

40 CFR Parts 798 and 799

(OPTS-42048C; FRL-2945-1)

Hydroquinone; Proposed Testing Standards

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: This document proposes that certain Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) test guidelines and industry-submitted guidelines be utilized as the test standards for the required studies for hydroquinone (CAS No. 123-31-9) and that test data be submitted within specified time frames. In a related document appearing elsewhere in this issue of the Federal Register, EPA is issuing a final test rule establishing testing requirements under section 4(a) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) for manufacturers and processors of hydroquinone.

DATE: Submit written comments on or before February 13, 1988. If persons request time for oral comment by January 29, 1988, EPA will hold a public meeting on this proposed rule in Washington, DC. For further information on arranging to speak at the meeting, see Unit VI of this preamble.

ADDRESS: Submit written comments identified by the document control number (OPTS-42048C), in triplicate to: TSCA Public Information Office (TS-793), Office of Pesticides and Toxic Substances, Environmental Protection Agency, Rm. E-108, 401 M St. SW., Washington, DC 20460.

A public version of the administrative record supporting this action (with any confidential business information deleted) is available for inspection at the above address from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. Monday through Friday, except legal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Edward A. Klein, Director, TSCA Assistance Office (TS-799), Office of Toxic Substances, Rm. E-643, 401 M St. SW., Washington, DC, 20460. Toll Free: (800-424-9066). In Washington, DC: (5545-1404). Outside the USA: (Operator-202-554-1404).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

Elsewhere in this issue of the Federal Register, EPA is promulgating a Phase I final rule pursuant to TSCA section 4 that establishes testing requirements for manufacturers and processors of hydroquinone. That Phase I rule specifies the following testing requirements for hydroquinone: (1) Metabolism (Toxicokinetics), (2) developmental toxicity studies in both a rodent and a non-rodent species, (3) a 2-generation reproductive effects test in rodents, and (4) nervous system effects testing including both a functional observational battery and neuropathology.

Once the Phase I test rule becomes effective, manufacturers and processors of hydroquinone would normally be required, under the existing two-phase process, to submit proposed study plans and schedules for both the initiation of testing and the submission of study data in accordance with 40 CFR 790.30. EPA would review the submitted study plans and schedules and would thereafter issue them (with any necessary modifications) in a Phase II test rule proposal. That proposal would request comment on the ability of the proposed study plans to ensure that the resulting data would be reliable and adequate. After evaluating and responding to public comment, EPA would adopt, with any necessary modifications, the study plans and reporting schedules, in a Phase II final rule as the required test standards and data submission deadlines in 40 CFR 790.32.

However, in the case of the hydroquinone test rule which was initiated under the two-phase process, EPA has now decided to propose the relevant TSCA test guidelines in this document as the test standards, Unit III, and at the same time issue the hydroquinone final rule. In addition, EPA is proposing that the data from the required studies be submitted within certain time periods. These time periods will serve as the data submission deadlines required by TSCA section 4(b)(1), Unit IV. The reasons for this change in the test rule process for hydroquinone are discussed below.

II. Change in the Test Rule Development Process

A. Test Standards and Data Submission Deadlines

TSCA section 4(b)(1) specifies that test rules shall include standards for the development of test data ("test standards") and deadlines for submission of test data. Under a two-phase process utilized by EPA since 1982 (March 28, 1982; 47 FR 13012) and

formally adopted in the Fall of 1984 (Oct. 10, 1984; 49 FR 39774), test standards and data submission deadlines were to be adopted during the second phase of the rulemaking process. Upon issuance of the Phase I final rule, which established the effects and characteristics for which a given chemical substance must be tested, persons subject to the rule would be required by a specified date to submit study plans detailing the methodologies and protocols they intended to use to perform the required tests. Such study plans were to include proposed schedules for the initiation and completion of testing and submission of test data in accordance with 40 CFR 790.30 (a) and (c). The Agency would then publish these study plans and solicit public comment. In the second phase, after consideration of public comment, the Agency would promulgate the Phase II final rule adopting the study plans (with any necessary modifications) as the test standards for the development of test data and deadlines for submission of test data.

In December 1983, the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) and the Industrial Union Department of the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO) filed an action under TSCA section 20 challenging, among other things, the use of the two-phase process. In an August 23, 1984 Opinion and Order, the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York found that utilization of the two-phase rulemaking process was permissible. However, the Court also held that the Agency was subject to a standard of promulgation test rules within a reasonable time frame (*NRDC v. EPA*, 595 F Supp. 1255 (S.D.N.Y. 1984)).

Subsequent to the issuance of that Opinion, the Agency decided that in order to expedite the development of section 4 test rules, EPA would utilize a single-phase rulemaking process for most test rules. In the Notice announcing this decision, EPA stated that the single-phase approach offers a number of advantages over the two-phase process published in the Federal Register of May 17, 1983, (50 FR 20552). In this single-phase approach, the Agency proposes (in one notice) not only the effects for which testing will be required but also proposes pertinent TSCA or other appropriate guidelines as the test standards and time frames for the submission of test data. After receiving and evaluating public comment on the proposed testing requirements, test guidelines, and data submission deadlines, EPA promulgates a final rule.

This single-phase approach shortens the rulemaking period and expedites the initiation of required testing relative to the two-phase rulemaking process. The single-phase process also eliminates the requirement under the two-phase approach for industry to submit protocols for approval. Moreover, allowing comments or to submit alternative testing methodologies during the comment period, the single-phase approach preserves the flexibility of the two-phase process.

These same advantages, i.e., expedited initiation of testing and the elimination of study plan submission requirements for persons subject to a Phase I rule, are factors EPA considered in deciding to modify the rulemaking process for hydroquinone. By proposing both pertinent TSCA test guidelines as the test standards and data submission deadlines at the time of issuance of the Phase I rule, EPA expects that the Phase II final rule will be issued 6 months sooner than would occur if the usual two-phase process was followed. Thus, required testing will be initiated on an expedited basis. In addition, for each of the required tests for hydroquinone, appropriate TSCA test guidelines or Agency-reviewed industry protocols are available, Unit III. Thus, EPA believes that there is no need for manufacturers and processors of hydroquinone to develop proposed study plans for EPA and public review during the rulemaking process.

B. Modifications to Requirements of a Phase I Final Rule for Hydroquinone

As indicated above, persons subject to the hydroquinone Phase I final rule and who have notified EPA of their intent to test would normally be required to submit proposed study plans and proposed data submission deadlines within a specified time of the final rule's effective date in accordance with 40 CFR 790.30 (a) and (c). However, because EPA is proposing certain TSCA guidelines and Agency-reviewed industry protocols as the test standards, and data submission deadlines, persons subject to the Phase I final rule are not required at this time to submit study plans for the required testing or proposed dates for the initiation and completion of that testing. Manufacturers and processors of hydroquinone are invited to comment on both the proposed test standards and the data submission deadlines. The Agency will consider these comments in issuing the phase II final rule.

However, persons subject to the Phase I final rule for hydroquinone are still required to submit notices of intent

to test or exemption applications in accordance with 40 CFR 790.25. Moreover, once the test standards and reporting deadlines are promulgated in the Phase II final rule, those persons who have notified EPA of their intent to test must submit specific study plans (which adhere to the promulgated test standards) no later than 30 days before the initiation of each required test, 40 CFR 790.39(a)(1).

III. Proposed Test Standards

In the final test rule for hydroquinone, the required testing includes toxicokinetics, developmental toxicity, reproductive effects and nervous system effects.

EPA is proposing that the toxicokinetic testing be conducted according to the toxicokinetic guideline under 40 CFR 798.7650, which is contained in this proposed test standard. The required toxicokinetic studies, via dermal and oral routes of exposure, will allow the Agency to reasonably predict the toxicokinetic behavior of hydroquinone. In addition, the National Toxicology Program (NTP) is currently performing a two-year bioassay on hydroquinone via an oral exposure route. Since gavage studies are generally not designed to provide information on either the rate or extent of absorption of a test material, the toxicokinetic studies will provide data relevant to comparing the doses of hydroquinone received by workers and hobbyists through dermal contact with those administered internally in the ongoing NTP bioassay.

The required developmental toxicity studies that were in two species, are designed to determine the potential of hydroquinone to induce structural and/or other abnormalities in the fetus which may arise from exposure of the mother during pregnancy. These developmental effects include permanent structural or functional abnormalities that occur during the period of embryonic development. EPA is proposing that the two developmental toxicity studies be conducted according to the protocols that were submitted by Eastman Kodak (Ref. 1) and reviewed by the Agency.

The required two-generation reproductive effects testing is designed to provide general information, concerning the effects of hydroquinone on gonadal function, conception, parturition, and the growth and development of the offspring. The study may also provide information about effects of hydroquinone on neonatal morbidity, mortality, and preliminary data on teratogenesis. EPA is proposing that the reproductive effects testing be conducted according to the protocols

that were submitted by Eastman Kodak (Ref. 1) and reviewed by the Agency.

The required nervous system effects testing falls into two categories. The functional observational battery is a non-invasive procedure designed to detect gross functional deficits in young adult rodents resulting from exposure to chemicals and to better quantify neurotoxic effects detected in other studies. While this battery of tests is not intended to provide a detailed evaluation of neurotoxicity, it is designed to be used in conjunction with neuropathologic evaluation and/or general toxicity testing.

The data from the neuropathology testing will detect and characterize morphologic changes in the nervous system, if and when they occur, and determine a no-effect level for such changes. EPA is proposing that the functional observational battery and the neuropathology testing be conducted according to 40 CFR 798.8050 and 798.8400, respectively.

IV. Reporting Requirements

EPA is proposing that all data developed under this rule be reported in accordance with its final TSCA Good Laboratory Practice (GLP) standards, which appear in 40 CFR Part 792, published in the Federal Register of November 29, 1983 (48 FR 53922).

EPA is required by TSCA section 4(b)(1)(C) to specify the time period during which persons subject to a test rule must submit test data. Specific reporting requirements for each of the proposed test standards follow:

1. The toxicokinetic tests shall be completed and the final results submitted to the Agency within 1 year of the effective date of the final Phase II test rule. Interim progress reports shall be provided quarterly.

2. The developmental toxicity tests shall be completed and the final results submitted to the Agency within 18 months of the effective date of the final Phase II test rule. Interim progress reports shall be provided quarterly.

3. The two-generation reproductive effects toxicity test shall be completed and final results submitted to the Agency within 29 months of the effective date of the final Phase II test rule. Interim progress reports shall be provided quarterly.

4. The neurotoxicity tests shall be completed and final results submitted to the Agency within 1 year of the effective date of the final Phase II test rule. Interim progress reports shall be provided quarterly.

TSCA section 14(b) governs Agency disclosure of all test data submitted pursuant to section 4 of TSCA. Upon

receipt of data required by this rule, the Agency will announce the receipt within 15 days in the Federal Register as required by section 4(d). Test data received pursuant to this rule will be made available for public inspection to any person except in those cases where the Agency determines that confidential treatment must be accorded pursuant to section 14(b) of TSCA.

V. Issues for Comment

EPA invites comment on the use of proposed TSCA test guidelines and Agency-reviewed industry protocols as the test standards for the required testing of hydroquinone. EPA also invites comment on the proposed schedule for the required testing.

VI. Public Meetings

If persons indicate to EPA that they wish to present oral comments on this proposed rule to EPA officials who are directly responsible for developing the rule and supporting analyses, EPA will hold a public meeting subsequent to the close of the public comment period in Washington, D.C. Persons who wish to attend or to present comments at the meeting should call the TSCA Assistance Office (TAO): Toll Free: (800-424-9086); in Washington, D.C.: (554-1404); Outside the U.S.A.: (Operator-202-554-1404), by January 2, 1986. A meeting will not be held if members of the public do not indicate that they wish to make oral presentations. While the meeting will be open to the public, active participation will be limited to those persons who arranged to present comments and to designated EPA participants. Attendees should call the TAO before making travel plans to verify whether a meeting will be held.

Should a meeting be held, the Agency would transcribe the meeting and include the written transcript in the public record. Participants are invited but not required, to submit copies of their statements prior to or on the day of the meeting. All such written material will become part of EPA's record for rulemaking.

VII. Public Record

EPA has established a record for the rulemaking, [docket number (OPTS-42048C)]. This record includes basic information considered by the Agency in developing this proposal, and appropriate Federal Register notices. The Agency will supplement the record with additional information as it is received.

This record includes the following information:

A. Supporting Documentation

The supporting document for this rulemaking consist of proposal and final Phase I test rules on hydroquinone.

B. References

- (1) Eastman Kodak Company, 1983. Protocols for a Voluntary Test Program on Hydroquinone. Submitted to Steven Newburg-Rina, Chief, Test Rules Development Branch, June 13, 1983.
- (2) USEPA, 1983. Letter to C.J. Terhaar, Eastman Kodak, Office of Toxic Substance's review of Kodak protocols for reproductive effects and teratology testing, September 14, 1983.

The record is open for inspection from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. Monday through Friday except legal holidays, in Rm. E-107, 401 M Street, SW, Washington, D.C. 20540.

VIII. Other Regulatory Requirements

A. Executive Order 12291

Under Executive Order 12291, EPA must judge whether a regulation is "Major" and therefore subject to the requirements of a Regulatory Impact Analysis. This test rule is not major because it does not meet any of the criteria set forth in section 1(b) of the Order. The economic analysis of the testing of hydroquinone is discussed in the Phase I test rule appearing elsewhere in this issue of the Federal Register.

B. Regulatory Flexibility Act

Under the Regulatory Flexibility Act, (15 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*, Pub. L. 96-354, September 19, 1980), EPA is certifying that this rule, if promulgated, will not have a significant impact on a substantial number of small businesses for the following reasons:

- (1) There are not a significant number of small businesses manufacturing hydroquinone.
- (2) Small processors are not expected to perform testing themselves, or to participate in the organization of the testing efforts.
- (3) Small processors will experience only very minor costs if any in securing exemption from testing requirements.
- (4) Small processors are unlikely to be affected by reimbursement requirements, and any testing costs passed on to small processors through price increases will be small.

C. Paperwork Reduction Act

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has approved the information collection requirements contained in this proposed rule under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980, 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*, and has assigned OMB control number 2070-0033. Comments on these requirements should

be submitted to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs of OMB, marked "Attention" Desk Officer of EPA". The final rule package will respond to any OMB or public comments on the information collection requirements.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Parts 798 and 799

Testing, Environmental protection. Hazardous substances, Chemicals. Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements.

Dated: December 20, 1985.

J.A. Moore,

Assistant Administrator for Pesticides and Toxic Substances.

PART 798—(AMENDED)

Therefore, it is proposed that 40 CFR Chapter I be amended as follows:

1. Part 798 is amended as follows:

a. The authority citation for Part 798 40 CFR Chapter I, continues to read as follows

Authority: 15 U.S.C. 2803, 2811, 2825.

b. Section 798.7850 is added, to read as follows:

§ 798.7850 Toxicokinetic test.

(a) Purpose. These studies are designed to:

- (1) Determine the bioavailability after dermal or oral treatment.
- (2) Ascertain whether the metabolites of hydroquinone are similar after dermal (assuming significant penetration) and oral administration, and
- (3) Examine the effects of a multiple dosing regimen on the metabolism of hydroquinone after *per os* administration.

(b) Definition of Scope of Study.

Absorption toxicokinetics refers to the bioavailability, i.e. the rate and extent of absorption of the test chemical, and metabolism and excretion rates of the test chemical after absorption.

(c) Test Procedures—(1) Animal

Selection—(i) Species. The rat is the animal species of choice since it has been used extensively for absorption, metabolism, and toxicological studies.

(ii) Rat strain. Adult male and female Fischer-344 rats shall be used. At seven to nine weeks of age, the males should weigh 125 to 175 g and the females 110 to 150 g. The rats should be purchased from a reputable dealer and identified with ear tags upon arrival. The animals shall be randomly selected for the testing groups and no sick animal is to be used for experimentation.

(iii) Animal care. (A) Animal care and housing shall be in accordance with DHEW Publication No. (NIH)-78-23,

1978, "Guidelines for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals."

(B) The animals shall be housed in environmentally controlled rooms with 10 to 15 air changes per hour. The rooms shall be maintained at temperature: $25 \pm 2^\circ \text{C}$ and humidity of $50 \pm 10\%$ with a 12 hour light/dark cycle. The rats shall be kept in a quarantine facility for at least 7 days prior to use.

(C) During the acclimatization period, the rats shall be housed in polycarbonate cages on hardwood chip bedding. All animals shall be provided with certified feed and tap water *ad libitum*.

(iv) Number of animals. There shall be at least four animals of each sex in each experimental group.

(2) Administration of Hydroquinone—

(i) Test Compound. Hydroquinone of at least 99 percent purity, commercially available, should be used as the test substance. Since both nonradioactive and radioactive (^{14}C -uniformly-labelled) hydroquinone are to be used, they should be chromatographed, separately and together, to ascertain purity and identity. The use of ^{14}C -labelled hydroquinone, diluted with unlabelled hydroquinone, is recommended for all of the studies outlined in paragraph (a) as it would greatly increase the reliability and sensitivity of the quantitative assays and facilitate the identification of metabolites.

(ii) Dosage and treatment. (A) Two doses shall be used in the study, a "low" dose and a "high" dose. When administered orally, the "high" level should ideally induce some toxicity, such as weight loss. The "low" dose level should not induce observable effects attributable to the test substance. If feasible, the same "high" and "low" doses should be administered orally and dermally.

(B) Oral dosing shall be accomplished by gavage after dissolving the hydroquinone in a suitable vehicle. For dermal treatment, the doses shall be administered in a suitable solvent and applied at a volume adequate to deliver the prescribed doses. The backs of the rats should be shaved with an electric clipper one day before treatment. The dose should be applied with a disposable micropipette on a specific area (2 cm^2 for rats) on the shaven skin. The dosed areas shall be occluded with an aluminum foil patch which is secured in place with adhesive tape.

(iii) Determination of hydroquinone kinetics. Each experimental group shall contain at least four (4) rats of each sex for a total of eight (8) rats.

(A) Oral Studies. (1) Group A shall be dosed once *per os* with the low dose of

Hydroquinone. (2) *Group B* shall be dosed one *per os* with the high dose of hydroquinone. For the oral studies, the rats shall be placed in individual metabolic cages to facilitate collection of urine and feces at 8, 24, 48, 72, 96 hours following administration. The cages shall be cleaned at each time period to collect any metabolites that might adhere to the metabolic cages.

(B) *Dermal Studies.* (1) *Group C* shall be dosed once dermally with the low dose of hydroquinone.

(2) *Group D* shall be dosed once dermally with the high dose of hydroquinone. (i) for the dermal studies, the hydroquinone is to be applied for 24 hours. Immediately after application, each animal shall be placed in a separate metabolic cage for excreta collection. At the time of removal of the aluminum foil, the occluded area is to be washed, with an appropriate solvent (see below), to remove any hydroquinone that may be on the skin surface. At the termination of the experiments, each animal is to be sacrificed and the exposed skin area removed. The skin (or an appropriate section) will be solubilized and assayed for radioactivity to ascertain if the skin acts as a reservoir for hydroquinone or its metabolites.

(ii) Before initiation of the dermal studies, an initial washing efficiency experiment shall be conducted to assess the removal of the applied hydroquinone by washing the exposed skin area with soap and water or organic solvents. Four rats, two of each sex, shall be lightly anesthetized and then hydroquinone applied to a specific area. After application (five to ten minutes), the areas shall be washed with soap and water (two rats) or ethanol and water (two rats). The amount recovered shall be determined to assess efficacy of hydroquinone removal by washing of the skin.

(C) *Repeated Dosing Study Group E.* Four rats (two of each sex) shall receive a series of single daily oral doses of nonradioactive hydroquinone over a period of at least 14 days, followed at 24 hours after the last dose by a single oral dose of ¹⁴C-hydroquinone. Each dose shall be at the low dose level.

(3) *Observation of Animals—(i) Bioavailability. (A) Blood Levels.* The levels of ¹⁴C shall be determined in whole blood, blood plasma or blood serum at appropriate intervals from 1 to 96 hours after dosing rats in Groups A through E. Four rats (two of each sex) of each group shall be used for this purpose.

(B) *Urinary and Fecal Excretion.* The quantities of ¹⁴C excreted in the urine and feces by rats in groups A through E

shall be determined at eight hours, 24 hours, 48 hours, 72 hours and 96 hours after dosing, and if necessary, daily thereafter until at least 90 percent of the applied dose has been excreted or until seven days after dosing (whichever occurs first). Four animals (two of each sex) shall be used for these analyses.

(ii) *Biotransformation after Oral and Dermal Dosing.* Appropriate qualitative and quantitative methods shall be used to assay hydroquinone and metabolites in the urine and fecal specimens collected from rat Groups A through D.

(iii) *Changes in Biotransformation.* Appropriate qualitative and quantitative assay methodology shall be used to compare the composition of ¹⁴C-labelled compounds in excreta collected at 24 and 48 hours after dosing rats Group A with those in the excreta collected at 24 and 48 hour after the ¹⁴C-hydroquinone dose in the repeated dose study (Group E).

(d) *Data and Reporting—(1) Treatment of Results.* Data should be summarized in tabular form.

(2) *Evaluation of Results.* All observed results, quantitative or incidental, should be evaluated by an appropriate statistical method.

(3) *Test Report.* In addition to the reporting requirements specified in the EPA Good Laboratory Practice Standards under 40 CFR Part 792, Subpart J the following specific information shall be reported:

(i) *Species(s) and strain(s) of laboratory animals.*

(ii) *Information on the degree (i.e., specific activity for a radiolabel) and site(s) of labeling of the test substance.*

(iii) *A full description of the sensitivity and precision of all procedures used to produce the data.*

(iv) *Percentage absorption by oral and dermal routes of rats administered ¹⁴C-hydroquinone.*

(v) *Quantity of isotope, together with percent recovery of administered dose in feces, urine, blood and skin and skin washings (dermal study only for last portions).*

(vi) *Quantity and distribution of ¹⁴C-hydroquinone in various tissues, including bone, brain, fat, gonads, heart, kidney, liver, lung, muscle, spleen, and in residual carcass.*

(vii) *Counting efficacy data shall be made available to the Agency upon request.*

(4) *Reporting requirements.* The toxicokinetic tests shall be completed and the final results submitted to the Agency within 1 year of the effective date of the final test rule. Interim progress reports shall be provided quarterly.

PART 799—[AMENDED]

2. Part 799 is amended as follows:

a. The authority citation continues to read as follows:

Authority: 15 U.S.C. 2603, 2611, 2625.

b. By amending § 799.2200 by adding paragraphs (c)(1)(ii), (iii), (2)(ii), (iii), (3)(ii), (iii), (4)(ii), and (iii) to read as follows:

§ 799.2200 Hydroquinone.

(c) . . .
(1) . . .

(ii) *Test standards.* The toxicokinetic testing shall be conducted in accordance with § 799.7650.

(iii) *Reporting requirements.* (A) The toxicokinetic tests shall be completed and the final results submitted to the Agency within 1 year of the effective date of the Phase II final test rule.

(B) Interim progress reports shall be provided quarterly, beginning with the start of the toxicokinetic testing and ending with the submission of the Final Test Report.

(2) . . .

(ii) *Testing standards.* The development toxicity testing shall be conducted according to the protocols entitled "Protocol for a Teratology Study of Hydroquinone in Rats" and "Protocol for a Teratology Study of Hydroquinone in Rabbits", submitted for the EPA on June 15, 1983 (Eastman Kodak Company, 1983) and reviewed by the Agency. Copies of these study plans are located in the public record for this rule (Docket No. OPTS-42048C) and are available for inspection in the OPTS Reading Rm., E-107, 401 M St., SW., Washington, D.C. 20460, from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, except legal holidays.

These study plans are hereby incorporated by reference. These incorporations by reference were approved by the Director of the Federal Register on [date]. These materials are incorporated as they exist on the date of the approval and a notice of any change in these materials will be published in the Federal Register.

(iii) *Reporting requirements.* (A) The developmental toxicity tests shall be completed and the final results submitted to the Agency within 18 months of the effective date of the final Phase II test rule.

(B) Interim progress reports shall be provided quarterly beginning with the start of the development toxicity testing and ending with submission of the Final Test Reports.

(3) . . .

(ii) *Test standard.* The reproductive effects testing shall be conducted

according to the protocol entitled "Protocol for a Two-Generation Reproduction Study in the Rat" submitted to the EPA on June 15, 1983. A copy of this study plan is located in the public record for this rule (docket no. OPTS-12048C) and is available for inspection in the OPTS Reading Rm., E-107, 401 M St., SW., Washington, D.C. 20460, from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, except legal holidays. This study plan is hereby incorporated by reference. This incorporation by reference was approved by the Director of the Federal Register on [date]. Those materials are incorporated as they exist on the date of the approval and a notice of any change in these materials will be published in the Federal Register.

(iii) *Reporting requirements.* (A) The two-generation reproductive effects toxicity test shall be completed and final results submitted to the Agency within 29 months of the effective date of the final test rule.

(B) Interim progress reports shall be provided quarterly beginning with the start of the reproductive effects testing and ending with the submission of the Final Test Report.

(4)

(ii) *Test standard.* The neurotoxicity testing of hydroquinone, consisting of a functional observational battery and neuropathology shall be conducted in accordance with § 798.6050 and 798.6400, respectively.

(iii) *Reporting requirements.* (A) The neurotoxicity tests shall be completed and final results submitted to the Agency within one year of the effective date of the final rule.

(B) Interim progress reports shall be provided quarterly beginning with the start of the neurotoxicity testing and ending with the submissions of the Final Test Reports.

(Information collection requirements have been approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 2070-0033).
(FR Doc. 85-30721 Filed 12-27-85; 8:45 am)

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