ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[OPPTS–41050; FRL–5797–8]

Forty-Second Report of the TSCA Interagency Testing Committee to the Administrator; Receipt of Report and Request for Comments

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The TSCA Interagency Testing Committee (ITC), established under section 4(e) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), transmitted its Forty-Second Report to the Administrator of the EPA on May 29, 1998. In the Forty-Second Report, which is included with this notice, the ITC revised the TSCA section 4(e) *Priority Testing List* by recommending four chemicals: 3-Amino-5-mercapto-1,2,4-triazole, ethyl silicate, glycoluril, and methylal. There are no ''designated'' or ''recommended with intent-to-designate'' chemicals or chemical groups in the Forty-Second Report. EPA invites interested persons to submit written comments on the Report.

DATES: Written comments on the Forty-Second ITC Report should be received by September 8, 1998.

ADDRESSES: Comments on the Forty-Second Report should be submitted to both the ITC and the TSCA Docket. Send one copy of written comments to: John D. Walker, ITC Executive Director (7401), Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460. Send six copies of written comments to: Document Control Office, Rm. G–099, Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics (7407), Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460. All submissions should bear the docket control number OPPTS–41050.

Comments may also be submitted electronically by sending electronic mail (e-mail) to the ITC (walker.johnd@epa.gov) or the TSCA Docket (ncic@epa.gov). Electronic comments are preferred by the ITC. Electronic comments must be submitted as an ASCII file avoiding the use of special characters and any form of encryption. Comments will be accepted on disks in WordPerfect 5.1/6.1 file format or ASCII file format. All comments in electronic form must be identified by the docket control number OPPTS–41050. No Confidential Business Information (CBI) should be submitted through e-mail. Electronic comments on the Forty-Second Report may be filed online at many Federal Depository Libraries. Additional information on electronic submissions can be found in Unit IV of this preamble.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Susan B. Hazen, Director, Environmental Assistance Division (7408), Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460, (202) 554–1404, TDD (202) 554–0551.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: EPA has received the TSCA Interagency Testing Committee's Forty-Second Report to the Administrator.

I. Background

TSCA (Pub. L. 94–469, 90 Stat. 2003 *et seq.* (15 U.S.C. 260l *et seq.*)) authorizes the Administrator of the EPA to promulgate regulations under section 4(a) requiring testing of chemicals and chemical groups in order to develop data relevant to determining the risks that these chemicals and chemical groups may present to health or the environment. Section 4(e) of TSCA established the ITC to recommend chemicals and chemical groups to the Administrator of the EPA for priority testing consideration. Section 4(e) of TSCA directs the ITC to revise the TSCA section 4(e) *Priority Testing List* at least every 6 months.

II. The ITC Forty-Second Report

The most recent revisions to the *Priority Testing List* are included in the ITC's Forty-Second Report. The Report was received by the Administrator of the EPA on May 29, 1998, and is included in this notice. Four chemicals: 3-Amino-5-mercapto-1,2,4-triazole, ethyl silicate, glycoluril, and methylal are being recommended because:

1. 3-Amino-5-mercapto-1,2,4-triazole is being considered for health effects testing based on concerns related to effects on thyroid hormone activity.
2. Ethyl silicate is under review for mutagenicity and subchronic or chronic toxicity testing based on potential human exposures and suspicions of genotoxicity or carcinogenicity.
3. Glycoluril is under review for carcinogenicity testing based on a potential for human exposure and a suspicion of carcinogenicity.
4. Methylal is under review for carcinogenicity testing based on its potential for human exposure and a suspicion of carcinogenicity.

III. Status of the Priority Testing List

The current TSCA section 4(e) *Priority Testing List* contains 11 chemical groups; of these, 4 chemical groups were designated for testing.

IV. Public Record, Electronic Comment Submission, and Oral Comments

The EPA invites interested persons to submit detailed comments on the ITC's Forty-Second Report.

An official record has been established for this notice, as well as a public version, under docket control number OPPTS–41050 (including comments and data submitted electronically as described below). A public version of this record, including printed paper versions of electronic comments and data, which does not contain any information claimed as CBI, is available for inspection from 12 noon to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The public record is located in the TSCA Nonconfidential Information Center, Rm. NE–B607, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC. Electronic comments can be sent directly to the ITC at walker.johnd@epa.gov and to the TSCA Docket at ncic@epa.gov.

Electronic comments must be submitted as an ASCII file avoiding the use of special characters and any form of encryption. Comments will be accepted on disks in WordPerfect 5.1/6.1 file format or ASCII file format.

The official record for the ITC's Forty-Second Report, as well as the public version as described above, will be kept in paper form. Accordingly, EPA will transfer all comments received electronically into printed, paper form as they are received and will place the paper copies in the official record which will also include all comments submitted directly in writing. The official record is the paper record maintained at the EPA address in this unit.

List of Subjects

Environmental protection, Chemicals, Hazardous substances, Health and safety.

Authority: 15 U.S.C. 2603.

Dated: July 27, 1998.

Charles M. Auer,

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

Forty-Second Report of the TSCA Interagency Testing Committee

Administrator, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Summary

This is the 42nd Report of the TSCA Interagency Testing Committee (ITC) to the Administrator of the U.S.

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). In this Report, the ITC is revising its TSCA section 4(e) *Priority Testing List* by recommending 3-amino-5-mercapto-1,2,4-triazole, ethyl silicate, glycoluril, and methylal. The revised TSCA section 4(e) *Priority Testing List* follows as Table 1.

Table 1.—The TSCA Section 4(e) *Priority Testing List* (May 1998)[1]

Report	Date	Chemical/Group	Action
26	May 1990	8 Isocyanates	Recommended with intent-to-designate
27	November 1990	62 Aldehydes	Recommended with intent-to-designate
28	May 1991	Chemicals with Low Confidence Reference Dose (RfD). Acetone Thiophenol	Designated
30	May 1992	5 Siloxanes	Recommended
31	January 1993	24 Chemicals with insufficient dermal absorption rate data.	Designated
32	May 1993	32 Chemicals with insufficient dermal absorption rate data.	Designated
35	November 1994	24 Chemicals with insufficient dermal absorption rate data.	Designated
36	May 1995	9 High production volume chemicals (HPVCs)	Recommended
37	November 1995	22 Alkylphenols and alkylphenol ethoxylates[2]	Recommended
39	November 1996	23 Nonylphenol ethoxylates[2]	Recommended
41	November 1997	29 Alkylphenols, alkylphenol ethoxylates, and polyalkyphenols[2].	Recommended
42	May 1998	3-Amino-5-mercapto-1,2,4-triazole[2]	Recommended
42	May 1998	Glycoluril[2]	Recommended
42	May 1998	Methylal[2]	Recommended
42	May 1998	Ethyl silicate[2]	Recommended

[1] The *Priority Testing List* is available from the ITC's web site (http://www.epa.gov/opptintr/itc).
[2]Data requested using the ITC's Voluntary Information Submissions Policy (VISP), see http://www.epa.gov/opptintr/itc/visp.htm.

I. Background

The ITC was established by section 4(e) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) ''to make recommendations to the Administrator respecting the chemical substances and mixtures to which the Administrator should give priority consideration for the promulgation of a rule for testing under section 4(a).... At least every six months..., the Committee shall make such revisions to the *Priority Testing List* as it determines to be necessary and transmit them to the Administrator together with the Committee's reasons for the revisions'' (Public Law 94–469, 90 Stat. 2003 *et seq*., 15 U.S.C. 2601 *et seq*.). Since its creation in 1976, the ITC has submitted 41 semi-annual (May and November) Reports to the EPA Administrator transmitting the *Priority Testing List* and its revisions. In 1989, the ITC began recommending chemical substances for information reporting, screening, and testing to meet the data needs of its member U.S. Government organizations. ITC Reports are available from http://www.epa.gov/opptintr/itc within a few days of submission to the Administrator and from http://www.epa.gov/fedrgstr after publication in the **Federal Register**. The ITC meets monthly and produces its revisions to the *List* with administrative and technical support from the ITC staff and contract support provided by EPA. ITC members and staff are listed at the end of this Report.

II. TSCA Section 8 Reporting

A. TSCA Section 8 Rules

Following receipt of the ITC's Report by the EPA Administrator and addition of chemicals to the *Priority Testing List*, the EPA's Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics (OPPT) promulgates TSCA section 8(a) Preliminary Assessment Information Reporting (PAIR) and TSCA section 8(d) Health and Safety Data (HaSD) rules for chemicals added to the *List*. These rules require producers and importers of chemicals recommended by the ITC to submit production and exposure reports under TSCA section 8(a) and producers, importers, and processors of chemicals recommended by the ITC to submit unpublished health and safety studies under TSCA section 8(d). These rules are automatically promulgated by OPPT unless requested not to do so by the ITC.

B. ITC's Use of TSCA Section 8 and ''Other Information''

The ITC reviews the TSCA section 8(a) PAIR reports, TSCA section 8(d) HaSD studies, and ''other information'' that becomes available after the ITC adds chemicals to the *List*. ''Other information'' includes TSCA section 4(a) and 4(d) studies, TSCA section 8(c) submissions, TSCA section 8(e) ''substantial risk'' notices, ''For Your Information'' (FYI) submissions, ITC-FYI voluntary submissions, unpublished data submitted to U.S. Government organizations represented on the ITC, published papers, as well as use, exposure, effects, and persistence data that are voluntarily submitted to the ITC by manufacturers, importers, processors, and users of chemicals recommended by the ITC. The ITC reviews this information and determines if data needs should be revised, if chemicals should be removed from the *List*, or if recommendations should be changed to designations.

C. Policy Promoting More Efficient Use of TSCA Section 8 Resources

In its 40th Report (62 FR 30580, June 4, 1997) (FRL–5718–3), the ITC proposed the Voluntary Information Submissions Policy (VISP) to promote more efficient use of TSCA section 8 resources. After the 40th and 41st (63 FR 17658, April 9, 1998) (FRL–5773–5) Reports were delivered to the EPA Administrator, the VISP was revised and posted on the ITC's web site (http://www.epa.gov/opptintr/itc/visp.htm). Revisions to the VISP included eliminating the need to submit a list of studies, changing the milestone for notifying the ITC Director from 30 to 60 days, and providing clearer guidance for submitting electronic data. The VISP is part of the ITC's Voluntary Information Submissions Innovative Online Network

(VISION) that is described in the ITC's web site (http://www.epa.gov/opptintr/itc/vision.htm). The ITC's VISION currently includes the VISP, the TSCA Electronic HaSD Reporting Form (http://cyber22.dcoirm.epa.gov/oppt/tsca.nsf/HaSDForm?openform), and instructions for the Form (http://www.epa.gov/opptintr/itc/tsca-hlp.htm). The VISP provides examples of data needed by ITC member U.S. Government organizations, examples of studies that should not be submitted, the 60-, 90- and 120-day milestones for meeting the objectives of the VISP, guidelines for using the TSCA Electronic HaSD Reporting Form, and instructions for electronically submitting full studies. The ITC implemented the VISP in its 41st Report for the alkylphenols, alkylphenol ethoxylates, and polyalkylphenols recommended in its 37th (61 FR 4188, February 2, 1996) (FRL–4991–6), 39th (62 FR 8578, February 25, 1997) (FRL–5580–9), and 41st Reports.

III. ITC's Dialogue Group Activities During this Reporting Period (November 1997 to May 1998)

Alkylphenols and Ethoxylates (AP&E)

The Chemical Manufacturers Association (CMA)-ITC AP&E Dialogue Group was formed by the CMA's AP&E Panel and the ITC's AP&E Subcommittee in March 1996 following the submission of the ITC's 37th Report to the EPA Administrator in November 1995. The Group was created to facilitate the ITC's retrieval of information on uses, exposures and health, and ecological effects of alkylphenols and alkylphenol ethoxylates, and the Panel's understanding of data needed by the U.S. Government organizations represented on the Subcommittee. Since the creation of this Dialogue Group, numerous activities have occurred: see the ITC's 38th (61 FR 39832, July 30, 1996) (FRL–5379–2), 39th, 40th, and 41st Reports. As a result of the Dialogue Group activities, the Panel voluntarily provided the ITC with a database of 255 studies for the alkylphenols and alkylphenol ethoxylates recommended in the 37th Report and the nonylphenol ethoxylates recommended in the 39th Report. In addition, at least 25 non-Panel member companies provided 240 submissions on alkylphenols and alkylphenol ethoxylates (each submission contains one or more studies) in response to the TSCA section 8(d) rule for the alkylphenols and alkylphenol ethoxylates recommended in the 37th Report.

The AP&E Dialogue Group met twice during this reporting period. On February 11 and April 22, 1998, the Dialogue Group met to discuss:

1. Use and exposure data for certain alkylphenols and alkylphenol ethoxylates.
2. Progress and results of ongoing environmental and toxicological studies being conducted or sponsored by chemical manufacturers on the Panel, (e.g., mammalian *in vitro* and *in vivo* toxicology, mammalian pharmacokinetic, biodegradation, aquatic toxicity, and avian acute toxicity studies).
3. The ITC's VISION.
4. Information being generated by the Society of the Plastics Industry (e.g., dialogue with the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to estimate dietary exposure to tris-nonylphenyl phosphite, nonylphenyl ethoxylates, and nonylphenols).
5. Historic AP&E monitoring and research conducted by the U.S. Geological Survey.
6. Recent AP&E monitoring conducted by the Silent Spring Institute (published in *Environmental Science and Technology* 32:861–869; 1998).
7. EPA's ambient water quality criteria document for nonylphenol.
8. OPPT's Risk Management–1 (RM–1) document on *p*-nonylphenol.
9. Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Screening Information Data Set (SIDS) dossiers on nonylphenol and nonylphenol ethoxylates.
10. European nonylphenol ethoxylates risk reduction activities.

IV. Revisions to the TSCA Section 4(e) Priority Testing List

Revisions to the TSCA section 4(e) *Priority Testing List* are summarized in Table 2.

Table 2.—Revisions to the TSCA Section 4(e) *Priority Testing List*

CAS No.	Chemical name	Action	Date
16691–43–3	3-Amino-5-mercapto-1,2,4-triazole	Recommended	May 1998
496–46–8	Glycoluril	Recommended	May 1998
109–87–5	Methylal	Recommended	May 1998
78–10–4	Ethyl silicate	Recommended	May 1998

A. Chemicals Added to the Priority Testing List

At this time, the ITC is requesting that the EPA not promulgate a TSCA section 8(d) rule for any of the recommended chemicals. The ITC is encouraging producers, importers, processors, and users of the recommended chemicals to use its VISION (http://www.epa.gov/opptintr/itc/vision.htm) to provide voluntary electronic information submissions and establish a dialogue with the ITC to discuss needed data.

1. *3-Amino-5-mercapto-1,2,4-triazole*

i. *Recommendation*. 3-Amino-5-mercapto-1,2,4-triazole is being recommended to obtain annual production/importation volumes and trends, use, exposure, and health effects data needed by U.S. Government organizations represented on the ITC.

ii. *Rationale for recommendation*. 3-Amino-5-mercapto-1,2,4-triazole is being considered for health effects testing based on concerns related to effects on thyroid hormone activity. Before designating 3-amino-5-mercapto-1,2,4-triazole for priority testing consideration by the EPA Administrator, the ITC wants to review the PAIR data and the needed data listed below:

iii. *Data needed*

a. Recent non-Confidential Business Information (CBI) estimates of annual production or importation volume data and trends.[1]

b. Use information, including percentages of production or importation that are associated with different uses.[1]

c. Estimates of the number of humans and concentrations of 3-amino-5-mercapto-1,2,4-triazole to which humans may be exposed from use, manufacturing, or processing.[1]

d. Health effects.[2]

iv. *Supporting information*. There is a need to determine potential toxicity of

[1]E-mail voluntary information submissions to walker.johnd@epa.gov.

[2]Provide voluntary information submissions through http://www.epa.gov/opptintr/itc/vision.htm.

3-amino-5-mercapto-1,2,4-triazole based on concerns related to effects on thyroid hormone activity (Ref. 3, Takaoka et al., 1994). Non-CBI data reported to the EPA indicated that about 250,000 pounds of 3-amino-5-mercapto-1,2,4-triazole were imported into the United States in 1993. 3-Amino-5-mercapto-1,2,4-triazole is reportedly used in organic synthesis, processing of silver halide photographic materials, as an antioxidant for aluminum and as a viscosity index improver, dispersant, and antioxidant for lubricating oils. No published data were found on:

a. Environmental releases.

b. Environmental fate.

c. Occupational exposures.

d. Concentrations of 3-amino-5-mercapto-1,2,4-triazole to which humans may be exposed.

A few data related to potential effects were found. 3-Amino-5-mercapto-1,2,4-triazole was not included in the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) National Occupational Exposure Survey (NOES), and guidelines for occupational exposures have not been established by NIOSH or Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). Schafer et al. (Ref. 2, 1982) reported that 3-amino-5-mercapto-1,2,4-triazole has an LD_{50} > 316 mg/kg body weight of quails (Coturnix coturnix). 3-Amino-5-mercapto-1,2,4-triazole was reported to be one of five chemicals structurally related to 3-amino-1,2,4-triazole (Amitrol®), a herbicide that affected thyroid hormone activity (Ref. 3, Takaoka et al., 1994). In studies with rats, 3-amino-5-mercapto-1,2,4-triazole was also reported to be a metabolite of Amitrol® (Ref. 1, Grunow et al., 1975).

2. *Glycoluril*

i. *Recommendation*. Glycoluril is being recommended to obtain annual production/importation volumes and trends, use, exposure and health effects data needed by U.S. Government organizations represented on the ITC.

ii. *Rationale for recommendation*. Glycoluril is under review for carcinogenicity testing based on a potential for human exposure and a suspicion of carcinogenicity. The suspicion of carcinogenicity is based on a potential for the formation of a nitrosamide. A document prepared for the U.S. Government organization nominating glycoluril to the ITC is available on the ITC's web site (glycoluril document) and in the TSCA Docket for the ITC's 42nd Report (Ref. 5, TRI, 1997b). Before designating glycoluril for priority testing consideration by the EPA Administrator, the ITC wants to retrieve and review the most current data on exposures and health effects. Data already included in the glycoluril document should not be submitted to the ITC. Data needed are listed below.

iii. *Data needed*

a. Recent non-CBI estimates of annual production or importation volume data and trends.[1]

b. Use information, including percentages of production or importation that are associated with different uses.[1]

c. Estimates of the number of humans and concentrations of glycoluril to which humans may be exposed from use, manufacturing or processing.[1]

d. Health effects.[2]

iv. *Supporting Information*. Data reported to the EPA in 1986, 1990 and 1994 indicated that the non-CBI annual production/importation volumes for glycoluril ranged from 10,000 to 1,000,000 pounds. Available use information suggested that glycoluril may be used as a slow-release nitrogen fertilizer, but its use may be limited because of the chemical's cost. It has also been reported that glycoluril resins have been used in paint and coating formulations. No published data were found on:

a. Environmental releases.

b. Environmental fate.

c. Ecological effects.

d. Health effects.

e. Occupational exposures.

f. Concentrations of glycoluril to which humans may be exposed.

Glycoluril was not listed in the Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances (RTECS) or in NIOSH's NOES and guidelines for occupational exposures have not been established by NIOSH or OSHA.

3. Methylal

i. *Recommendation*. Methylal is being recommended to obtain production/ importation volume data and trends, use, exposure, health effects, especially *in vivo* mammalian metabolism and chronic effects data needed by U.S. Government organizations represented on the ITC.

ii. *Rationale for recommendation*. Methylal is under review for carcinogenicity testing based on its potential for human exposure and a suspicion of carcinogenicity. The suspicion of carcinogenicity is based on mutagenicity data from a number of bacterial and mammalian systems and the potential for methylal to be metabolized to formaldehyde, a rodent carcinogen. A document prepared for the U.S. Government organization nominating methylal to the ITC is available on the ITC's web site (methylal document) and in the TSCA Docket for the ITC's 42nd Report (Ref. 6, TRI, 1997c). Before designating methylal for priority testing consideration by the EPA Administrator, ITC wants to retrieve and review the most current data on exposures and health effects. Data already included in the methylal document should not be submitted. Data needed are listed below.

iii. *Data needed*

a. Recent non-CBI estimates of annual production or importation volume data and trends.[1]

b. Use information, including percentages of production or importation that are associated with different uses.[1]

c. Estimates of the number of humans and concentrations of methylal to which humans may be exposed from use, manufacturing, or processing.[1]

d. Health effects, especially, *in vivo* mammalian metabolism and chronic effects.[2]

iv. *Supporting information*. Data reported to the EPA in 1990 indicated that the non-CBI annual production/ importation volume for methylal was in the range of 1.2 to 6.4 million pounds. Methylal is reportedly used in perfumery, as a chemical intermediate in the manufacture of artificial resins and in organic synthesis, a solvent, and a special fuel. NOES human exposure data from 1981–1983 were found, as well as threshold limit values for human exposures. According to the NOES, 156,795 workers, including 21,092 female employees, were potentially exposed to methylal. No published data were found on the ecological effects of methylal, *in vivo* mammalian metabolism, chronic effects or concentrations of methylal to which humans were exposed. Published acute, subchronic, mutagenic effects, environmental releases, and environmental fate data were located as well as some metabolism data.

4. *Ethyl silicate*

i. *Recommendation*. Ethyl silicate is being recommended to obtain production/importation volume data and trends, use, exposure and health effects, especially *in vivo* mammalian mutagenicity and subchronic or chronic effects data needed by U.S. Government organizations represented on the ITC.

ii. *Rationale for recommendation*. Ethyl silicate is under review for mutagenicity and subchronic or chronic toxicity testing based on potential human exposures and suspicions of genotoxicity or carcinogenicity. These suspicions are based on *in vitro* mammalian mutagenicity data. A document prepared for the U.S. Government organization nominating ethyl silicate to the ITC is available on the ITC's web site (ethyl silicate

document) and in the TSCA Docket for the ITC's 42nd Report (Ref.4, TRI, 1997a). Before designating ethyl silicate for priority testing consideration by the EPA Administrator, the ITC wants to retrieve and review the most current data on exposures and health effects. Data already included in the ethyl silicate document should not be submitted to the ITC. The ITC has an ongoing dialogue with the Silicones Environmental Health and Safety Council (SEHSC) related to previously-recommended siloxanes and anticipates that SEHSC will establish a dialogue with the ITC to discuss data needed for ethyl silicate. Data needed are listed below.

iii. *Data needed*

a. Recent non-CBI estimates of annual production or importation volume data and trends.[1]

b. Use information, including percentages of production or importation that are associated with different uses.[1]

c. Estimates of the number of humans and concentrations of ethyl silicate to which humans may be exposed from use, manufacturing or processing.[1]

d. Health effects, especially *in vivo* mammalian mutagenicity and subchronic or chronic effects.[2]

iv. *Supporting information*. In the ITC's 28th Report (56 FR 41212, August 19, 1991), ethyl silicate and 36 other alkoxysilanes were recommended for ecological effects testing. In its 32nd Report (58 FR 38490, July 16, 1993), at EPA's request, all 37 alkoxysilanes were removed from the *Priority Testing List*, before TSCA section 8(a) PAIR or section 8(d) HaSD rules were promulgated (58 FR 38490, July 16, 1993). At the time alkoxysilanes were removed from the *List*, the EPA indicated that other chemicals had a higher priority than the alkoxysilanes. The ITC acknowledged that there were no existing U.S. Government data needs, but agreed to reconsider any of these chemicals if data were needed in the future.

Data reported to the EPA indicated that the non-CBI annual production/importation volume for ethyl silicate was in the range of 7 to 20 million pounds in 1989 and 1 to 100 million pounds in 1993.

Ethyl silicate is reportedly used in weatherproofing and hardening stone; in the manufacture of weatherproof and acid-proof mortars, cements, refractory bricks, other molded objects; in heat- and chemical-resistant paints, protective coatings for industrial buildings and castings; in lacquers, as abonding agent; and as a chemical intermediate. NOES data from 1981–1983 were found as well as threshold limit values for human exposures, and data on concentrations of ethyl silicate to which humans may be exposed. According to the NOES, 10,422 workers, including 2,566 female employees, were potentially exposed to ethyl silicate. No published available data were found on:

1. Environmental releases.
2. Ecological effects.
3. Chronic health effects.
4. Mutagenicity from *in vivo* mammalian test systems.

Published data included those related to:

1. Acute and subchronic effects.
2. Metabolism.
3. Mutagenicity from *in vitro* mammalian test systems.

V. References

All references are available in the TSCA Docket for the ITC's 42nd Report. The TSCA Docket is located in the TSCA Nonconfidential Information Center, Rm. NE–B607, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC.

1. Grunow, W., H.J Altman, and C. Boehme. Uber den Staffwechsel von 3-Amino-1,2,4-triazol in Ratten [On the Metabolism of 3-Amino-1,2,4-triazole in Rats]. *Archives of Toxicology*. 34(4):315–324. 1975.

2. Schafer, Jr., E.W., R.B. Brunton, E.C. Schafer, and G. Chavez. Effects of 77 Chemicals on Reproduction in Male and Female Coturnix Quail. *Ecotoxicology and Environmental Safety*. 6:149–156. 1982.

3. Takaoka, M., M. Teranishi, and S. Manabe. Structure-Activity Relationships in 5-Substituted 3-Amino-1,2,4-Triazoles-Induced Goiters in Rats. *Journal of Toxicology and Pathology*. 7:429–434. 1994.

4. TRI. 1997a. Ethyl Silicate—summary of data for chemical selection by the National Cancer Institute (NCI) Chemical Selection Working Group. Prepared by Technical Resources International, Inc. under NCI Contract No. NO2–CB–50511 (1/96; rev. 9/96, rev. 8/97).

5. TRI. 1997b. Glycoluril—summary of data for chemical selection by the National Cancer Institute (NCI) Chemical Selection Working Group. Prepared by Technical Resources International, Inc. under NCI Contract No. NO2–CB–50511 (6/97; rev. 9/97).

6. TRI. 1997c. Methylal—summary of data for chemical selection by the National Cancer Institute (NCI) Chemical Selection Working Group. Prepared by Technical Resources International, Inc. under NCI Contract No. NO2–CB–50511 (7/96; rev. 8/97).

VI. TSCA Interagency Testing Committee

Statutory Organizations and Their Representatives

Council on Environmental Quality
Brad Campbell, Member
Juliet Healey, Alternate

Department of Commerce

National Institute of Standards and Technology
Malcolm W. Chase, Member
Barbara C. Levin, Alternate

National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration
Nancy Foster, Member
Teri Rowles, Alternate
Richard S. Artz, Alternate

Environmental Protection Agency
Paul Campanella, Member
David R. Williams, Alternate

National Cancer Institute
Victor Fung, Member, Chair
Harry Seifried, Alternate

National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences
William Eastin, Member, Vice Chair
H.B. Matthews, Alternate

National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
Albert E. Munson, Member
Christine Sofge, Alternate

National Science Foundation
A. Frederick Thompson, Member
Joseph Reed, Alternate

Occupational Safety and Health Administration
Lyn Penniman, Member
Val H. Schaeffer, Alternate

Liaison Organizations and Their Representatives

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
William Cibulas, Member

Consumer Product Safety Commission
Jacqueline Ferrante, Member

Department of Agriculture
Clifford P. Rice, Member

Department of Defense
Colonel Richard Drawbaugh, Member
Captain Kenneth Still, Alternate

Department of the Interior
Barnett A. Rattner, Member

Food and Drug Administration
Edwin J. Matthews, Member
Raju Kammula, Alternate

National Library of Medicine
Vera Hudson, Member

National Toxicology Program
NIEHS, FDA, and NIOSH Members

Counsel
Scott Sherlock, OPPT, EPA

Technical Support Contractor

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TSCA Interagency Testing Committee, Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics (MC/7401), 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460, telephone: 202–260–1825, fax: 202–260–7895, e-mail: walker.johnd@epa.gov, url: http://www.epa.gov/opptintr/itc.

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