



ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[EPA-HQ-OPPT-2009-0477; FRL-9375-8]

Endocrine Disruptor Screening Program; Final Second List of Chemicals and Substances for Tier 1 Screening

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This document announces the final second list of 109 chemicals identified for Tier 1 screening under the Endocrine Disruptor Screening Program (EDSP). The EDSP is established under section 408(p) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA), which requires EPA to develop a chemical screening program using appropriate validated test systems and other scientifically relevant information to determine whether certain substances may have hormonal effects.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: *For technical information contact:*

Hannah Holsinger, Office of Water, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20460-0001 (MC-4607M); telephone number: (202) 564-0403, e-mail address:

holsinger.hannah@epa.gov, or Pat West, Office of Science Coordination and Policy, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC

20460-0001 (MC-7201M); telephone number: (202) 564-1656, e-mail address:

west.pat@epa.gov.

For general information contact: The TSCA-Hotline, ABVI-Goodwill, 422 South Clinton Ave., Rochester, NY 14620; telephone number: (202) 554-1404; e-mail address:

TSCA-Hotline@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**I. General Information***A. Does this Action Apply to Me?*

You may be potentially affected by this action if you produce, manufacture, use, or import chemicals (including pesticide chemicals) that may be found in sources of drinking water; if you manufacture or import chemicals that degrade to chemicals found in sources of drinking water; or if you are, or may otherwise be, involved in the testing of chemicals for potential endocrine effects. The following list of North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) codes is not intended to be exhaustive, but rather provides a guide to help readers determine whether this document applies to them. Potentially affected entities may include:

- Chemical manufacturers, importers and processors (NAICS code 325), e.g., persons who manufacture, import or process chemical substances.
- Pesticide, fertilizer, and other agricultural chemical manufacturers (NAICS code 3253), e.g., persons who manufacture, import or process pesticide, fertilizer and agricultural chemicals.
- Scientific research and development services (NAICS code 5417), e.g., persons who conduct testing of chemical substances for endocrine effects.

B. How Can I Get Copies of this Document and Other Related Information?

The docket for this action, identified by docket identification (ID) number EPA-HQ-OPPT-2009-0477, is available at <http://www.regulations.gov> or at the Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics Docket (OPPT Docket), Environmental Protection Agency Docket Center (EPA/DC), EPA West Bldg., Rm. 3334, 1301 Constitution Ave., NW., Washington, DC. The Public Reading Room is open from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.,

Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The telephone number for the Public Reading Room is (202) 566-1744, and the telephone number for the OPPT Docket is (202) 566-0280. Please review the visitor instructions and additional information about the docket available at <http://www.epa.gov/dockets>.

II. Background

A. What Action is the Agency Taking?

This document announces the final second list of 109 chemicals identified for Tier 1 screening under the Endocrine Disruptor Screening Program (EDSP). The EDSP is established under section 408(p) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA), which requires EPA to develop a chemical screening program using appropriate validated test systems and other scientifically relevant information to determine whether certain substances may have hormonal effects. After considering comments received on the draft second list of chemicals and substances published in the **Federal Register** notice of November 17, 2010 (75 FR 70248) (FRL-8848-7) (Ref. 1), EPA is announcing the final list of the second group of chemicals that will be subject to screening based on the approach described in the notice – “Endocrine Disruptor Screening Program; Final Policies and Procedures for Screening Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) Chemicals,” published elsewhere in today’s **Federal Register**.

The EDSP consists of a two-tiered approach to screen and test chemicals for potential endocrine disrupting effects. The purpose of Tier 1 screening is to identify substances that have the potential to interact with the endocrine system (specifically the estrogen, androgen, or thyroid hormone systems) using a battery of assays. Substances that have the potential to interact with estrogen, androgen or thyroid systems may

proceed to Tier 2, which is designed to identify any adverse endocrine-related effects caused by the substance, and establish a quantitative relationship between the dose and that endocrine effect. This second list should not be construed as a list of known or likely endocrine disruptors. Nothing in the approach for generating the second list provides a basis to infer that by simply being on this list these chemicals are suspected to interfere with the endocrine systems of humans or other species, and it would be inappropriate to do so. In a separate notice published elsewhere in today's **Federal Register**, EPA describes other aspects of EDSP such as the administrative procedures that EPA will use to require testing.

The second group of chemicals to be tested consists of chemicals that section 408(p) of the FFDCA (Ref. 2) requires be screened, i.e., pesticide active ingredients and chemicals used as pesticide inert ingredients (also known as other ingredients) and section 1457 of the 1996 amendment to the SDWA (Ref. 3). EPA developed this final list using the approach outlined in the **Federal Register** notice announcing the draft second list of chemicals and substances (Ref. 1). More information on EPA's priority setting approach is available at <http://www.epa.gov/scipoly/oscpendo/pubs/prioritysetting>.

This document does not describe other aspects of EDSP such as the administrative procedures EPA generally intends to use to require testing, the validated tests and battery that will be included in EDSP, or the timeframe for requiring the testing or receiving the data. The administrative procedures that EPA generally intends to use are described in a separate notice published elsewhere in today's **Federal Register**. The remaining topics will be addressed in separate notices that will be subsequently published in the **Federal Register**.

B. What is the Agency's Authority for taking this Action?

FFDCA section 408(p) requires EPA to “develop a screening program, using appropriate validated test systems and other scientifically relevant information, to determine whether certain substances may have an effect in humans that is similar to an effect produced by a naturally occurring estrogen, or such other endocrine effect as [EPA] may designate” (21 U.S.C. 346a(p)). Section 408(p)(3) generally requires EPA to “provide for the testing of all pesticide chemicals” and gives EPA discretionary authority to “provide for the testing of any other substance that may have an effect that is cumulative to an effect of a pesticide chemical if the Administrator determines that a substantial population may be exposed to such a substance” (21 U.S.C. 346a(p)(3)). The statute also authorizes EPA to exempt a chemical upon a determination that “the substance is anticipated not to produce any effect in humans similar to an effect produced by a naturally occurring estrogen.” (21 U.S.C. 346a(p)(4)).

Section 1457 of SDWA states that “in addition to the substances” referred to in FFDCA section 408(p)(3)(B), “the Administrator may provide for testing under the screening program authorized by section 408(p) of such Act, in accordance with the provisions of section 408(p) of such Act, of any other substance that may be found in sources of drinking water if the Administrator determines that a substantial population may be exposed to such substance” (42 U.S.C. 300j-17). EPA used its authority under SDWA to identify a portion of the chemicals on the second EDSP list.

III. History

EPA developed EDSP in response to a Congressional mandate in FFDCA “to determine whether certain substances may have an effect in humans that is similar to an

effect produced by a naturally occurring estrogen, or such other endocrine effect as [EPA] may designate” (21 U.S.C. 346a(p)). Unit II.B. describes the authority for listing a chemical. As part of EDSP, EPA issues orders to collect certain test data on selected chemical substances. In general, EPA intends to use the data collected under EDSP, along with other information, to determine if a pesticide chemical or other substances may pose a risk to human health or the environment due to disruption of the endocrine system. The determination that a chemical does or is not likely to have the potential to interact with the endocrine system will be made on a weight-of-evidence basis taking into account data from the Tier 1 assays and/or other scientifically relevant information. Chemicals that go through Tier 1 screening and are found to have the potential to interact with the estrogen, androgen, or thyroid hormone systems will proceed to the next state of EDSP where EPA will determine which, if any, of the Tier 2 tests are necessary based on available data. Tier 2 testing is designed to identify any adverse endocrine-related effects caused by the substance, and establish a quantitative relationship between the dose and that endocrine effect. Further information regarding EDSP and requirements for Tier 1 and Tier 2 testing can be found on the Agency's EDSP website, at <http://www.epa.gov/endo/>.

IV. Development of the Second EDSP List

The House Appropriations Committee report for EPA's FY 2010 appropriations (H.R. 2996, H. Rept. 111-180) (Ref. 4), directed EPA to publish within 1 year of enactment a second list of no less than 100 chemicals for screening that includes drinking water contaminants, such as halogenated organic chemicals, dioxins, flame retardants polybrominated diphenyl ethers, polychlorinated biphenyls, perfluorocarbons (PFCs), plastics, bisphenol A, pharmaceuticals and personal care products, and issue 25 orders

per year for the testing of these chemicals. This process also should allow for public input. In response, EPA published a draft second list of chemicals for Tier 1 screening on November 17, 2010 and solicited public comments on the list of chemicals. The development of the draft second list is described at length in that **Federal Register** notice (Ref. 1).

EPA received comment letters from approximately 60 organizations or individuals on the November 17, 2010 draft second EDSP list. These organizations/individuals included a water-related association, environmental advocacy groups, chemical industry, consumer and pet advocacy groups, and consultants writing on behalf of the industry. This notice summarizes major comments EPA received, along with the Agency's response. A complete listing of public comments and EPA's responses related to the draft second list of chemicals for Tier 1 screening are included in the document entitled "Final Comment Response Document for the Second Endocrine Disruptor Screening Program List (Categorized Public Comments)." The document is available in the docket for this action under docket ID number EPA-HQ-OPPT-2009-0477.

A. SDWA 1457

Some commenters stated that EPA had not met the requirements of SDWA 1457 when listing the draft second EDSP list. They stated that a chemical's inclusion on the third Contaminant Candidate List (CCL3) does not mean that the chemical meets SDWA 1457 requirements. SDWA 1457 states that "the Administrator may provide for testing under the screening program authorized by section 408(p) of such Act, ...of any other substance that may be found in sources of drinking water if the Administrator determines

that a substantial population may be exposed to such substance.” SDWA section 1457 sets forth the criteria for the selection of substances for EDSP. Section 1457 does not require the Agency to promulgate regulations further defining these criteria.

For the EDSP, EPA selected contaminants from the CCL3, for which EPA had evaluated the nature of the occurrence and prevalence information (Ref. 5), and selected contaminants from National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWRs), which were designated by Congress for regulation due to concerns about occurrence in drinking water and adverse impacts on human health. The scientific basis for EPA's selection of contaminants on the CCL3 also provides the basis for EPA's determination that a chemical may be found in sources of drinking water to which a substantial population may be exposed for the purposes of SDWA section 1457.

B. Support for Contaminants Listed in the Draft Second List

The Agency received comments supporting the contaminants included on the draft second EDSP list. One commenter stated that the draft second EDSP list was an appropriate starting point since it was developed from existing NPDWRs and the CCL3. Another commenter acknowledged that many of the chemicals included on the draft second EDSP list have already undergone a rigorous review within the Agency for exposure potential in vulnerable populations and noted there is incomplete toxicity data for the general population. The commenter stated that EDSP will contribute important information about endocrine disrupting potential of chemicals which have never been tested for sensitive endpoints in estrogen, androgen, and thyroid hormone disruption.

C. Exclusion or Inclusion of Contaminants

EPA received comments concerning contaminants that are no longer manufactured or that have been cancelled (banned), indicating these should be removed from the list. EPA also received comments related to chemicals with physiochemical properties that would likely result in test assay incompatibility issues. EPA agrees that contaminants derived from chemicals that have been banned or are no longer manufactured should be removed from the list. EPA has generally determined that it would be reasonable to prioritize testing for those compounds which a manufacturer, importer, or registrant is clearly identifiable and the Agency could order these entities to conduct the testing. Chemicals that have been banned or are no longer manufactured (or imported) do not fit within this category. EPA also agrees that it would be reasonable to exclude chemicals from the second list based on the highly reactive physiochemical properties of the chemicals and test assay incompatibility issues. The exclusion rationales for streamlining the second EDSP list are discussed in the **Federal Register** notice for the draft second list (Ref. 1).

Table 1 of this notice contains a list of chemicals that EPA believes should be removed from the final second list because they are no longer manufactured, are banned chemicals, or the chemicals have physiological properties that make them highly reactive and incompatible with the testing assays. Other chemicals remain on the list as they are still in use and may be found in sources of drinking water (see Unit IV.A. of this notice).

Other comments EPA received stated those chemicals with a maximum contaminant level goal of zero should be removed. EPA recognizes that it may not be possible to set more stringent levels for some of these chemicals at this time. However, it is important to note that most of the chemicals with maximum contaminant level goals of

zero are based on chronic health endpoints and compounds with endocrine disrupting effects that can be subchronic. Also, it would be important to understand whether a chemical might be an endocrine disruptor with subchronic impacts since this may inform the Agency's risk assessment and how best to address this contaminant from a regulatory standpoint. In addition, if endocrine effects occur at a level lower than the current maximum contaminant level, the Agency might consider whether improvements in analytical feasibility, which would allow measurements at the level of endocrine effects, have been developed since the promulgation of the existing MCLs.

EPA also received comments stating that the Agency should have included some chemicals (e.g., triclosan, alkylphenols and alkylphenol polyethoxylates, bisphenol A, musk fragrances, and pharmaceutical estrogens) with known or suspected endocrine disrupting effects on the second list. When compiling the second EDSP list, EPA focused on priority drinking water contaminants and pesticides previously identified by EPA. These priority chemicals included the CCL3 chemicals, chemicals with NPDWRs, and registration review pesticides. The basis for chemical selection is described in the **Federal Register** notice for the draft second list (Ref. 1). While the chemicals mentioned in the comments were not included on the current EDSP list, they may be included on future EDSP lists. Several of the chemicals suggested by commenters were evaluated as part of the CCL3 process but did not make the final CCL3 for reasons that are outlined in EPA supporting documents "Final Contaminant Candidate List 3 Chemicals: Identifying the Universe, Final Contaminant Candidate List 3 Chemicals: Screening to a PCCL," and "Final Contaminant Candidate List 3 Chemicals: PCCL to CCL" (Refs. 6, 7, and 8).

As for the current approach for selecting chemicals for the second EDSP list, EPA excluded chemicals that are hormones with confirmed effects as stated in the **Federal Register** notice for the draft second list (Ref. 1). EPA did not give weight to information on the potential for a chemical to cause endocrine effects as criteria for listing as the purpose of the second EDSP list is to identify substances that have the potential to interact with the endocrine system using appropriate validated test systems and other scientifically relevant information. The final second EDSP list should neither be construed as a list of known or likely endocrine disruptors nor characterized as such.

Some commenters also stated that naturally occurring contaminants should be excluded from the draft second EDSP list. EPA sought and used the best available information regarding all substances on the draft second EDSP list, including those that have the potential to naturally occur. Although EPA acknowledges that some substances on the list (e.g., acetaldehyde, acrylamide, methanol, and perchlorate) can occur naturally in the environment, this is not the only known pathway of occurrence for these chemicals to enter into the environment. A basis for chemical selection includes selecting substances that are known or anticipated to occur in public drinking water. Anthropogenic pathways for these chemicals to enter the environment are shown through data from the Toxic Release Inventory (TRI), Chemical Update System/Inventory Update Rule (CUS/IUR), and chemical manufacturing information. Consequently, EPA does not believe that the fact that these chemicals can occur naturally is sufficient reason to exclude the manufacturers and importers of these chemicals from conducting the necessary testing.

D. Pesticide Registration Review Issues

EPA received comments stating that pesticide active ingredients should not be included on EDSP list and suggesting that issuance of test orders should align with pesticide registration review schedules.

The Agency is working toward integrating EDSP and the Registration Review Program, such that the data gathering may be completed in a coordinated manner under these two programs to permit a timely registration review decision inclusive of EDSP and not rely on the fixed chemical list approach for active ingredients. Ultimately, EPA intends that chemicals scheduled for registration review may receive EDSP test orders and the data submitted in response to those orders are coordinated with the submission of data required under registration review. The Agency may then review and evaluate the data submitted for both programs in the same time frame, complete the risk assessment with EDSP outcomes as appropriate, and likely conclude registration review for a given chemical within the schedule, enhancing efficiency. Currently, however, EPA does not have an information collection request (ICR) clearance to issue orders to require EDSP testing generally for registration review chemicals. While the ICR clearance process continues, EPA continues to rely on the chemical list approach for the fiscal year 2007/2008 registration review chemicals in an attempt to begin to address EDSP testing for the early registration review chemicals.

V. The Final Second List of Chemicals and Substances for Tier 1 Screening

A. Chemicals and Substances Removed from the Draft Second List for Tier 1 Screening

EPA removed 25 chemicals and substances from the draft second list based on two of the criteria published in the November 17, 2010 issue of the **Federal Register**, (Ref. 1):

1. Chemicals for which the manufacturer, importer or registrant cannot be clearly identified (criterion two).

2. Chemicals not likely to be biologically active or which are incompatible with testing assays for various reasons due to one or more of their physiochemical properties (criterion five).

EPA reevaluated the draft second list of chemicals and substances based on public comments and determined that sufficient data exist to remove a total of 25 additional contaminants based on criterion two (n=21) and criterion five (n=4). Table 1 presents an alphabetized list of 25 chemicals and substances EPA removed from the original list of 134 proposed for Tier 1 screening and provides the rationale for removal.

Although these chemicals have been removed from the second group of chemicals and substances that EPA will screen, it is important to note that the removal of these chemicals and substances does not imply that the Agency has no interest in the potential for endocrine disruption activity for these contaminants. At this time the Agency realizes that there is some difficulty with collecting the information about endocrine effects through EDSP because of the Agency's inability to identify a manufacturer, importer, or registrant or because the contaminant is incompatible with the testing assays.

Table 1.—Chemicals Removed From Draft Second EDSP List

Chemical Name		CAS Reg No.	SDWA	PAI	Rationale
1.	1, 2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP)	96-12-8	X		Pesticide not in use; TRI and/or IUR indicates importers or manufacturers are unlikely.
2.	2, 4, 5-TP (Silvex)	93-72-1	X		Pesticide not in use; TRI and/or IUR indicates importers or manufacturers are unlikely.
3.	Benzyl chloride	100-44-7	X		Physiochemical properties-highly reactive; incompatible with the

					testing assays.
4.	Chlordane	57-74-9	X		Pesticide not in use; TRI and/or IUR indicates importers or manufacturers are unlikely.
5.	Cumene hydroperoxide	80-15-9	X		Physiochemical properties -highly reactive; incompatible with the testing assays.
6.	Dalapon	75-99-0	X		Pesticide not in use; TRI and/or IUR indicates importers or manufacturers are unlikely.
7.	Dimethipin	55290-64-7	X	X	Pesticide not in use; TRI and/or IUR indicates importers or manufacturers are unlikely.
8.	Dinoseb	88-85-7	X		Pesticide not in use; TRI and/or IUR indicates importers or manufacturers are unlikely.
9.	Endrin	72-20-8	X		Pesticide not in use; TRI and/or IUR indicates importers or manufacturers are unlikely.
10.	Ethylene dibromide (EDB)	106-93-4	X		Pesticide not in use; TRI and/or IUR indicates importers or manufacturers are unlikely.
11.	Fenamiphos	22224-92-6	X	X	Pesticide not in use; TRI and/or IUR indicates importers or manufacturers are unlikely.
12.	Fenarimol	60168-88-9		X	Pesticide not in use; TRI and/or IUR indicates importers or manufacturers are unlikely.
13.	Fenoxycarb	72490-01-8		X	Pesticide not in use; TRI and/or IUR indicates importers or manufacturers are unlikely.
14.	Heptachlor	76-44-8	X		Pesticide not in use; TRI and/or IUR indicates importers or manufacturers are unlikely.
15.	Heptachlor epoxide	1024-57-3	X		Pesticide not in use; TRI and/or IUR indicates importers or manufacturers are unlikely.
16.	Methoxychlor	72-43-5	X		Pesticide not in use; TRI and/or IUR indicates importers or manufacturers are unlikely.
17.	Molinate	2212-67-1	X		Pesticide not in use; TRI and/or IUR indicates importers or manufacturers are unlikely.
18.	Oxirane, methyl-	75-56-9	X		Physiochemical properties -highly reactive; incompatible with the testing assays.

19.	Propetamphos	31218-83-4		X	Pesticide not in use; TRI and/or IUR indicates importers or manufacturers are unlikely.
20.	Pyridate	55512-33-9		X	Pesticide not in use; TRI and/or IUR indicates importers or manufacturers are unlikely.
21.	Sodium tetrathiocarbonate	7345-69-9		X	Pesticide not in use; TRI and/or IUR indicates importers or manufacturers are unlikely.
22.	Sulfosate	81591-81-3		X	Pesticide not in use; TRI and/or IUR indicates importers or manufacturers are unlikely.
23.	Temephos	3383-96-8		X	Pesticide not in use; TRI and/or IUR indicates importers or manufacturers are unlikely.
24.	Toxaphene	8001-35-2	X		Pesticide not in use; TRI and/or IUR indicates importers or manufacturers are unlikely.
25.	Triethylamine	121-44-8	X		Physiochemical properties -highly reactive; incompatible with the testing assays.

Endnotes – Table 1:

- TRI contains information on toxic chemical releases from facilities that meet reporting criteria (for most chemicals the thresholds are 25,000 pounds for manufacturing and processing and 10,000 pounds for use).
- IUR contains site and manufacturing information for chemicals manufactured (including imported) in amounts of 25,000 pounds or greater at a single site.

B. The Final Second List of Chemical and Substances for EDSP Tier 1 Screening

Table 2 presents an alphabetized list of the 109 chemicals and substances included in the final second EDSP list of chemicals for Tier 1 screening. As in the draft second list, the final list includes pesticides, two PFCs, and three pharmaceuticals (erythromycin, nitroglycerin, and quinoline). The list also consists of an array of other chemicals ranging from those used for industrial manufacturing processes, as plasticizers, or in the production of pharmaceutical, personal care products, and toxic substances. Because this list of chemicals was selected on the basis of exposure potential only, it should neither be construed as a list of known or likely endocrine disruptors nor characterized as such.

Table 2.—Final Second EDSP List of Chemicals For Tier 1 Screening

	Chemical Name	CAS Reg No.	SDWA	PAI
1.	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	630-20-6	X	
2.	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71-55-6	X	
3.	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79-00-5	X	
4.	1,1-Dichloroethane	75-34-3	X	
5.	1,1-Dichloroethylene	75-35-4	X	
6.	1,2,3-Trichloropropane	96-18-4	X	
7.	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120-82-1	X	
8.	1,2-Dichloroethane	107-06-2	X	
9.	1,2-Dichloropropane	78-87-5	X	
10.	1,3-Dinitrobenzene	99-65-0	X	
11.	1,4-Dioxane	123-91-1	X	
12.	1-Butanol	71-36-3	X	
13.	2-Methoxyethanol	109-86-4	X	
14.	2-Propen-1-ol	107-18-6	X	
15.	4,4'-Methylenedianiline	101-77-9	X	
16.	Acetaldehyde	75-07-0	X	
17.	Acetamide	60-35-5	X	
18.	Acetochlor	34256-82-1	X	X
19.	Acetochlor ethanesulfonic acid (ESA)	187022-11-3	X	
20.	Acetochlor oxanilic acid (OA)	194992-44-4	X	
21.	Acrolein	107-02-8	X	X
22.	Acrylamide	79-06-1	X	
23.	Alachlor	15972-60-8	X	X
24.	Alachlor ethanesulfonic acid (ESA)	142363-53-9	X	
25.	Alachlor oxanilic acid (OA)	171262-17-2	X	
26.	alpha-Hexachlorocyclohexane	319-84-6	X	
27.	Aniline	62-53-3	X	
28.	Bensulide	741-58-2	X	X
29.	Benzene	71-43-2	X	
30.	Benzo(a)pyrene (PAHs)	50-32-8	X	
31.	Butylated hydroxyanisole	25013-16-5	X	
32.	Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	X	
33.	Chlorobenzene	108-90-7	X	
34.	cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	156-59-2	X	
35.	Clethodim	99129-21-2	X	X
36.	Clofentezine	74115-24-5		X
37.	Clomazone	81777-89-1		X
38.	Coumaphos	56-72-4		X
39.	Cyanamide	420-04-2		X
40.	Cyromazine	66215-27-8		X

41.	Denatonium saccharide	90823-38-4		X
42.	Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate	103-23-1	X	
43.	Dichloromethane	75-09-2	X	
44.	Dicrotophos	141-66-2	X	X
45.	Diuron	330-54-1	X	X
46.	Endothall	145-73-3	X	X
47.	Epichlorohydrin	106-89-8	X	
48.	Erythromycin	114-07-8	X	
49.	Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	X	
50.	Ethylene glycol	107-21-1	X	
51.	Ethylene thiourea	96-45-7	X	
52.	Ethylurethane	51-79-6	X	
53.	Etofenprox	80844-07-1		X
54.	Fenoxaprop- <i>P</i> -ethyl	71283-80-2		X
55.	Flumetsulam	98967-40-9		X
56.	Fomesafen sodium	108731-70-0		X
57.	Fosetyl-Al (Alette)	39148-24-8		X
58.	Glufosinate ammonium	77182-82-2		X
59.	HCFC-22	75-45-6	X	
60.	Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	X	
61.	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	77-47-4	X	
62.	Hexane	110-54-3	X	
63.	Hexythiazox	78587-05-0		X
64.	Hydrazine	302-01-2	X	
65.	Isoxaben	82558-50-7		X
66.	Lactofen	77501-63-4		X
67.	Lindane	58-89-9	X	
68.	Methanol	67-56-1	X	
69.	Methyl tert-butyl ether	1634-04-4	X	
70.	Metolachlor ethanesulfonic acid (ESA)	171118-09-5	X	
71.	Metolachlor oxanilic acid (OA)	152019-73-3	X	
72.	Nitrobenzene	98-95-3	X	
73.	Nitroglycerin	55-63-0	X	
74.	<i>N</i> -Methyl-2-pyrrolidone	872-50-4	X	
75.	<i>N</i> -Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)	62-75-9	X	
76.	<i>n</i> -Propylbenzene	103-65-1	X	
77.	<i>o</i> -Dichlorobenzene	95-50-1	X	
78.	<i>o</i> -Toluidine	95-53-4	X	
79.	Oxydemeton-methyl	301-12-2	X	X
80.	Oxyfluorfen	42874-03-3	X	X
81.	Paclobutrazol	76738-62-0		X
82.	<i>p</i> -Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	X	X
83.	Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	X	X
84.	Perchlorate	14797-73-0	X	

85.	Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS)	1763-23-1	X	
86.	Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	335-67-1	X	
87.	Picloram	1918-02-1	X	X
88.	Polychlorinated biphenyls	1336-36-3	X	
89.	Profenofos	41198-08-7	X	X
90.	Propionic acid	79-09-4		X
91.	Quinclorac	84087-01-4		X
92.	Quinoline	91-22-5	X	
93.	Quizalofop-P-ethyl	100646-51-3		X
94.	RDX	121-82-4	X	
95.	sec-Butylbenzene	135-98-8	X	
96.	Styrene	100-42-5	X	
97.	Terbufos	13071-79-9	X	X
98.	Terbufos sulfone	56070-16-7	X	
99.	Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	X	
100.	Thiophanate-methyl	23564-05-8	X	X
101.	Toluene diisocyanate	26471-62-5	X	
102.	trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	156-60-5	X	
103.	Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	X	
104.	Triflumizole	68694-11-1		X
105.	Trinexapac-ethyl	95266-40-3		X
106.	Triphenyltin hydroxide (TPTH)	76-87-9	X	X
107.	Vinclozolin	50471-44-8	X	X
108.	Xylenes (total)	1330-20-7	X	X
109.	Ziram	137-30-4	X	X
	Total		88	41

VI. References

The following is a list of the documents that are specifically referenced in this document. These references are available at <http://www.regulations.gov>.

1. USEPA. 2010. Endocrine Disruptor Screening Program; Second List of Chemicals for Tier 1 Screening; Notice. **Federal Register**, 75 FR 70248, November 17, 2010.
2. USEPA. 1996. FFDCa section 408(p). Available on-line at http://epw.senate.gov/FDA_001.pdf.
3. USEPA. 1996 Amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act. Available on-line

at: <http://water.epa.gov/lawsregs/guidance/sdwa/text.cfm>.

4. U.S. Congress. House Report 111-180. Available at:
<http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CRPT-111hrpt180/pdf/CRPT-111hrpt180.pdf>.
5. USEPA. 2009. Drinking Water Contaminant Candidate List 3—Final; Notice. **Federal Register**. Vol, 74. No 194. p. 51850. October 8, 2009.
6. USEPA. 2009. Final Contaminant Candidate List 3 Chemicals: Identifying the Universe, EPA 815-R-09-006. August 2009.
7. USEPA. 2009. Final Contaminant Candidate List 3 Chemicals: Screening to a PCCL, EPA 815-R-05-007. August, 2009.
8. USEPA. 2009. Final Contaminant Candidate List 3 Chemicals: Classification of the PCCL to the CCL, EPA 815-R-09-008. August, 2009.

List of Subjects

Environmental protection, Chemicals, Drinking water, Endocrine disruptors,
Pesticides.

Dated: May 29, 2013.

James Jones,

Acting Assistant Administrator, Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention.

[FR Doc. 2013-14232 Filed 06/13/2013 at 8:45 am; Publication Date: 06/14/2013]