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them, an industrial hygiene and safety program should be operative. Important components of this program include: Hazard communication and training on safe handling practices; use of efficient and well-maintained application equipment, engineering controls and personal protective equipment; procedures including housekeeping spill prevention and cleanup practices; and, if feasible, means to measure airborne levels of polyisocyanates and diisocyanates. During spray applications, workers should take precautions to avoid breathing vapors, mists or aerosols. Inhalation exposures should be limited to <0.05 mg/m³ as an 8-hour time-weighted average (TWA) for comand bined polyisocyanates diisocyanates. Engineering controls should serve as the first, most effective reducing means of airborne polyisocyanate and diisocyanate concentrations; an appropriate National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health/Mine Safety and Health Administration (NIOSH/MSHA) approved respirator should be used as a secondary tool to lower exposures. Currently, downdraft spray booths and high-volume low-pressure (HVLP) spray guns appear to offer the most efficient technology to reduce inhalation exposures; a maintenance program should always be used to ensure optimal operating efficiencies. To limit dermal contact, individuals should wear impermeable gloves, protective clothing and goggles or glasses with side shields.

- (iii) *Industrial*, *commercial*, *and consumer activites*. Requirements as specified in §721.80(q).
- (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), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), 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.
- (3) Determining whether a specific use is subject to this section. The provisions of §721.1725(b)(1) apply to this section.

[63 FR 44580, Aug. 20, 1998]

\S 721.6505 Polymers of $C_{13}C_{15}$ oxoalcohol ethoxolates.

- (a) Chemical substance and significant new uses subject to reporting. (1) The chemical substances identified generically as polymers of $C_{13}C_{15}$ oxoalcohol ethoxolates (PMNs P-96-950/951) 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) Release to water. Requirements as specified in 721.90 (a)(1), (b)(1), and (c)(1).
 - (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 (k) are applicable to manufacturers, importers, and processors of these substances.
- (2) Limitations or revocation of certain notification requirements. The provisions of §721.185 apply to this section.

[63 FR 3434, Jan. 22, 1998]

§ 721.6515 Polymerof polyalkylenepolyol and trisubstituted phenol (generic).

- (a) Chemical substance and significant new uses subject to reporting. (1) The chemical substance identified generically as polymer of polyalkylenepolyol and trisubstituted phenol (PMN P-98–1016) is subject to reporting under this section for the significant new use described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.
 - (2) The significant new uses are:
- (i) Release to water. Requirements as specified in \$721.90 (a)(4), (b)(4), and (c)(4) (N = 10 ppb).
 - (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 (k) are applicable to manufacturers, importers, and processors of this substance.
- (2) Limitations or revocation of certain notification requirements. The