Class of substance	Substance	Purpose	Products	Amount
*	* *	*	*	* *
Curing accelerators; must be used only in combination with curing agents.	Ascorbic acid	To accelerate color fixing.	Cured poultry; cured, comminuted poultry products.	75 oz to 100 gal pickle at 10 percent pump level; ¾ oz to 100 lb of poultry product; 10 percent solution to surfaces of the product prior to packaging. (The use of such solution shall not result in the addition of a significant amount of moisture to the product.)
	Erythorbic acid	do	do	Do.
	Sodium ascorbate	do	do	87.5 oz to 100 gal pickle at 10 percent pump level; ⅞ oz to 100 lb of poultry product; 10 percent solution to surfaces of product prior to packaging. (The use of such solution shall not result in the addition of a significant amount of moisture to the product.)
	Sodium erythorbate	do	do	Do.
	Citric acid or sodium citrate.	do	do	May be used in cured products to replace up to 50 percent of the ascorbic acid or sodium ascorbate that is used.
Curing agents	Sodium or potassium nitrate.	Source of nitrite	do	7 lb to 100 gal pickle; 3½ oz to 100 lb of poultry product (dry cure); 2¾ oz to 100 lb of chopped poultry meat.
	Sodium or potassium nitrite. (Supplies of sodium nitrite and potassium nitrite and mixtures containing them must be kept securely under the care of a responsible employee of the establishment. The specific nitrite content of such supplies must be known and clearly marked accordingly.)	To fix color	Cured products	2 lb to 100 gal pickle at 10 percent pump level; 1 oz to 100 lb of poultry product (dry cure); ¼ oz to 100 lb chopped poultry meat. The use of nitrites, nitrates, or combination shall not result in more than 200 ppm of nitrite, calculated as sodium nitrite, in finished product.

(Sec. 21, 34 Stat. 1260, as amended, 21 U.S.C. 621; Sec. 14, 71 Stat. 441, as amended (21 U.S.C. 463) 37 FR 28464, 28477)

These amendments clarify the regulations to more accurately reflect the classification of substances specified herein; to clarify the name of poultry products in which curing agents are used; and to clarify the basis on which the presence of sodium nitrite in finished poultry product is calculated. Accordingly, under the administrative procedure provisions in 5 U.S.C. 553, it is found upon good cause that notice and other public procedure concerning these amendments are impracticable and unnecessary, and good cause is found for making these amendments effective in less than 30 days after publication hereof in the Federal Register.

These amendments shall become effective August 26, 1974.

Done at Washington, D.C., on: August 15, 1974.

F. J. MULHERN,
Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

[FR Doc.74-19489 Filed 8-23-74;8:45 am]

Title 10—Energy

CHAPTER II—FEDERAL ENERGY ADMINISTRATION

PART 212—MANDATORY PETROLEUM PRICE REGULATIONS

Supplement to the Emergency Amendment to the Special Propane Rule

The Federal Energy Administration hereby amends, effective August 1, 1974, certain definitions of the refiner's increased product cost allocation formulae of 10 CFR 212.83(c)(2), to make the formulae consistent with the provisions of the emergency amendment to the special propane rule, which was issued August 5, 1974, and which was made effective August 1, 1974.

The emergency amendment to the special propane rule limits the amount of increased cost of crude petroleum which may be allocated to propane by a refiner to a percentage that is equal to the percentage that propane produced from crude petroleum is to all other products produced from crude petroleum.

The cost allocation formulae of § 212.83(c)(2) determine generally the amounts of increased product cost which may be allocated by a refiner as between special products (gasoline, No. 2 heating oil, and No. 2–D diesel fuel) and "other than special products." Propane is an "other than special product," which is subject both to the "other than special product" cost allocation formula of § 212.83(c)(2)(ii), and to the "special propane rule" of § 212.83(c)(1)(iii).

The cost allocation formula for special products (§ 212.83(c)(2)(i)) limits the amount of increased cost of crude petroleum which may be allocated to special products to a percentage that is equal to the percentage that the sales volume of special products (V_i^s) is to the sales volume of all covered products and all products refined from crude petroleum other than covered products (V^n). The amount of increased cost of crude petroleum which cannot be allocated to special products can only be allocated to "other than special products."

The inclusion of all covered products in the volumes of the fraction

$$\left(\frac{V_i^s}{V^n}\right),$$

which is applied to the increased cost of crude petroleum to determine the amounts of such costs which may be allocated to special products, on the one hand, and to other than special products, on the other, results in an allocation of increased cost of crude petroleum to "other than special products" in an amount which reflects not only the volume of propane refined from crude petroleum, but also the volume of propane purchased by the refiner and propane produced from natural gas liquids.

Thus, the emergency amendment to the special propane rule permits the allocation to propane of only the increased cost of crude petroleum that is proportional to the volume of propane produced from crude petroleum by a refiner, while the cost allocation formulae allocate to "other than special products," which include propane, increased cost of crude petroleum in an amount that reflects the volume of all propane sold by the refiner. The net result is that the cost allocation formulae allocate increased cost of crude petroleum to "other than special products" in an amount that is disproportionately large in comparison to the amount of such costs that can now actually be allocated under the special propane rule to propane, which is one of the "other than special products" to which the formulae apply.

Accordingly, the cost allocation formulae of § 212.83(c)(2) are being amended to make them consistent with the provisions of the emergency amendment to the special propane rule, by excluding propane from the volumes in the cost allocation formulae except to the extent it is refined from crude petroleum by the refiner.

Because this supplementary amendment is an integral part of the emergency amendment to the special propane rule, it is being made effective as of August 1, 1974, and the provisions of §§ 7(c)(2) and 7(i)(1)(B) of the Federal Energy Administration Act of 1974 (Pub. L. 93–275) are hereby waived with respect to this supplementary amendment, for the reasons set forth in the preamble to the emergency amendment. (39 FR 28608, August 9, 1974.)

(Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act of 1973, Pub. L. 93–159; Federal Energy Administration Act of 1974, Pub. L. 93–275; E.O. 11790, 39 FR 23185)

In consideration of the foregoing, Part 212 of Chapter II, Title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations, is amended as set forth below, effective August 1, 1974.

Issued in Washington, D.C., August 20, 1974.

ROBERT E. MONTGOMERY, Jr.,
General Counsel,
Federal Energy Administration.

Section 212.83 is amended in paragraph (c)(2) to read as follows:

§ 212.83 **Allocation of refiner's increased product costs.**

* * * * *

(c) *Allocation of increased costs.* * * *

(2) *General formulae.*

* * * * *

V^n=The total volume of all covered products (other than propane, which may be included only to the extent that it was refined by the refiner from crude petroleum) and all products refined from crude petroleum other than covered products sold in the period "n" (the consecutive three-month period of the preceding year such that the middle month of the period corresponds to the current month "u").

V_i^n=The total volume of a specific covered product or products of the type "i" (other than propane, which may be included only to the extent that it was refined by the refiner from crude petroleum) sold in the period "n" (the consecutive three-month period of the preceding year such that the middle month of the period corresponds to the current month "u").

[FR Doc.74-19652 Filed 8-23-74;8:45 am]

Title 12—Banks and Banking

CHAPTER II—FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

SUBCHAPTER A—BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

PART 265—RULES REGARDING DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY

In order to further effectuate the reorganization of the Board's staff announced on July 16, 1974, the Board has amended its Rules Regarding Delegations of Authority pursuant to section 12(k) of the Federal Reserve Act (12 U.S.C. 248(k)) to transfer to the Director of the Office of Saver and Consumer Affairs certain delegated functions previously delegated to the Director of the Division of Supervision and Regulation. The transferred delegations concern the Board's Securities Credit Regulations, 12 CFR Parts 207, 220, 221 and 224. The transferred delegations include those previously designated as 12 CFR 265.2 (c)(13) and (18), and a previously unpublished delegation.

Section 265.2 is amended as follows:

§ 265.2 [Amended]

1. Paragraphs (c)(13) and (c)(18) are repealed.

2. Prior paragraph (c)(14) through (17) are redesignated as paragraph (c)(13) through (16).

3. A new paragraph (h) is added to § 265.2 as follows:

(h) The Director of the Office of Saver and Consumer Affairs (or, in his absence, the Acting Director) is authorized:

(1) Under the provisions of §§ 207.2 (f), 220.2(e), and 221.3(d) of this chapter (Regulations G, T, and U, respectively) to approve issuance of the list of OTC margin stocks and to add, omit, or remove any stock in circumstances indicating that such change is necessary or appropriate in the public interest.

(2) Under the provisions of § 207.4 (a)(2)(ii) of this chapter (Regulation G) to approve repayments of the "deficiency" with respect to stock option or employee stock purchase plan credit in lower amounts and over longer periods of time than those specified in the regulation.

(3) Pursuant to the provisions of Part 261 of this chapter, to make available reports and other information of the Board acquired pursuant to Parts 207, 220, 221, and 224 of this chapter (Regulations G, T, U and X) of the nature and in circumstances described in § 261.6 (a)(2) and (3) of Part 261 of this chapter.

Effective date: August 16, 1974.

By order of the Board of Governors, August 16, 1974.

[SEAL] CHESTER B. FELDBERG,
Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc.74-19678 Filed 8-23-74;8:45 am]

Title 21—Food and Drugs

CHAPTER I—FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

SUBCHAPTER A—GENERAL

PART 2—ADMINISTRATIVE FUNCTIONS, PRACTICES, AND PROCEDURES

Subpart M—Organization

Revised Field Structure in Regions I, IV, and V

The Commissioner of Food and Drugs is amending "Part 2—Administrative Functions, Practices, and Procedures" (21 CFR Part 2) to provide revised field structure in Region I, Boston; Region IV, Atlanta; and Region V, Chicago. Recent reorganizations provide for the establishment of the Winchester Engineering and Analytical Center in Region I; District Offices at Atlanta, GA, Orlando, FL, and Nashville, TN in Region IV; and the Minneapolis Center for Microbiological Investigations in Region V. A Houston Section, under a pilot project, is operationally conducting district office-type functions in Region VI. This amendment incorporates those additional units in the field structure.

Therefore, pursuant to provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (sec. 701(a), 52 Stat. 1055; 21 U.S.C. 371(a)) and under authority delegated to the Commissioner (21 CFR 2.120), Part 2 is amended by revising § 2.175 to read as follows:

§ 2.175 **Field structure.**

REGION I

Regional Field Office: 585 Commercial Street, Boston, MA 02109.
Winchester Engineering and Analytical Center: 109 Holton Street, Winchester, MA 01890.

REGION II

Regional Field Office: 850 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, NY 11232.
District Office: 850 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, NY 11232.
District Office: 599 Delaware Avenue, Buffalo, NY 14202.
District Office: Room 831, 970 Broad Street, Newark, NJ 07102.
District Office: Post Office Box S-4427, San Juan Station, San Juan, PR 00905.

REGION III

Regional Field Office: Room 1204, Second and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, PA 19106.
District Office: Room 1204, Second and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, PA 19106.
District Office: 900 Madison Avenue, Baltimore, MD 21201.

REGION IV

Regional Field Office: 880 West Peachtree Street, Atlanta, GA 30309.
District Office: 880 West Peachtree Street, Atlanta, GA 30309.
District Office: 297 Plus Park Boulevard, Nashville, TN 37217.
District Office: Post Office Box 118, Orlando, FL 32802.

REGION V

Regional Field Office: Room A-1945, 175 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, IL 60607.
District Office: Room 1222, 433 West Van Buren Street, Chicago, IL 60607.
District Office: 1141 Central Parkway, Cincinnati, OH 45202.
District Office: 1560 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, MI 48207.
District Office: 240 Hennepin Avenue, Minneapolis, MN 55401.
Minneapolis Center for Microbiological Investigations: 240 Hennepin Avenue, Minneapolis, MN 55401.

REGION VI

Regional Field Office: 3032 Bryan Street, Dallas, TX 75204.
District Office: 3032 Bryan Street, Dallas, TX 75204.
District Office: Room 222, 423 Canal Street, New Orleans, LA 70130.
Houston Section: Room 413, 201 Fannin Street, Houston, TX 77002.

REGION VII

Regional Field Office: 1009 Cherry Street, Kansas City, MO 64106.

REGION VIII

Regional Field Office: 721 19th Street, U.S. Customhouse, Denver, CO 80202.

REGION IX

Regional Field Office: Room 518, 50 Fulton Street, San Francisco, CA 94102.
District Office: Room 518, 50 Fulton Street, San Francisco, CA 94102.
District Office: 1521 West Pico Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA 90015.

REGION X

Regional Field Office: Room 5003, 909 First Avenue, Seattle, WA 98104.

Effective date. This order shall be effective August 26, 1974.

(Sec. 701(a), 52 Stat. 1055; 21 U.S.C. 371(a).)

Dated: August 19, 1974.

SAM D. FINE,
Associate Commissioner for Compliance.

[FR Doc.74-19656 Filed 8-23-74;8:45 am]

SUBCHAPTER D—DRUGS FOR HUMAN USE

PART 310—NEW DRUGS

Subpart E—Requirements for Specific New Drugs or Devices

SUBCHAPTER G—COSMETICS

PART 700—GENERAL

Subpart B—Requirements for Specific Cosmetic Products

Vinyl Chloride as an Ingredient of Drug and Cosmetic Aerosol Products

In the FEDERAL REGISTER of April 22, 1974 (39 FR 14215), the Commissioner of Food and Drugs issued a notice of proposed rule making regarding all drug and cosmetic aerosol products containing vinyl chloride as an ingredient, including propellant. The proposal was based on the Commissioner's determination that there are sufficient scientific data on which to base a decision that: (1) Vinyl chloride presents an unnecessary hazard to the public health when it is used as an ingredient in cosmetic aerosol products, and that such use should be banned; and (2) vinyl chloride, when used as an ingredient in drug aerosol products, is not generally recognized as safe and effective, is a new drug within the meaning of section 201(p) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, and requires an approved new drug application as a condition of marketing. Interested persons were invited to submit comments regarding the proposal on or before May 22, 1974.

Comments were received from the American Academy of Pediatrics, a municipal consumer affairs unit, and an individual. All the comments were in support of the Commissioner's proposal. Accordingly, the Commissioner concludes that the regulations should be adopted as proposed.

The notice of proposed rule making also requested data regarding the use of polyvinyl chloride in containers for food and cosmetics, and in devices. The Commissioner urgently requested that certain data be submitted on the extent of the usage of polyvinyl chloride containers, the rates of extraction of vinyl chloride monomer from these containers, and other matters that will pertain to the safety of these containers. The time limit for submission of data requested in the proposal was on or before June 21, 1974. However, to date, the Commissioner has received only a few responses and again requests that the pertinent information be sent to the Hearing Clerk, Food and Drug Administration, Rm. 4–65, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20852, as soon as possible.

A companion notice in the same issue of the FEDERAL REGISTER (39 FR 14238) required each registrant under section 510 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to submit a list of all human drugs which are being manufactured, prepared, propagated, compounded, or processed for commercial distribution and which contain vinyl chloride as an ingredient or are packaged in polyvinyl chloride containers. The notice also requested registrants to furnish certain additional information relating to vinyl chloride and polyvinyl chloride.

Data being received by the Food and Drug Administration as a result of the FEDERAL REGISTER notices are being compiled and reviewed to determine whether any additional action by the Commissioner is needed to protect the public health.

Therefore, pursuant to provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (secs. 502, 505, 601(a), 701(a),, 52 Stat. 1050–1055, as amended; 21 U.S.C. 352, 355, 361(a), 371(a)) and under authority delegated to the Commissioner (21 CFR 2.120), Parts 310 and 700 are amended as follows:

1. By adding a new § 310.506 to Subpart E to read as follows:

§ 310.506 Use of vinyl chloride as an ingredient, including propellant, of aerosol drug products.

(a) Vinyl chloride has been used as a propellant in aerosol drug preparations. Evidence indicates that vinyl chloride inhalation can result in acute toxicity manifested by dizziness, headache, disorientation, and unconsciousness where inhaled at high concentrations. Cardiac effects, bone changes, and degenerative changes in the brain, liver, and kidneys have been reported in animals. Studies also demonstrate carcinogenic effects in animals as a result of inhalation exposure to vinyl chloride. Recently, vinyl chloride has been linked to liver disease, including liver cancer, in workers engaged in the polymerization of vinyl chloride.

(b) The Commissioner finds that there is a lack of general recognition by qualified experts of the safety or effectiveness of aerosol drug preparations containing vinyl chloride as an ingredient, including propellant. Therefore, any such product containing vinyl chloride is a new drug and a new drug application approved under section 505 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act is required for marketing.

(c) A completed and signed "Notice of Claimed Investigational Exemption for a New Drug" (Form FD–1571), as set forth in § 312.1 of this chapter, is required to cover clinical investigations designed to obtain evidence that such preparations are safe and effective for the purposes intended.

(d) Any such drug within the jurisdiction of the act which is not in accord with this regulation is subject to regulatory action.

2. By adding a new § 700.14 to Subpart B to read as follows:

§ 700.14 Use of vinyl chloride as an ingredient, including propellant of cosmetic aerosol products.

(a) Vinyl chloride has been used as an ingredient in cosmetic aerosol products including hair sprays. Where such aerosol products are used in the confines of a small room, as is often the case, the level of vinyl chloride to which the individual may be exposed could be significantly in excess of the safe level established in connection with occupational exposure. Evidence indicates that vinyl chloride inhalation can result in acute toxicity manifested by dizziness, headache, disorientation, and unconsciousness where inhaled at high concentrations. Studies also demonstrate carcinogenic effects in animals as a result of inhalation exposure to vinyl chloride. Furthermore, vinyl chloride has recently been linked to liver disease, including liver cancer, in workers engaged in the polymerization of vinyl chloride. It is the view of the Commissioner that vinyl chloride is a deleterious substance which may render any cosmetic aerosol product that contains it as an ingredient injurious to users. Accordingly, any cosmetic aerosol product containing vinyl chloride as an ingredient is deemed to be adulterated under section 601(a) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

(b) Any cosmetic aerosol product containing vinyl chloride as an ingredient shipped within the jurisdiction of the act is subject to regulatory action.

Effective date. This order shall be effective September 25, 1974.

(Secs. 502, 505, 601(a), 701(a), 52 Stat. 1050–1055, as amended; 21 U.S.C. 352, 355, 361(a), 371(a).)

Dated: August 20, 1974.

SAM D. FINE,
Associate Commissioner for Compliance.

[FR Doc.74–19657 Filed 8–23–74;8:45 am]

CHAPTER II—DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

PART 1308—SCHEDULES OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES

Exempt Chemical Preparations

The Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration has received applications pursuant § 1308.23 of Title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations requesting that several chemical preparations containing controlled substances be granted the exemptions provided for in § 1308.24 of Title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

The Administrator hereby finds that each of the following chemical preparations and mixtures is intended for laboratory, industrial, educational, or special research purposes, is not intended for general administration to a human being or other animal, and either (a) contains no narcotic controlled substances and is packaged in such a form or concentration that the package quantity does not present any significant potential for abuse, (b) contains either a narcotic or nonnarcotic controlled substance and one or more adulterating or denaturing agents in such a manner, combination, quantity, proportion or concentration, that the preparation or mixture does not present any potential for abuse, or (c) the formulation of such preparation or mixture incorporates methods of denaturing or other means so that the controlled substance cannot in practice be removed, and therefore

the preparation or mixture does not present any significant potential for abuse. The Administrator further finds that exemption of the following chemical preparations and mixtures is consistent with the public health and safety as well as the needs of researchers, chemical analysts, and suppliers of these products.

Therefore, pursuant to section 202(d) of the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 (21 U.S.C. 812(d)), and under the authority vested in the Attorney General by sections 301 and 501(b) of the Act (21 U.S.C. 821 and 871(b)) and delegated to the Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration by § 0.100 of Title 28 of the Code of Federal Regulations (see 38 FR 18380, July 2, 1973) the Administrator hereby orders that Part 1308 of Title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations be amended as follows:

a. By amending § 1308.24(i) by adding the following chemical preparations:

§ 1308.24 Exempt chemical preparations.

* * * * *

(i) * * *

Manufacturer or supplier	Product name and supplier's catalog No.	Form of product	Date of application
* *	* *	* *	*
Abbott Laboratories	Digoxin I 125 Imusay ® diagnostic kit No. 7649.	Kit: 100 units	June 6, 1974
* *	* *	* *	*
Amersham/Searle Corp	Lysergic acid di[1-^{14}C] ethylamide, catalog No. C.F.A. 534.	Ampoule: 0.6 mg to 8.1 mg.	July 2, 1974
* *	* *	* *	*
Flow Laboratories and Oxoid Ltd.	Barbitone acetate buffer for electrophoresis code No. BR 11g.	Bottle: 100 gms.	June 21, 1974
Do	Complement fixation test, diluent tablets code No. BR 16.	Bottle: 100 tablets.	Do.
* *	* *	* *	*
Hoffman-La Roche Inc	TM Abuscreen radioimmunoassay for Methadone.	Kit containing vials of: 5 ml, 30 ml, and 100 ml, and bottle: 500 ml.	June 17, 1974
Do	TM Abuscreen radioimmunoassay for Methaqualone.	do	Do.
* *	* *	* *	*
Hyland Division, Travenol Labs., Inc.	T-21	Vial: 20 ml	July 11, 1974
Do	T-22	Vial: 20 ml	Do.
Do	T-23	Vial: 50 ml	Do.
Do	T-24	Vial: 50 ml	Do.
Do	T-25	Vial: 50 ml	Do.
Do	T-27	Vial: 20 ml	July 15, 1974
Do	T-28	Vial: 50 ml	Do.
Do	T-29	Vial: 50 ml	Do.
Do	T-30	Vial: 50 ml	Do.
* *	* *	* *	*
J.W.S. Delavau Co., Inc. and the Theta Corp.	Test mixture TM No. 1	Vial: 2 ml	June 19, 1974
Do	Test mixture TM No. 2	do	Do.
Do	Test mixture SM No. 1	do	Do.
Do	Test mixture SP No. 1	do	Do.
Do	Test mixture SM No. 2	do	Do.
Do	Test mixture SP No. 2	do	Do.
Do	Test mixture SM No. 3	do	Do.
Do	Test mixture SP No. 3	do	Do.
Do	Test mixture SM No. 4	do	Do.
Do	Test mixture SP No. 4	do	Do.
* *	* *	* *	*
Millipore Corp	Counterimmuno electrophoresis buffer 1, catalog No. ESCE 032 01.	Vial: 10.19 gm	June 17, 1974
Do	CIEP AgaroSlide, catalog No. ESCE 032 01.	Plate 3¼"x2¼"x$\frac{1}{16}$"	July 11, 1974
* *	* *	* *	*
Warner-Lambert Co. (General Diagnostics Division).	Russell's viper venom reagent	Vial: 7.3 ml containing 48 mg of powder.	July 8, 1974
* *	* *	* *	*

* * * * * * *

Effective date. This order is effective August 26, 1974. Any interested person may file written comments on or objections to the order on or before September 25, 1974. If any such comments or objections raise significant issues regarding any finding of fact or conclusion of law upon which the order is based, the Administrator shall immediately suspend the effectiveness of the order until he may reconsider the application in light of the comments and objections filed. Thereafter, the Administrator shall reinstate, revoke or amend his original order as he determines appropriate.

Dated: August 12, 1974.

JOHN R. BARTELS, JR.,
Administrator,
Drug Enforcement Administration.

[FR Doc.74-19572 Filed 8-23-74;8:45 am]