ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Parts 9 and 721

[EPA–HQ–OPPT–2014–0908; FRL–9925–42]

RIN 2070–AB27

Significant New Use Rules on Certain Chemical Substances

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Direct final rule.

SUMMARY: EPA is promulgating significant new use rules (SNURs) under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) for 25 chemical substances which were the subject of premanufacture notices (PMNs). Nine of these chemical substances are subject to TSCA section 5(e) consent orders issued by EPA. This action requires persons who intend to manufacture (including import) or process any of these 25 chemical substances for an activity that is designated as a significant new use by this rule to notify EPA at least 90 days before commencing that activity. The required notification will provide EPA with the opportunity to evaluate the intended use and, if necessary, to prohibit or limit that activity before it occurs.

DATES: This rule is effective on July 7, 2015. For purposes of judicial review, this rule shall be promulgated at 1 p.m. (e.s.t.) on May 22, 2015.

Written adverse or critical comments, or notice of intent to submit adverse or critical comments, on one or more of these SNURs must be received on or before June 8, 2015 (see Unit VI. of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**). If EPA receives written adverse or critical comments, or notice of intent to submit adverse or critical comments, on one or more of these SNURs before June 8, 2015, EPA will withdraw the relevant sections of this direct final rule before its effective date.

For additional information on related reporting requirement dates, see Units I.A., VI., and VII. of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, identified by docket identification (ID) number EPA–HQ–OPPT–2014–0908, by one of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal: http://www.regulations.gov.* Follow the online instructions for submitting comments. Do not submit electronically any information you consider to be Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute.
- *Mail:* Document Control Office (7407M), Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics (OPPT), Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20460–0001.
- *Hand Delivery:* To make special arrangements for hand delivery or delivery of boxed information, please follow the instructions at *http://www.epa.gov/dockets/contacts.html.*

Additional instructions on commenting or visiting the docket, along with more information about dockets generally, is available at *http://www.epa.gov/dockets.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: *For technical information contact:* Kenneth Moss, Chemical Control Division (7405 M), Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20460–0001; telephone number: (202) 564–9232; email address: *moss.kenneth@epa.gov.*

For general information contact: The TSCA-Hotline, ABVI-Goodwill, 422 South Clinton Ave., Rochester, NY 14620; telephone number: (202) 554–1404; email address: *TSCA-Hotline@epa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. General Information

A. Does this action apply to me?

You may be potentially affected by this action if you manufacture, process, or use the chemical substances contained in this rule. The following list of North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) codes is not intended to be exhaustive, but rather provides a guide to help readers determine whether this document applies to them. Potentially affected entities may include:

- Manufacturers or processors of one or more subject chemical substances (NAICS codes 325 and 324110), *e.g.,* chemical manufacturing and petroleum refineries.

This action may also affect certain entities through pre-existing import certification and export notification rules under TSCA. Chemical importers are subject to the TSCA section 13 (15 U.S.C. 2612) import certification requirements promulgated at 19 CFR 12.118 through 12.127 and 19 CFR 127.28. Chemical importers must certify that the shipment of the chemical substance complies with all applicable rules and orders under TSCA. Importers of chemicals subject to these SNURs must certify their compliance with the SNUR requirements. The EPA policy in support of import certification appears at 40 CFR part 707, subpart B. In addition, any persons who export or intend to export a chemical substance that is the subject of a proposed or final rule are subject to the export notification provisions of TSCA section 12(b) (15 U.S.C. 2611(b)) (see § 721.20), and must comply with the export notification requirements in 40 CFR part 707, subpart D.

B. What should I consider as I prepare my comments for EPA?

1. *Submitting CBI.* Do not submit this information to EPA through regulations.gov or email. Clearly mark the part or all of the information that you claim to be CBI. For CBI information in a disk or CD–ROM that you mail to EPA, mark the outside of the disk or CD–ROM as CBI and then identify electronically within the disk or CD–ROM the specific information that is claimed as CBI. In addition to one complete version of the comment that includes information claimed as CBI, a copy of the comment that does not contain the information claimed as CBI must be submitted for inclusion in the public docket. Information so marked will not be disclosed except in accordance with procedures set forth in 40 CFR part 2.

2. *Tips for preparing your comments.* When preparing and submitting your comments, see the commenting tips at *http://www.epa.gov/dockets/comments.html.*

II. Background

A. What action is the agency taking?

EPA is promulgating these SNURs using direct final procedures. These SNURs will require persons to notify EPA at least 90 days before commencing the manufacture or processing of a chemical substance for any activity designated by these SNURs as a significant new use. Receipt of such notices allows EPA to assess risks that may be presented by the intended uses and, if appropriate, to regulate the proposed use before it occurs. Additional rationale and background to these rules are more fully set out in the preamble to EPA's first direct final SNUR published in the **Federal Register** issue of April 24, 1990 (55 FR 17376) (FRL–3658–5). Consult that preamble for further information on the objectives, rationale, and procedures for SNURs and on the basis for significant new use designations, including provisions for developing test data.

B. What is the Agency's authority for taking this action?

Section 5(a)(2) of TSCA (15 U.S.C. 2604(a)(2)) authorizes EPA to determine that a use of a chemical substance is a

''significant new use.'' EPA must make this determination by rule after considering all relevant factors, including the four bulleted TSCA section 5(a)(2) factors listed in Unit III. Once EPA determines that a use of a chemical substance is a significant new use, TSCA section 5(a)(1)(B) requires persons to submit a significant new use notice (SNUN) to EPA at least 90 days before they manufacture or process the chemical substance for that use. Persons who must report are described in § 721.5.

C. Applicability of General Provisions

General provisions for SNURs appear in 40 CFR part 721, subpart A. These provisions describe persons subject to the rule, recordkeeping requirements, exemptions to reporting requirements, and applicability of the rule to uses occurring before the effective date of the rule. Provisions relating to user fees appear at 40 CFR part 700. According to § 721.1(c), persons subject to these SNURs must comply with the same SNUN requirements and EPA regulatory procedures as submitters of PMNs under TSCA section 5(a)(1)(A). In particular, these requirements include the information submission requirements of TSCA section 5(b) and 5(d)(1), the exemptions authorized by TSCA section 5(h)(1), (h)(2), (h)(3), and (h)(5), and the regulations at 40 CFR part 720. Once EPA receives a SNUN, EPA may take regulatory action under TSCA section 5(e), 5(f), 6, or 7 to control the activities for which it has received the SNUN. If EPA does not take action, EPA is required under TSCA section 5(g) to explain in the **Federal Register** its reasons for not taking action.

III. Significant New Use Determination

Section 5(a)(2) of TSCA states that EPA's determination that a use of a chemical substance is a significant new use must be made after consideration of all relevant factors, including:

- The projected volume of manufacturing and processing of a chemical substance.
- The extent to which a use changes the type or form of exposure of human beings or the environment to a chemical substance.
- The extent to which a use increases the magnitude and duration of exposure of human beings or the environment to a chemical substance.
- The reasonably anticipated manner and methods of manufacturing, processing, distribution in commerce, and disposal of a chemical substance.

In addition to these factors enumerated in TSCA section 5(a)(2), the statute authorized EPA to consider any other relevant factors.

To determine what would constitute a significant new use for the 25 chemical substances that are the subject of these SNURs, EPA considered relevant information about the toxicity of the chemical substances, likely human exposures and environmental releases associated with possible uses, and the four bulleted TSCA section 5(a)(2) factors listed in this unit.

IV. Substances Subject to This Rule

EPA is establishing significant new use and recordkeeping requirements for 25 chemical substances in 40 CFR part 721, subpart E. In this unit, EPA provides the following information for each chemical substance:

- PMN number.
- Chemical name (generic name, if the specific name is claimed as CBI).
- Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) Registry number (assigned for non-confidential chemical identities).
- Basis for the TSCA section 5(e) consent order or the basis for the TSCA non-section 5(e) SNURs (*i.e.,* SNURs without TSCA section 5(e) consent orders).
- Tests recommended by EPA to provide sufficient information to evaluate the chemical substance (see Unit VIII. for more information).
- CFR citation assigned in the regulatory text section of this rule.

The regulatory text section of this rule specifies the activities designated as significant new uses. Certain new uses, including production volume limits (*i.e.,* limits on manufacture volume) and other uses designated in this rule, may be claimed as CBI. Unit IX. discusses a procedure companies may use to ascertain whether a proposed use constitutes a significant new use.

This rule includes nine PMN substances (P–12–115, P–12–116, P–13–568, P–13–646, P–13–647, P–13–648, P–13–649, P–13–678, and P–13–679) that are subject to ''risk-based'' consent orders under TSCA section 5(e)(1)(A)(ii)(I) where EPA determined that activities associated with the PMN substances may present unreasonable risk to human health or the environment. Those consent orders require protective measures to limit exposures or otherwise mitigate the potential unreasonable risk. The so-called ''TSCA section 5(e) SNURs'' on these PMN substances are promulgated pursuant to § 721.160, and are based on and consistent with the provisions in the underlying consent orders. The TSCA section 5(e) SNURs designate as a ''significant new use'' the absence of the protective measures required in the corresponding consent orders.

This rule also includes SNURs on 16 PMN substances that are not subject to consent orders under TSCA section 5(e). In these cases, for a variety of reasons, EPA did not find that the use scenario described in the PMN triggered the determinations set forth under TSCA section 5(e). However, EPA does believe that certain changes from the use scenario described in the PMN could result in increased exposures, thereby constituting a ''significant new use.'' These so-called ''TSCA non-section 5(e) SNURs'' are promulgated pursuant to § 721.170. EPA has determined that every activity designated as a ''significant new use'' in all TSCA non-section 5(e) SNURs issued under § 721.170 satisfies the two requirements stipulated in § 721.170(c)(2), *i.e.,* these significant new use activities are different from those described in the premanufacture notice for the substance, including any amendments, deletions, and additions of activities to the premanufacture notice, and may be accompanied by changes in exposure or release levels that are significant in relation to the health or environmental concerns identified'' for the PMN substance.

PMN Numbers P–12–115, P–12–116, and P–13–568

Chemical names: (P–12–115) Alkylbenzene sulfonic acid (generic) and (P–12–116 and P–13–568) Benzenesulfonic acid, dimethyl-, alkyl derivatives, sodium salt (generic).

CAS numbers: Claimed confidential.

Effective date of TSCA section 5(e) consent orders: August 1, 2014 (P–12–115 and P–12–116) and July 2, 2014 (P–13–568).

Basis for TSCA section 5(e) consent orders: The PMNs state that P–12–115 will be used as a chemical intermediate to prepare an interfacial tension reducer for enhanced oil recovery, P–12–116 will be used as an interfacial tension reducer for enhanced oil recovery, and P–13–568 will be used generically in enhanced oil recovery applications. Based on surfactant properties and SAR analysis of test data on PMN substance P–13–568 and other analogous substances, EPA identified concerns for corrosion to the eyes, mucous membranes, lungs, and skin. In addition, based on test data on the PMN substances P–12–116 and P–13–568, as well as test data on analogous substances, EPA predicts toxicity to aquatic organisms at concentrations that exceed 4 parts per billion (ppb) of the PMN substances in surface waters. The consent order for PMNs P–12–115 and

P–12–116 was issued under TSCA sections 5(e)(1)(A)(i) and 5(e)(1)(A)(ii)(I) based on a finding that the uncontrolled manufacture, processing, distribution in commerce, use and disposal of the PMN substances may present an unreasonable risk to the environment. The consent order for PMN P–13–568 was issued under TSCA sections 5(e)(1)(A)(i) and 5(e)(1)(A)(ii)(I) based on a finding that that the uncontrolled manufacture, processing, distribution in commerce, use and disposal of the PMN substance may present an unreasonable risk to human health and the environment. To protect against these risks, the consent orders require:

1. Manufacturing, processing, or use of the PMN substance P–12–115 only as a chemical intermediate to prepare an interfacial tension reducer for enhanced oil recovery.

2. Manufacturing, processing, or use of the PMN substance identified as P–12–116 and P–13–568 only as an interfacial tension reducer for enhanced oil recovery or for the specific confidential enhanced oil recovery applications described in the consent order for PMN P–13–568.

3. No predictable or purposeful release of the PMN substances from manufacturing, processing or use into the waters of the United States that result in surface water concentrations exceeding 4 ppb.

4. Individual aggregate production volume limits for the PMN substance identified as P–12–116 and P–13–568 shall not exceed the confidential production limit identified in the consent order for PMN P–13–568.

5. Establishment and use of a hazard communication program, including environmental hazard precautionary statements on each label and the MSDS for the PMN substance P–12–115.

6. Establishment and use of a hazard communication program, including human health and environmental hazard precautionary statements on each label and the MSDS for the PMN substance identified as P–12–116 and P–13–568.

The SNUR designates as a ''significant new use'' the absence of these protective measures.

Recommended testing: EPA has determined that the results of a fish early-life stage toxicity test (OPPTS Test Guideline 850.1400) in clean dilution water; and a daphnid chronic toxicity test (OPPTS Test Guideline 850.1300) would help characterize the environmental effects of the PMN substances.

CFR citations: 40 CFR 721.10812 (P–12–115) and 40 CFR 721.10813 (P–12–116 and P–13–568).

PMN Number P–12–397

Chemical name: 2-Propenoic acid, 3-phenyl-, zinc salt (2:1), (2E)-.

CAS number: 18957–59–0.

Basis for action: The PMN states that the PMN substance will be used as a reinforcing additive in polyolefins. Based on structure activity relationship (SAR) analysis of test data on analogous zinc salts, EPA predicts toxicity to aquatic organisms may occur at concentrations that exceed 3 ppb of the PMN substance in surface waters for greater than 20 days per year. This 20-day criterion is derived from partial life cycle tests (daphnid chronic and fish early-life stage tests) that typically range from 21 to 28 days in duration. EPA predicts toxicity to aquatic organisms may occur if releases of the substance to surface water, from uses other than as described in the PMN, exceed releases from the use described in the PMN. For the use described in the PMN, environmental releases did not exceed 3 ppb for more than 20 days per year. Therefore, EPA has not determined that the proposed manufacturing, processing, or use of the substance may present an unreasonable risk. EPA has determined, however, that any use of the substance other than as a reinforcing additive in polyolefins may result in significant adverse environmental effects. Based on this information, the PMN substance meets the concern criteria at § 721.170(b)(4)(ii).

Recommended testing: EPA has determined that the results of a fish acute toxicity test, freshwater and marine (OPPTS Test Guideline 850.1075); an acute invertebrate toxicity test, freshwater daphnids (OPPTS Test Guideline 850.1010); an algal toxicity test (OCSPP Test Guideline 850.4500); and a ready biodegradability test (OPPTS Test Guideline 835.3110) would help characterize the environmental effects of the PMN substance.

CFR citation: 40 CFR 721.10814.

PMN Number P–13–139

Chemical name: Fatty acids, satd. and unsatd alkyl-, esters with polyol (generic).

CAS number: Claimed confidential.

Basis for action: The PMN states that the substance will be used as an ingredient in multipurpose additive in gasoline to reduce friction in engines. Based on SAR analysis of test data on analogous nonionic surfactants, EPA predicts toxicity to aquatic organisms may occur at concentrations that exceed 190 ppb of the PMN substance in surface waters for greater than 20 days per year. This 20-day criterion is derived from partial life cycle tests (daphnid chronic and fish early-life stage tests) that typically range from 21 to 28 days in duration. EPA predicts toxicity to aquatic organisms may occur if releases of the substance to surface water, from uses other than as described in the PMN, exceed releases from the use described in the PMN. For the use described in the PMN, environmental releases did not exceed 190 ppb for more than 20 days per year. Therefore, EPA has not determined that the proposed manufacturing, processing, or use of the substance may present an unreasonable risk. EPA has determined, however, that any use of the substance other than as an ingredient in multipurpose additive in gasoline to reduce friction in engines may result in significant adverse environmental effects. Based on this information, the PMN substance meets the concern criteria at § 721.170(b)(4)(ii).

Recommended testing: EPA has determined that the results of a fish acute toxicity test, freshwater and marine (OPPTS Test Guideline 850.1075); an acute invertebrate toxicity test, freshwater daphnids (OPPTS Test Guideline 850.1010); and an algal toxicity test (OCSPP Test Guideline 850.4500) would help characterize the environmental effects of the PMN substance. EPA also recommends that the guidance document on aquatic toxicity testing of difficult substance and mixtures (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Test Guideline 23) be consulted to facilitate solubility in the test media.

CFR citation: 40 CFR 721.10815.

PMN Numbers P–13–646, P–13–647, P–13–648, P–13–649, P–13–678, and P–13–679

Chemical names: (P–13–646 and P–13–648) Fluoroalkyl acrylate copolymer modified with polysiloxanes (generic); (P–13–647, P–13–649, and P–13–679) Fluoroalkyl acrylate copolymer (generic); and (P–13–678) Fluoroalkyl methacrylate copolymer (generic).

CAS numbers: Claimed confidential.

Effective date of TSCA section 5(e) consent order: August 4, 2014.

Basis for TSCA section 5(e) consent order: The PMNs state that the generic (non-confidential) use of the substances will be as a tile treatment (P–13–646 and P–13–648), a textile treatment (P–13–647 and P–13–649), a water and oil repellent for plastic and inorganic substrates (P–13–678), and a paper treatment (P–13–679). EPA has concerns for potential incineration or other decomposition products of the PMN substances. These perfluorinated decomposition products may be

released to the environment from incomplete incineration of the PMN substances at low temperatures. EPA has preliminary evidence, including data on some fluorinated polymers, which suggests that, under some conditions, the PMN substances could degrade in the environment. EPA has concerns that these degradation products will persist in the environment, could bioaccumulate or biomagnify, and could be toxic (PBT) to people, wild mammals, and birds. These concerns are based on data on analogous chemical substances, including perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and other perfluorinated alkyls, including the presumed environmental degradant. The order was issued under TSCA sections 5(e)(1)(A)(i), 5(e)(1)(A)(ii)(I), and 5(e)(1)(A)(ii)(II), based on a finding that these substances may present an unreasonable risk of injury to the environment and human health, the substances may be produced in substantial quantities and may reasonably be anticipated to enter the environment in substantial quantities, and there may be significant (or substantial) human exposure to the substances and their potential degradation products. To protect against these exposures and risks, the consent order requires:

1. Risk notification. If as a result of the test data required, the company becomes aware that the PMN substances may present a risk of injury to human health or the environment, the company must incorporate this new information, and any information on methods for protecting against such risk into a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS), within 90 days.

2. Submission of certain physical/chemical property and environmental fate testing prior to exceeding the confidential production volume limits of the PMN substances specified in the consent order.

3. Recording and reporting of certain fluorinated impurities in the starting raw material; and manufacture of the PMN substances not to exceed the maximum established impurity levels of certain fluorinated impurities.

The SNUR designates as a ''significant new use'' the absence of these protective measures.

Recommended testing: EPA has determined that the results of certain toxicity, physical/chemical property and environmental fate testing identified in the TSCA 5(e) consent order would help characterize possible effects of the substances and their degradation products. The Order prohibits the Company from exceeding specified confidential production volumes unless the Company submits the information described in the Testing section of this Order in accordance with the conditions specified in the Testing section. Further, EPA has identified certain toxicity and environmental fate testing described in the Pended Testing section of the Preamble to the Order that would help characterize the PMN substances. The Order does not require submission of the pended testing at any specified time or production volume. However, the Order's restrictions on manufacture, processing, distribution in commerce, use, and disposal of the PMN substances will remain in effect until the Order is modified or revoked by EPA based on submission of that or other relevant information.

CFR citations: 40 CFR 721.10816 (P–13–646 and P–13–648); 40 CFR 721.10817 (P–13–647, P–13–649, and P–13–679); and 40 CFR 721.10818 (P–13–678).

PMN Number P–13–951

Chemical name: Zinc carboxylate (generic).

CAS number: Claimed confidential.

Basis for action: The PMN states that the generic (non-confidential) use of the substance will be as a destructive use in the manufacture of coating materials and fuels. Based on SAR analysis of test data on analogous soluble zinc compounds, EPA predicts toxicity to aquatic organisms may occur at concentrations that exceed 3 ppb of the PMN substance in surface waters. As described in the PMN, releases of the substance are not expected to result in surface water concentrations exceeding 3 ppb. Therefore, EPA has not determined that the proposed manufacturing, processing, or use of the substance may present an unreasonable risk. EPA has determined, however, that any use of the substance that results in releases to surface waters exceeding 3 ppb may result in significant adverse environmental effects. Based on this information, the PMN substance meets the concern criteria at § 721.170(b)(4)(ii).

Recommended testing: EPA has determined that the results of a fish early-life stage toxicity test (OPPTS Test Guideline 850.1400); a daphnid chronic toxicity test (OPPTS Test Guideline 850.1300); and an algal toxicity test (OCSPP Test Guideline 850.4500) would help characterize the environmental effects of the PMN substance. EPA also recommends that the guidance document on aquatic toxicity testing of difficult substance and mixtures (OECD Test Guideline 23) be consulted to facilitate solubility in the test media.

CFR citation: 40 CFR 721.10819.

PMN Number P–14–364

Chemical name: Phenol, styrenated, reaction products with polyethylene glycol and 2-[(2-propen-1-yloxy)methyl]oxirane.

CAS number: 1539128–27–2.

Basis for action: The PMN states that the substance will be used as a reactive emulsifier for manufacturing aqueous emulsion polymers or alkyd resins, a dispersant for pigments in aqueous or solvent-based coatings, and an intermediate for production of related anionic dispersants. Based on SAR analysis of test data on analogous nonionic surfactant compounds, EPA predicts toxicity to aquatic organisms may occur at concentrations that exceed 170 ppb of the PMN substance in surface waters. As described in the PMN, releases of the substance are not expected to result in surface water concentrations exceeding 170 ppb. Therefore, EPA has not determined that the proposed manufacturing, processing, or use of the substance may present an unreasonable risk. EPA has determined, however, that any use of the substance that results in releases to surface waters exceeding 170 ppb may result in significant adverse environmental effects. Based on this information, the PMN substance meets the concern criteria at § 721.170(b)(4)(ii).

Recommended testing: EPA has determined that the results of a fish acute toxicity test, freshwater and marine (OPPTS Test Guideline 850.1075); an aquatic invertebrate acute toxicity test (OPPTS Test Guideline 850.1010); an algal toxicity test (OCSPP Test Guideline 850.4500); and a ready biodegradability test (OECD Test Guideline 301B) would help characterize the environmental effects of the PMN substance.

CFR citation: 40 CFR 721.10820.

PMN Number P–14–382

Chemical name: Quaternary ammonium compounds, tri-C8–10-alkylmethyl, hydrogen sulfates (generic).

CAS number: Claimed confidential.

Basis for action: The PMN states that the generic (non-confidential) use of the substance will be as a cleaning component for fuels. Based on test data on the PMN substance, EPA predicts toxicity to aquatic organisms may occur at concentrations that exceed 1 ppb of the PMN substance in surface waters. As described in the PMN, releases of the substance are not expected to result in surface water concentrations exceeding 1 ppb. Therefore, EPA has not determined that the proposed

manufacturing, processing, or use of the substance may present an unreasonable risk. EPA has determined, however, that any use of the substance that results in releases to surface waters exceeding 1 ppb may result in significant adverse environmental effects. Based on this information, the PMN substance meets the concern criteria at § 721.170(b)(4)(i).

Recommended testing: EPA has determined that the results of a fish early-life stage toxicity test (OPPTS Test Guideline 850.1400) and a daphnid chronic toxicity test (OPPTS Test Guideline 850.1300) would help characterize the environmental effects of the PMN substance.

CFR citation: 40 CFR 721.10821.

PMN Number P–14–395

Chemical name: 1,2,3-Propanetriol, homopolymer, dodecanoate.

CAS number: 74504–64–6.

Basis for action: The PMN states that the generic (non-confidential) use of the substance will be as a detergent additive. Based on SAR analysis of test data on analogous nonionic surfactant compounds, EPA predicts toxicity to aquatic organisms may occur at concentrations that exceed 18 ppb of the PMN substance in surface waters. As described in the PMN, releases of the substance are not expected to result in surface water concentrations exceeding 18 ppb. Therefore, EPA has not determined that the proposed manufacturing, processing, or use of the substance may present an unreasonable risk. EPA has determined, however, that any use of the substance that results in releases to surface waters exceeding 18 ppb may result in significant adverse environmental effects. Based on this information, the PMN substance meets the concern criteria at § 721.170(b)(4)(ii).

Recommended testing: EPA has determined that the results of a fish acute toxicity test, freshwater and marine (OPPTS Test Guideline 850.1075); an aquatic invertebrate acute toxicity test (OPPTS Test Guideline 850.1010); an algal toxicity test (OCSPP Test Guideline 850.4500); and a ready biodegradability test (OECD Test Guideline 301B) would help characterize the environmental effects of the PMN substance. EPA also recommends that the guidance document on aquatic toxicity testing of difficult substance and mixtures (OECD Test Guideline 23) be consulted to facilitate solubility in the test media.

CFR citation: 40 CFR 721.10822.

PMN Number P–14–564

Chemical name: 2-Propenal, 3-[4-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]-.

CAS number: 6975–24–2.

Basis for action: The PMN states that the generic (non-confidential) use of the substance will be as a chemical intermediate for the synthesis of fragrance compounds. Based on SAR analysis of test data on analogous vinyl/allyl aldehydes, EPA predicts toxicity to aquatic organisms may occur at concentrations that exceed 1 ppb of the PMN substance in surface waters. As described in the PMN, releases of the substance are not expected to result in surface water concentrations exceeding 1 ppb. Therefore, EPA has not determined that the proposed manufacturing, processing, or use of the substance may present an unreasonable risk. EPA has determined, however, that any use of the substance that results in releases to surface waters exceeding 1 ppb may result in significant adverse environmental effects. Based on this information, the PMN substance meets the concern criteria at § 721.170(b)(4)(ii).

Recommended testing: EPA has determined that the results of a fish acute toxicity test, freshwater and marine (OPPTS Test Guideline 850.1075); an aquatic invertebrate acute toxicity test (OPPTS Test Guideline 850.1010); and an algal toxicity test (OCSPP Test Guideline 850.4500) would help characterize the environmental effects of the PMN substance.

CFR citation: 40 CFR 721.10823.

PMN Number P–14–594

Chemical name: Brominated filtration residue (generic).

CAS number: Claimed confidential.

Basis for action: The PMN states that the substance will be used as a feed for a bromine recovery unit. Based on the physical/chemical properties of the PMN substance and test data on structurally similar substances, the PMN substance is a potentially persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic (PBT) chemical, as described in the New Chemical Program's PBT category (64 FR 60194; November 4, 1999)(FRL–6097–7). EPA estimates that the PMN substance will persist in the environment more than 2 months and estimates a bioaccumulation factor of greater than or equal to 1,000. There are also concerns for liver toxicity based on the brominated phenyl moiety. As described in the PMN notice, the PMN substance is not released to surface water. Therefore, EPA has not determined that the proposed manufacturing, processing, or use of the substance may present an unreasonable risk. EPA has determined, however, that any use of the substance other than as described in the PMN and/or any use of the substance resulting in surface water releases may result in significant adverse health and environmental effects. Based on this information, the PMN substance meets the concern criteria at § 721.170 (b)(3)(ii), (b)(4)(ii), and (b)(4)(iii).

Recommended testing: EPA has determined that the results of a partition coefficient (n-octanol/water) test (OPPTS Test Guideline 830.7570/OECD Test Guideline 117); a ready biodegradability test (OPPTS Test Guideline 835.3110/OECD Test Guideline 301); a fish bioconcentration factor (BCF) test (OPPTS Test Guideline 850.1730/(OECD Test Guideline 305); and a water solubility test (OECD Test Guideline 111) would help characterize the health and environmental effects of the PMN substance. Depending on the results of these tests, additional testing as identified in the PBT category may be recommended.

CFR citation: 40 CFR 721.10824.

PMN Numbers P–14–616 and P–14–617

Chemical names: Fatty acids reaction products with polyethylenepolyamine and naphthenic acids (generic).

CAS numbers: Claimed confidential.

Basis for action: The PMNs state that the generic (non-confidential) use of the substances will be in hydrocarbon processing applications. Based on SAR analysis of test data on analogous aliphatic amines, EPA predicts toxicity to aquatic organisms may occur at concentrations that exceed 1 ppb of the PMN substances in surface waters for greater than 20 days per year. This 20-day criterion is derived from partial life cycle tests (daphnid chronic and fish early-life stage tests) that typically range from 21 to 28 days in duration. EPA predicts toxicity to aquatic organisms may occur if releases of the PMN substances to surface water, from uses other than as described in the PMNs, exceed releases from the uses described in the PMN. For the uses described in the PMN, environmental releases did not exceed 1 ppb for more than 20 days per year. Therefore, EPA has not determined that the proposed manufacturing, processing, or use of the substances may present an unreasonable risk. EPA has determined, however, that any use of the substances other than as described in the PMNs could result in exposures which may cause significant adverse environmental effects. Based on this information, the PMN substances meet the concern criteria at § 721.170(b)(4)(ii).

Recommended testing: EPA has determined that the results of a fish early life-stage toxicity test (OPPTS Test Guideline 850.1400); a daphnid chronic

toxicity test (OPPTS Test Guidelines 850.1300); and an algal toxicity test (OCSPP Test Guideline 850.4500) would help to characterize the environmental effects of the PMN substances. EPA also recommends that the guidance document on aquatic toxicity testing of difficult substances and mixtures (OECD Test Guideline 23) be consulted to facilitate solubility in the test media. The Agency prefers that the testing be completed on P–14–616.

CFR citation: 40 CFR 721.10825.

PMN Number P–14–625

Chemical name: Substituted aminoalkyl nitrile (generic).

CAS number: Claimed confidential.

Basis for action: The PMN states that the use of the substance will be as a chemical intermediate. Based on SAR analysis of test data on analogous aliphatic amines, EPA predicts toxicity to aquatic organisms may occur at concentrations that exceed 18 ppb of the PMN substance in surface waters. As described in the PMN, releases of the substance are not expected to result in surface water concentrations exceeding 18 ppb. Therefore, EPA has not determined that the proposed manufacturing, processing, or use of the substance may present an unreasonable risk. EPA has determined, however, that any use of the substance that results in releases to surface waters exceeding 18 ppb may result in significant adverse environmental effects. Based on this information, the PMN substance meets the concern criteria at § 721.170(b)(4)(ii).

Recommended testing: EPA has determined that the results of a fish acute toxicity test, freshwater and marine (OPPTS Test Guideline 850.1075); an aquatic invertebrate acute toxicity test (OPPTS Test Guideline 850.1010); an algal toxicity test (OCSPP Test Guideline 850.4500); and a ready biodegradability test (OECD Test Guideline 301B) would help characterize the environmental effects of the PMN substance.

CFR citation: 40 CFR 721.10826.

PMN Number P–14–640

Chemical name: Cyclooctadiene metal derivatives (generic).

CAS number: Claimed confidential.

Basis for action: The PMN states that the substance will be used as a synthetic intermediate. Based on test data on the analogous metal compounds, the EPA identified human health concerns regarding acute handling hazard from exposure to metal compounds. As described in the PMN, exposure is expected to be minimal for this use. Therefore, EPA has not determined that the proposed manufacturing, processing, or use of the substance may present an unreasonable risk. EPA has determined, however, that any use of the substance other than as a synthetic intermediate or in any non-enclosed processes may result in significant adverse human health effects. Based on this information, the PMN substance meets the concern criteria at § 721.170(b)(3)(ii).

Recommended testing: EPA has determined that the results of a 90-day subchronic study (OPPTS Test Guideline 870.3100) in rats, by inhalation route, would help characterize the human health effects of the PMN substance.

CFR citation: 40 CFR 721.10827.

PMN Numbers P–14–792, P–14–793, and P–14–794

Chemical names: (P–14–792, Chemical A; P–14–793; and P–14–794) 1,2,3-Propanetriol, homopolymer, alkanoates (generic) and (P–14–792, Chemical B) Glycerides, alkanoate, mono-, di- and tri- (generic).

CAS numbers: Claimed confidential.

Basis for action: The PMNs state that the generic (non-confidential) use of the substances will be as agricultural additives. Based on SAR analysis of test data on analogous non-ionic surfactants, EPA predicts chronic toxicity to aquatic organisms may occur at concentrations that exceed 53 ppb of the PMN substances in surface waters for greater than 20 days per year. This 20-day criterion is derived from partial life cycle tests (daphnid chronic and fish early life stage tests) that typically range from 21 to 28 days in duration. EPA predicts toxicity to aquatic organisms may occur if releases of the PMN substances to surface water, from uses other than as described in the PMNs, exceed releases from the use described in the PMNs. For the use described in the PMNs, environmental releases did not exceed 53 ppb for more than 20 days per year. Therefore, EPA has not determined that the proposed manufacturing, processing, or use of the substances may present an unreasonable risk. EPA has determined, however, that any use of the substances other than as described in the PMNs could result in exposures which may cause significant adverse environmental effects. Based on this information, the PMN substances meet the concern criteria at § 721.170(b)(4)(ii).

Recommended testing: EPA has determined that the results of a fish acute toxicity test, freshwater and marine (OPPTS Test Guideline 850.1075); an aquatic invertebrate acute toxicity test, freshwater daphnids (OPPTS Test Guidelines 850.1010); and an algal toxicity test (OCSPP Test Guideline 850.4500) would help to characterize the environmental effects of the PMN substances.

CFR citations: 40 CFR 721.10828 (P–14–792, Chemical A; P–14–792, Chemical B; P–14–793; and P–14–794)

PMN Number P–14–800

Chemical name: Xanthylium, x-[2-(alcoxycarbonyl)phenyl]-bis(alkylamino)-dimethyl-, x′-[x″-[hydroxy-x‴-[[[[hydroxy-x⁗-(phenyldiazenyl)-sulfo-2-naphthalenyl]amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfo-naphthalenyl]diazenyl]benzoate, sodium salt (generic).

CAS number: Claimed confidential.

Basis for action: The PMN states that the substance will be used in ink for ball point pens. Based on an analog of the PMN substance, EPA predicts toxicity to aquatic organisms may occur at concentrations that exceed 1 ppb of the PMN substance in surface waters. As described in the PMN, releases of the substance are not expected to result in surface water concentrations that exceed 1 ppb. Therefore, EPA has not determined that the proposed manufacturing, processing, or use of the substance may present an unreasonable risk. EPA has determined, however, that any use of the substance resulting in surface water concentrations exceeding 1 ppb may cause significant adverse environmental effects. Based on this information, the PMN substance meets the concern criteria at § 721.170 (b)(4)(i) and (b)(4)(ii).

Recommended testing: EPA has determined that the results of a fish early-life stage toxicity test (OPPTS Test Guideline 850.1400) and a daphnid chronic toxicity test (OPPTS Test Guideline 850.1300) would help characterize the environmental effects of the PMN substance.

CFR citation: 40 CFR 721.10829.

V. Rationale and Objectives of the Rule

A. Rationale

During review of the PMNs submitted for the chemical substances that are subject to these SNURs, EPA concluded that for 9 of the 25 chemical substances, regulation was warranted under TSCA section 5(e), pending the development of information sufficient to make reasoned evaluations of the health or environmental effects of the chemical substances. The basis for such findings is outlined in Unit IV. Based on these findings, TSCA section 5(e) consent orders requiring the use of appropriate exposure controls were negotiated with the PMN submitters. The SNUR

provisions for these chemical substances are consistent with the provisions of the TSCA section 5(e) consent orders. These SNURs are promulgated pursuant to § 721.160 (see Unit VI.).

In the other 16 cases, where the uses are not regulated under a TSCA section 5(e) consent order, EPA determined that one or more of the criteria of concern established at § 721.170 were met, as discussed in Unit IV.

B. Objectives

EPA is issuing these SNURs for specific chemical substances which have undergone premanufacture review because the Agency wants to achieve the following objectives with regard to the significant new uses designated in this rule:

- EPA will receive notice of any person's intent to manufacture or process a listed chemical substance for the described significant new use before that activity begins.
- EPA will have an opportunity to review and evaluate data submitted in a SNUN before the notice submitter begins manufacturing or processing a listed chemical substance for the described significant new use.
- EPA will be able to regulate prospective manufacturers or processors of a listed chemical substance before the described significant new use of that chemical substance occurs, provided that regulation is warranted pursuant to TSCA sections 5(e), 5(f), 6, or 7.
- EPA will ensure that all manufacturers and processors of the same chemical substance that is subject to a TSCA section 5(e) consent order are subject to similar requirements.

Issuance of a SNUR for a chemical substance does not signify that the chemical substance is listed on the TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory (TSCA Inventory). Guidance on how to determine if a chemical substance is on the TSCA Inventory is available on the Internet at *http://www.epa.gov/opptintr/existingchemicals/pubs/tscainventory/index.html.*

VI. Direct Final Procedures

EPA is issuing these SNURs as a direct final rule, as described in § 721.160(c)(3) and § 721.170(d)(4). In accordance with § 721.160(c)(3)(ii) and § 721.170(d)(4)(i)(B), the effective date of this rule is July 7, 2015 without further notice, unless EPA receives written adverse or critical comments, or notice of intent to submit adverse or critical comments before June 8, 2015.

If EPA receives written adverse or critical comments, or notice of intent to submit adverse or critical comments, on one or more of these SNURs before June 8, 2015, EPA will withdraw the relevant sections of this direct final rule before its effective date. EPA will then issue a proposed SNUR for the chemical substance(s) on which adverse or critical comments were received, providing a 30-day period for public comment.

This rule establishes SNURs for a number of chemical substances. Any person who submits adverse or critical comments, or notice of intent to submit adverse or critical comments, must identify the chemical substance and the new use to which it applies. EPA will not withdraw a SNUR for a chemical substance not identified in the comment.

VII. Applicability of the Significant New Use Designation

To establish a significant new use, EPA must determine that the use is not ongoing. The chemical substances subject to this rule have undergone premanufacture review. In cases where EPA has not received a notice of commencement (NOC) and the chemical substance has not been added to the TSCA Inventory, no person may commence such activities without first submitting a PMN. Therefore, for chemical substances for which an NOC has not been submitted EPA concludes that the designated significant new uses are not ongoing.

When chemical substances identified in this rule are added to the TSCA Inventory, EPA recognizes that, before the rule is effective, other persons might engage in a use that has been identified as a significant new use. However, TSCA section 5(e) consent orders have been issued for 9 of the 25 chemical substances, and the PMN submitters are prohibited by the TSCA section 5(e) consent orders from undertaking activities which would be designated as significant new uses. The identities of 21 of the 25 chemical substances subject to this rule have been claimed as confidential and EPA has received no post-PMN *bona fide* submissions (per §§ 720.25 and 721.11). Based on this, the Agency believes that it is highly unlikely that any of the significant new uses described in the regulatory text of this rule are ongoing.

Therefore, EPA designates May 8, 2015 as the cutoff date for determining whether the new use is ongoing. Persons who begin commercial manufacture or processing of the chemical substances for a significant new use identified as of that date would have to cease any such activity upon the effective date of the final rule. To resume their activities, these persons would have to first comply with all applicable SNUR notification requirements and wait until the notice review period, including any extensions, expires. If such a person met the conditions of advance compliance under § 721.45(h), the person would be considered exempt from the requirements of the SNUR. Consult the **Federal Register** document of April 24, 1990 for a more detailed discussion of the cutoff date for ongoing uses.

VIII. Test Data and Other Information

EPA recognizes that TSCA section 5 does not require developing any particular test data before submission of a SNUN. The two exceptions are:

1. Development of test data is required where the chemical substance subject to the SNUR is also subject to a test rule under TSCA section 4 (see TSCA section 5(b)(1)).

2. Development of test data may be necessary where the chemical substance has been listed under TSCA section 5(b)(4) (see TSCA section 5(b)(2)).

In the absence of a TSCA section 4 test rule or a TSCA section 5(b)(4) listing covering the chemical substance, persons are required only to submit test data in their possession or control and to describe any other data known to or reasonably ascertainable by them (see 40 CFR 720.50). However, upon review of PMNs and SNUNs, the Agency has the authority to require appropriate testing. In cases where EPA issued a TSCA section 5(e) consent order that requires or recommends certain testing, Unit IV. lists those tests. Unit IV. also lists recommended testing for TSCA non-section 5(e) SNURs. Descriptions of tests are provided for informational purposes. EPA strongly encourages persons, before performing any testing, to consult with the Agency pertaining to protocol selection. To access the OCSPP test guidelines referenced in this document electronically, please go to *http://www.epa.gov/ocspp* and select ''Test Methods and Guidelines.'' The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) test guidelines are available from the OECD Bookshop at *http://www.oecdbookshop.org* or SourceOECD at *http://www.sourceoecd.org.*

In the TSCA section 5(e) consent orders for several of the chemical substances regulated under this rule, EPA has established production volume limits in view of the lack of data on the potential health and environmental risks that may be posed by the significant new uses or increased exposure to the chemical substances. These limits cannot be exceeded unless the PMN submitter first submits the results of toxicity tests that would

permit a reasoned evaluation of the potential risks posed by these chemical substances. Under recent TSCA section 5(e) consent orders, each PMN submitter is required to submit each study before reaching the specified production limit. Listings of the tests specified in the TSCA section 5(e) consent orders are included in Unit IV. The SNURs contain the same production volume limits as the TSCA section 5(e) consent orders. Exceeding these production limits is defined as a significant new use. Persons who intend to exceed the production limit must notify the Agency by submitting a SNUN at least 90 days in advance of commencement of non-exempt commercial manufacture or processing.

The recommended tests specified in Unit IV. may not be the only means of addressing the potential risks of the chemical substance. However, submitting a SNUN without any test data may increase the likelihood that EPA will take action under TSCA section 5(e), particularly if satisfactory test results have not been obtained from a prior PMN or SNUN submitter. EPA recommends that potential SNUN submitters contact EPA early enough so that they will be able to conduct the appropriate tests.

SNUN submitters should be aware that EPA will be better able to evaluate SNUNs which provide detailed information on the following:

- Human exposure and environmental release that may result from the significant new use of the chemical substances.
- Potential benefits of the chemical substances.
- Information on risks posed by the chemical substances compared to risks posed by potential substitutes.

IX. Procedural Determinations

By this rule, EPA is establishing certain significant new uses which have been claimed as CBI subject to Agency confidentiality regulations at 40 CFR part 2 and 40 CFR part 720, subpart E. Absent a final determination or other disposition of the confidentiality claim under 40 CFR part 2 procedures, EPA is required to keep this information confidential. EPA promulgated a procedure to deal with the situation where a specific significant new use is CBI, at 40 CFR 721.1725(b)(1).

Under these procedures a manufacturer or processor may request EPA to determine whether a proposed use would be a significant new use under the rule. The manufacturer or processor must show that it has a *bona fide* intent to manufacture or process the chemical substance and must identify the specific use for which it intends to manufacture or process the chemical substance. If EPA concludes that the person has shown a *bona fide* intent to manufacture or process the chemical substance, EPA will tell the person whether the use identified in the *bona fide* submission would be a significant new use under the rule. Since most of the chemical identities of the chemical substances subject to these SNURs are also CBI, manufacturers and processors can combine the *bona fide* submission under the procedure in § 721.1725(b)(1) with that under § 721.11 into a single step.

If EPA determines that the use identified in the *bona fide* submission would not be a significant new use, *i.e.,* the use does not meet the criteria specified in the rule for a significant new use, that person can manufacture or process the chemical substance so long as the significant new use trigger is not met. In the case of a production volume trigger, this means that the aggregate annual production volume does not exceed that identified in the *bona fide* submission to EPA. Because of confidentiality concerns, EPA does not typically disclose the actual production volume that constitutes the use trigger. Thus, if the person later intends to exceed that volume, a new *bona fide* submission would be necessary to determine whether that higher volume would be a significant new use.

X. SNUN Submissions

According to § 721.1(c), persons submitting a SNUN must comply with the same notification requirements and EPA regulatory procedures as persons submitting a PMN, including submission of test data on health and environmental effects as described in 40 CFR 720.50. SNUNs must be submitted on EPA Form No. 7710–25, generated using e-PMN software, and submitted to the Agency in accordance with the procedures set forth in 40 CFR 720.40 and § 721.25. E-PMN software is available electronically at *http://www.epa.gov/opptintr/newchems.*

XI. Economic Analysis

EPA has evaluated the potential costs of establishing SNUN requirements for potential manufacturers and processors of the chemical substances subject to this rule. EPA's complete economic analysis is available in the docket under docket ID number EPA–HQ–OPPT–2014–0908.

XII. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

A. Executive Order 12866

This action establishes SNURs for several new chemical substances that were the subject of PMNs, or TSCA section 5(e) consent orders. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has exempted these types of actions from review under Executive Order 12866, entitled ''Regulatory Planning and Review'' (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993).

B. Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA)

According to PRA (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), an agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information that requires OMB approval under PRA, unless it has been approved by OMB and displays a currently valid OMB control number. The OMB control numbers for EPA's regulations in title 40 of the CFR, after appearing in the **Federal Register**, are listed in 40 CFR part 9, and included on the related collection instrument or form, if applicable. EPA is amending the table in 40 CFR part 9 to list the OMB approval number for the information collection requirements contained in this action. This listing of the OMB control numbers and their subsequent codification in the CFR satisfies the display requirements of PRA and OMB's implementing regulations at 5 CFR part 1320. This Information Collection Request (ICR) was previously subject to public notice and comment prior to OMB approval, and given the technical nature of the table, EPA finds that further notice and comment to amend it is unnecessary. As a result, EPA finds that there is ''good cause'' under section 553(b)(3)(B) of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 553(b)(3)(B)) to amend this table without further notice and comment.

The information collection requirements related to this action have already been approved by OMB pursuant to PRA under OMB control number 2070–0012 (EPA ICR No. 574). This action does not impose any burden requiring additional OMB approval. If an entity were to submit a SNUN to the Agency, the annual burden is estimated to average between 30 and 170 hours per response. This burden estimate includes the time needed to review instructions, search existing data sources, gather and maintain the data needed, and complete, review, and submit the required SNUN.

Send any comments about the accuracy of the burden estimate, and any suggested methods for minimizing respondent burden, including through the use of automated collection

techniques, to the Director, Collection Strategies Division, Office of Environmental Information (2822T), Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20460–0001. Please remember to include the OMB control number in any correspondence, but do not submit any completed forms to this address.

C. Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA)

On February 18, 2012, EPA certified pursuant to RFA section 605(b) (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*), that promulgation of a SNUR does not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities where the following are true:

1. A significant number of SNUNs would not be submitted by small entities in response to the SNUR.

2. The SNUR submitted by any small entity would not cost significantly more than $8,300.

A copy of that certification is available in the docket for this action.

This action is within the scope of the February 18, 2012 certification. Based on the Economic Analysis discussed in Unit XI. and EPA's experience promulgating SNURs (discussed in the certification), EPA believes that the following are true:

- A significant number of SNUNs would not be submitted by small entities in response to the SNUR.
- Submission of the SNUN would not cost any small entity significantly more than $8,300.

Therefore, the promulgation of the SNUR would not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

D. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA)

Based on EPA's experience with proposing and finalizing SNURs, State, local, and Tribal governments have not been impacted by these rulemakings, and EPA does not have any reasons to believe that any State, local, or Tribal government will be impacted by this action. As such, EPA has determined that this action does not impose any enforceable duty, contain any unfunded mandate, or otherwise have any effect on small governments subject to the requirements of UMRA sections 202, 203, 204, or 205 (2 U.S.C. 1501 *et seq.*).

E. Executive Order 13132

This action will not have a substantial direct effect on States, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government, as specified in Executive Order 13132, entitled ''Federalism'' (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999).

F. Executive Order 13175

This action does not have Tribal implications because it is not expected to have substantial direct effects on Indian Tribes. This action does not significantly nor uniquely affect the communities of Indian Tribal governments, nor does it involve or impose any requirements that affect Indian Tribes. Accordingly, the requirements of Executive Order 13175, entitled ''Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments'' (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000), do not apply to this action.

G. Executive Order 13045

This action is not subject to Executive Order 13045, entitled ''Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks'' (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997), because this is not an economically significant regulatory action as defined by Executive Order 12866, and this action does not address environmental health or safety risks disproportionately affecting children.

H. Executive Order 13211

This action is not subject to Executive Order 13211, entitled ''Actions Concerning Regulations That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use'' (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001), because this action is not expected to affect energy supply, distribution, or use and because this action is not a significant regulatory action under Executive Order 12866.

I. National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act (NTTAA)

In addition, since this action does not involve any technical standards, NTTAA section 12(d) (15 U.S.C. 272 note), does not apply to this action.

J. Executive Order 12898

This action does not entail special considerations of environmental justice related issues as delineated by Executive Order 12898, entitled ''Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations'' (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994).

XIII. Congressional Review Act

Pursuant to the Congressional Review Act (5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*), EPA will submit a report containing this rule and other required information to the U.S. Senate, the U.S. House of Representatives, and the Comptroller General of the United States prior to publication of the rule in the **Federal Register**. This action is not a ''major rule'' as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

List of Subjects

40 CFR Part 9

Environmental protection, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

40 CFR Part 721

Environmental protection, Chemicals, Hazardous substances, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: May 1, 2015.

Maria J. Doa,

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

Therefore, 40 CFR parts 9 and 721 are amended as follows:

PART 9—[AMENDED]

■ 1. The authority citation for part 9 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 135 *et seq.,* 136–136y; 15 U.S.C. 2001, 2003, 2005, 2006, 2601–2671; 21 U.S.C. 331j, 346a, 348; 31 U.S.C. 9701; 33 U.S.C. 1251 *et seq.,* 1311, 1313d, 1314, 1318, 1321, 1326, 1330, 1342, 1344, 1345 (d) and (e), 1361; E.O. 11735, 38 FR 21243, 3 CFR, 1971–1975 Comp. p. 973; 42 U.S.C. 241, 242b, 243, 246, 300f, 300g, 300g-1, 300g-2, 300g-3, 300g-4, 300g-5, 300g-6, 300j-1, 300j-2, 300j-3, 300j-4, 300j-9, 1857 *et seq.,* 6901–6992k, 7401–7671q, 7542, 9601–9657, 11023, 11048.

■ 2. In § 9.1, add the following sections in numerical order under the undesignated center heading ''Significant New Uses of Chemical Substances'' to read as follows:

§ 9.1 OMB approvals under the Paperwork Reduction Act.

* * * * *

40 CFR citation	OMB control No.
* * * * *	
Significant New Uses of Chemical Substances	
* * * * *	
721.10812	2070–0012
721.10813	2070–0012
721.10814	2070–0012
721.10815	2070–0012
721.10816	2070–0012
721.10817	2070–0012
721.10818	2070–0012
721.10819	2070–0012
721.10820	2070–0012
721.10821	2070–0012
721.10822	2070–0012
721.10823	2070–0012
721.10824	2070–0012

40 CFR citation	OMB control No.
721.10825	2070–0012
721.10826	2070–0012
721.10827	2070–0012
721.10828	2070–0012
721.10829	2070–0012

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PART 721—[AMENDED]

■ 3. The authority citation for part 721 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 15 U.S.C. 2604, 2607, and 2625(c).

■ 4. Add § 721.10812 to subpart E to read as follows:

§ 721.10812 Alkylbenzene sulfonic acid (generic).

(a) *Chemical substance and significant new uses subject to reporting.* (1) The chemical substance identified generically as alkylbenzene sulfonic acid (PMN P–12–115) is subject to reporting under this section for the significant new uses described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section. The requirements of this section do not apply to quantities of the PMN substance that have partitioned into oil or petroleum streams following use as an interfacial tension reducer for enhanced oil recovery applications.

(2) The significant new uses are:

(i) *Hazard communication program.* Requirements as specified in § 721.72(a) through (f), (g)(3), (g)(4)(ii), and (g)(5).

(ii) *Industrial, commercial, and consumer activities.* Requirements as specified in § 721.80. A significant new use is any manufacturing, processing, or use of the PMN substance other than as a chemical intermediate to prepare an interfacial tension reducer for enhanced oil recovery.

(iii) *Release to water.* Requirements as specified in § 721.90(a)(4), (b)(4), and (c)(4) (where N=4).

(b) *Specific requirements.* The provisions of subpart A of this part apply to this section except as modified by this paragraph.

(1) *Recordkeeping.* Recordkeeping requirements as specified in § 721.125(a), (b), (c), (f), (g), (h), (i), and (k) are applicable to manufacturers and processors of this substance.

(2) *Limitations or revocation of certain notification requirements.* The provisions of § 721.185 apply to this section.

■ 5. Add § 721.10813 to subpart E to read as follows:

§ 721.10813 Benzenesulfonic acid, dimethyl-, alkyl derivatives, sodium salt (generic).

(a) *Chemical substance and significant new uses subject to reporting.* (1) The chemical substance identified generically as benzenesulfonic acid, dimethyl-, alkyl derivatives, sodium salt (PMNs P–12–116 and P–13–568) is subject to reporting under this section for the significant new uses described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section. The requirements of this section do not apply to quantities of the PMN substance that have partitioned into oil or petroleum streams when used in enhanced oil recovery applications.

(2) The significant new uses are:

(i) *Hazard communication program.* Requirements as specified in § 721.72(a) through (f), (g)(1) (corrosion to the eyes, mucous membranes, skin, and lungs), (g)(2)(i), (g)(2)(ii), (g)(2)(iii), (g)(2)(v), (g)(3), (g)(4)(ii), and (g)(5).

(ii) *Industrial, commercial, and consumer activities.* Requirements as specified in § 721.80(k) (manufacturing, processing, or use of the PMN substance other than as an interfacial tension reducer for enhanced oil recovery or the confidential use as stated in the consent order for P–13–568) and § 721.80(q) (production volume limit as stated in the consent order for P–13–568).

(iii) *Release to water.* Requirements as specified in § 721.90 (a)(4), (b)(4), and (c)(4) (where N=4).

(b) *Specific requirements.* The provisions of subpart A of this part apply to this section except as modified by this paragraph.

(1) *Recordkeeping.* Recordkeeping requirements as specified in § 721.125(a), (b), (c), (f), (g), (h), (i), and (k) are applicable to manufacturers and processors of this substance.

(2) *Limitations or revocation of certain notification requirements.* The provisions of § 721.185 apply to this section.

(3) *Determining whether a specific use is subject to this section.* The provisions of § 721.1725(b)(1) apply to paragraph (a)(2)(ii) of this section.

■ 6. Add § 721.10814 to subpart E to read as follows:

§ 721.10814 2-Propenoic acid, 3-phenyl-, zinc salt (2:1), (2E)-.

(a) *Chemical substance and significant new uses subject to reporting.* (1) The chemical substance identified as 2-propenoic acid, 3-phenyl-, zinc salt (2:1), (2E)- (PMN P–12–397; CAS No. 18957–59–0) is subject to reporting under this section for the significant new uses described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(2) The significant new uses are:

(i) *Industrial commercial, and consumer activities.* Requirements as specified in § 721.80. A significant new use is any use of the PMN substance other than as a reinforcing additive in polyolefins.

(ii) [Reserved]

(b) *Specific requirements.* The provisions of subpart A of this part apply to this section except as modified by this paragraph.

(1) *Recordkeeping.* Recordkeeping requirements as specified in § 721.125(a), (b), (c), and (i) are applicable to manufacturers and processors of this substance.

(2) *Limitations or revocation of certain notification requirements.* The provisions of § 721.185 apply to this section.

■ 7. Add § 721.10815 to subpart E to read as follows:

§ 721.10815 Fatty acids, satd. and unsatd alkyl-, esters with polyol (generic).

(a) *Chemical substance and significant new uses subject to reporting.* (1) The chemical substance identified generically as fatty acids, satd. and unsatd alkyl-, esters with polyol (PMN P–13–139) is subject to reporting under this section for the significant new uses described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(2) The significant new uses are:

(i) *Industrial commercial, and consumer activities.* Requirements as specified in § 721.80. A significant new use is any use of the PMN substance other than as an ingredient in a multipurpose additive in gasoline to reduce friction in engines.

(ii) [Reserved]

(b) *Specific requirements.* The provisions of subpart A of this part apply to this section except as modified by this paragraph.

(1) *Recordkeeping.* Recordkeeping requirements as specified in § 721.125(a), (b), (c), and (i) are applicable to manufacturers and processors of this substance.

(2) *Limitations or revocation of certain notification requirements.* The provisions of § 721.185 apply to this section.

■ 8. Add § 721.10816 to subpart E to read as follows:

§ 721.10816 Fluoroalkyl acrylate copolymer modified with polysiloxanes (generic).

(a) *Chemical substance and significant new uses subject to reporting.* (1) The chemical substances identified generically as fluoroalkyl acrylate copolymer modified with polysiloxanes (PMNs P–13–646 and P–13–648) are subject to reporting under this section

for the significant new uses described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(2) The significant new uses are:

(i) *Hazard communication program.* A significant new use of the substances is any manner or method of manufacture or processing associated with any use of the substances without providing risk notification as follows:

(A) If as a result of the test data required under the TSCA section 5(e) consent order for the substances, the employer becomes aware that the substances may present a risk of injury to human health or the environment, the employer must incorporate this new information, and any information on methods for protecting against such risk, into a MSDS as described in § 721.72(c) within 90 days from the time the employer becomes aware of the new information. If the substance(s) are not being manufactured, processed, or used in the employer's workplace, the employer must add the new information to a MSDS before the substance(s) are reintroduced into the workplace.

(B) The employer must ensure that persons who will receive the PMN substance(s) from the employer, or who have received the PMN substance(s) from the employer within 5 years from the date the employer becomes aware of the new information described in paragraph (a)(2)(i)(A) of this section, are provided an MSDS containing the information required under paragraph (a)(2)(i)(A) of this section within 90 days from the time the employer becomes aware of the new information.

(ii) *Industrial, commercial, and consumer activities.* Requirements as specified in § 721.80(k) (a significant new use is any use other than as allowed by the section 5(e) consent order, which includes analysis and reporting and limitations of maximum impurity levels of certain fluorinated impurities), and § 721.80(q).

(b) *Specific requirements.* The provisions of subpart A of this part apply to this section except as modified by this paragraph.

(1) *Recordkeeping.* Recordkeeping requirements as specified in § 721.125(a), (b), (c), (f), and (i) are applicable to manufacturers and processors of these substances.

(2) *Limitations or revocation of certain notification requirements.* The provisions of § 721.185 apply to this section.

(3) *Determining whether a specific use is subject to this section.* The provisions of § 721.1725(b)(1) apply to paragraph (a)(2)(ii) of this section.

■ 9. Add § 721.10817 to subpart E to read as follows:

§ 721.10817 Fluoroalkyl acrylate copolymer (generic).

(a) *Chemical substance and significant new uses subject to reporting.* (1) The chemical substances identified generically as fluoroalkyl acrylate copolymer (PMNs P–13–647, P–13–649, and P–13–679) are subject to reporting under this section for the significant new uses described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(2) The significant new uses are:

(i) *Hazard communication program.* A significant new use of the substances is any manner or method of manufacture or processing associated with any use of the substances without providing risk notification as follows:

(A) If as a result of the test data required under the TSCA section 5(e) consent order for the substances, the employer becomes aware that the substances may present a risk of injury to human health or the environment, the employer must incorporate this new information, and any information on methods for protecting against such risk, into a MSDS as described in § 721.72(c) within 90 days from the time the employer becomes aware of the new information. If the substance(s) are not being manufactured, processed, or used in the employer's workplace, the employer must add the new information to a MSDS before the substance(s) are reintroduced into the workplace.

(B) The employer must ensure that persons who will receive the PMN substance(s) from the employer, or who have received the PMN substance(s) from the employer within 5 years from the date the employer becomes aware of the new information described in paragraph (a)(2)(i)(A) of this section, are provided an MSDS containing the information required under paragraph (a)(2)(i)(A) of this section within 90 days from the time the employer becomes aware of the new information.

(ii) *Industrial, commercial, and consumer activities.* Requirements as specified in § 721.80(k) (a significant new use is any use other than as allowed by the section 5(e) consent order, which includes analysis and reporting and limitations of maximum impurity levels of certain fluorinated impurities), and § 721.80(q).

(b) *Specific requirements.* The provisions of subpart A of this part apply to this section except as modified by this paragraph.

(1) *Recordkeeping.* Recordkeeping requirements as specified in § 721.125(a), (b), (c), (f), and (i) are applicable to manufacturers and processors of these substances.

(2) *Limitations or revocation of certain notification requirements.* The provisions of § 721.185 apply to this section.

(3) *Determining whether a specific use is subject to this section.* The provisions of § 721.1725(b)(1) apply to paragraph (a)(2)(ii) of this section.

■ 10. Add § 721.10818 to subpart E to read as follows:

§ 721.10818 Fluoroalkyl methacrylate copolymer (generic).

(a) *Chemical substance and significant new uses subject to reporting.* (1) The chemical substance identified generically as fluoroalkyl methacrylate copolymer (PMN P–13–678) is subject to reporting under this section for the significant new uses described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(2) The significant new uses are:

(i) *Hazard communication program.* A significant new use of the substance is any manner or method of manufacture or processing associated with any use of the substance without providing risk notification as follows:

(A) If as a result of the test data required under the TSCA section 5(e) consent order for the substance, the employer becomes aware that the substance may present a risk of injury to human health or the environment, the employer must incorporate this new information, and any information on methods for protecting against such risk, into a MSDS as described in § 721.72(c) within 90 days from the time the employer becomes aware of the new information. If the substance is not being manufactured, processed, or used in the employer's workplace, the employer must add the new information to a MSDS before the substance is reintroduced into the workplace.

(B) The employer must ensure that persons who will receive the PMN substance from the employer, or who have received the PMN substance from the employer within 5 years from the date the employer becomes aware of the new information described in paragraph (a)(2)(i)(A) of this section, are provided an MSDS containing the information required under paragraph (a)(2)(i)(A) of this section within 90 days from the time the employer becomes aware of the new information.

(ii) *Industrial, commercial, and consumer activities.* Requirements as specified in § 721.80(k) (a significant new use is any use other than as allowed by the section 5(e) consent order, which includes analysis and reporting and limitations of maximum impurity levels of certain fluorinated impurities), and § 721.80(q).

(b) *Specific requirements.* The provisions of subpart A of this part

apply to this section except as modified by this paragraph.

(1) *Recordkeeping.* Recordkeeping requirements as specified in § 721.125(a), (b), (c), (f), and (i) are applicable to manufacturers and processors of this substance.

(2) *Limitations or revocation of certain notification requirements.* The provisions of § 721.185 apply to this section.

(3) *Determining whether a specific use is subject to this section.* The provisions of § 721.1725(b)(1) apply to paragraph (a)(2)(ii) of this section.

■ 11. Add § 721.10819 to subpart E to read as follows:

§ 721.10819 Zinc carboxylate (generic).

(a) *Chemical substance and significant new uses subject to reporting.* (1) The chemical substance identified generically as zinc carboxylate (PMN P–13–951) is subject to reporting under this section for the significant new uses described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(2) The significant new uses are:

(i) *Release to water.* Requirements as specified in § 721.90 (a)(4), (b)(4), and (c)(4) (N=3).

(ii) [Reserved]

(b) *Specific requirements.* The provisions of subpart A of this part apply to this section except as modified by this paragraph.

(1) *Recordkeeping.* Recordkeeping requirements as specified in § 721.125(a), (b), (c), and (k) are applicable to manufacturers and processors of this substance.

(2) *Limitations or revocation of certain notification requirements.* The provisions of § 721.185 apply to this section.

■ 12. Add § 721.10820 to subpart E to read as follows:

§ 721.10820 Phenol, styrenated, reaction products with polyethylene glycol and 2-[(2-propen-1-yloxy)methyl]oxirane.

(a) *Chemical substance and significant new uses subject to reporting.* (1) The chemical substance identified as phenol, styrenated, reaction products with polyethylene glycol and 2-[(2-propen-1-yloxy)methyl]oxirane (PMN P–14–364; CAS No. 1539128–27–2) is subject to reporting under this section for the significant new uses described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(2) The significant new uses are:

(i) *Release to water.* Requirements as specified in § 721.90(a)(4), (b)(4), and (c)(4) (N=170).

(ii) [Reserved]

(b) *Specific requirements.* The provisions of subpart A of this part apply to this section except as modified by this paragraph.

(1) *Recordkeeping.* Recordkeeping requirements as specified in § 721.125(a), (b), (c), and (k) are applicable to manufacturers and processors of this substance.

(2) *Limitations or revocation of certain notification requirements.* The provisions of § 721.185 apply to this section.

■ 13. Add § 721.10821 to subpart E to read as follows:

§ 721.10821 Quaternary ammonium compounds, tri-C8-10-alkylmethyl, hydrogen sulfates (generic).

(a) *Chemical substance and significant new uses subject to reporting.* (1) The chemical substance identified generically as quaternary ammonium compounds, tri-C8-10-alkylmethyl, hydrogen sulfates (PMN P–14–382) is subject to reporting under this section for the significant new uses described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(2) The significant new uses are:

(i) *Release to water.* Requirements as specified in § 721.90(a)(4), (b)(4), and (c)(4) (N=1).

(ii) [Reserved]

(b) *Specific requirements.* The provisions of subpart A of this part apply to this section except as modified by this paragraph.

(1) *Recordkeeping.* Recordkeeping requirements as specified in § 721.125(a), (b), (c), and (k) are applicable to manufacturers and processors of this substance.

(2) *Limitations or revocation of certain notification requirements.* The provisions of § 721.185 apply to this section.

■ 14. Add § 721.10822 to subpart E to read as follows:

§ 721.10822 1,2,3-Propanetriol, homopolymer, dodecanoate.

(a) *Chemical substance and significant new uses subject to reporting.* (1) The chemical substance identified as 1,2,3-propanetriol, homopolymer, dodecanoate (PMN P–14–395; CAS Number 74504–64–6) is subject to reporting under this section for the significant new uses described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(2) The significant new uses are:

(i) *Release to water.* Requirements as specified in § 721.90(a)(4), (b)(4), and (c)(4) (N=18).

(ii) [Reserved]

(b) *Specific requirements.* The provisions of subpart A of this part apply to this section except as modified by this paragraph.

(1) *Recordkeeping.* Recordkeeping requirements as specified in § 721.125(a), (b), (c), and (k) are applicable to manufacturers and processors of this substance.

(2) *Limitations or revocation of certain notification requirements.* The provisions of § 721.185 apply to this section.

■ 15. Add § 721.10823 to subpart E to read as follows:

§ 721.10823 2-Propenal, 3-[4-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]-.

(a) *Chemical substance and significant new uses subject to reporting.* (1) The chemical substance identified as 2-propenal, 3-[4-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]-(PMN P–14–564; CAS No. 6975–24–2) is subject to reporting under this section for the significant new uses described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(2) The significant new uses are:

(i) *Release to water.* Requirements as specified in § 721.90(a)(4), (b)(4), and (c)(4) (N=1).

(ii) [Reserved]

(b) *Specific requirements.* The provisions of subpart A of this part apply to this section except as modified by this paragraph.

(1) *Recordkeeping.* Recordkeeping requirements as specified in § 721.125(a), (b), (c), and (k) are applicable to manufacturers and processors of this substance.

(2) *Limitations or revocation of certain notification requirements.* The provisions of § 721.185 apply to this section.

■ 16. Add § 721.10824 to subpart E to read as follows:

§ 721.10824 Brominated filtration residue (generic).

(a) *Chemical substance and significant new uses subject to reporting.* (1) The chemical substance identified generically as brominated filtration residue (PMN P–14–594) is subject to reporting under this section for the significant new uses described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(2) The significant new uses are:

(i) *Industrial, commercial, and consumer activities.* Requirements as specified in § 721.80. A significant new use is any use of the PMN substance other than as a feed for bromine recovery unit.

(ii) *Release to water.* Requirements as specified in § 721.90(a)(1), (b)(1), and (c)(1).

(b) *Specific requirements.* The provisions of subpart A of this part apply to this section except as modified by this paragraph.

(1) *Recordkeeping.* Recordkeeping requirements as specified in § 721.125(a), (b), (c), (i), and (k) are applicable to manufacturers and processors of this substance.

(2) *Limitations or revocation of certain notification requirements.* The

provisions of § 721.185 apply to this section.

■ 17. Add § 721.10825 to subpart E to read as follows:

§ 721.10825 Fatty acids reaction products with polyethylenepolyamine and naphthenic acids (generic).

(a) *Chemical substance and significant new uses subject to reporting.* (1) The chemical substances identified generically as fatty acids reaction products with polyethylenepolyamine and naphthenic acids (PMNs P–14–616 and P–14–617) are subject to reporting under this section for the significant new uses described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(2) The significant new uses are:

(i) *Industrial, commercial, and consumer activities.* Requirements as specified in § 721.80(j).

(ii) [Reserved]

(b) *Specific requirements.* The provisions of subpart A of this part apply to this section except as modified by this paragraph.

(1) *Recordkeeping.* Recordkeeping requirements as specified in § 721.125(a), (b), (c), and (i) are applicable to manufacturers and processors of these substances.

(2) *Limitations or revocation of certain notification requirements.* The provisions of § 721.185 apply to this section.

(3) *Determining whether a specific use is subject to this section.* The provisions of § 721.1725(b)(1) apply to paragraph (a)(2)(i) of this section.

■ 18. Add § 721.10826 to subpart E to read as follows:

§ 721.10826 Substituted aminoalkyl nitrile (generic).

(a) *Chemical substance and significant new uses subject to reporting.* (1) The chemical substance identified generically as substituted aminoalkyl nitrile (PMN P–14–625) is subject to reporting under this section for the significant new uses described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(2) The significant new uses are:

(i) *Release to water.* Requirements as specified in § 721.90(a)(4), (b)(4), and (c)(4) (N=18).

(ii) [Reserved]

(b) *Specific requirements.* The provisions of subpart A of this part apply to this section except as modified by this paragraph.

(1) *Recordkeeping.* Recordkeeping requirements as specified in § 721.125(a), (b), (c), and (k) are applicable to manufacturers and processors of this substance.

(2) *Limitations or revocation of certain notification requirements.* The provisions of § 721.185 apply to this section.

■ 19. Add § 721.10827 to subpart E to read as follows:

§ 721.10827 Cyclooctadiene metal derivatives (generic).

(a) *Chemical substance and significant new uses subject to reporting.* (1) The chemical substance identified generically as cyclooctadiene metal derivatives (PMN P–14–640) is subject to reporting under this section for the significant new uses described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(2) The significant new uses are:

(i) *Industrial, commercial, and consumer activities.* Requirements as specified in § 721.80. A significant new use is any use in non-enclosed processes or any use other than as a synthetic intermediate.

(ii) [Reserved]

(b) *Specific requirements.* The provisions of subpart A of this part apply to this section except as modified by this paragraph.

(1) *Recordkeeping.* Recordkeeping requirements as specified in § 721.125(a), (b), (c), and (i) are applicable to manufacturers and processors of this substance.

(2) *Limitations or revocation of certain notification requirements.* The provisions of § 721.185 apply to this section.

■ 20. Add § 721.10828 to subpart E to read as follows:

§ 721.10828 1,2,3-Propanetriol, homopolymer, alkanoates (generic) and Glycerides, alkanoate, mono-, di- and tri- (generic).

(a) *Chemical substance and significant new uses subject to reporting.* (1) The chemical substances identified generically as 1,2,3-propanetriol, homopolymer, alkanoates (PMNs P–14–792, Chemical A; P–14–793; and P–14–794) and generically as glycerides, alkanoate, mono-, di- and tri- (PMN P–14–792, Chemical B) are subject to reporting under this section for the significant new uses described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(2) The significant new uses are:

(i) *Industrial, commercial, and consumer activities.* Requirements as specified in § 721.80(j).

(ii) [Reserved]

(b) *Specific requirements.* The provisions of subpart A of this part apply to this section except as modified by this paragraph.

(1) *Recordkeeping.* Recordkeeping requirements as specified in § 721.125(a), (b), (c), and (i) are applicable to manufacturers and processors of these substances.

(2) *Limitations or revocation of certain notification requirements.* The provisions of § 721.185 apply to this section.

(3) *Determining whether a specific use is subject to this section.* The provisions of § 721.1725(b)(1) apply to paragraph (a)(2)(i) of this section.

■ 21. Add § 721.10829 to subpart E to read as follows:

§ 721.10829 Xanthylium, x-[2-(alcoxycarbonyl)phenyl]-bis(alkylamino)-dimethyl-, x′-[x″ -[hydroxy-x‴-[[[[hydroxy-x⁗-(phenyldiazenyl)-sulfo-2-naphthalenyl]amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfo-naphthalenyl]diazenyl]benzoate, sodium salt (generic).

(a) *Chemical substance and significant new uses subject to reporting.* (1) The chemical substance identified generically as xanthylium, x-[2-(alcoxycarbonyl)phenyl]-bis(alkylamino)-dimethyl-, x′-[x″ -[hydroxy-x‴-[[[[hydroxy-x⁗-(phenyldiazenyl)-sulfo-2-naphthalenyl]amino]carbonyl]amino] sulfo-naphthalenyl]diazenyl]benzoate, sodium salt (PMN P–14–800) is subject to reporting under this section for the significant new uses described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(2) The significant new uses are:

(i) *Release to water.* Requirements as specified in § 721.90(a)(4), (b)(4), and (c)(4) (N=1).

(ii) [Reserved]

(b) *Specific requirements.* The provisions of subpart A of this part apply to this section except as modified by this paragraph.

(1) *Recordkeeping.* Recordkeeping requirements as specified in § 721.125(a), (b), (c), and (k) are applicable to manufacturers and processors of this substance.

(2) *Limitations or revocation of certain notification requirements.* The provisions of § 721.185 apply to this section.

[FR Doc. 2015–11166 Filed 5–7–15; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P