forth at 29 CFR 1910.134, and 30 CFR part 11, respectively, and

(B) Gloves which are determined to be impervious to the substance under the conditions of potential exposure (gloves must be determined to be impervious to the substance either by testing the gloves under the conditions of exposure, including the duration of exposure, or by evaluating the data and specifications supplied by the glove manufacturer or others, in the context of the conditions of exposure including the duration of exposure, associated chemical substances, chemical and mechanical stresses, and potential durations of exposures.

(ii) Manufacture or processing without requiring that any container of the substance or of a formulation containing the substance be:

(A) Packaged to prevent any leakage of the substance to the environment.

(B) Labeled on the package that the substance should be handled only while using NIOSH approved respirators and impervious gloves.

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

(1) Recordkeeping. In addition to the requirements of §721.17, manufacturers and processors of the substance identified in paragraph (a)(1) of this section must maintain the following records for five years from the date of their creation:

(i) The names of persons required to wear protective equipment in accordance with paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(ii) The names and addresses of any person to whom the substance is sold or transferred and the dates of such sale or transfer.

(iii) Records of respirator fit tests for each person required to wear a respirator in accordance with paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(iv) The method for determining that the gloves described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section are impervious to the substance, the date(s) of such determination, and the results of that determination.

(2) [Reserved]

§721.3620 Fatty acid amine condensate, polycarboxylic acid salts.

(a) Chemical substance and significant new uses subject to reporting. (1) The chemical substance identified generically as ethylenediamine, substituted, sodium salt (PMN P-97–328) 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(g).

(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, importers, and processors of this substance.

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

[63 FR 3427, Jan. 22, 1998]
(b), (c), and (i) are applicable to manufacturers, importers, and processors of this substance.

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

[57 FR 46466, Oct. 8, 1992, as amended at 58 FR 34204, June 23, 1993]

§ 721.3625 Fatty acid amine salt (generic name).

(a) Chemical substance and significant new uses subject to reporting. (1) The chemical substance identified generically as fatty acid amine salt (PMN P-88–1889) 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. Requirements as specified in §721.72(b)(2), (c), (f), and (g)(3)(ii). The provisions of §721.72(g) would require the following warning language on the label: Minimize releases to the environment.

(ii) Industrial, commercial, and consumer activities. Requirements as specified in §721.80(k) and (q).

(iii) Release to water. Requirements as specified in §721.90(a)(1).

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

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

(b) Specific requirements. The provisions of §721.185 apply to this significant new use rule.

(2) Limitations or revocation of certain notification requirements. The provisions of §721.185 apply to this section except as modified by this paragraph.

(3) Determining whether a specific use is subject to this section. The provisions of §721.172(b)(1) apply to this section.


§ 721.3627 Branched synthetic fatty acid.

(a) Chemical substance and significant new uses subject to reporting. (1) The chemical substance identified generically as a branched synthetic fatty acid (PMN P-94–422) 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(f), (g), and (i).

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

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

[60 FR 11043, Mar. 1, 1995]

§ 721.3629 Triethanolamine salts of fatty acids.

(a) Chemical substances and significant new uses subject to reporting. (1) The chemical substances identified generically as triethanolamine salts of fatty acids (PMN Nos. P-92–156, P-92–157, and P-92–159) 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 these substances is any manner or method of manufacture, import, or processing associated with any use of these substances without providing risk notification as follows:

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