Its potency is satisfactory if it is not less than 90 percent and not more than 120 percent of the number of milligrams of chloramphenicol that it is represented to contain. Tablets shall disintegrate within 1 hour. The chloramphenicol used conforms to the standards prescribed by § 455.10(a)(1) of this chapter.

* * * * *

(c) Conditions of marketing—(1)(i) *Specifications.* Chloramphenicol tablets contain 100 milligrams of chloramphenicol and conform to the certification requirements of paragraph (a) of this section.

(ii) *Sponsor.* See No. 017030 in § 510.-600(c) of this chapter.

(iii) *Conditions of use.* (*a*) The drug is administered to dogs for oral treatment of bacterial pulmonary infections, bacterial infections of the urinary tract, bacterial enteritis, and bacterial infections associated with canine distemper caused by susceptible organisms.

(*b*) The drug is administered at 25 milligrams per pound of body weight every 6 hours.

(*c*) Laboratory tests should be conducted, including in vitro culturing and susceptibility tests on samples collected prior to treatment. If no response to chloramphenicol therapy is obtained in 3 to 5 days, discontinue its use and review diagnosis.

(*d*) The label bears a statement that the product is not to be used in animals which are raised for food production.

(*e*) Chloramphenicol products must not be used in meat-, egg-, or milk-producing animals. The length of time that residues persist in milk or tissues has not been determined. Because of potential antagonism, chloramphenicol should not be administered simultaneously with penicillin or streptomycin.

(*f*) Federal law restricts this drug to use by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian.

(2)(i) *Specifications.* Chloramphenicol tablets, contain 250 milligrams or 500 milligrams of chloramphenicol and conform to the certification requirements of paragraph (a) of this section.

(ii) *Sponsor.* See No. 011757 in § 510-.600(c) of this chapter.

(iii) *Conditions of use.* (*a*) The drug is administered to dogs for oral treatment of bacterial gastroenteritis associated with bacterial diarrhea, bacterial pulmonary infections, and bacterial infections of the urinary tract caused by susceptible organisms.

(*b*) The drug is administered at 25 milligrams per pound of body weight every 6 hours.

(*c*) Laboratory tests should be conducted, including in vitro culturing and susceptibility tests on samples collected prior to treatment. If no response to chloramphenicol therapy is obtained in 3 to 5 days, discontinue its use and review diagnosis.

(*d*) The label bears a statement that the product is not to be used in animals that are raised for food production.

(*e*) Chloramphenicol products should not be administered in conjunction with or 2 hours prior to the induction of general anesthesia with pentobarbital because of prolonged recovery. Chloramphenicol should not be administered to dogs maintained for breeding purposes. Because of potential antagonism, chloramphenicol should not be administered simultaneously with penicillin or streptomycin.

(*f*) Federal law restricts this drug to use by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian.

Effective date. This order shall be effective June 23, 1975.

(Sec. 512(i) and (n); 82 Stat. 347, 350-351; 21 U.S.C. 360b (i) and (n).)

Dated: June 16, 1975.

C. D. VAN HOUWELING,
Director, Bureau of Veterinary Medicine.

[FR Doc.75-16180 Filed 6-20-75;8:45 am]

Title 40—Protection of Environment

[FRL 374-5]

CHAPTER I—ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

SUBCHAPTER C—AIR PROGRAMS

PART 52—APPROVAL AND PROMULGATION OF IMPLEMENTATION PLANS

Approval of Revision of the State Implementation Plan for the District of Columbia

On December 6, 1973 (38 FR 33702), the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency promulgated a transportation control plan for the District of Columbia portion of the National Capital Interstate Air Quality Control Region. This plan, which to the maximum extent practicable reflected the control strategies preferred by the District of Columbia, included measures such as mass transit controls, emission inspection programs and additional stationary source controls.

On March 22, 1974, the District of Columbia submitted to the EPA Regional Administrator proposed amendments to the District of Columbia's Implementation Plan. The submission consisted of regulations governing storage of petroleum products [section 8-2:707(a)], volatile organic compounds or gasoline loading into tank trucks, trailers, and railroad cars [section 8-2:707(b)], gasoline transfer vapor control [section 8-2:707(c)], control of evaporative losses from filling of vehicular tanks [section 8-2:707(d)], control of dry cleaning solvent evaporation [section 8-2:707(e)], control of organic solvents [section 8-2:707(f)], and definitions of terms used in these regulations [section 8-2:702].

On May 13, 1974, the District provided certification to the Regional Administrator that after publishing adequate public notice, a hearing on the proposed amendments was held on September 24, 1973.

On August 29, 1974, the Regional Administrator acknowledged receipt of these amendments and provided for a 30-day public comment period (39 FR 31532). During this period, no comments were received.

In light of the Administrator's own evaluation and the lack of public comment, it is the Administrator's judgment that District of Columbia Health Regulations, sections 8-2:707(a), 8-2:707(b), 8-2:707(c), 8-2:707(e), as well as the amendments to 8-2:702, meet the requirements of section 110 of the Clean Air Act and 40 CFR Part 51, Requirements for Preparation, Adoption and Submittal of Implementation Plans, and therefore, are approved as revisions to the District of Columbia's Implementation Plan. As required by section 116 of the Clean Air Act, the District of Columbia Health Regulations being approved today are at least as stringent as, and in some cases more stringent than, EPA's requirement as set forth in 40 CFR §§ 52.487 and 52.489. These revisions are effective immediately.

District of Columbia Health Regulations, sections 8-2:707(d) and 8-2:707(f) are not being approved at this time. EPA is still evaluating these regulations and, in addition, will shortly propose amendments to its own regulations for control of evaporative losses from filling of vehicular tanks (40 CFR 52.488) to establish a certification procedure for service station vapor recovery equipment. That procedure will provide a means for the District and others to be certain that a system will achieve 90% recovery before it is installed.

The Administrator hereby revokes 40 CFR §§ 52.487 and 52.489, which correspond to the District regulations 8-2:707(c) and 8-2:707(e).

Copies of the District of Columbia's Health Regulations, sections 8-2:707(a) through 8-2:707(f), are available for public reading for the next 30 days at the Division of Air and Hazardous Materials, Environmental Protection Agency, Curtis Building, 6th and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and at the Freedom of Information Office, Room 206, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street, SW, Washington, D.C.

Dated: June 17, 1975.

(42 U.S.C. 1857c-5, 1857g.)

JOHN QUARLES,
Acting Administrator.

Part 52 of Chapter I, Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

Subpart J—District of Columbia

1. In § 52.470 paragraph (c)(3) is revised to read as follows:

§ 52.470 Identification of plan.

* * * * *

(c) Supplemental information was submitted on: * * *

(3) April 19, July 9 and 16, 1973, and March 22, 1974, by the District of Columbia.

§ 52.487 [Reserved]

2. Section 52.487 is revoked and reserved.

§ 52.489 [Reserved]

3. Section 52.489 is revoked and reserved.

[FR Doc.75-16249 Filed 6-20-75;8:45 am]

SUBCHAPTER E—PESTICIDE PROGRAMS

[PP5F1568/R35 (FRL 388-2)]

PART 180—TOLERANCES AND EXEMPTIONS FROM TOLERANCES FOR PESTICIDE CHEMICALS IN OR ON RAW AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

Ethoprop

On December 12, 1974, notice was given (39 FR 43326) that Mobil Chemical Company, PO Box 26683, Richmond VA 23261 had filed a pesticide petition (PP 5F1568) with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). This petition proposed to amend 40 CFR 180.262 by establishing a tolerance for negligible residues of the nematocide ethoprop (O-ethyl S,S-dipropyl phosphorodithioate) in or on the raw agricultural commodities cucumbers, lima beans, potatoes, and snap beans at 0.02 part per million. (Ethoprop has been accepted as the common chemical name.)

Mobil subsequently amended the petition by extending the proposed tolerance of 0.02 part per million to include the raw agricultural commodities snap bean forage and lima bean forage.

The data submitted in the petition and other relevant material have been evaluated. The pesticide is considered useful for the purpose for which the tolerance is sought. There is no reasonable expectation of residues in meat, milk, poultry, or eggs and § 180.6(a)(3) applies. The tolerance established by amending the regulation will protect the public health.

Any person adversely affected by this regulation may on or before July 23, 1975 file written objections with the Hearing Clerk, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street, SW, East Tower, Room 1019, Washington, DC 20460. Such objections should be submitted in quintuplicate and specify the provisions of the regulation deemed objectionable and the grounds for the objections. If a hearing is requested, the objections must state the issues for the hearing. A hearing will be granted if the objections are supported by grounds legally sufficiently to justify the relief sought.

Effective June 23, 1975, Part 180, Subpart C, is amended by revising § 180.262 as set forth below.

Dated: June 13, 1975.

(Sec. 408(d)(2), Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act [21 U.S.C. 346a(d)(2)])

LOWELL E. MILLER,
Acting Deputy Assistant Administrator for Pesticide Programs.

Section 180.262 is revised by changing the heading and the text to include the agricultural commodities cucumbers, lima beans and lima bean forage, potatoes, and snapbeans and snapbean forage.

§ 180.262 Ethoprop; tolerances for residues.

Tolerances are established for negligible residues of the nematocide and insecticide enthroprop (O-ethyl S,S-dipropyl phosphorodithioate) in or on the raw agricultural commodities bananas, cabbage, corn grain, corn fodder and forage, cucumbers, fresh corn including sweet corn (kernels plus cob with husk removed), lima beans, lima bean forage, peanuts, peanut hay, pineapple fodder and forage, potatoes, snapbeans, snapbean forage, soybeans, soybean forage and hay, sugarcane, sugarcane fodder and forage, and sweet potatoes at 0.02 part per million.

[FR Doc.75-16168 Filed 6-20-75;8:45 am]

SUBCHAPTER N—EFFLUENT GUIDELINES AND STANDARDS

[FRL 389-3]

PART 418—FERTILIZER MANUFACTURING POINT SOURCE CATEGORY

Miscellaneous Amendments

The FEDERAL REGISTER for April 8, 1974 (39 FR 12832 et. seq.) contained final effluent limitations guidelines for existing sources and standards of performance and pretreatment standards for new sources in the Fertilizer Manufacturing Point Source Category pursuant to sections 301, 304 (b) and (c), 306(b) and 307(c) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act as amended, 33 U.S.C. 1251, 1311, 1314 (b) and (c), 1316(b), and 1317(c); 86 Stat. 816 et. seq.; Pub. L. 92-500 (the Act).

The promulgated effluent limitations guidelines and standards are hereby being changed to: (1) revise the regulation to increase the "maximum for any one day" limitation for the best practicable control technology for the ammonia subcategory 40 CFR 418.22 and (2) revise the regulation to provide for reconsideration of the ammonium nitrate subcategory limitations and new source performance standards 40 CFR Part 418 Subpart D and suspension of their applicability during the reconsideration period.

For the ammonia subcategory, the effluent limitations based upon best practicable control technology currently available (1977) are revised to allow a maximum for any one day of three times the average of daily values for 30 consecutive days. The prior value represented two times the average of daily values for 30 consecutive days. This revision is being made as a result of receipt of new information from industry representatives which indicated that variability in treatment performance was greater than initially indicated.

In the ammonium nitrate subcategory, questions have been raised concerning the adequacy of the data base used to support the regulations. This has prompted the Agency to reconsider the technical basis for the entire subcategory. This need for reconsideration makes suspension of the whole of the ammonium nitrate regulation appropriate. During the period of suspension, the Agency will gather additional data and will solicit the cooperation of the industry to this end.

Requests for modifications of permits which were written on the basis of the regulations revised or suspended today will be considered if submitted to the permitting authority on or before September 22, 1975.

Because these revisions are being made pursuant to a court approved stipulation which requires their promulgation by June 15, 1975, the Agency finds good cause to promulgate these revisions without proposal and prior opportunity for public comment. These revisions are promulgated as set forth below and shall be effective thirty days after the date of this notice.

Dated: June 18, 1975.

JOHN QUARLES,
Acting Administrator.

In FR Doc. 74-7724 appearing on pages 12832 through 12844 in the issue of April 8, 1974, make the following changes:

1. Section 418.22 is amended by changing the table in this section to read as follows:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of product)		
Ammonia (as N)	0.1875	0.0625
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of product)		
Ammonia (as N)	0.1875	0.0625
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

2. Subpart D, Ammonium Nitrate Subcategory (§§ 418.40, 418.41, 418.42, 418.43, 418.44, 418.45 and 418.46) shall be suspended until further notice.

[FR Doc.75-16250 Filed 6-20-75;8:45 am]

proposed rules

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Marketing Service

[7 CFR Part 967]

CELERY GROWN IN FLORIDA

Proposed Handling Regulation

The following proposed regulation would establish the quantity of Florida celery to be marketed fresh during the 1975–76 season, with the objective of assuring adequate supplies and orderly markets.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture is reconsidering the issuance of a handling regulation, hereinafter set forth, designed to promote orderly marketing of celery grown in Florida. The proposal was discussed at a public meeting June 10, 1975, in Orlando, after being unanimously recommended by the Florida Celery Committee. This committee was established pursuant to Marketing Agreement No. 149 and Order No. 967, both as amended (7 CFR Part 967). This program regulates the handling of celery grown in Florida and is effective under the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U.S.C. 601 et seq.).

The committee recommended a Marketable Quantity of 8,326,671 crates of fresh celery for the 1975–76 season. This recommendation is based on the appraisal of expected supply and prospective market demand for the 1975–76 season.

During recent years, total celery production from the acreage planted in Florida and California substantially exceeded the quantity required to satisfy consumer demand. Florida's fresh market celery sales during the 1974–75 season were approximately 6.5 million crates, nearly a half million crates more than the previous season. In both 1973–74 and 1974–75 prices received by growers frequently were below cost of production, resulting in significant economic losses. Several of the major celery growers have discontinued their celery growing operations.

The Marketable Quantity recommended for the coming season is nearly two million crates above the quantity shipped during the 1974–75 season when supplies were excessive. It is predicated, however, on the assumption that growing conditions in either Florida or California may occasionally be less favorable than in the last two years; therefore requiring a marginal supply to adequately meet market needs. In addition, a promotional campaign is planned in order to stimulate consumer demand.

The recommended Marketable Quantity is smaller than the total Base Quantities of present producers. If demand does not increase, producers presently holding Base Quantities could be adversely affected economically. Therefore, in accordance with § 967.37(d)(1), no reserve is recommended for additional Base Quantities.

On the basis of the foregoing considerations, as well as industrywide trends in the production and sales of celery, it is believed that this regulation will be necessary to establish orderly marketing and would tend to effectuate the declared policy of the act.

All persons who desire to submit written data, views, or arguments in connection with this proposal should file the same, in duplicate, with the Hearing Clerk, Room 112–A, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250, not later than July 7, 1975. All written submissions made pursuant to this notice will be made available for public inspection at the office of the Hearing Clerk during regular business hours (7 CFR 1.27(b)).

The proposal is as follows:

§ 967.311 Handling Regulation; Marketable Quantity; and Uniform Percentage.

(a) The Marketable Quantity for the 1975–76 season would be established, pursuant to § 967.36(a), as 8,326,671 crates.

(b) As provided in § 967.38(a), the Uniform Percentage for the 1975–76 season would be determined as 90 percent.

(c) During the season August 1, 1975, through July 31, 1976, no handler would handle, as provided in § 967.36(b)(1), any harvested celery unless it was within the Marketable Allotment for the producer of such celery.

(d) No reserve for Base Quantities for the 1975–76 season is established.

(e) Terms used herein shall have the same meaning as when used in the said marketing agreement and order.

Dated: June 17, 1975.

CHARLES R. BRADER,
Deputy Director, Fruit and Vegetable Division, Agricultural Marketing Service.

[FR Doc.75-16199 Filed 6-20-75;8:45 am]

[7 CFR Part 989]

RAISINS PRODUCED FROM GRAPES GROWN IN CALIFORNIA

Proposed Change in Payment Rate for Box Rental

Notice is given of a proposal to increase the payment rate of rental on boxes containing reserve tonnage raisins held beyond the crop year of acquisition. The rate would be changed from one cent per day per average net weight of raisins in a sweatbox (not to exceed a total payment of 30 cents) to one and two-thirds cents per day (not to exceed a total payment of 50 cents), with equivalent rates for containers other than sweatboxes.

The proposed change would be under § 989.66(f) of the marketing agreement, as amended, and Order No. 989, as amended (7 CFR Part 989), regulating the handling of raisins produced from grapes grown in California. The amended marketing agreement and Order No. 989 are effective under the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U.S.C. 601–674). This proposal was recommended by the Raisin Administrative Committee established under the order.

The present rate of payment for box rental has been effective since September 1, 1970. The proposed rate reflects the increased cost for providing such boxes. The proposal would revise § 989.401(c) of Subpart—Schedule of Payments (7 CFR 989.401; 40 FR 4277) and the new rate would become effective on September 1, 1975.

Consideration will be given to any written data, views, or arguments pertaining to the proposal which are received by the Hearing Clerk, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Room 112, Administration Building, Washington, D.C. 20250, not later than July 11, 1975. All written submissions made regarding this notice should be in quadruplicate and will be made available for public inspection at the office of the Hearing Clerk during official hours of business (7 CFR 1.27(b)).

Dated: June 18, 1975.

CHARLES R. BRADER,
Deputy Director, Fruit and Vegetable Division.

[FR Doc.75-16218 Filed 6-20-75;8:45 am]

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Food and Drug Administration

[21 CFR Part 27]

[Docket No. 75P-0038]

CANNED CHERRIES

Proposed Amendment to Standard of Identity

Based on a petition submitted by the National Red Cherry Institute (NRCI), 415 West Grand River Ave., East Lansing, MI 48823, the Commissioner of Food and Drugs is proposing to amend the standard of identity for canned cherries