incompatible for use with CFC-12 related service equipment by fitting with a device attached with a thread lock adhesive and/or a separate mechanical latching mechanism in a manner that prevents the device from being removed.

 When a retrofit is performed, a label must be used as follows:

- -The person conducting the retrofit must apply a label to the air conditioning system in the engine compartment that contains the following information:
- \* the name and address of the technician and the company performing the retrofit
  \* the date of the retrofit
- \*the trade name, charge amount, and, when applicable, the ASHRAE refrigerant numerical designation of the refrigerant
- \*the type, manufacturer, and amount of lubricant used
- \*if the refrigerant is or contains an ozone-depleting substance, the phrase "ozone depleter"
- \*if the refrigerant displays flammability limits as blended, measured according to ASTM E681, the statement "This refrigerant is FLAMMABLE. Take appropriate precautions."
- -This label must be large enough to be easily read and must be permanent.
- The background color must be unique to the refrigerant.
- —The label must be affixed to the system over information related to the previous refrigerant, in a location not normally replaced during vehicle repair.
- —Information on the previous refrigerant that cannot be covered by the new label must be permanently rendered unreadable.

• No substitute refrigerant may be used to "top-off" a system that uses another refrigerant. The original refrigerant must be recovered in accordance with regulations issued under section 609 of the CAA prior to charging with a substitute.

Since these use conditions necessitate unique fittings and labels, it will be necessary for developers of automotive refrigerants to consult with EPA about the existence of other alternatives. Such discussions will lower the risk of duplicating fittings already in use.

No determination guarantees satisfactory performance from a refrigerant. Consult the original equipment manufacturer or service personnel for further information on using a refrigerant in a particular system.

# (a) HCFC Blend Delta

HCFC Blend Delta is proposed acceptable as a substitute for CFC-12 in retrofitted and new motor vehicle air conditioners, subject to the use conditions applicable to motor vehicle air conditioning described above. The composition of this blend has been claimed confidential by the manufacturer. This blend contains at least one HCFC, and therefore contributes to ozone depletion, but to a much lesser degree than CFC-12. Regulations regarding recycling and reclamation issued under section 609 of the Clean Air Act apply to this blend. Its production will be phased out according to the accelerated schedule (published 12/10/93, 58 FR 65018). The GWPs of the components are moderate to low. This blend is nonflammable, and leak testing has demonstrated that the blend never becomes flammable.

## (b) Blend Zeta

Blend Zeta is proposed acceptable as a substitute for CFC-12 in retrofitted and new motor vehicle air conditioners, subject to the use conditions applicable to motor vehicle air conditioning described above. The composition of this blend has been claimed confidential by the manufacturer. This blend does not contribute to ozone depletion. The GWPs of the components are moderate to low. This blend is nonflammable, and leak testing has demonstrated that the blend never becomes flammable.

#### B. Solvents

1. Acceptable Subject to Use Conditions

#### a. Metals Cleaning

(1) Monochlorotoluenes/ Benzotrifluorides

Monochlorotoluenes/benzotrifluorides are proposed acceptable subject to use conditions as substitutes for CFC-113 and MCF in metals cleaning. These two classes of chemicals are being sold as blends for a variety of cleaning applications. Of all the structures of commercial interest, the only chemical with an Occupational Health and Safety Administration (OSHA) standard is orthochlorotoluene, one of the monochlorotoluenes. This substance has an OSHA Permissible Exposure Level (PEL) of 50 ppm. Using this standard as a proxy, the Agency is proposing to set a workplace standard of 50 ppm for monochlorotoluenes as a group. None of the benzotrifluorides has a PEL. Based on a toxicological study recently completed by the company interested in commercialization of these chemicals, the Agency is proposing to set a workplace standard of 25 ppm for

benzotrifluorides. Companies intending to use monochlorotoluene/ benzotrifluoride mixtures should take the inherent hazard of these chemicals into account in implementing applications.

These workplace standards are designed to protect worker safety until the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) sets its own standards under P.L. 91–596. The existence of the EPA standards in no way bars OSHA from standard-setting under OSHA authorities as defined in P.L. 91–596.

#### b. Electronics Cleaning

(1) Monochlorotoluenes/ Benzotrifluorides

Monochlorotoluenes/benzotrifluorides are proposed acceptable subject to use conditions as substitutes for CFC-113 and MCF in electronics cleaning. For the reasons described in the section on metals cleaning, the Agency is proposing to set a workplace standard of 50 ppm for monochlorotoluenes and 25 ppm for benzotrifluorides.

These workplace standards are designed to protect worker safety until the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) sets its own standards under P.L. 91–596. The existence of the EPA standards in no way bars OSHA from standard-setting under OSHA authorities as defined in P.L. 91–596.

### c. Precision Cleaning

#### (1) Monochlorotoluenes/ Benzotrifluorides

Monochlorotoluenes/benzotrifluorides are proposed acceptable subject to use conditions as substitutes for CFC-113 and MCF in precision cleaning. For the reasons described in the section on metals cleaning, the Agency is proposing to set a workplace standard of 50 ppm for monochlorotoluenes and 25 ppm for benzotrifluorides.

These workplace standards are designed to protect worker safety until the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) sets its own standards under Pub. L. 91–596. The existence of the EPA standards in no way bars OSHA from standard-setting under OSHA authorities as defined in Pub. L. 91–596.

# C. Fire Suppression and Explosion Protection

As was discussed in the March 18, 1994 SNAP rulemaking, EPA in some cases finds acceptable the use of an agent only under certain conditions. In implementing its use of conditions, the Agency has sought to avoid overlap