2. In § 180.472, by adding new paragraph (f), to read as follows:

§ 180.472 1-[(6-Chloro-3-pyridinyl)methyl]-N-nitro-2-imidazolidinimine; tolerances for residues.

* * * * *

(f) Time-limited indirect or inadvertent tolerance: A time-limited tolerance, to expire on December 31, 1996, is established for indirect or inadvertent combined residues of the insecticide 1-[(6-chloro-3-pyridinyl)methyl]-*N*-nitro-2-imidazolidinimine and its metabolites containing the 6-chloropyridinyl moiety, all expressed as 1-[(6-chloro-3-pyridinyl)methyl]-*N*-nitro-2-imidazolidinimine, when present therein as a result of the application of the pesticide to growing crops listed in this section and other nonfood crops as follows:

Commmodity	Parts per million
Vegetables, cucurbit	0.2

[FR Doc. 95–30372 Filed 12–12–95; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 6560–50–F

40 CFR Part 721

[OPPTS–50601G; FRL–4976–3]

Ethane, 1,1,1,2,2-pentafluoro-; Revocation of a Significant New Use Rule

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: EPA is proposing to revoke a significant new use rule (SNUR) promulgated under section 5(a)(2) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) for ethane, 1,1,1,2,2-pentafluoro-, based on receipt of new data. The data indicate that for purposes of TSCA section 5, the substance will not present an unreasonable risk to human health.

DATES: Written comments must be received by January 12, 1996.

ADDRESSES: All comments must be sent in triplicate to: OPPT Document Control Officer (7407), Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street, SW., Room G–099, East Tower, Washington, DC 20460.

Comments that are confidential must be clearly marked confidential business information (CBI). If CBI is claimed, an additional sanitized copy must also be submitted. Nonconfidential versions of comments on this proposed rule will be placed in the rulemaking record and will be available for public inspection. Comments should include the docket control number. The docket control number for the chemical substance in this SNUR is OPPTS-50601G. Unit III of this preamble contains additional information on submitting comments containing CBI.

Comments and data may also be submitted electronically by sending electronic mail (e-mail) to: ncic@epamail.epa,gov. Electronic comments must be submitted as ASCII file avoiding the use of special characters and any form of encryption. Comments and data will also be accepted on disks in WordPerfect in 5.1 file format or ASCII file format. All comments and data in electronic form must be identified by the docket number (OPPTS–50601G). No CBI should be submitted through e-mail. Electronic comments on this proposed rule may be filed online at many Federal Depository Libraries. Additional information on electronic submissions can be found in Unit IV of this document.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Susan B. Hazen, Director, Environmental Assistance Division (7408), Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics, Environmental Protection Agency, Rm. E–543A, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460, Telephone: (202) 554-1404, TDD: (202) 554-0551; e-mail: TSCA-Hotline @epamail.epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In the Federal Register of September 23, 1992 (57 FR 44064), EPA issued a SNUR (FRL–4001–2) establishing significant new uses for ethane, 1,1,1,2,2-pentafluoro-. Because of additional data EPA has received for this substance, EPA is proposing to revoke this SNUR.

I. Proposed Revocation

EPA is proposing to revoke the significant new use and recordkeeping requirements for ethane, 1,1,1,2,2-pentafluoro- under 40 CFR part 721, subpart E. In this unit, EPA provides a brief description for the substance, including its premanufacture notice (PMN) number, chemical name (generic name if the specific name is claimed as CBI), CAS number (if assigned), basis for the revocation of the section 5(e) consent order for the substance, and the CFR citation removed in the regulatory text section of this proposed rule. Further background information for the substance is contained in the rulemaking record referenced in Unit IV of this preamble.

PMN Number: P–91–1392

Chemical name: Ethane, 1,1,1,2,2-pentafluoro-.
CAS Registry Number: Not available.
Effective date of revocation of section 5(e) consent order: February 21, 1995.
Basis for revocation of section 5(e) consent order: The order was revoked based on test data submitted under the terms of the consent order. Based on the Agency's analysis of the submitted data, EPA can no longer support a finding that the manufacture, processing, distribution in commerce, use, or disposal of the PMN substance may present an unreasonable risk to human health. Accordingly, EPA has determined that further regulation under section 5(e) is not warranted at this time.
Toxicity testing results: The PMN substance P–91–1392 was tested in a cardiac sensitization study (epinephrine challenge in dogs), a 90-day inhalation toxicity study in rats, and a developmental inhalation toxicity study (rats and rabbits). The 90-day subchronic study showed that there were no observable adverse effects at concentrations up to 50,000 parts per million (ppm). There were no observed developmental toxicity effects at concentrations up to 50,000 ppm in the developmental toxicity study. There was evidence of maternal toxicity at 50,000 ppm but no maternal effects noted at 15,000 ppm. The PMN substance P–91–1392 was found to be a cardiac sensitizer when exposures occurred at a 10 percent concentration in air (100,000 ppm) for 10 minutes. Lower exposures did not elicit a sensitization response.
CFR Number: 40 CFR 721.3240

II. Background and Rationale for Proposed Revocation of the Rule

During review of the PMN submitted for the chemical substance that is the subject of this proposed revocation, EPA concluded that regulation was warranted under section 5(e) of TSCA pending the development of information sufficient to make a reasoned evaluation of the environmental effects of the substance, and that the substance is expected to be produced in substantial quantities and there may be significant or substantial human exposure. EPA identified the tests necessary to make a reasoned evaluation of the risks posed by the substance to the human health. Based on these findings, a section 5(e) consent order was negotiated with the PMN submitter and a SNUR was promulgated.

EPA reviewed testing conducted by the PMN submitter pursuant to the