Timetable[1] for Actions Under TSCA as Amended

Topic	Timing	Duty	Provision of TSCA as Amended
Section 4 – Testing of Chemical Substances and Mixtures			
Alternatives to Vertebrate Testing	2 years after enactment (by June 22, 2018)	EPA must develop a strategic plan to promote the development and implementation of alternative test methods and strategies to reduce, refine, or replace vertebrate animal testing and provide information of equivalent or better scientific quality and relevance for assessing risks of injury to health or the environment of chemical substances or mixtures. As a part of this review, EPA must provide public notice and comment.	Section 4(h)(2)(A), (E).
	5 years after enactment (by June 22, 2021), and every 5 years thereafter	EPA must submit a report to congress regarding the Agency's progress in implementing the strategic plan in section 4(h)(2)(A) and goals for implementing alternative test methods and strategies.	Section 4(h)(2)(E).
Section 5 – Premanufacture Notices and Significant New Use Rules			
Premanufacture Notice Rules (PMNs)	90 days before manufacturing or processing	Manufacturers must submit a notice of intent to manufacture a new chemical substance or manufacture a chemical substance with significant new use. EPA must make an affirmative finding for each PMN chemical.	Section 5(a)(1), (3)(A)-(B).
Premanufacture Notice	More than 90 days after review period	If EPA fails to make a determination within 90 days, EPA must refund all applicable fees for review of the PMN, and must still make an affirmative finding.	Section 5(a)(4)(A).
Significant New Use Rules (SNURs)	90 days after taking an action under Section 5(f)(2) or (3), or issuing an order under Section 5(e)	EPA must consider whether to promulgate a rule identifying significant new uses that do not conform to the action or order, and initiate a rulemaking or publish a statement of reasons for not doing so.	Section 5(f)(4).
Section 6 – Prioritization of Chemical Substances			
Prioritization Screening	1 year after enactment (by June 22, 2017)	EPA must establish, by rule, a risk-based screening process that includes criteria for designating chemical substances as high-priority substances for risk evaluations or low-priority substances for which risk evaluations are not warranted.	Section 6(b)(1)(A).

Timetable[1] for Actions Under TSCA as Amended

Topic	Timing	Duty	Provision of TSCA as Amended
Prioritization Screening	9 months to 1 year after beginning the prioritization screening process	EPA must make a priority designation of a chemical substance within 9 months to 1 year of beginning a prioritization screening for a chemical. EPA must provide a period of 90 days for interested persons to submit information before EPA makes a priority determination, and may extend this period up to 3 months. EPA must publish a proposed designation, and provide a 90-day public notice and comment period.	Section 6(b)(1)(C). Section 6(b)(1)(C)(i), (iii). Section 6(b)(1)(C)(ii).
Prioritization Screening	90 days after receiving information regarding a chemical substance complying with a rule, consent agreement, or order	EPA must designate a chemical substance as a high-priority or low-priority.	Section 4(a)(2)(B)(i).
Sections 6 and 26 – Risk Evaluation of Chemical Substances			
Risk Evaluation	180 days after enactment (by Dec. 20, 2016) 3 months after identifying chemical substances from the 2014 TSCA Work Plan	EPA must ensure that risk evaluations are being conducted on 10 chemical substances drawn from the 2014 TSCA Work Plan. EPA must publish the list of these chemical substances. EPA must publish the scope of the risk evaluation for these 10 chemical substances.	Section 6(b)(2)(A). Section 6(b)(4)(D).
Risk Evaluation	1 year after enactment (by June 22, 2017)	EPA must establish, by rule, a process to conduct risk evaluations to determine whether a chemical substance presents an unreasonable risk of injury, without considering costs or other nonrisk factors.	Section 6(b)(4)(B).
Risk Evaluation	1 year after enactment (by June 22, 2017)	EPA must develop guidance to assist interested persons in developing and submitting draft risk evaluations for consideration by the Agency.	Section 26(l)(5).

Timetable[1] for Actions Under TSCA as Amended

Topic	Timing	Duty	Provision of TSCA as Amended
Risk Evaluation	3 and a half years after enactment (by Dec. 23, 2019)	EPA must ensure that risk evaluations are being conducted on at least 20 high-priority substances and that at least 20 chemical substances have been designated as low-priority substances. At least 50 percent of all chemical substances on which risk evaluations are being conducted must be drawn from the 2014 TSCA Work Plan.	Section 6(b)(2)(B).
Risk Evaluation	Upon designating a chemical as a high-priority substance	EPA must initiate a risk evaluation for a chemical substance designated as a high-priority substance.	Section 6(b)(3)(A).
Risk Evaluation	As soon as practicable after initiating a risk evaluation	EPA must inform the public regarding the schedule and resources necessary to complete each risk evaluation.	Section 26(n)(1).
Risk Evaluation	6 months after the initiation of a risk evaluation 12 months after initiating the prioritization process	EPA must publish the scope of the risk evaluation, including the hazards, exposures, conditions of use, and potentially exposed or susceptible populations EPA expects to consider. For high-priority substances, EPA must publish the scope of the risk evaluation within 12 months of initiating the prioritization process.	Section 6(b)(4)(D).
Risk Evaluation	30 days before publishing a final risk evaluation	EPA must provide a 30-day public notice and comment period for draft risk evaluations before publishing a final risk evaluation.	Section 6(b)(4)(H).
Risk Evaluation	3 years after the initiation of a risk evaluation	EPA must complete a risk evaluation within 3 years of initiating the evaluation. EPA may extend this deadline up to 6 months.	Section 6(b)(4)(G)(i), (ii).
Risk Evaluation	At the beginning of each year	At the beginning of each year, EPA must publish an annual plan: • Identifying the substances for which risk evaluations are expected to be initiated or completed that year and the resources necessary for their completion; • Describing the status of each ongoing risk evaluation; and • Including an updated schedule if the schedule for the completion of a risk evaluation has changed.	Section 26(n)(2).

Timetable[1] for Actions Under TSCA as Amended

Topic	Timing	Duty	Provision of TSCA as Amended
Section 6 – Regulation of Chemical Substances			
Risk Management Rules	3 years after enactment (by June 22, 2019)	EPA must propose rules under section 6(a) with respect to chemical substances identified as persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic from the 2014 TSCA Work Plan and with likely exposure to the general population.	Section 6(h)(1)(A), (B).
	18 months after proposing a rule	EPA must promulgate a final rule within 18 months after proposing a rule for such substances.	Section 6(h)(3).
	Within 90 days after enactment (by Sept. 20, 2016)	Any time prior to 90 days after enactment, chemical substances that are among the first 10 chemicals from the 2014 TSCA Work Plan undergoing risk evaluation under section 6(b)(1)(B)(i), or that manufacturers have requested risk evaluations for under section 6(b)(4)(C)(ii), are not subject to section 6 (h).	Section 6(h)(5).
Risk Management Rules	1 year after publishing a final risk evaluation	EPA must propose a rule in the Federal Register under Section 6(a) for a chemical substance.	Section 6(c)(1)(A).
	2 years after publishing the final risk evaluation	EPA must publish a final rule no later than 2 years after the final risk evaluation is published.	Section 6(c)(1)(B).
		EPA may extend these deadlines for up to two years provided the aggregate length of extensions for the section 6(a) rulemaking and the risk evaluation does not exceed 2 years.	Section 6(c)(1)(C).
		EPA may not extend the deadline for a proposed or final rule regarding a substance drawn from the 2014 TSCA Work Plan or a chemical substance that scores high for persistence or bioaccumulation, and high or moderate for the other, without adequate public justification.	Section 6(c)(1)(C).
Risk Management Rules	5 years after a rule is promulgated	EPA must establish a mandatory compliance date for restrictions or the start of a ban or phase-out.	Section 6(d)(1)(C).

Timetable[1] for Actions Under TSCA as Amended

Topic	Timing	Duty	Provision of TSCA as Amended
Section 8 – Inventory Reset & Reporting			
Inventory Reset*	1 year after enactment (by June 22, 2017) 180 days after the final rule is published	EPA must, by rule, require manufacturers, and may require processors, to notify EPA of each chemical substance on the TSCA Inventory that the manufacturer or processor, as applicable, has manufactured or processed for a nonexempt commercial purpose during the 10-year period ending on the day before the date of enactment. Manufacturers and processors must notify EPA regarding active substances no later than 180 days after the final rule is published. ***For Confidential Business Information relating to Inventory Reset, please see next section.**	Section 8(b)(4)(A)(i).
Inorganic Byproducts	3 years after enactment (by June 22, 2019) 3 and a half years after enactment (by Dec. 23, 2019)	EPA must enter into a negotiated rulemaking to develop and publish a proposed rule providing for limiting the reporting requirements, under this subsection, for manufacturers of any inorganic byproducts, when such by products, whether by the byproduct manufacturer or by any other person, are subsequently recycled, reused, or reprocessed. EPA must publish a final rule regarding recycled, reused, or reprocessed inorganic byproducts.	Section 8(a)(6)(A). Section 8(a)(6)(B).
Sections 8(b) and 14 – Confidential Business Information			
Confidentiality Claims	90 days after receiving a confidentiality claim and 30 days after receiving a request for an extension of a claim or a request for nondisclosure	EPA must review and approve, approve in part and deny in part, or deny a confidentiality claim or request.	Section 14(g)(1)(A).
Confidentiality Claims	No established deadline	EPA must develop guidance regarding structurally descriptive generic names, and the contents and form of statements of need and disclosure agreements.	Section 14(c)(4)(A).

Timetable[1] for Actions Under TSCA as Amended

Topic	Timing	Duty	Provision of TSCA as Amended
Review of Confidentiality Claims	1 year after EPA compiles initial list of active substances	EPA must promulgate a rule that establishes a plan to review all claims to protect the specific identities of chemical substances on the confidential portion of the list.	Section 8(b)(4)(C).
Review of Confidentiality Claims	5 years after EPA compiles initial list of active substances	EPA must complete its review of confidentiality claims. EPA may extend this timeline for up to 2 years based on an adequate public justification.	Section 8(b)(4)(E)(i). Section 8(b)(4)(E)(ii)(I).
Review of Confidentiality Claims	Annually	At the beginning of each year, EPA must publish an annual goal for reviews of confidentiality claims and the number of reviews completed in the prior year.	Section 8(b)(4)(E)(ii)(II).
Confidentiality Claims	30 days after providing notice	Any person that intends to manufacture or process an inactive chemical substance must notify EPA, and assert the confidentiality claim within 30 days after providing notice.	Section 8(b)(5)(B)(ii)(II).
Public Disclosure	60 days before the protection period ends for confidential information	EPA must provide notice of the impending expiration of a confidentiality claim period to the person that asserted the claim.	Section 14(e)(2)(A).
Public Disclosure	30 days after a claimant receives notification	EPA must not disclose information under section 14(g) until 30 days after a claimant receives notification, except as provided in section 14(g)(2)(C).	Section 14(g)(2)(B).
Public Disclosure	15 days after EPA provides notice to the claimant	EPA cannot release information under section 14(d)(3)-(5) and section 14(j) until 15 days after EPA provides notice to the claimant, unless the information is necessary under section 14(d)(3) to protect against an imminent and substantial harm to health or the environment.	Section 14(g)(2)(C).
Sections 8(b) and 12(c) – Mercury			
Mercury	90 days after enactment (by Sept. 20, 2016)	EPA must publish a list of the mercury compounds that are prohibited from export.	Section 12(c)(7)(B).

Timetable[1] for Actions Under TSCA as Amended

Topic	Timing	Duty	Provision of TSCA as Amended
Mercury	Apr. 1, 2017, and every 3 years thereafter	Not later than April 1, 2017, and every 3 years thereafter, EPA must publish in the Federal Register an inventory of mercury supply, use, and trade in the United States.	Section 8(b)(10)(B).
Mercury	2 years after enactment (by June 22, 2018)	EPA must promulgate a rule requiring anyone that manufactures mercury or mercury-added products or otherwise intentionally uses mercury in a manufacturing process to periodically provide reports to EPA.	Section 8(b)(10)(D)(i).
Mercury	Jan. 1, 2020	The export of the following mercury compounds is prohibited: mercury (I) chloride or calomel; mercury (II) oxide; mercury (II) sulfate; mercury (II) nitrate; cinnabar or mercury sulphide; and any mercury compound added to the list by rule.	Section 12(c)(7)(A)(i)-(vi).
Mercury	5 years after enactment (by June 22, 2021)	EPA must evaluate any exports of mercury compounds listed under section 12(c)(7)(B) for disposal that occurred after enactment, and submit a report to Congress.	Section 12(c)(7)(E).
Section 18 – Preemption			
State Preemption Waivers	180 days after receiving an application for a discretionary waiver 110 days after receiving an application for a nondiscretionary waiver	EPA must make a determination regarding an application for a discretionary waiver. EPA must make a determination regarding an application for a nondiscretionary waiver.	Section 18(f)(3)(A)-(B).
Section 26(b) – Fees			
Adoption of Fees by Rule	No deadline	EPA may, by rule, require payment of a reasonable fee from parties required to submit data under Sections 4 and 5.	Section 26(b)(1).

Timetable[1] for Actions Under TSCA as Amended

Topic	Timing	Duty	Provision of TSCA as Amended
Service Fee Fund	Prior to establishment or amendment of fees	EPA must consult and meet with parties potentially subject to fees.	Section 26(b)(4)(E).
	Fiscal year 3 years after enactment (by Sept. 30, 2020, and every 3 years thereafter	EPA must consult with parties potentially subject to fees, and increase or decrease the fees as necessary to adjust for inflation and to ensure the funds are sufficient to defray the costs of the program.	Section 26(b)(4)(F).
Sections 8 and 26 – Organizational and Administrative Obligations			
Small Business	180 days after enactment (by Dec. 20, 2016), and at least once every 10 years thereafter	EPA must consult with the Small Business Administration and review the standards for small businesses under section 8(a)(3)(B) within 180 days of enactment and at least once every 10 years thereafter. As a part of this review, EPA must provide public notice and comment, determine whether a revision of the small business standard is warranted, and revise the standard, if necessary.	Section 8(a)(3)(C).
Congressional Report	180 days after enactment (by Dec. 20, 2016)	EPA must submit a report to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, and Appropriations of the House of Representatives, and the Committees on Environment and Public Works, and Appropriations of the Senate regarding EPA's capacity to conduct risk evaluations, the resources necessary to conduct risk evaluations, the demand for risk evaluations, the schedule for conducting risk evaluations, and EPA's capacity to promulgate rules after completing risk evaluations.	Section 26(m)(1).
	Every 5 years thereafter	EPA must update and resubmit this report every 5 years.	Section 26(m)(2).
Science Advisory Committee on Chemicals	1 year after enactment (by June 22, 2017)	EPA must establish a Science Advisory Committee on Chemicals and convene the Committee no less than once every 2 years.	Section 26(o)(1), (4).

Timetable[1] for Actions Under TSCA as Amended

Topic	Timing	Duty	Provision of TSCA as Amended
General Policies, Procedures & Guidance	2 years after enactment (by June 22, 2018)	EPA must develop any policies, procedures, and guidance the Agency determines are necessary to carry out the amendments to TSCA.	Section 26(l)(1).
	5 years after enactment (by June 22, 2021), and every 5 years thereafter	EPA must review the adequacy of the policies, procedures, and guidance, including with respect to animal, non-animal, and epidemiological test methods and procedures for assessing and determining risk, and revise them as necessary.	Section 26(l)(2).

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