safeguards as specified in 40 CFR 721.47.

Comment. The SNUR will give an unfair advantage to foreign producers of benzidine-based chemical substances, and to those who import textiles dyed with such chemicals into the US.

Response. While EPA does not presently have a sufficient basis to support a regulatory action related to the import of articles manufactured with benzidine-based chemical substances, we have taken steps to address concerns with benzidine-based chemical substances on an international level. EPA has helped the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) organize an information clearinghouse so the OECD member countries can share information regarding the issues, concerns, and risk management activities surrounding benzidine-based chemical substances. EPA has also provided information to India through the U.S. Department of State. EPA plans to inform the OECD, United Nations (UN) International Program on Chemical Safety (IPCS) and the International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals (IRPTC) of the issuance of this SNUR so that this action might encourage other countries to examine the risks associated with the manufacture and use of benzidine-based chemical substances in their countries.

Comment. The SNUR is a "complete product ban", put into effect without "sufficient analysis of the alternatives and input from the interested public".

Response. EPA disagrees. A SNUR requires only that manufacturers, importers, and processors of the listed substances notify EPA at least 90 days before beginning any activity that EPA has designated as a "significant new use." The advance notification required by the SNUR allows EPA to evaluate the proposed new use in more detail. If that evaluation reveals a concern, EPA can take action to prevent or limit unreasonable risk from the new use of the substance. Conversely if EPA decides not to take any further action, the activity may proceed.

EPA also disagrees with the comment that it failed to analyze alternatives or public input. The commenter failed to explain why it believed that there were other viable alternatives to a SNUR. Unit VI of this preamble includes EPA's analysis of alternative regulatory actions and other provisions of TSCA. EPA also discussed plans to issue a SNUR at several public meetings, and at a meeting with industry representatives held during in April, 1995 (Meeting Minutes on Benzidine-Based and Benzidine Congener-Based Dyes, 50617A). Additionally, the public submitted comments when this SNUR was proposed and EPA is responding to them in this preamble.

Comment. EPA has not addressed the issue of the "actual risk posed by these chemicals in their current limited use".

Response. Because this SNUR is not intended to subject ongoing uses of benzidine-based chemical substances to SNUR reporting requirements, EPA did not specifically assess risk posed by ongoing uses of benzidine-based chemical substances. Such an assessment would fall outside the scope of this rule and therefore, is unnecessary to support this rule.

Comment. The rule as proposed would not regulate significant new uses of an existing product, but rather would regulate "old, established products and applications which are not currently used" in the U.S.

Response. The statutory language of TSCA section 5, the legislative history, and underlying policy support EPA's conclusion that it has the authority to classify the resumption of manufacturing or processing of chemical substances as a "significant new use." The term "new" generally encompasses uses that are occurring for the first time as well as uses that were discontinued and then occur again. See, e.g., Webster's II New Riverside University Dictionary, 1988.

The factors that TSCA requires the Administrator to consider before determining that a use is "significant" and "new" apply equally to first time and resumed uses. Section 5(a)(2) states that the Administrator's "significant new use" determination shall be made after considering all relevant factors including "projected volume," increases in "magnitude and duration of exposure," and the reasonably anticipated manner and methods of manufacturing, processing, distribution, and disposal. Both first time and resumed use may result in an increase in production volume and exposure to a chemical substance. Both types of uses also can lead to increased risks associated with manufacture, processing, distribution, and disposal.

Moreover, the legislative history of section 5 suggests that Congress intended that increased volume of manufacturing or processing would be subject to the requirements of that section. This adds further support to the conclusion that a resumption of manufacture, which necessarily entails an increase in production volume, may be classified as manufacture for a significant "new" use. See, e.g., H.R. Rep. No. 94–1679, 94th Cong., 2nd Sess. 66 (1976), Legislative History of the Toxic Substances Control Act 679; Senate Consideration of Conference Report on S. 3149, Sept. 28, 1976, Legislative History of the Toxic Substances Control Act at 723.

Comment. Thirty days is not a fair and reasonable comment period for such complex regulations, with extensive dockets.

Response. EPA disagrees that 30 days is not a fair and reasonable comment period. EPA allows a reasonable amount of time for comments based upon the complexity of the proposed rule and the record. Due to the relatively routine nature of SNURs and the limited nature of the material in the docket for this particular rule, the Agency believes that a 30-day comment period is reasonable in this case. EPA received no requests from the public for an extension of the comment period.

Comment. The Agency is not justified in setting retroactive dates as the effective dates for determining new uses.

Response. EPA disagrees and believes it is reasonable to make the effective date of the Agency's "significant new use" determination the proposal date of the rule rather than the date of the final rule. If EPA adopted the date of the final rule as the effective date, then a person could defeat the final rule simply by engaging in the proposed significant new use before the rule took effect. Further, the notification requirements for use of any listed benzidine-based chemical substance only take effect when the rule becomes final. This rule operates prospectively, not retroactively as the comment suggests.

Comment. EPA may be premature in "extending its concern to the listed dye products" due to SNUN requirements for test data, protocol consultation, and human exposure and environmental release data.

Response. EPA disagrees that issuing a SNUR is premature. Congress designed SNURs to allow EPA to obtain data about new uses of chemical substances that may pose significant concerns. This action is based on Agency concerns for all benzidine-based substances listed in the rule. Agency concerns for all these benzidine-based substances are based on existing carcinogenicity and exposure data of benzidine and benzidine-based substances.

As stated in Unit IX of the proposed rule (60 FR 45119, August 30, 1995), TSCA section 5 does not require persons to develop any particular test data before submitting a SNUN. Persons are required only to submit test data in their possession or control and to describe any other data known to or reasonably ascertainable by them (15 U.S.C.

2604(d); 40 CFR 721.25). Further, while EPA does require the submission of test data in a submitter's possession, EPA does not require the development of test data when a SNUN is submitted. Rather, EPA suggests to potential SNUR submitters the kind of data that would permit a reasoned evaluation of potential risks posed by listed benzidine-based chemical substances for an intended use. The characterization of potential health and environmental effects will help the Agency determine if regulation of the listed SNUR substance for the intended use is warranted.

Comment. According to the July 1995 American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists (AATCC) Buyer's Guide, 15 companies were listed as distributing benzidine dyes.

Response. Of the 15 companies identified in the 1995 AATCC Buyer's Guide as selling benzidine-based chemical substances identified in this SNUR, EPA had previously contacted nine that were listed in the 1994 AATCC Buyer's Guide prior to publication of the proposed SNUR (Phone Contacts with Benzidine Dye Manufacturers and Distributors, 50617). Representatives of those nine companies confirmed that they were not manufacturing, importing, or distributing benzidine-based chemical substances identified in this SNUR. EPA representatives attempted to contact the additional six companies newly listed in the 1995 Buyer's Guide (Buyer's Guide, 50617A). Five companies indicated to EPA that they were not manufacturing, importing, or distributing benzidine-based chemical substances. EPA representatives were unable to contact the remaining company although repeated attempts were made using the information contained in the 1995 AATCC Buyer's Guide. Thus, based on the information currently available, EPA does not believe that the benzidine-based chemical substances identified in this SNUR are in commerce at this time.

IX. Test Data and Other Information

EPA recognizes that under TSCA section 5, persons are not required to develop any particular test data before submitting a significant new use notice. Rather, persons are required only to submit test data in their possession or control and to describe any other data known to, or reasonably ascertainable by, them (15 U.S.C. 2604(d); 40 CFR 721.25).

However, in view of the potential health risks that may be posed by a significant new use of the listed benzidine-based chemical substances, EPA suggests potential SNUR notice submitters include data that would permit a reasoned evaluation of risks posed by these chemical substances when utilized for an intended use. EPA currently believes that the results of the following tests could help adequately characterize possible health and environmental effects of the chemical substances: Cancer bioassays, metabolism testing, and tests for environmental fate and ecotoxicity. However, these studies may not be the only means of identifying potential risks. SNUR notices submitted without accompanying test data may increase the likelihood that EPA would take action under TSCA section 5(e).

EPA encourages persons to consult with the Agency before submitting a SNUN for benzidine-based chemical substances. As part of this optional prenotice consultation, EPA will discuss the test data it believes necessary to evaluate a significant new use of the chemical substances and advise in the selection of a protocol for testing the chemical substances. Test data should be developed according to TSCA Good Laboratory Practice Standards at 40 CFR part 792. Failure to do so may lead EPA to find such data to be insufficient to reasonably evaluate the health or environmental effects of the chemical substances.

EPA urges SNUN submitters to provide detailed information on human exposure or environmental release that may result from the significant new use of the listed benzidine-based chemical substances. In addition, EPA encourages persons to submit information on potential benefits of the chemical substances and information on risks posed by the chemical substances compared to risks posed by potential substitutes.

X. Economic Analysis

EPA has evaluated the potential costs of establishing SNUR reporting requirements for the benzidine-based chemical substances listed in this rule (Ref. 12). While there is no precise way to calculate the total annual cost of compliance with this rule, EPA estimates that the reporting cost for submitting a SNUN ranges from $7,198 to $8,170, including a $2,500 user fee. EPA believes that there will be few, if any, SNUNs submitted. Furthermore, while the expense of a notice and the uncertainty of possible EPA regulation may discourage certain innovations, that impact would be limited because such factors are unlikely to discourage an innovation that has high potential value. The Agency's economic analysis is available in the public record for this rule (OPPTS–50617A).

XI. Rulemaking Record

EPA has established a record for this rulemaking (docket control number OPPTS–50617A). The record includes basic information considered by the Agency in developing this rule and the references listed in Unit XII of this preamble.

A public version of this record, without any Confidential Business Information is available for reviewing and copying from 12 noon to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, except legal holidays, in the TSCA Nonconfidential Information Center (NCIC), located in Rm. NE–B607, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC.

XII. References.

(1) International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC). IARC Monographs 1982, 29, 295–310, 311–330, 321–330).

(2) IARC Monographs, Supplement 7:123–125 (1987).

(3) Rinde, E. and Troll, W. "Metabolic Reduction of Benzidine Azo Dyes to Benzidine in the Rhesus Monkey." *Journal of the National Cancer Institute* 55:181–182 (1975).

(4) National Cancer Institute (NCI). "13-week subchronic toxicity studies of Direct Blue 6, Direct Black 38 and Direct Brown 95 dyes." NCI Carcinogenesis. Technical Report Series Number 108. 127p (1978).

(5) USEPA. Chemical Screening and Risk Assessment Division. Benzidine/ Benzidine Congener Dyes Support Document, Ocotber 24, 1994.

(6) ACGIH. American Conference of Government Industrial Hygienists, Inc. "Documentation of the Threshold Limit Values and Biological Exposure Indices. 6th ed." 121-122p (1991).

(7) Lynn, R.K. et al. "Metabolism of bisazobiphenyl dyes derived from benzidine, 3,3'-methylbenzidine and 3,3'-dimethoxybenzidine to carconogenic aromatic amines in the dog and rat." *Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology* 56:248–258 (1980).

(8) NIOSH/NCI, *Current Intelligence Bulletin*, 24(1,5):7–9 (1978).

(9) IARC Monographs, Supplement 7:125–126 (1987).

(10) NIOSH, Special Occupational Hazard Review for Benzidine-Based Dyes (1980).

(11) USEPA. 1990a (April). U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Textile Dye Weighing Monitoring Study. EPA 560/5–90–009 and Supplement 560/5–90–010.

(12) USEPA. Regulatory Impact Branch, USEPA/OPPT/EETD, June 1, 1993. "Production, Uses, and Imports of

Benzidine Based Chemicals." Prepared by Meridian Research, Inc.

(13) USEPA. Regulatory Impacts Branch, Economics, Exposure, and Technology Division. "Economic Analysis to Support the Proposed SNUR for Benzidine and Benzidine-based Dyes". May 12, 1995.

XIII. Regulatory Assessment Requirements

A. Executive Order 12866

Under Executive Order 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993), it has been determined that this rule is not "significant" and is therefore not subject to OMB review.

B. Regulatory Flexibility Act

Under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) (5 U.S.C. 601–612), EPA certifies that this rule will not have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities. This certification can be found in the docket for this rule (OPPTS–50617A). EPA has analyzed the impact of the rule on small entities based upon the criteria in the Regulatory Flexibility Act. Unit XIII.C. of this preamble and the Economic Analysis (Ref. 13) to support this SNUR (docket number OPPTS–50617A) describe the burden and costs of compliance of this rule as well as the potential impacts on small entities.

This SNUR applies to any small or large business that may wish to engage in the significant new use described in the rule. It appears that no small or large businesses are currently engaged in activity that is the subject of this rule. Although there may be some small businesses that may decide to conduct such activities in the future, it is not possible at this time to determine for certain how many, if any, there may be. Based upon past experiences, EPA expects to receive few, if any SNUNs from either small or large businesses in response to this SNUR. To date, the Agency has received less than 10 SNUNs in response to the many SNURs promulgated by EPA in the past.

There are no existing Federal rules that may duplicate, overlap, or conflict with this rule. Finally there are no significant alternatives to this rule that minimize economic impacts on small businesses and accomplish the statutory objective of insuring that EPA has an opportunity to review and evaluate the risks associated with a new use to determine whether further regulatory activity is necessary.

Information relating to this determination may be provided to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration upon request, and is included in the docket for this rulemaking. Any comments regarding the economic impacts that this regulatory action may impose on small entities should be submitted to the Agency at the address listed above.

C. Unfunded Mandate Reform Act

This rule is not subject to the requirements of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (UMRA) (Pub. L. 104–4) because this rule does not contain regulatory requirements that might significantly or uniquely affect small governments and does not contain a Federal mandate that may result in expenditures of $100 million or more for State, local, and tribal governments, in the aggregate, or the private sector in any one year. Since no current ongoing manufacture, import, or processing of the listed benzidine-based chemical substance have been identified except for uses of such substances as a reagent to test for hydrogen peroxide in milk; a reagent to test for hydrogen sulfate, hydrogen cyanide, and nicotine; a stain in microscopy; a reagent for detecting blood; an analytical standard; or the use of C.I. Direct Red 28 as an indicator dye, this rule will not affect state, local, tribal governments, or the private sector. EPA expects to receive few, if any, SNUNs in response to this SNUR.

D. Executive Order 12898

Pursuant to Executive Order 12898 (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994), entitled Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations, the Agency has considered environmental justice related issues with regard to the potential impacts of this action on the environmental and health conditions in low-income and minority communities and does not expect any negative impacts since no current ongoing manufacture, import, or processing of the listed benzidine-based chemical substances were identified except for uses of such substances as a reagent to test for hydrogen peroxide in milk; a reagent to test for hydrogen sulfate, hydrogen cyanide, and nicotine; a stain in microscopy; a reagent for detecting blood; an analytical standard; or the use of C.I. Direct Red 28 as an indicator dye. Additionally, EPA expects to receive few, if any, SNUNs in response to this SNUR.

E. Submission to Congress and the General Accounting Office

Under section 801(a)(1)(A) of the Administrative Procedure Act (APA) (5 U.S.C. 801) EPA submitted a report containing this rule and other required information to the U.S. Senate, the U.S. House of Representatives and the Comptroller General of the General Accounting Office prior to publication of this rule in the **Federal Register**. This rule is not a "major rule" as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2) of the APA as amended.

F. Paperwork Reduction Act

The information collection requirements contained in this rule have already been approved by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*). This activity falls under OMB control number 2070–0038 (EPA ICR No. 1188), which covers the submission of SNUNs related to existing chemicals. Specifically, persons subject to this SNUR must submit a SNUN to EPA at least 90 days before manufacturing, importing, or processing a chemical substance for any significant new use (15 U.S.C. 2604(a)(1)(B)). The SNUN allows EPA to review and evaluate the intended use and prohibit or limit that use if the degree of potential health risk is sufficient to warrant such regulation. Persons subject to this SNUR would comply with the same notice requirements and EPA regulatory procedures as submitters of PMNs under section 5(a)(1)(A) of TSCA (15 U.S.C.2604(a)(1)(A)).

Additionally, persons who intend to export a chemical substance identified in the final SNUR are subject to TSCA section 12(b) (U.S.C. 2611(b) and 40 CFR part 707). Persons who intend to import a chemical substance identified in the final SNUR are subject to the TSCA section 13 (15 U.S.C. 2612) import certification requirements and to the regulations codified at 19 CFR 12.118 through 12.127 and 12.128. The EPA policy in support of import certification appears at 40 CFR part 707. OMB has already approved these activities under OMB Control No. 2070–0030 (EPA#795). EPA must withhold from disclosure trade secret or confidential financial or commercial information submitted under TSCA.

In submitting a SNUN, the public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to vary from 94 to 113 hours per response, with an average of 103 hours per response, including time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. These hours are included and accounted for in the above-referenced existing ICR.

Burden means the total time, effort, or financial resources expended by persons to generate, maintain, retain, or disclose or provide information to or for a

Federal agency. This includes the time needed to review instructions; develop, acquire, install, and utilize technology and systems for the purposes of collecting, validating, and verifying information, processing and maintaining information, and disclosing and providing information; adjust the existing ways to comply with any previously applicable instructions and requirements; train personnel to be able to respond to a collection of information; search data sources; complete and review the collection of information; and transmit or otherwise disclose the information.

An Agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. EPA is also amending the table of currently approved information collection requests (ICR) control numbers issued by OMB for various regulations, which appears at 40 CFR part 9. This amendment updates the table to accurately display OMB approval of the information requirements contained in this final rule. The display of the OMB control number in this notice and its subsequent codification in the Code of Federal Regulations satisfies the requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*) and OMB's implementing regulations at 5 CFR part 1320. The ICR was previously subject to public notice and comment prior to OMB approval. As a result, EPA finds that there is "good cause" under section 553(b)(B) of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B)) to amend this table without additional notice and comment. Due to the technical nature of the table, further notice and comment would be unnecessary.

Send comments on the burden estimates and any suggested methods for minimizing respondent burden, including through the use of automated collection techniques to Chief, Information Policy Branch (2131), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460; and to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, 725 17th St., NW., Washington, DC 20503, marked "Attention: Desk Officer for EPA." The ICR number must be included in any correspondence.

List of Subjects

40 CFR Part 9

Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

40 CFR Part 721

Environmental Protection, Chemicals, Hazardous materials, Recordkeeping and reporting requirements, Significant new uses.

Dated: September 26, 1996.

Charles M. Auer,

Director, Chemical Control Division, Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics.

Therefore, 40 CFR parts 9 and 721 are amended to read as follows:

PART 9—OMB APPROVALS UNDER THE PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT

1. The authority citation for part 9 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 135 *et seq.*, 136–136y; 15 U.S.C. 2001, 2003, 2005, 2006, 2601–2671; 21 U.S.C. 331j, 346a, 348; 31 U.S.C. 9701; 33 U.S.C. 1251 *et seq.*, 1311, 1313d, 1314, 1321, 1326, 1330, 1344, 1345 (d) and (e), 1361; E.O. 11735, 38 FR 21243, 3 CFR, 1971–1975 Comp. p. 973; 42 U.S.C. 241, 242b, 243, 246, 300f, 300g, 300g-1, 300g-2, 300g-3, 300g-4, 300g-5, 300g-6, 300j-1, 300j-2, 300j-3, 300j-4, 300j-9, 1857 *et seq.*, 6901–6992k, 7401–7671q, 7542, 9601–9657, 11023, 11048.

2. Section 9.1 is amended by adding the following new entry to the table in numerical sequence to read as follows:

§ 9.1 OMB approvals under the Paperwork Reduction Act.

* * * * *

40 CFR citation	OMB control no.
* * * * *	
721.1660	2070–0038
* * * * *	

PART 721 —SIGNIFICANT NEW USES OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES

3. The authority citation for part 721 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 15 U.S.C. 2604, 2607 and 2625(e).

4. By adding new § 721.1660 to subpart E to read as follows:

§ 721.1660 Benzidine-based chemical substances.

(a) *Chemical substances and significant new uses subject to reporting.* (1) The benzidine-based chemical substances listed in table 1 of this section 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 any use other than as a reagent to test for hydrogen peroxide in milk; a reagent to test for hydrogen sulfate, hydrogen cyanide, and nicotine; a stain in microscopy; a reagent for detecting blood; an analytical standard; and also for Colour Index (C.I.) Direct Red 28 (Congo Red, CAS No. 573-58-0) as an indicator dye.

(b) *List of substances.* The following table 1 lists the benzidine-based chemical substances covered by this section.

Table 1.—Benzidine-Based Chemical Substances

CAS number	C.I. name	C.I. number	Chemical Name
92–87–5	Benzidine	N/A	[1,1'-Biphenyl]–4,4'-diamine
531–85–1	Benzidine • 2HCL	N/A	[1,1'-Biphenyl]–4,4'-diamine, dihydrochloride
573–58–0	C.I. Direct Red 28	22120	1-Naphthalenesulfonic acid, 3,3'-[[1,1'-biphenyl]-4,4'-diylbis(azo)]bis[4-amino-, disodium salt
1937–37–7	C.I. Direct Black 38	30235	2,7-Naphthalenedisulfonic acid, 4-amino-3-[[4'-[(2,4-diaminophenyl)azo][1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl]azo]-5-hydroxy-6-(phenylazo)-, disodium salt
2302–97–8	C.I. Direct Red 44	22500	1-Naphthalenesulfonic acid, 8,8'-[[1,1'-biphenyl]-4,4'-diylbis(azo)]bis[7-hydroxy-, disodium salt
2429–73–4	C.I. Direct Blue 2	22590	2,7-Naphthalenedisulfonic acid, 5-amino-3-[[4'-[(7-amino-1-hydroxy-3-sulfo-2-naphthalenyl]azo][1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl]azo]-4-hydroxy-, trisodium salt

Table 1.—Benzidine-Based Chemical Substances—Continued

CAS number	C.I. name	C.I. number	Chemical Name
2429–79–0	C.I. Direct Orange 8	22130	Benzoic acid, 5-[[4'-[(1-amino-4-sulfo-2-naphthalenyl)azo][1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl]azo]-2-hydroxy-, disodium salt
2429–81–4	C.I. Direct Brown 31	35660	Benzoic acid, 5-[[4'-[[2,6-diamino-3-[[8-hydroxy-3,6-disulfo-7-[(4-sulfo-1-naphthalenyl)azo]-2-naphthalenyl]azo]-5-methylphenyl]azo][1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl]azo]-2-hydroxy-, tetrasodium salt
2429–82–5	C.I. Direct Brown 2	22311	Benzoic acid, 5-[[4'-[(7-amino-1-hydroxy-3-sulfo-2-naphthalenyl)azo][1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl]azo]-2-hydroxy-, disodium salt
2429–83–6	C.I. Direct Black 4	30245	2,7-Naphthalenedisulfonic acid, 4-amino-3-[[4'-[(2,4-diamino-5-methylphenyl)azo][1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl]azo]-5-hydroxy-6-(phenylazo)-, disodium salt
2429–84–7	C.I. Direct Red 1	22310	Benzoic acid, 5-[[4'-[(2-amino-8-hydroxy-6-sulfo-1-naphthalenyl)azo][1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl]azo]-2-hydroxy-, disodium salt
2586–58–5	C.I. Direct Brown 1:2	30110	Benzoic acid, 5-[[4'-[[2,6-diamino-3-methyl-5-[(4-sulfophenyl)azo]phenyl]azo][1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl]azo]-2-hydroxy-, disodium salt
2602–46–2	C.I. Direct Blue 6	22610	2,7-Naphthalenedisulfonic acid, 3,3'-[[1,1'-biphenyl]-4,4'-diylbis(azo)]bis[5-amino-4-hydroxy-, tetrasodium salt
2893–80–3	C.I. Direct Brown 6	30140	Benzoic acid, 5-[[4'-[[2,4-dihydroxy-3-[(4-sulfophenyl)azo]phenyl]azo][1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl]azo]-2-hydroxy-, disodium salt
3530–19–6	C.I. Direct Red 37	22240	1,3-Naphthalenedisulfonic acid, 8-[[4'-[(4-ethoxyphenyl)azo][1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl]azo]-7-hydroxy-, disodium salt
3567–65–5	C.I. Acid Red 85	22245	1,3-Naphthalenedisulfonic acid, 7-hydroxy-8-[[4'-[[4-[[(4-methylphenyl)sulfonyl]oxy]phenyl]azo][1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl]azo]-, disodium salt
3626–28–6	C.I. Direct Green 1	30280	2,7-Naphthalenedisulfonic acid, 4-amino-5-hydroxy-3-[[4'-[(4-hydroxyphenyl)azo][1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl]azo]-6-(phenylazo)-, disodium salt
3811–71–0	C.I. Direct Brown 1	30045	Benzoic acid, 5-[[4'-[[2,4-diamino-5-[(4-sulfophenyl)azo]phenyl]azo][1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl]azo]-2-hydroxy-, disodium salt
4335–09–5	C.I. Direct Green 6	30295	2,7-Naphthalenedisulfonic acid, 4-amino-5-hydroxy-6-[[4'-[(4-hydroxyphenyl)azo][1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl]azo]-3-[(4-nitrophenyl)azo]-, disodium salt
6358–80–1	C.I. Acid Black 94	30336	2,7-Naphthalenedisulfonic acid, 4-amino-5-hydroxy-3-[[4'-[[4-hydroxy-2-[(2-methylphenyl)amino]phenyl]azo][1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl]azo]-6-[(4-sulfophenyl)azo]-, trisodium salt
6360–29–8	C.I. Direct Brown 27	31725	Benzoic acid, 5-[[4'-[[4-[(4-amino-7-sulfo-1-naphthalenyl)azo]-6-sulfo-1-naphthalenyl]azo][1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl]azo]-2-hydroxy-, trisodium salt
6360–54–9	C.I. Direct Brown 154	30120	Benzoic acid, 5-[[4'-[[2,6-diamino-3-methyl-5-[(4-sulfophenyl)azo]phenyl]azo][1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl]azo]-2-hydroxy-3-methyl-, disodium salt
8014–91–3	C.I. Direct Brown 74	36300	Benzoic acid, 3,3'-[(3,7-disulfo-1,5-naphthalenediyl)bis[azo(6-hydroxy-3,1-phenylene)azo[6(or7)-sulfo-4,1-naphthalenediyl]azo[1,1'-biphenyl]-4,4'-diylazo]]bis[6-hydroxy-, hexasodium salt
16071–86–6	C.I. Direct Brown 95	30145	Cuprate(2-), [5-[[4'-[[2,6-dihydroxy-3-[(2-hydroxy-5-sulfophenyl)azo]phenyl]azo][1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl]azo]-2-hydroxybenzoato(4-)]-, disodium