

D.C. 20460, Toll free: (800-424-9065), In Washington, D.C. (554-1404), Outside the USA: (Operator-202-554-1404).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The following corrections are made in FR Doc. 82-16794 appearing on page 27206 in the issue of June 23, 1982:

1. On page 27206, column 3, paragraph 5, line 7, the words "or mixture" are removed.

2. 40 CFR 704.65(a), (b)(4) and (8), and (c)(1) are corrected to read as follows:

§ 704.65 Persons who are small manufacturers.

(a) *Scope.* (1) Under the authority of section 8(a)(3)(B) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), 15 U.S.C. 2607(a)(3)(B), this rule sets forth standards identifying small manufacturers (including importers) of chemical substances. Except as stated in paragraph (a)(2) of this section, the manufacturers who qualify as "small" under the standards contained in paragraph (c) of this section are exempt from rules promulgated under the authority of section 8(a) after June 23, 1982.

(2) Notwithstanding this exemption, the Administrator may, for any rule promulgated under section 8(a), require reporting or recordkeeping from any small manufacturer of a chemical substance that is subject to a rule proposed or promulgated under TSCA sections 4, 5(b)(4), or 6, or is subject to an order in effect under TSCA section 5(e), or is the subject of relief that has been granted under a civil action brought under TSCA section 5 or 7.

(b) * * *

(4) "Manufacturer" means a person who imports, produces, or manufactures a chemical substance. A manufacturer may own or control one or more manufacturing sites. A manufacturer may be owned or controlled by a foreign or domestic parent company.

(8) "Production volume" means the quantity of a chemical substance which is produced by a manufacturer, as measured in kilograms or pounds.

(c) * * *

(1) *First standard.* A manufacturer is small if its total annual sales, when combined with those of its parent company (if any), are less than \$30 million. However, if the annual production volume of a particular chemical substance at any individual site owned or controlled by the manufacturer is greater than 45,400 kilograms (100,000 pounds), the

manufacturer shall not qualify as small for purposes of reporting on the production of that chemical substance at that site, unless the manufacturer qualifies as small under paragraph (c)(2) of this section.

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Dated: July 7, 1982.

John A. Todhunter,
Assistant Administrator for Pesticides and Toxic Substances.

[FR Doc. 82-18844 Filed 7-9-82; 8:45 am]

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40 CFR Part 761

[OPTS-62017C; TSH FRL 2170-01]

**Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs);
Notice of Availability of Guidelines for
the Analysis of PCBs**

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Proposed rule-related notice.

SUMMARY: In the Federal Register of June 8, 1982 (47 FR 24976), the Environmental Protection Agency issued a proposed rule which excluded Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) produced in closed manufacturing processes and controlled waste manufacturing processes from the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) ban on the manufacture, processing, distribution in commerce and use of PCBs. In the proposed rule, EPA announced that it was in the process of developing guidelines for use in analyzing air emissions, water effluents, commercial products, and process waste streams from closed and controlled waste processes for PCBs. This notice announces the availability of the guidelines, which includes (1) a guidance document addressing sample collection and (2) detailed protocols for sample analysis as well as an EPA-sponsored analytical method validation study for review and comment.

DATES: Elsewhere in today's issue of the Federal Register, an informal hearing on the proposed rule is announced for July 26, 1982 in Washington, D.C. Comments on the guidance document, the proposed protocols and the analytical method validation study should be submitted by July 26, 1982. However, reply comments will be accepted for two weeks following the close of the hearing.

ADDRESSES: Comments should be submitted to: Document Control Officer (TS-793), Office of Pesticides and Toxic Substances, Environmental Protection Agency, Rm. E-409, 401 M St., SW.,

Washington, D.C. 20460.

Comments should bear the identifying notation OPTS 62017C. The administrative record, including comments supporting this action is available for public inspection in Rm. E-107 at the address noted above from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Monday through Friday, excluding holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Douglas G. Bannerman, Acting Director, Industry Assistance Office (TS-799), Office of Toxic Substances, Environmental Protection Agency, Rm. E-509, 401 M St., SW., Washington, D.C. 20460, Toll free (800-424-9065), in Washington, D.C. (554-1404), Outside the USA (Operator-202-554-1404).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The proposed rule published in the Federal Register of June 8, 1982 (47 FR 24976) excluded PCBs produced in closed and controlled waste manufacturing processes from the TSCA ban on the manufacture, processing, distribution in commerce, and use of PCBs. Closed manufacturing processes were defined as chemical processes in which PCBs are generated but from which no quantifiable PCBs are released to air, water, products, or wastes if capillary gas chromatography (CGC) coupled to electron impact mass spectrometry (EIMS) were used to analyze for PCBs. Similarly, controlled waste manufacturing processes were defined as chemical processes in which PCBs are generated but from which no quantifiable PCBs are released to air, water, or products if CGC/EIMS were used to analyze for PCBs, and any PCB containing wastes are disposed of by EPA-approved methods.

In the proposed rule, EPA described guidelines that it was in the process of developing for conducting chemical analyses of commercial products, air emissions, water effluents, and process waste streams for inadvertently produced PCBs by CGC/EIMS. EPA described the guidelines as addressing seven areas: (1) Sample collection and homogenization of the sample, (2) addition of surrogate compounds to the sample, (3) extraction and cleanup of the sample, (4) concentration or dilution of the sample, (5) analysis of the final extract, (6) reporting the results of the chemical analysis, and (7) developing a quality assurance program (QAP).

Since the publication of the proposed rule, EPA has prepared a guidance document addressing sample collection, developed protocols for sample analysis and has, in addition, sponsored an

analytical method validation study to test the efficacy of the EPA-specified analytical protocol for the analysis of non-Aroclor PCBs (CGC/EIMS). The method validation exercise was undertaken to check the validity of the proposed protocol for the analysis of PCBs in commercial products and process waste streams in particular. The samples analyzed to date in the validation study were provided by Dow Chemical Company and Vulcan Materials Company (through the cooperation of the Chemical Manufacturers Association) and by the Dry Chemical Manufacturers Association.

Data are presented in the preliminary analytical method validation study from the analyses of individual cleanup procedures as well as from the actual CGC/EIMS analyses of commercial products and process waste samples. Although these are preliminary studies conducted in a very short timeframe, the data generated from the studies indicate that the proposed method is applicable and useful for the analysis of PCBs in the matrices studied.

The guidance document provides detailed guidance on sample collection. The proposed protocols address separately, protocols for the analysis of chlorinated biphenyls generated as impurities or byproducts in commercial products, process wastes, air releases, and industrial wastewater. The document provides detailed guidance on extracting, purifying, separating, and detecting PCBs in the four media listed above. In addition, it provides detailed guidance on developing quality assurance plans to insure the integrity of the analytical data produced by the specified protocols.

Both the guidance document and the initial proposed protocols and analytical method validation study are available for review and comment in Rm. E-107 at the EPA address given above or by contacting the Industry Assistance Office (see **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**).

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 761

Hazardous materials, Labeling, Polychlorinated biphenyls, Recordkeeping and reporting requirements, Environmental protection.

Dated: July 7, 1982.

John A. Todhunter,

Assistant Administrator for Pesticides and Toxic Substances.

[FR Doc. 82-18845 Filed 7-9-82; 8:45 am]

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40 CFR Part 761

[OPTS 62017B; 2169-8]

Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs); Manufacture, Processing, Distribution, and Use in Closed and Controlled Waste Manufacturing Process; Notice of Informal Hearing

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Proposed rule related notice.

SUMMARY: As the result of requests, this notice announces that EPA will hold an informal hearing on its proposed rule to exclude the production of Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) in closed and controlled waste manufacturing processes from the provisions of section 6(e) of the Toxic Substances Control Act.

DATE: The informal hearing will be held on July 26, 1982, beginning at 9 a.m.

ADDRESS: The informal hearing will be held in: Rm. 3906, Waterside Mall, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW., Washington, D.C. 20460.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Douglas G. Bannerman, Acting Director, Industry Assistance Office (OTS-799), Office of Toxic Substances, Environmental Protection Agency, Rm. E-511, 401 M St., SW., Washington, D.C. 20460, Toll free: (800-424-9065), In Washington, D.C.: (554-1404), Outside the USA: (Operator—202-554-1404).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In the *Federal Register* of June 8, 1982 (47 FR 24976), notice was given that an informal hearing on EPA's proposed rule to exclude the production of PCBs in closed and controlled waste manufacturing processes from the provisions of section 6(e) of the Toxic Substances Control Act would be held, if requested, on August 6, 1982. The date of that informal hearing was corrected to July 23, 1982 in the *Federal Register* of June 14, 1982 (47 FR 25555). The date was tentative pending determination whether there would be an informal hearing. Since then, EPA has received requests to hold the informal hearing and the date has now been set to accommodate those requests. The hearing will take place on July 26, 1982.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 761

Hazardous materials, Labeling, Polychlorinated biphenyls, Recordkeeping and reporting requirements, Environmental protection.

Dated: July 7, 1982.

John A. Todhunter,

Assistant Administrator for Pesticides and Toxic Substances.

[FR Doc. 82-18843 Filed 7-9-82; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

49 CFR Part 571

Denial of Petition for Rulemaking; Strobe Lights on Motorcycles

AGENCY: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), DOT.

ACTION: Denial of petition for rulemaking

SUMMARY: This notice records the denial of a petition for rulemaking by Dennis Palmer to allow the use of a small strobe light on motorcycles. The purpose of the light is to enhance motorcycle conspicuity. The agency concluded that, as designed, the light would impair the effectiveness of the headlamps and turn signals.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Marx Elliott, Crash Avoidance Division, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 400 Seventh Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20590 (202-426-1714)

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Dennis Palmer of Fairview, Pennsylvania, petitioned the agency for rulemaking to amend Motor Vehicle Safety Standard No. 108 to allow the use of a small strobe light for the purpose of enhancing motorcycle conspicuity. The lamp would emit 190 candelas, and be positioned 1 to 2 inches below the headlamp, and within 10 to 12 inches of the turn signal lamps. It would flash at a rate of 45 to 55 flashes per minute.

The agency concluded that the effectiveness of the headlamp and turn signals would be impaired by the location and intensity of the strobe lamp. Turn signal effectiveness would also be diminished by the strobe's flash rate which is slightly below the minimum required for the signals. Accordingly, the agency denied the petition. However, because the agency believes the concept of a variable intensity lamp has merit, it has encouraged Mr. Palmer to re-think his device in accordance with NHTSA's comments with the possibility of submitting another petition at a later date.

(Sec. 124, Pub. L. 89-492, 88 Stat. 1470 (15 U.S.C. 1410a); delegations of authority at 49 CFR 1.50 and 501.8)

Issued on July 2, 1982.

Courtney M. Price,

Associate Administrator for Rulemaking.

[FR Doc. 82-18739 Filed 7-9-82; 8:45 am]

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49 CFR Part 571

Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards; Termination of Rulemaking Proceeding

AGENCY: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) DOT.

ACTION: Termination of rulemaking proceeding.

SUMMARY: The purpose of this notice is to announce the termination of a rulemaking proceeding to amend Safety Standard No. 214, *Side Door Strength*, to upgrade motor vehicle side impact protection and to extend the applicability of the standard to light trucks, vans and multipurpose passenger vehicles. The agency issued an advance notice of proposed rulemaking concerning the possibility of such an amendment on December 6, 1979. Because extensive research still remains to be completed to determine the best approach for upgrading the standard, and because a notice of proposed rulemaking is not contemplated in the near future, the agency has determined that it is proper to terminate the rulemaking proceeding at the current time. The rulemaking will be re-opened after research has progressed to the point that definitive test methods and performance parameters can be developed.

DATES: This termination is effective July 12, 1982.

ADDRESS: Any interested person who would like to submit information or data concerning side impact protection in motor vehicles should forward that information to: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 400 Seventh Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20590.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. William Brubaker, Office of Vehicle Safety Standards, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 400 Seventh Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20590 (202-426-2242).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On December 6, 1979, the NHTSA issued an advance notice of proposed rulemaking announcing that the agency was considering the proposal of an amendment to Safety Standard No. 214, *Side Door Strength*, to upgrade motor

vehicle side impact protection and to extend the applicability of the standard to light trucks, vans and multipurpose passenger vehicles (Standard 214 currently only applies to passenger cars) (44 FR 70204). That advance notice also announced a public meeting concerning the proposed rulemaking, which was held on January 31 and February 1, 1980.

Standard No. 214 presently specifies crush-resistance requirements for the side doors of passenger cars under static test conditions. The primary purpose of the contemplated upgrade, as explained in the advance notice, is to establish performance criteria for occupant protection in side impacts under dynamic crash tests. The performance criteria would require a higher level of protection for occupants involved in side impact collisions than presently exists, and under test conditions that more closely approximate real-world crashes.

The agency has conducted considerable research since the issuance of the advance notice. However, this research, as well as the information obtained in response to the advance notice and at the public meeting, has demonstrated that there are still many questions remaining concerning the most appropriate test methodologies and performance criteria and levels. Many complex issues have arisen which will require considerable time to resolve.

Because more than two years have elapsed since issuance of the advance notice, and because a substantial amount of research remains to be completed before a proposal can be issued, the agency has determined that the rulemaking proceeding on an upgraded side impact protection standard should be terminated. The rulemaking will re-opened after research and analysis has progressed to the point that appropriate test methods and performance parameters can be developed. The agency anticipates that this will take at least one year. The NHTSA requests that any person obtaining new information or data concerning side impact protection in future motor vehicles forward that information to the agency.

(Secs. 103, 119, Pub. L. 89-563, 80 Stat. 718 (15 U.S.C. 1392, 1407); delegation of authority at 49 CFR 1.50 and 501.8)

Issued on July 2, 1982.

Courtney M. Price,

Associate Administrator for Rulemaking.

[FR Doc. 82-18736 Filed 7-9-82; 8:45 a.m.]

BILLING CODE 4910-59-M

49 CFR Part 575

[Docket No. 25; Notice 47]

Consumer Information Regulations; Uniform Tire Quality Grading

AGENCY: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, DOT.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking.

SUMMARY: This notice proposes to suspend, on an interim basis, the treadwear grading requirements of the Uniform Tire Quality Grading Standards. This action is being taken as a result of a recently completed agency review indicating the existence of significant variability in treadwear test results and in response to submissions by tire manufacturers. The agency tentatively concludes that suspension of the treadwear rating requirements is necessary primarily to avoid dissemination of potentially misleading tire grading information to consumers, but also to minimize the imposition of unwarranted compliance costs on industry and consumers.

To determine whether testing or test procedures can be undertaken which would reduce test result variability to levels sufficiently low to support a treadwear grading program, the agency has determined to undertake an extensive testing program, discussed below.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before August 26, 1982. A public hearing will be held beginning at 10 a.m. on August 12.

ADDRESSES: Comments should refer to the docket number and be submitted to: Docket Section, Room 5108, Nassif Building, 400 Seventh Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20590. Docket hours are 8 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday. The public hearing will be held in Room 2230 of the Nassif Building.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: George Parker, Office of Automotive Ratings, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 400 Seventh Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20590 (202-426-1740).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Uniform Tire Quality Grading (UTQG) Standards (49 CFR 575.104) require that manufacturers and brand name owners of passenger car tires grade their tires in terms of their treadwear, traction, and temperature resistance performance and provide consumers with information regarding those grades. The treadwear grade is required to be based on the treadwear performance of a production tire when tested under controlled conditions on a specified test course.