of competing priorities, the Committee is removing 2 chemicals and 8 groups from the *List*. The chemicals being removed are allyl alcohol and 2,4-dichlorophenol. Allyl alcohol is listed in Title III of the 1990 Clean Air Act amendments and is under study at EPA for residual risk levels. The National Toxicology Program has completed a carcinogenicity study on 2,4-dichlorophenol and this chemical is also being considered for regulation by EPA's Office of Drinking Water. The following groups are removed: aldehyde hydrates, alkoxysilanes, alkynes, hydrazines, isothiocyanates, nitroalcohols, oxiranes, and phosphoniums.

The ITC plans to continue review of the 8 removed groups on a chemical by chemical basis to assess possible concerns of Member agencies. Although the individual chemicals and groups are no longer on the *Priority Testing List* and EPA will not be issuing requests for information under TSCA section 8, all interested persons are invited to submit unpublished chemical fate or ecological effects data for use in developing or modifying QSARs. Submissions can be made to EPA's Public Docket Office and should bear document control number OPTS-41035. The ITC will use all submitted data in its continuing review.

THE TSCA SECTION 4(E) PRIORITY TESTING LIST

Report	Date	Chemical/Group	Action
22	May 1988	Ethoxylated quaternary ammonium compounds	Recommended
22	May 1988	Imidazolium quaternary ammonium compounds	Recommended

THE TSCA SECTION 4(E) PRIORITY TESTING LIST—Continued

Report	Date	Chemical/Group	Action
23	November 1988	Tetrakis(2-chloroethyl)ethylene di-phosphate	Recommended with intent-to-designate
23	November 1988	Tris(1,3-dichloro-2-propyl) phosphate	Recommended with intent-to-designate
23	November 1988	Tris(1-chloro-2-propyl) phosphate	Recommended with intent-to-designate
23	November 1988	Tris(2-chloro-1-propyl) phosphate	Recommended with intent-to-designate
23	November 1988	Tris(2-chloroethyl)- phosphate	Recommended with intent-to-designate
23	November 1988	Butyraldehyde	Recommended
25	November 1989	Brominated flame retardants	Recommended
26	May 1990	Isocyanates	Recommended with intent-to-designate
26	May 1990	Brominated flame retardants	Recommended
26	May 1990	Alkyl phosphates	Recommended
27	November 1990	Acetophenone	Designated
27	November 1990	Phenol	Designated
27	November 1990	N,N-Dimethylaniline	Designated
27	November 1990	Ethylacetate	Designated
27	November 1990	2,6-Dimethylphenol	Designated
27	November 1990	Aldehydes	Recommended with intent-to-designate
27	November 1990	2,4-Dinitrophenol	Recommended
27	November 1990	3,4-Dimethylphenol	Recommended
27	November 1990	N-phenyl-1-naphthylamine	Recommended
27	November 1990	Sulfones	Recommended
27	November 1990	Substantially produced chemicals in need of sub-chronic toxicity testing	Recommended
28	May 1991	Acetone	Designated
28	May 1991	Thiophenol	Designated
28	May 1991	m-Dinitrobenzene	Recommended
28	May 1991	Cyanoacrylates	Recommended
29	November 1991	White phosphorus	Recommended
29	November 1991	Alkyl-, bromo-, chloro-, hydroxymethyl-diaryl ethers	Recommended
30	May 1992	Siloxanes	Recommended
30	May 1992	Chloroalkyl phosphates	Recommended
31	January 1993	OSHA chemicals with no dermal toxicity data	Designated
31	January 1993	Propylene glycol ethers and esters (revised)	Recommended
31	January 1993	Methyl ethylene glycol ethers and esters (revised)	Recommended
32	May 1993	OSHA chemicals with insufficient dermal absorption data	Designated

TSCA INTERAGENCY TESTING COMMITTEE

Statutory Organizations and Their Representatives.

Council on Environmental Quality	Charles Herrick, Member
Department of Commerce	Willie E. May, Member Edward White, Alternate
Environmental Protection Agency	James B. Willis, Member John S. Leitzke, Alternate
National Cancer Institute	Thomas P. Cameron, Member Richard Adamson, Alternate
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences	Errol Zeiger, Member
National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health	Robert W. Mason, Member Henryka Nagy, Alternate
National Science Foundation	Carter Kimsey, Member, Chair Jarvis L. Moyers, Alternate
Occupational Safety and Health Administration	Christine Whittaker, Member, Vice Chair Surender Ahir, Alternate

Liaison Organizations and Their Representatives.

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry	Sharunda Buchanan, Member
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TSCA INTERAGENCY TESTING COMMITTEE—Continued

Consumer Product Safety Commission	Val Schaeffer, Member Lakshmi C. Mishra, Alternate
Department of Agriculture	Donald Derr, Member Cliff Rice, Alternate
Department of Defense	Randall S. Wentzel, Member
Department of the Interior	Jim Petty, Member Barnett A. Rattner, Alternate
Food and Drug Administration	Edwin J. Matthews, Member Raju Kammula, Alternate
National Library of Medicine	Vera Hudson, Member
National Toxicology Program	Victor A. Fung, Member
Counsel	Mary Ellen Levine, Office of the General Counsel, EPA
Technical Support Contractor	Syracuse Research Corporation
ITC Staff	John D. Walker, Ph.D., M.P.H., Ex- ecutive Director Norma S.L. Williams, Executive As- sistant TSCA Interagency Testing Commit- tee U.S. EPA/OPPT (TS-792) 401 M St., SW., Washington, D.C. 20460, (202) 260-1825

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