Name	Number
Simazine	PB 84-212349
Sodium and calcium hypochlorites	PB 87-103222/AS
Sodium omadine	PB 86-173929/AS
Sulfur	PB 86-102043/AS
Sulfuryl fluoride	PB 86-173937/AS
Telone	PB 87-111787/AS
Temephos	PB 82-140641
Terbacil	PB 85-120186
Terbufos	PB 84-210335
Terrazole	PB 81-126716
Thiophanate ethyl	PB 87-101283/AS
Thiophanate methyl	(*)
Thiram	PB 85-102705
TPTH (Triphenyltinhydroxide)	PB 85-248797
Trichlorfon	PB 85-149300/AS
Trifluralin	(*)
Trimethacarb (Landrin)	PB 86-169414/AS
Warfarin	PB 82-140716
6-12	PB 81-234098

*Draft document sent out for public comment. Copies of draft document available from Frances S. Mann, Information Services Branch, address above.

Additional notices will be published in the **Federal Register** as other Registration Standards become available through NTIS.

Dated: January 21, 1987.

Edwin F. Tinsworth,

Director, Registration Division, Office of Pesticide Programs.

[FR Doc. 87-1965 Filed 2-3-87; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-M

[OPP-180712; FRL-3151-2]

Emergency Exemptions

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: EPA has granted a specific exemption for the control of various pests in Texas, and announces a crisis exemption initiated by the Texas Department of Agriculture. Also listed are 34 quarantine exemptions granted to the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The exemptions, issued during the month of November, are subject to application and timing restrictions and reporting requirements designed to protect the environment to the maximum extent possible. Information on these restrictions is available from the contact persons in EPA listed below.

DATES: See each specific, crisis, quarantine exemption for its effective date.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: See each exemption for the name of the contact person. The following information applies to all contact people:

By mail: Registration Division (TS-767C), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street SW., Washington, DC 20460

Office location and telephone number: Room 716, CM#2, 1921 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA (703-557-1806).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: EPA has granted a specific exemption to the Texas Department of Agriculture for the use of permethrin on kale, turnip, mustard, and kohlrabi to control cabbage loopers; November 13, 1986 to March 31, 1987. Texas initiated a crisis exemption for this use. (Libby Pemberton)

A crisis exemption was initiated by the Texas Department of Agriculture on October 21, 1986, for the use of sodium chlorate on black-eyed peas as a harvest aid. The need for this program has ended. (Libby Pemberton)

The following quarantine exemptions were granted to the U.S. Department of Agriculture for the use of various chemicals on various non-food items to control pests around the country from November 20, 1986 to November 19, 1989. (Libby Pemberton)

1. A mixture of ethylene oxide and carbon dioxide on miscellaneous cargo, to control quarantinably important snails and slugs, in ship holds, under tarpaulins or in other temporary enclosures. EPA completed a rebuttable presumption against registration (RPAR) on this chemical; the final determination was published in the **Federal Register** of January 27, 1978 (43 FR 3801).

2. Hydrogen cyanide on cargo which is adversely affected when treated with methyl bromide, to control cotton insects, khapra beetles or snails, in ship holds, under tarpaulins, or in other temporary enclosures.

3. Methyl bromide on nonfood/nonfeed cargo, to control khapra beetles, woodboring insects, snails, and other quarantinable plant pests, in ship holds under tarpaulins or in other temporary enclosures.

4. Methyl bromide on machinery, plant, and nonplant materials to control golden nematodes, witchweed, cotton insects, and gypsy moths, under tarpaulins, in fields, within quarantined areas, as ports of entry.

5. Aluminum phosphide to fumigate stored nonfood products in ship holds under tarpaulins or in other temporary enclosures.

6. Formaldehyde as a plant pest treatment to fumigate rice straw and containers.

7. Formaldehyde as a plant pest treatment for bags and bagging, and rice hulls.

8. G-1707-Pyrethrum extract and synergist to control fruit flies and other soft-bodied insects in aircraft and cargo containers.

9. d-Phenothrin to control fruit flies and other soft-bodied insects in aircraft and cargo containers.

10. Malathion to control the infestation of quarantine insects on ship decks, bulkheads, pier areas, or other storage facilities.

11. Malathion-carbaryl dip to treat orchids and other plants found not tolerant to methyl bromide fumigation at inspection stations around the country.

12. Bordeaux mixture as a foliar spray on plants to reduce surface diseases at inspection stations and port areas around the country.

13. Sodium hypochlorite to treat propagative plant parts and plant materials at inspection stations.

14. Captan to treat seeds and other propagative plant parts for plant diseases at designated inspection stations. EPA completed a rebuttable presumption against registration (RPAR) on this chemical: the final determination was published in the **Federal Register** of June 21, 1985 (50 FR 25884).

15. Copper sulfate to treat some seeds and plant material at designated inspection stations.

16. Ferbam as a spray to control various plant diseases on propagative plant parts.

17. Zineb to treat certain plants or plant parts infested with diseases at designated inspection stations.

18. Propoxur for use in insect traps.

19. Dichlorvos (DDVP) for use in gypsy moth and khapra beetle traps.

20. Naled for use in fruit fly traps.

21. Ethyl acetate for use in black light traps.

22. Trifluralin on established lawns and turf to control witchweed.

23. Methyl bromide to kill witchweed seed in soil on fallow fields and small plots of land released from quarantine.

24. Sodium carbonate to be applied to surfaces potentially exposed to certain animal diseases in semen containers.

25. Sodium carbonate to be applied to aircraft surfaces potentially exposed to certain animal diseases.

26. Sodium hypochlorite to be applied to surfaces potentially exposed to certain animal diseases.

27. Sodium hydroxide to be applied to exposed surfaces, animal product containers, hay and straw.

28. Resmethrin aerosol may be applied to control fruit flies and other soft-bodied insects in aircraft and cargo containers when people are present.

29. Resmethrin may be applied as a micronized dust in aircraft containers or other temporary enclosures when the airplane crew, passengers, or animals are not present.

30. 8-Hydroxyquinoline sulfate-aqueous solution to treat plant diseases in citrus and other rutaceous seeds at inspection stations.

31. Nicotine sulfate to control aphids on a wide variety of propagative plant materials while in quarantine at inspection stations.

32. d-Phenothrin to control mealy bugs and aphids on a wide variety of propagative plants while in quarantine.

33. Cyhexatin to control spider mites on a variety of propagative plants while in quarantine.

34. Dienochlor to control spider mites on a variety of propagative plants while in quarantine.

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 136.

Dated: January 21, 1987.

Douglas D. Campt,

Director, Office of Pesticide Programs.

[FR Doc. 87-2214 Filed 2-3-87; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-M

[A-4-FRL-3150-9]

North Carolina Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2) Regulations

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Informational notice.

SUMMARY: On December 7, 1982 (47 FR 54939), EPA approved for all but 24 sources a revision to the North Carolina regulation 15 NCAC 2D.0516 which relaxed the sulfur dioxide (SO_2) limit for fuel-burning sources from 1.6 pounds per million BTU heat input (lb/mBTU) to 2.3 lb/mBTU. Some of these sources are undergoing additional analysis in order for EPA to approve the relaxed limit. However, four sources will remain at the 1.6 lb/mBTU level and are required to do so by State permit. These four sources are Maiden Knitting (formerly Cannon Mills), Ecusta Corporation (formerly Olin Mills), Texasgulf and Travenol.

ADDRESSES: Copies of the material submitted by the State may be examined during normal business hours at the following locations:

United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region IV, Air Programs Branch, 345 Courtland Street NE., Atlanta, Georgia 30365

Division of Environmental Management, North Carolina Department of Natural Resources and Community Development, 512 North Salisbury Street, Raleigh, North Carolina 27611.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Bob Peddicord, Air Programs Branch, U.S. EPA Region IV at the above address and telephone number FTS 257-2864 or commercial (404) 347-2864.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On December 7, 1982 (47 54939), EPA approved, for all but 24 sources in the State of North Carolina, a revision to State regulation 2D.0516 which relaxed the SO_2 limit for fuel-burning sources. The original version of 2D.0516 prescribed a stepdown in SO_2 emissions for all fuel-burning sources from 2.3 lb/mBTU heat input to 1.6 lb/mBTU by July 1, 1980. Air quality dispersion modeling submitted by the State in 1982 indicated that removal of the SO_2 stepdown requirement was approvable for all but 24 sources.

EPA indicated in the December 7, 1982, **Federal Registration** notice that if future modeling could show that the relaxed SO_2 limit of 2.3 lb/mBTU was adequate to protect the NAAQS, then the stepdown requirement could be eliminated for other sources as well.

Four of the 24 sources are now and will remain at the 1.6 lb SO_2/mBTU limit. The four sources either did not wish for a relaxed SO_2 limit or they predicted NAAQS violations with the new limit and decided not to apply for a source-specific SO_2 SIP revision.

The four sources remaining at the 1.6 lb/mBTU are:

(1) *Maiden Knitting* (formerly Cannon Mills) Construction/operation permit No. 3922123 issued on March 6, 1986, limits boilers to 1.6 lb/mBTU SO_2.

(2) *Ecusta Corporation* (formerly Olin Corporation) Operation Permit No. 3644R6 issued on March 28, 1986 limits boilers to 1.6 lbmBTU SO_2.

(3) *Texasgulf* Construction/operation permit No. 2871R6 issued on April 21, 1986, limits boiler to 1.6 lb/mBUT SO_2.

(4) *Travenol* Construction/operation permit No. 1915R6 issued on July 8, 1986, limits boiler to 1.6 lb/mBTU.

This notice serves to inform the public of the four North Carolina sources remaining at 1.6 lb/mBTU. Copies of the permits and correspondence are available at the EPA Region IV office. Contact Bob Peddicord at the aforementioned address.

Dated: January 15, 1987.

Jack E. Ravan,

Regional Administrator.

[FR Doc. 87-2210 Filed 2-3-87; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-M

[OPTS-400001; FRL-3101-6]

Statement of Policy and Guidance Regarding Petitions Under Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice outlines EPA's policy concerning the petition provisions of section 313(e) of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986. This notice also informs petitioners where to send such petitions and provides additional guidance regarding format and appropriate support documentation that will best assist the Agency in making decisions on such petitions.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Edward A. Klein, Director, TSCA Assistance Office (TS-799), Office of Toxic Substances, Environmental Protection Agency, Rm. E-543, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460, (202) 554-1404.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 [Pub. L. 99-499] contains a free-standing Title III, which is itself titled, "The Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986." Section 313 of Title III requires owners and operators of certain facilities that manufacture, process, or otherwise use a specified list of toxic chemicals, in amounts exceeding statutory threshold quantities, to report annually their emissions of such chemicals to the environment. Section 313(c) of Title III sets forth an initial list of "Toxic Chemicals Covered" that is composed of 329 entries including several categories of chemicals. This initial list is set forth in Senate Environment and Public Works Committee Print No. 99-169 and is repeated in the following table:

List of Toxic Chemicals Subject to the Provisions of Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act of 1986

Chemical Name	Cas No.
Acetaldehyde	75070
Acetamide	60355
Acetone	67641
Acetonitrile	75058
2-Acetylaminofluorene	53963
Acrolein	107028
Acrylamide	79061
Acrylic acid	79107
Acrylonitrile	107131
Aldrin	309002
Allyl chloride	107051
Aluminum (fume or dust)	7429905
Aluminum oxide	1344281
2-Aminoanthraquinone	117793
4-Aminoazobenzene	60093
4-Aminobiphenyl	92671
1-Amino-2-methylanthraquinone	82280
Ammonia	7664417
Ammonium nitrate (solution)	6484522
Ammonium sulfate (solution)	7783202
Aniline	62533
o-Anisidine	90040
p-Anisidine	104949
o-Anisidine hydrochloride	134292
Anthracene	120127
Antimony and compounds	7440360

Chemical Name	Cas No.
Arsenic and compounds	7440382
Asbestos (friable)	1332214
Auramine	492808
Barium and compounds	7440393
Benzal chloride	98873
Benzamide	55210
Benzene	71432
Benzidine	92875
Benzoic trichloride (Benzotrichloride)	98077
Benzoyl chloride	98884
Benzoyl peroxide	94360
Benzyl chloride	100447
Beryllium and compounds	7440417
Biphenyl	92524
Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether	111444
Bis(chloromethyl) ether	542881
Bis(2-chloro-1-methylethyl) ether	108601
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) adipate	103231
Bromoform (Tribromomethane)	75252
Bromomethane (Methyl bromide)	74839
1,3-Butadiene	106990
Butyl acrylate	141322
n-Butyl alcohol	71363
sec-Butyl alcohol	78922
tert-Butyl alcohol	75650
Butyl benzyl phthalate	85687
1,2-Butylene oxide	106887
Butyraldehyde	123728
C.I. Acid Blue 9, diammonium salt	2650182
C.I. Acid Blue 9, disodium salt	3844459
C.I. Acid Green 3	4680788
C.I. Basic Green 4	569642
C.I. Basic Red 1	989388
C.I. Disperse Yellow 3	2832408
C.I. Food Red 5	3761533
C.I. Food Red 15	81889
C.I. Solvent Orange 7	3118976
C.I. Solvent Yellow 3	97563
C.I. Solvent Yellow 14	842079
C.I. Vat Yellow 4	128665
Cadmium and compounds	7440439
Calcium cyanamide	156627
Captan	133062
Carbaryl	63252
Carbon disulfide	75150
Carbon tetrachloride	56235
Carbonyl sulfide	463581
Catechol	120809
Chloramben	133904
Chlordane	57749
Chlorinated fluorocarbon (Freon 113)	76131
Chlorine	7782505
Chlorine dioxide	10049044
Chloroacetic acid	79118
2-Chloroacetophenone	532274
Chlorobenzene	108907
Chlorobenzilate	510156
Chloroethane (Ethyl chloride)	75003
Chloroform	67663
Chloromethane (Methyl chloride)	74873
Chloromethyl methyl ether	107302
Chloroprene	126998
Chlorothalonil	1897456
Chromium and compounds	7440473
Cobalt and compounds	7440484
Copper and compounds	7440508
p-Cresidine	120718
Cresol (mixed isomers)	1319773
m-Cresol	108394
o-Cresol	95487
p-Cresol	106445
Cumene	98828
Cumene hydroperoxide	80159
Cupferron	135206
Cyanide compounds	57125
Cyclohexane	110827
2,4-D	94757
Decabromodiphenyl oxide	1163195
Diallate	2303164
2,4-Diaminoanisole	615054
2,4-Diaminoanisole sulfate	39156417
4,4'-Diaminodiphenyl ether	101804
Diaminotoluene (mixed isomers)	25376458
2,4-Diaminotoluene	95807
Diazomethane	334883
Dibenzofuran	132649
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP)	96128
1,2-Dibromoethane (Ethylene dibromide)	106934
Dibutyl phthalate	84742
Dichlorobenzene (mixed isomers)	25321226
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	95501
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	541731
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	106467
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	91941
Dichlorobromomethane	75274
1,2-Dichloroethane (Ethylene dichloride)	107062
1,2-Dichloroethylene	540590
Dichloromethane (Methylene chloride)	75092
2,4-Dichlorophenol	120832
1,2-Dichloropropane	78875
1,3-Dichloropropylene	542756
Dichlorvos	62737
Dicofol	115322
Diepoxybutane	1464535
Diethanolamine	111422
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP)	117817
Diethyl phthalate	84662
Diethyl sulfate	64675
3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine	119904
4-Dimethylaminoazobenzene	60117
3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine (o-Tolidine)	119937
Dimethylcarbamyl chloride	79447
1,1-Dimethyl hydrazine	57147
2,4-Dimethylphenol	105679
Dimethyl phthalate	131113
Dimethyl sulfate	77781
4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol	534521
2,4-Dinitrophenol	51285
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	121142
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	606202
n-Dioctylphthalate	117840
1,4-Dioxane	123911
1,2-Diphenyl hydrazine (Hydrazobenzene)	122667
Direct Black 38	1937377
Direct Blue 6	2602462
Direct Brown 95	16071866
Epichlorohydrin	106898
2-Ethoxyethanol	110805
Ethyl acrylate	140885
Ethyl benzene	100414
Ethyl chloroformate	541413
Ethylene	74851
Ethylene glycol	107211
Ethyleneimine (Aziridine)	151564
Ethylene oxide	75218
Ethylene thiourea	96457
Fluometuron	2164172
Formaldehyde	50000
Heptachlor	76448
Hexachlorobenzene	118741
Hexachloro-1,3-butadiene	87683
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	77474
Hexachloroethane	67721
Hexachloronaphthalene	1335871
Hexamethylphosphoramide	680319
Hydrazine	302012
Hydrazine sulfate	10034932
Hydrochloric acid	7647010
Hydrogen cyanide	74908
Hydrogen fluoride	7664393
Hydroquinone	123319
Isobutyraldehyde	78842
Isopropyl alcohol (mfg.-strong acid processes)	67730
4,4'-Isopropylidenediphenol	80057
Lead and compounds	7439921
Lindane	58899
Maleic anhydride	108316
Maneb	12427382
Manganese and compounds	7439965
Melamine	108781
Mercury and compounds	7439976
Methanol	67561
Methoxychlor	72435
2-Methoxyethanol	109864
Methyl acrylate	96333
Methyl tert-butyl ether	1634044
4,4'-Methylene bis(2-chloroaniline) (MOCA)	101144
4,4'-Methylene bis(N,N-dimethyl) benzenamine	101611
Methylene bis(phenylisocyanate) (MBI)	101688
Methylene bromide	74953
4,4'Methylene dianiline	101779
Methyl ethyl ketone	78933
Methyl hydrazine	60344
Methyl iodide	74884
Methyl isobutyl ketone	108101
Methyl isocyanate	624839
Methyl methacryiate	80626
Michler's ketone	90948
Molybdenum trioxide	1313275
Mustard gas	505602
Naphthalene	91203
alpha-Naphthylamine	134327
beta-Naphthylamine	91598
Nickel and compounds	7440020
Nitric acid	7697372
Nitrilotriacetic acid	139139
5-Nitro-o-anisidine	99592
Nitrobenzene	98953
4-Nitrobiphenyl	92933
Nitrofen	1836755
Nitrogen mustard	51752
Nitroglycerin	55630
2-Nitrophenol	88755
4-Nitrophenol	100027
2-Nitropropane	79469
p-Nitrosodiphenylamine	156105
N,N-Dimethylaniline	121697
N-Nitrosodi-n-butylamine	924163
N-Nitrosodiethylamine	55185
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	62759
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	86306
N-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine	621647
N-Nitrosomethylvinylamine	4549400
N-Nitrosomorpholine	59892
N-Nitroso-N-ethylurea	759739
N-Nitroso-N-methylurea	684935
N-Nitrosonornicotine	16543558
N-Nitrosopiperidine	100754
Octachloronaphthalene	2234131
Osmium tetroxide	20816120
Parathion	56382
Pentachlorophenol (PCP)	87865
Peracetic acid	79210
Phenol	108952
p-Phenylenediamine	106503
2-Phenylphenol	90437
Phosgene	75445
Phosphoric acid	7664382
Phosphorus (yellow or white)	7723140
Phthalic anhydride	85449
Picric acid	88891
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)	1336363
Propane sultone	1120714
beta-Propiolactone	57578
Propionaldehyde	123386
Propoxur	114261
Propylene (Propene)	115071
Propyleneimine	75558
Propylene oxide	75569
Pyridine	110861
Quinoline	91225
Quinone	106514
Quintozene (Pentachloronitrobenzene)	82688
Saccharin (manufacturing)	81072
Safrole	94597
Selenium	7782492
Silver and compounds	7440224
Sodium hydroxide (solution)	1310732
Sodium sulfate (solution)	7757826
Styrene (monomer)	100425
Styrene oxide	96093
Sulfuric acid	7664939
Terephthalic acid	100210
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79345
Tetrachloroethylene (Perchloroethylene)	127184
Tetrachlorvinphos	961115
Thallium and compounds	7440280
Thioacetamide	62555
4,4'-Thiodianiline	139651
Thiourea	62566
Thorium dioxide	1314201
Titanium dioxide	13463677
Titanium tetrachloride	7550450
Toluene	108883
Toluene-2,4-diisocyanate	584849
Toluene-2,6-diisocyanate	91087
o-Toluidine	95534
o-Toluidine hydrochloride	636215
Toxaphene	8001352
Triaziquone	68768
Trichlorfon	52686
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120821
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (Methyl chloroform)	71556
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79005
Trichloroethylene	79016
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	95954
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88062
Trifluralin	1582098
1,2,4-Trimethyl benzene	95636
Tris(2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate	126727
Urethane (Ethyl carbamate) (monomer)	51796
Vanadium (fume or dust)	7440622
Vinyl acetate	108054
Vinyl bromide	593602
Vinyl chloride (monomer)	75014
Vinylidene chloride	75354
Xylene (mixed isomers)	1330207
m-Xylene	108383
o-Xylene	95476
p-Xylene	106423
2,6-Xylidine	87627
Zinc (fume or dust) and compounds	7440666

Chemical Name	Cas No.
Zineb	12122677

EPA can by rule add chemicals to or delete chemicals from the emissions inventory list. Also, any member of the public can petition EPA to add chemicals to or delete chemicals from the list. Chemicals may be added or deleted according to the criteria in section 313(d) and the provisions in section 313(c).

Section 313(d)(2) states that a determination under this paragraph (that is, EPA's decision to add or delete a chemical) must be based on generally accepted scientific principles or laboratory tests, or appropriately designed and conducted epidemiological or other population studies, available to the Administrator.

Section 313(e) gives EPA 180 days to "initiate rulemaking" or publish a notice explaining why the petitioner's request is being denied. In the event of a petition from a State governor to add a chemical, if EPA fails to act within 180 days, EPA must publish a final rule adding the chemical to the list. Therefore, EPA is under specific time constraints to evaluate petitions and to develop and publish an appropriate response.

II. Early Consultation With the Agency and Other Authorities

Any person or organization considering development of a petition under section 313(e) of Title III is encouraged to consult with the Agency at an early point in that development process.

The Agency does plan to publish periodically the chemicals under review for addition to or deletion from the list. However, contact with the Agency—usually first at the regional level—will help to avoid considerable work for a chemical already under review.

Further, the petitioner also may want to consider whether it is appropriate to request the Agency to list a chemical for the purpose of requiring nationwide emissions reporting.

Persons should bear in mind that there are potentially a very large number of firms subject to the annual reporting requirements related to the list because the addition of a chemical to the list triggers reporting nationwide by certain manufacturers, processors, and users of that chemical. For example, a person may want information on a chemical that may be emitted from a local facility, but such chemical is not on the section 313 emissions inventory list. If persons have only this purpose in mind, they are encouraged to check with the EPA Regional office or appropriate state agencies for more information on the chemical, since there may be more direct ways to obtain the relevant data than to add the chemical to the section 313 list.

Also, under the emergency planning provisions of Title III, States are required to establish emergency response commissions and local emergency planning committees. Information relating to other toxic and hazardous chemicals will be reported to such groups by local facilities. Once the groups are established petitioners are encouraged to check to determine if the desired information on the chemical of concern has already been or will be collected by such State or local authorities.

Once established, the state emergency response commissions are urged to encourage citizens and organizations in their state to use them as a focal point prior to submitting the petition to EPA Headquarters. They are in a key position—if consulted early—to identify cases where several citizens and organizations are working on petitions for the same chemical. In addition, they may be able to supplement and enhance the petition with state information.

In recommending a chemical for addition to the list, the petitioner may want to consider the additional factor of exposure potential. For example, available data may indicate that a chemical may cause an adverse chronic effect in humans, based on ingestion. It is reasonable for the petitioner to consider how likely residents of any given community would be to ingest the chemical as a result of a nearby facility's emissions of that chemical. EPA or state agencies may have information related to the general industrial processes and potential for emissions, and thus the relative potential for human exposure to that chemical. Such information could give the petitioner insight into whether the chemical would be a prime candidate for annual, nationwide emissions reporting.

Again, persons may wish to direct general questions regarding chemicals to local, State or EPA Region authorities. Persons, organizations and states that are beginning to develop or are in the process of developing a specific petition under section 313 are encouraged to contact EPA regional offices or Headquarters. For EPA headquarters contact the address and telephone number provided under the heading of **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** above.

III. EPA's Review of Petitions

Section 313(e) requires EPA to give consideration to additions and deletions of the initial list of chemicals established by law. The recommended contents for a petition are being established here in the belief that the public interest is best served by well-developed and sound technical petitions facilitating Agency review in an efficient manner. EPA's review of petitions will be limited both by the information available and the relatively short period of time for review. Therefore, the Agency's individual decision will be largely based on the quality and quantity of information provided by the petitioner.

EPA plans to conduct its own limited information search on chemicals contained in a petition. This data search will be directed at public sources of human health and environmental data as well as EPA's own files of chemical information. The purpose of this search will be to verify information supplied by the petitioner. The "in-house" data search will be done to ensure that decisions made are consistent with other EPA decisions on the same chemical, to the extent that such decisions relate to the same basic criteria for human health and the environment. As discussed previously, EPA may in certain cases be able to assist a petitioner in developing a petition.

The criteria effects—cancer, for example—specified by the petitioner will be the focus of EPA's review of the chemical in question. EPA will not do a broad-based search for information on all criteria-related effects of the chemical. EPA's decision to initiate rulemaking to add or delete a chemical, or to deny the petitioner's request, will be based primarily on the evaluation of the chemical as it relates to the stated criteria effects.

IV. Petition Contents

A petitioner should provide the Agency with enough information concerning his or her request and as much credible scientific support documentation as can reasonably be developed to assist the Agency in reviewing the petition. The following elements illustrate the type of information that would assist the Agency in reviewing petitions.

A. Chemical Identification

The key element in chemical identification is to provide the Agency with an unambiguous name that defines the chemical in question. For this reason, EPA recommends that the

petitioner provide a systematic chemical name such as the one used by the Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) in naming and indexing chemical substances during the 9th Collective Index Period. Where available, the petitioner should also provide the corresponding CAS Registry Number, which is a universal identifier for discrete chemical substances. Both the CA Index Name and the CAS Registry Number can be obtained by searching the volumes of *Chemical Abstracts* or *CA Index Guide*, which are available in university and large public libraries.

Those persons with computer telecommunications resources may obtain the required information by accessing such commercially available computer data bases as CAS ONLINE, CIS/SANSS, MEDLARS, DIALOG and other data bases that contain on-line chemical dictionaries. These data bases allow for searching by many routes including synonyms, name fragments, molecular formulas, and chemical structure.

As an alternative to CA Index Names, the petitioner may also identify the chemical in question by its International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC) name. The IUPAC system of naming chemicals is perhaps the most frequently used nomenclature in chemistry text books. If both CA Index Names and IUPAC names are not available, the petitioner should attempt to provide the most systematic chemical name available.

Petitioners should avoid the use of a product trade name as the chemical identification. If a trade name is the only identification for the chemical that the petitioner has available prior to submitting the petition, then the petitioner should also attempt to provide the CAS Registry number associated with that chemical. For example, the section 313-mandated list contains the pesticide Aldrin. Aldrin is a product trade name, not a chemical-specific name. However, this list entry is accompanied by the specific CAS Registry Number that provides EPA, the industry, and the public with a reference to a more chemically specific identification. As supplementary information, EPA encourages petitioners to provide any known tradenames associated with the chemical of concern.

B. Specific Criteria Elements

For petitions requesting additions to the list, it would assist the Agency to know which of the section 313(d)(2) criteria elements the chemical in question meets. Identifying the relevant criteria allows EPA to focus the petition review process and gives the Agency some direction for focusing its own data development efforts within the limited time for the review. For deletions, the petitioner should state that the chemical meets none of the health and environmental effects criteria.

Section 313(d)(2) sets forth criteria as follows:

> A chemical may be added if the Administrator determines, in his judgment, that there is sufficient evidence to establish any one of the following:
>
> (A) The chemical is known to cause or can reasonably be anticipated to cause significant adverse acute human health effects at concentration levels that are reasonably likely to exist beyond facility site boundaries as a result of continuous, or frequently recurring, releases.
>
> (B) The chemical is known to cause or can reasonably be anticipated to cause in humans—
>
> (i) Cancer or teratogenic effects, or
>
> (ii) Serious or irreversible—
>
> (I) Reproductive dysfunction,
>
> (II) Neurological disorders,
>
> (III) Heritable genetic mutations, or
>
> (IV) Other chronic health effects.
>
> (C) The chemical is known to cause or can reasonably be anticipated to cause, because of—
>
> (i) Its toxicity
>
> (ii) Its toxicity and persistency in the environment or,
>
> (iii) Its toxicity and tendency to bioaccumulate in the environment, a significant adverse effect on the environment of sufficient seriousness, in the judgment of the Administrator, to warrant reporting under this section.

Any person may petition the Agency on the basis of the first two criteria, (A) and (B). A state governor may petition the Agency on the basis of all three criteria, (A), (B) or (C).

C. Rationale

The petitioner should explain why the chemical in question meets (or does not meet) the specified criteria elements. For example, a petitioner may claim that a chemical should be listed because it meets the first criteria element relating to adverse acute human health effects. The rationale should explain what adverse acute effects could be anticipated and why these effects are "significant." Further, it would assist the Agency if the petitioner stated why the concentration of the chemical beyond the facility site boundary would be likely to cause such adverse acute effects, and what that concentration is reasonably likely to be as a result of continuous or frequently recurring releases. The same type of rationale should be provided for each criterion listed by the petitioner.

D. Published Literature Citations

For information that appears in published literature sources, the petitioner should provide EPA with a citation to the specific documents that the petitioner believes support the requested action. Such information sources could include one or more of the following:

1. Textbooks on toxicology or other health sciences.

2. Reference books or reports relating to toxic effects of chemicals, published by government or private sources.

3. Regulatory documents or other official public notification documents, e.g., **Federal Register** notices relating to current regulation of the chemical, or other Federal, State or local government actions.

4. Specific scientific journal articles, preferably those articles that have undergone peer review.

5. Results of data base searches. Several comprehensive, computer-accessible data bases contain abstracts of health or environmental studies and/or provide citations to specific journal articles or other sources. If petitioners do not have specific access to such computer-based search services, they may want to start by contacting their local public library. The following list contains representative data bases and certain components of those data bases that can provide information on health and environmental effects of chemical substances:

DIALOG (a privately maintained database)
- BIOSIS
- EXERPTA MEDICA

MEDLARS (maintained by the National Library of Medicine)
- TOXLINE
- CANCERLINE
- HSDB Toxnet system

CIS (Chemical Information System—a privately maintained data base.)
- ENVIROFATE
- AQUIRE (Aquatic Information Retrieval)
- RTECS (Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances)
- GENETOX

CAS–ONLINE (mentioned above)
- CA–FILE

E. Unpublished Information

The petitioner may be aware of studies or documents that could support

the proposed action but that EPA would not have immediate knowledge of, or access to. In such cases of unpublished information, the petitioner should provide EPA with an actual copy of the document.

Examples of unpublished information include:

1. Company-sponsored studies.
2. University research papers/ dissertations.
3. Government-sponsored reports/ assessments, especially those done at the local and State level.

V. Recommended Format for a Petition

A. Summary of the Petition

The following information laid out early in the petition would greatly expedite the review process:

1. Name, address and telephone number of the petitioner, and a description of any organization that person represents, if applicable.
2. Actions requested, i.e., to add or delete. In the case of additions, which of the criteria in section 313(d)(2) the chemical or chemicals meet.
3. A tabular summary of the specific chemicals, with associated Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) registry numbers, if more than one chemical is involved. Organizing this summary list in CAS number order would also assist the Agency in its basic review tasks.

B. Body of the Petition

The body of the petition itself should be chemical-specific. It would be most helpful if the body of the petition is structured so that each chemical and its CAS number are listed at the heading of a paragraph or page, depending upon the quantity of support data supplied. The associated information elements could be presented under the following subheadings:

1. The action requested, i.e., to add or to delete.
2. The specific criteria elements that the chemical meets.
3. The justification or rationale, including a statement explaining why the chemical meets or does not meet the stated criteria elements, and a listing or attachment of support documentation.

VI. Where To Send Petitions

A petition under section 313 of Title III should be sent to the following address to expedite its review.

ADDRESS: OTS Document Processing Center, Attn: Title III, Section 313(e) Petition, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Toxic Substances (TS–790), 401 M St. SW., Washington, DC 20460.

VII. Paperwork Reduction Act

The information collection provisions in this notice will be submitted for approval to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980, 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.* These provisions are not effective until OMB approves them and a notice to that effect is published in the **Federal Register.**

Dated: January 21, 1987.

Lee M. Thomas,

Administrator.

[FR Doc. 87–2187 Filed 2–3–87; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–M

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD

Acceptance of Appointment of Receiver; North America Savings and Loan Association, Santa Ana, CA

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the authority contained in section 406(c)(1) of the National Housing Act, as amended, 12 U.S.C. 1729(c)(1) (1982), and as directed by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation on January 23, 1987, accepted the tender of the Savings and Loan Commissioner for the State of California, pursuant to section 8253 of the California Financial Code, of the appointment as receiver for North America Savings and Loan Association, Santa Ana, California for the purpose of liquidation.

Dated: January 29, 1987.

Nadine Y. Washington,

Acting Secretary.

[FR Doc. 87–2184 Filed 2–3–87; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6720–01–M

Appointment of Receiver; North America Savings and Loan Association, Santa Ana, CA

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the authority contained in section 406(c)(2) of the National Housing Act, as amended, 12 U.S.C. 1729(c)(2) (1982), the Federal Home Loan Bank Board duly appointed the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation as sole receiver for North America Savings and Loan Association, Santa Ana, California on January 23, 1987.

Dated: January 29, 1987.

Nadine Y. Washington,

Acting Secretary.

[FR Doc. 87–2185 Filed 2–3–87; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6720–01–M

FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

[Docket No. 86–32]

Filing of Agreements by Persons Subject To Shipping Act; 1916 and Shipping Act of 1984—Exculpatory Provisions in Marine Terminal Agreements and Leases; Availability of Finding of No Signficant Impact

Upon completion of an environmental assessment, the Federal Maritime Commission's Office of Special Studies has determined that Docket No. 86–32 will not constitute a major Federal action signficantly affecting the quality of the human environment within the meaning of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, 42 U.S.C. section 4321 *et seq.*, and the preparation of an environmental impact statement is not required.

Docket 86–32 is a proceeding instituted to consider the possible necessity of promulgating a rule prohibiting marine terminal operators from including exculpatory provisions in agreements and leases for terminal facilities and services.

The Master Contracting Stevedore Association of the Pacific Coast, Inc. has filed a Petition for Rulemaking (Petition) requesting that the Commission promulgate a rule prohibiting exculpatory clauses in terminal leases and agreements. The Commission, however, has determined that some form of evidentiary proceeding is necessary to develop a full factual record upon which a reasoned decision on the Petition can be made. Specifically, the hearing may consider the following issues: (1) Whether the practice of including exculpatory liability-shifting provisions in marine terminal leases and agreements is unjust and unreasonable; (2) whether the Commission should prohibit exculpatory liability-shifting provisions in marine terminal agreements and leases; and (3) whether the Commission should allow any exceptions to such a prohibition if a prohibition is found to be warranted and necessary.

This Finding of No Signficant Impact (FONSI) will become final within 10 days of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register** unless a petition for review is filed pursuant to 46 CFR 504.6(b).

The FONSI and related environmental assessment are available for inspection upon request from the Office of the Secretary, Room 11101, Federal Maritime Commission, Washington, DC 20573, telephone (202) 532–5725.

By the Commission.

Joseph C. Polking,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 87-2154 Filed 2-3-87; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6730-01-M

[Ageement No.: 212-011045]

Trans-Atlantic Revenue Apportionment Agreement (TARA); Request for Additional Information

Parties: Atlantic Constainter Line, B.V.; Gulf Container Line (GCL), B.V.; Compagnie Generale Maritime (CGM); Dart-ML Ltd.; Hapag-Loyd AG Trans; Freight Lines; Sea-land Service, Inc.; Nedlloyd Lijnen, B.V.

Synopsis: Notice is hereby given that the Federal Maritime Commission pursuant to section 6(d) of the Shipping Act of 1984 (46 U.S.C. app. 1701-1720) has requested additional information from the parties to the agreement in order to complete the statutory review of Agreement No. 212-011045 as required by the Act. This action extends the review period as provided in section 6(c) of the Act.

By Order of the Federal Maritime Commission.

Joseph C. Polking,

Secretary.

Dated: January 30, 1987.

[FR Doc. 87-2153 Filed 2-3-87; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6730-01-M

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Centerre Bancorporation; Application To Engage de Novo in Nonbanking Activities

The company listed in this notice has filed an application under § 225.23 of the Board's Regulation Y (12 CFR 225.23) for the Board's approval under section 4(c)(8) of the Bank Holding Company Act (12 U.S.C. 1843(c)(8)) and § 225.21(a) of Regulation Y (12 CFR 225.21(a)) to engage, either directly or through a subsidiary, in a nonbanking activity. Unless otherwise noted, such activities will be conducted throughout the United States.

The application is available for immediate inspection at the Federal Reserve Bank indicated. Once the application has been accepted for processing, it will also be available for inspection at the offices of the Board of Governors. Interested persons may express their views in writing on the question whether consummation of the proposal can "reasonably be expected to produce benefits to the public, such as greater convenience, increased competition, or gains in efficiency, that outweight possible adverse effects, such as undue concentration of resources, decreased or unfair competition, conflicts of interests, or unsound banking practices." Any request for a hearing on this question must be accompanied by a statement of the reasons a written presentation would not suffice in lieu of a hearing, identifying specifically any questions of fact that are in dispute, summarizing the evidence that would be presented at a hearing, and indicating how the party commenting would be aggrieved by approval of the proposal.

Comments regarding the application must be received at the Reserve Bank indicated or the offices of the Board of Governors not later than February 19, 1987.

A. **Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis.** (Randall C. Sumner, Vice President) 411 Locust Street, St. Louis, Missouri 63166:

1. *Centerre Bancorporation,* St. Louis, Missouri; to acquire Benefit Plan Services, Inc., Maryland Heights, Missouri, and thereby engage in providing services with respect to employee benefit plans. These activities will be conducted in the states of Missouri and Illinois.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, January 29, 1987.

James McAfee,

Associate Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 87-2261 Filed 2-3-87; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6210-01-M

CityTrust Bancorp et al.; Applications To Engage de Novo in Permissible Nonbanking Activities

The companies listed in this notice have filed an application under § 225.23(a)(1) of the Board's Regulation Y (12 CFR 225.23(a)(1)) for the Board's approval under section 4(c)(8) of the Bank Holding Company Act (12 U.S.C. 1843(c)(8)) and § 225.21(a) of Regulation Y (12 CFR 225.21(a)) to commence or to engage *de novo,* either directly or through a subsidiary, in a nonbanking activity that is listed in § 225.25 of Regulation Y as closely related to banking and permissible for bank holding companies. Unless otherwise noted, such activities will be conducted throughout the United States.

Each application is available for immediate inspection at the Federal Reserve Bank indicated. Once the application has been accepted for processing, it will also be available for inspection at the offices of the Board of Governors. Interested persons may express their views in writing on the question whether consummation of the proposal can "reasonably be expected to produce benefits to the public, such as greater convenience, increased competition, or gains in efficiency, that outweigh possible adverse effects, such as undue concentration of resources, decreased or unfair competition, conflicts of interests, or unsound banking practices." Any request for a hearing on this question must be accompanied by a statement of the reasons a written presentation would not suffice in lieu of a hearing, identifying specifially any questions of fact that are in dispute, summarizing the evidence that would be presented at a hearing, and indicating how the party commenting would be aggrieved by approval of the proposal.

Unless otherwise noted, comments regarding the applications must be received at the Reserve Bank indicated or the offices of the Board of Governors not later than February 24, 1987.

A. **Federal Reserve Bank of New York** (William L. Rutledge, Vice President) 33 Liberty Street, New York, New York 10045:

1. *CityTrust Bancorp, Inc.,* Bridgeport, Connecticut, to engage through its subsidiary, CityTrust of New Jersey, Inc., Edison, New Jersey, in making, acquiring and servicing loans and other extensions of credit pursuant to § 225.25(b)(1) of the Board's Regulation Y. Comments regarding this application must be received by February 12, 1987.

B. **Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta** (Robert E. Heck, Vice President) 104 Marietta Street NW., Atlanta, Georgia 30303:

1. *CB&T Bancshares, Inc.,* Columbus, Georgia; to engage *de novo* through its subsidiary, Calumet Investment Advisors, Inc., Columbus, Georgia, in offering investment advisory services for a fee to retail customers, pursuant to § 225.25(b)(4) of the Board's Regulation Y.

C. **Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco** (Harry W. Green, Vice President) 101 Market Street, San Francisco, California 94105:

1. *Fidelity Bancorp,* Scottsdale, Arizona; to engage through a yet-to-be-named subsidiary, in mortgage banking activities and credit card processing, pursuant to § 225.25(b)(1) of the Board's Regulation Y.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, January 29, 1987.

James McAfee,

Associate Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 87-2262 Filed 2-3-87; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6210-01-M