

appropriate supporting document from the foreign party is not received within 30 days after EPA receives the importer's notice, the notice will be considered incomplete.

(ii) If a manufacturer cannot provide all of the required information in accordance with § 720.45(a) (1), (2), and (3) because the new chemical substance is manufactured using a reactant that has a specific chemical identity claimed as confidential by its supplier, the notice must contain chemical identity information that is as complete as known by the manufacturer. In addition, a letter of support for the notice must then be sent to EPA by the chemical supplier of the confidential reactant, providing the specific chemical identity of the proprietary reactant. The letter of support must reference the manufacturer's notice. If the appropriate supporting document from the supplier is not received within 30 days after EPA receives the manufacturer's notice, the notice will be considered incomplete.

(4) EPA will review the information submitted by the proposed manufacturer or importer under this paragraph to determine whether it has a *bona fide* intent to manufacture or import the chemical substance. If necessary, EPA will compare this information either to the information requested for the confidential chemical substance under § 710.7(e)(2)(v) of this chapter or the information requested under § 720.85(b)(3)(iii).

(5) If the proposed manufacturer or importer has shown a *bona fide* intent to manufacture or import the substance, and provide sufficient unambiguous chemical identity information so EPA can make a conclusive determination of the chemical substance's Inventory status, EPA will search the confidential Inventory and inform the proposed manufacturer or importer whether the chemical substance is on the confidential Inventory.

(6) If the chemical substance is found on the confidential Inventory, EPA will notify the person(s) who originally reported the chemical substance that another person has demonstrated a *bona fide* intent to manufacture or import the substance and therefore was

told that the chemical substance is on the Inventory.

(7) A disclosure of a confidential chemical identity to a person with a *bona fide* intent to manufacture or import the particular chemical substance will not be considered a public disclosure of confidential business information under section 14 of the Act.

(8) EPA will answer an inquiry on whether a particular chemical substance is on the confidential Inventory within 30 days after receipt of a complete submission under paragraph (b)(2) of this section.

(9) If the required chemical identity information has not been reported correctly or completely in the notice (except as provided under paragraph (b)(3)(ii) of this section) or if any other required data or information has been omitted or is incomplete, EPA will consider the whole notice to be incomplete. As soon as an incomplete notice is identified as such by EPA, the Agency will immediately return the notice directly to the submitter. The submitter must then resubmit the whole, completed *bona fide* notice to EPA in order to have the Agency perform the desired Inventory search and respond to the notice.

[48 FR 21742, May 13, 1983, as amended at 58 FR 34204, June 23, 1993; 60 FR 16309, Mar. 29, 1995]

#### § 720.30 Chemicals not subject to notification requirements.

The following substances are not subject to the notification requirements of this part:

(a) Any substance which is not a "chemical substance" as defined in § 720.3(e).

(b) Any mixture as defined in § 720.3(u).<sup>1</sup>

(c) Any new chemical substance which will be manufactured or imported in small quantities solely for research and development under § 720.36.

<sup>1</sup>A new chemical substance that is manufactured or imported as part of a mixture is subject to the requirements of this part. This exclusion applies only to a mixture as a whole and not to any chemical substances which are part of the mixture.

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(d) Any new chemical substance which will be manufactured or imported solely for test-marketing purposes under an exemption granted under § 720.38.

(e) Any new chemical substance manufactured solely for export if, when the substance is distributed in commerce:

(1) The substance is labeled in accordance with section 12(a)(1)(B) of the Act.

(2) The manufacturer knows that the person to whom the substance is being distributed intends to export it or process it solely for export as defined in § 721.3 of this chapter.

(f) Any new chemical substance which is manufactured or imported under the terms of a rule promulgated under section 5(h)(4) of the Act.

(g) Any byproduct if its only commercial purpose is for use by public or private organizations that (1) burn it as a fuel, (2) dispose of it as a waste, including in a landfill or for enriching soil, or (3) extract component chemical substances from it for commercial purposes. (This exclusion only applies to the byproduct; it does not apply to the component substances extracted from the byproduct.)

(h) The chemical substances described below: (Although they are manufactured for commercial purposes under the Act, they are not manufactured for distribution in commerce as chemical substances per se and have no commercial purpose separate from the substance, mixture, or article of which they are a part.)

(1) Any impurity.

(2) Any byproduct which is not used for commercial purposes.

(3) Any chemical substance which results from a chemical reaction that occurs incidental to exposure of another chemical substance, mixture, or article to environmental factors such as air, moisture, microbial organisms, or sunlight.

(4) Any chemical substance which results from a chemical reaction that occurs incidental to storage or disposal of another chemical substance, mixture, or article.

(5) Any chemical substance which results from a chemical reaction that occurs upon end use of another chemical

substance, mixture, or article such as an adhesive, paint, miscellaneous cleanser or other housekeeping product, fuel additive, water softening and treatment agent, photographic film, battery, match, or safety flare, and which is not itself manufactured or imported for distribution in commerce or for use as an intermediate.

(6) Any chemical substance which results from a chemical reaction that occurs upon use of curable plastic or rubber molding compounds, inks, drying oils, metal finishing compounds, adhesives, or paints, or any other chemical substance formed during the manufacture of an article destined for the marketplace without further chemical change of the chemical substance except for those chemical changes that occur as described elsewhere in this paragraph.

(7) Any chemical substance which results from a chemical reaction that occurs when (i) a stabilizer, colorant, odorant, antioxidant, filler, solvent, carrier, surfactant, plasticizer, corrosion inhibitor, antifoamer or defoamer, dispersant, precipitation inhibitor, binder, emulsifier, deemulsifier, de-watering agent, agglomerating agent, adhesion promoter, flow modifier, pH neutralizer, sequesterant, coagulant, flocculant, fire retardant, lubricant, chelating agent, or quality control reagent functions as intended, or (ii) a chemical substance, which is intended solely to impart a specific physiochemical characteristic, functions as intended.

(8) Any nonisolated intermediate.

(i) Any chemical substance which is manufactured solely for non-commercial research and development purposes. Non-commercial research and development purposes include scientific experimentation, research, or analysis conducted by academic, government, or independent not-for-profit research organizations (e.g., universities, colleges, teaching hospitals, and research institutes), unless the activity is for eventual commercial purposes.

[48 FR 21742, May 13, 1983, as amended at 51 FR 15101, Apr. 22, 1986]