SOLVENT CLEANING SECTOR—PROPOSED ACCEPTABLE SUBJECT TO USE CONDITIONS SUBSTITUTES

Application	Substitute	Decision	Conditions	Comments
Metals Cleaning with CFC– 113, MCF and HCFC– 141b.	Monochlorot- oluenes and benzotriflu- orides.	Acceptable	Subject to a 50 ppm workplace stand- ard for monochlorotoluen- es and a 25 ppm standard for benzotrifluorides.	The workplace standard for monochlorotoluenes is based on an OSHA PEL of 50 ppm for orthochlorotoluene. The workplace standard for benzotrifluorides is based on a recent toxicology study.
Electronics Cleaning w/ CFC–113, MCF and HCFC–141b.	Monochlorot- oluenes and benzotriflu- orides.	Acceptable	Subject to a 50 ppm workplace stand- ard for monochlorotoluen- es and a 25 ppm standard for benzotrifluorides.	The workplace standard for monochlorotoluenes is based on an OSHA PEL of 50 ppm for orthochlorotoluene. The workplace standard for benzotrifluorides is based on a recent toxicology study.
Precision Cleaning w/ CFC–113, MCF and HCFC–141b.	Monochlorot- oluenes and benzotriflu- orides.	Acceptable	Subject to a 50 ppm workplace stand- ard for monochlorotoluen- es and a 25 ppm standard for benzotrifluorides.	The workplace standard for monochlorotoluenes is based on an OSHA PEL of 50 ppm for orthochlorotoluene. The workplace standard for benzotrifluorides is based on a recent toxicology study.

FIRE SUPPRESSION AND EXPLOSION PROTECTION—PROPOSED ACCEPTABLE SUBJECT TO USE CONDITIONS: TOTAL **FLOODING AGENTS**

Application	Substitute	Decision	Conditions	Comments
Halon 1301— Total Flooding Agents.	IG–55 (for- merly [Inert Gas Blend] B).	Proposed Acceptable.	 Until OSHA establishes applicable workplace requirements: EPA proposes that an IG-55 system may be designed to an oxygen level of 10% if employees can egress the area within one minute, but may be designed only to the 12% oxygen level if it takes longer than one minute to egress the area. If the possibility exists for the oxygen to drop below 10%, employees must be evacuated prior to such oxygen depletion. A design concentration of less than 10% may only be used in normally unoccupied areas, as long as any employee who could possibly be exposed can egress within 30 seconds. 	The Agency does not con- template personnel remain- ing in the space after sys- tem discharge during a fire without Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) as required by OSHA. EPA does not encourage any employee to intentionally remain in the area after system discharge, even in the event of accidental dis- charge. In addition, the sys- tem must include alarms and warning mechanisms as specified by OSHA. See additional comments 1, 2.
	IG-01 (for- merly [Inert Gas Blend] C).	Proposed Acceptable.	 Until OSHA establishes applicable workplace requirements: EPA proposes that an IG–55 system may be designed to an oxygen level of 10% if employees can egress the area within one minute, but may be designed only to the 12% oxygen level if it takes longer than one minute to egress the area. If the possibility exists for the oxygen to drop below 10%, employees must be evacuated prior to such oxygen depletion. A design concentration of less than 10% may only be used in normally unoccupied areas, as long as any employee who could possibly be exposed can egress within 30 seconds. 	The Agency does not con- template personnel remain- ing in the space after sys- tem discharge during a fire without Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) as required by OSHA. EPA does not encourage any employee to intentionally remain in the area after system discharge, even in the event of accidental dis- charge. In addition, the sys- tem must include alarms and warning mechanisms as specified by OSHA. See additional comments 1, 2.

1—Must conform with OSHA 29 CFR 1910 Subpart L Section 1910.160 of the U.S. Code. 2—Per OSHA requirements, protective gear (SCBA) must be available in the event personnel must reenter the area.