

involved; the program is authorized only in the States of Arizona, Arkansas, California, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas. The experimental use permit is effective from April 24, 1987 to April 24, 1988. A temporary tolerance for residues of the active ingredient in or on cottonseed has been established. (Dennis Edwards, PM 12, Rm. 202, CM#2, (703-557-2386)).

**264-EUP-74.** Issuance. Union Carbide Agricultural Products Co., Inc., T.W. Alexander Drive, P.O. Box 12014, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709. This experimental use permit allows the use of 1,480 pounds of the plant growth regulator ethephon on field and sweet corn to evaluate the reduction of lodging. A total of 5,920 acres are involved; the program is authorized only in the States of Colorado, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin. The experimental use permit is effective from May 4, 1987 to May 4, 1989. A temporary tolerance for residues of the active ingredient in or on field and sweet corn has been established. (Robert Taylor, PM 25, Rm. 245, CM#2, (703-557-1800))

**612-EUP-3.** Issuance. Unocal Chemicals Division, Unocal Corporation, 1201 West 5th St., Los Angeles, CA 90017. This experimental use permit allows the use of 95,275 pounds of the herbicide monoures adduct of sulfuric acid on corn, lentils, peanuts, peas, and soybeans to evaluate the control of various weeds. A total of 925 acres are involved; the program is authorized only in the States of Alabama, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Oregon, and Washington. The experimental use permit is effective from April 30, 1987 to April 30, 1988. A permanent exemption from the requirement of a tolerance for residues of the active ingredient has been established (40 CFR 180.1084). (Robert Taylor, PM 25, Rm. 245, CM#2, (703-557-1800)).

Persons wishing to review these experimental use permits are referred to the designated product managers. Inquiries concerning these permits should be directed to the persons cited above. It is suggested that interested persons call before visiting the EPA offices, so that the appropriate file may be made available for inspection purposes from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays.

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 136c.

Dated: June 24, 1987.

Edwin F. Tinsworth,

Director, Registration Division, Office of Pesticide Programs.

[FR Doc. 87-15082 Filed 7-1-87; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-M

[OPP-50671; FRL-3227-4]

**Pesticides; Issuance of Experimental Use Permits; Chevron Chemical Co., et al.**

**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** EPA has granted experimental use permits to the following applicants. These permits are in accordance with, and subject to, the provisions of 40 CFR Part 172, which defines EPA procedures with respect to the use of pesticides for experimental purposes.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**

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

In person or by telephone: Contact the product manager at the following address at the office location or telephone number cited in each experimental use permit.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** EPA has issued the following experimental use permits.

**239-EUP-104 Extension.** Chevron Chemical Company, Agricultural Chemicals Division, 940 Hensley St., Richmond, CA 94804-0036. This experimental use permit allows the use of 1,248.6 pounds of the insecticide alpha-cyano-3-phenoxybenzyl 2,2,3,3-tetramethylcyclopropanecarboxylate on apples and pears to evaluate the control of various insects. A total of 710 acres are involved; the program is authorized only in the States of California, Colorado, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The experimental use permit is effective from May 1, 1987 to June 6, 1988. This permit is issued with the following limitations: (1) Treated apple and pear orchards cannot be grazed or fed to livestock; (2) use is limited to commercial orchards; and (3) treated crops may be sold only as fresh market crops and may not be further processed into juice or other products. (George LaRocca, PM 15, Rm. 204 CM#2, (703-557-2400)).

**239-EUP-111.** Extension. Chevron Chemical Company, Agricultural Chemicals Division, 940 Hensley St., Richmond, CA 94804-0036. This experimental use permit allows the use of 432 pounds of the insecticide alpha-cyano-3-phenoxybenzyl 2,2,3,3-tetramethylcyclopropanecarboxylate on grapes to evaluate the control of various insects. A total of 540 acres are involved; the program is authorized only in the States of Arizona, California, and New York. The experimental use permit is effective from May 10, 1987 to May 10, 1988. A temporary tolerance for residues of the active ingredient in or on grapes has been established. (George LaRocca, PM 15, Rm. 204 CM#2, (703-557-2400)).

**464-EUP-85.** Amendment. Dow Chemical Company, P.O. Box 1706, Midland, MI 48640. In the Federal Register of June 4, 1986 (51 FR 20342), EPA issued and EUP pertaining to the issuance of 464-EUP-85 to Dow Chemical Company. At the request of the company, the permit has been amended to add additional pounds of the active ingredient and acreage. The experimental use permit now allows the use of 650 pounds of the herbicide 2-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-2-(2,2,2-trichloroethyl)oxirane on grain sorghum to evaluate the control of weeds. A total of 1,300 acres are involved; the program is authorized only in the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Texas. The experimental use permit is effective from April 9, 1987 to April 9, 1988. A temporary tolerance for residues of the active ingredient in or on grain sorghum has been established. (Robert Taylor, PM 25, Rm. 245, CM#2, (703-577-1800)).

**10182-EUP-42.** Issuance. ICI Americas, Inc., Agricultural Chemicals Division, Concord Pike & New Murphy Road, Wilmington, DE 19897. This experimental use permit allows the use of 300 pounds of the insecticide 2,3,5,6-tetrafluoro-4-methylbenzyl (1RS-cis-3-z-2-chloro-3,3,3-trifluoroprop-1-enyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate on field and sweet corn and popcorn to evaluate the control of various insects. A total of 2,000 acres are involved; the program is authorized in the State of Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. The experimental use permit

is effective from May 11, 1987 to May 11, 1988. This permit is issued with the following limitations: (1) All food or feed derived from the experimental program will be destroyed or used for research purposes only; (2) no part of the treated crop will be allowed to enter human or animal diets; (3) livestock will not be allowed to graze in treated areas; and (4) the product will not be used where impact on threatened species is likely. (George LaRocca, PM 15, Rm. 204, CM#2, (703-557-2400)).

**45639-EUP-30. Renewal.** Nor-Am Chemical Company, 3509 Silverside Rd., P.O. Box 7495, Wilmington, DE 19803. This experimental use permit allows the use of 55.1 pounds of the acaricide amitraz on a total of 500 beef and dairy cattle to evaluate the control of ticks. The program is authorized only in the Territory of Puerto Rico. The experimental use permit was previously effective from May 30, 1986 to May 30, 1987; the permit is now effective from June 1, 1987 to June 1, 1988. A permanent tolerance for residues of the active ingredient in or on beef and dairy cattle has been established (40 CFR 180.287). (Dennis Edwards, PM 12, Rm. 202 CM#2, (703-557-2386)).

**748-EUP-21. Issuance.** PPG industries, Inc., One PPG Place, Pittsburgh, PA 15272. This experimental use permit allows the use of 560 pounds of the herbicide 1-(carboethoxy)ethyl 5-[2-chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]-2-nitrobenzoate on cotton to evaluate the control of various weeds. A total of 5,600 acres are involved; the program is authorized only in the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas. The experimental use permit is effective from June 3, 1987 to June 3, 1989. (Richard Mountfort, PM 23, 237, CM#2, (703-557-1830)).

**7182-EUP-22. Renewal.** 3M Company, Agricultural Products, 3M Center, Building 223-IN-05, St. Paul MN 55144. This experimental use permit allows the use of 900 pounds of the plant growth regulator diethanolamine salt of mefluidide on pasture grasses to evaluate its ability to suppress seedhead formation and improve pasture quality. A total of 3,600 acres are involved; the program is authorized only in the States of Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska. The experimental use permit was previously effective from February 21, 1985 to August 31, 1986; the permit is now effective from March 1, 1987 to March 1, 1988. Temporary tolerances for residues of the active ingredient in or on pasture grass has

been established. (Robert Taylor, PM 25, Rm. CM#2, (703-557-1800)).

Persons wishing to review these experimental use permits are referred to the designated product managers. Inquiries concerning these permits should be directed to the persons cited above. It is suggested that interested persons call before visiting the EPA office, so that the appropriate file may be made available for inspection purposes from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays.

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 136c.

Dated: June 24, 1987.

**Edwin F. Tinsworth,**  
Director, Registration Division, Office of  
Pesticide Programs.

[FR Doc. 87-15083 Filed 7-1-87; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-M

[PF-485; FRL-3226-9]

#### Pesticide Petitions for Cyromazine

**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** This notice announces the filing of petitions by the Ciba-Geigy Corp. to amend tolerances for the insecticide cyromazine to include chicken breeder hens.

**ADDRESS:** By mail, submit written comments to: Information Services Section, Program Management and Support Division (TS-757C), Office of Pesticides Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 410 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460.

In person, bring comments to: Rm. 236, CM #2, 1921 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA 22202.

Information submitted as a comment concerning this notice may be claimed confidential by making any part or all of that information as "Confidential Business Information" (CBI). Information so marked will not be disclosed except in accordance with procedures set forth in 40 CFR Part 2. A copy of the comment that does not contain CBI must be submitted for inclusion in the public record. Information not marked confidential may be disclosed publicly by EPA without prior notice. All written comments will be available for public inspection in Rm. 236 at the address given above, from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Arturo Castillo, Product Manager (PM) 17, Registration Division, Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Pesticide

Programs, 410 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460.

Office location and telephone number: Rm. 207, CM #2, 1921 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA 22202. (703) 557-2690.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** EPA has received a pesticide petition (PP) and a feed additive petition (FAP) as follows proposing amended tolerances for cyromazine.

1. **FAP 7H5339** Giba-Geigy Corp., Agricultural Division, P.O. Box 18300, Greensboro, NC 27419, proposes amending 21 CFR 561.99 to permit use of the insecticide cyromazine (N-cyclopropyl-1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6-triamine) as a feed additive in feed for chicken breeder hens at the rate of not more than 0.01 pound of cyromazine per ton of poultry feed. Section 561.99 currently allows cyromazine in the feed of chicken layer hens only.

2. **PP 7F3544** Ciba-Geigy Corp., proposes amending 40 CFR 180.414 to permit a tolerance of 0.05 part per million of cyromazine in or on chicken breeder hens. Section 180.414 currently allows residues of cyromazine in or on chicken layer hens only.

Authority: 21 U.S.C. 346a.

Dated: June 26, 1987.

**Edwin F. Tinsworth,**  
Director, Registration Division, Office of  
Pesticide Programs.

[FR Doc. 87-15078 Filed 7-1-87; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-M

[OPTS-211022; FRL 3216-9]

#### Polychlorinated Biphenyls; Denials of Citizen's Petition

**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

**ACTION:** Notice of denial of petition.

**SUMMARY:** Dr. David G. Walker of Walker Chemists has submitted a petition asking EPA to amend its regulations under 40 CFR 761.3 to exclude mono-, di-, and trichlorobiphenyls from the definition of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). EPA is denying the petition because Congress directed EPA through section 6(e) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) to eliminate all PCBs from the environment; EPA has already addressed the issue of excluding lower chlorinations of PCBs in response to another petition; the petitioner has failed to produce convincing evidence that there are no equally satisfactory substitutes for the uses planned in his petition; and the petitioner has not convinced the Agency that changing the

definition as requested would not present an unreasonable risk of injury to humans and the environment.

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

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** PCBs are the only chemical singled out by name for regulation in the Toxic Substances Control Act. Section 6(e) generally prohibits the manufacture, use, processing, or distribution in commerce, with certain exceptions, of any PCB. EPA has authority to exclude the manufacture of PCBs from this prohibition if certain findings are made. To amend the PCB regulation EPA must find that there is a reasonable basis to conclude that the proposed activity involving a chemical will not present an unreasonable risk. Petitioners should provide data to support these findings in their request to amend the regulation. See the discussion in the Federal Register of November 13, 1985 (50 FR 46825).

## I. Background of the Petition

### A. Summary of the Petition

David G. Walker (the petitioner) of Walker Chemists submitted a petition to EPA on March 27, 1987, under section 21 to TSCA, asking that the definition of PCBs be amended under 40 CFR 761.3 to exclude mono-, di-, and trichlorobiphenyls. The petitioner requested this change so that Walker Chemists could manufacture, purify, and use monochlorobiphenyls (MCB) containing small amounts of dichloro- and trichlorobiphenyls. The petitioner stated that his product would not contain more than 50 parts per million (ppm) of tetrachloro- or higher chlorinated biphenyl compounds. The MCB would be used to make a new solvent, "Walker Solvent," for use in a new technology to separate carbon monoxide (CO), hydrogen sulfide (H<sub>2</sub>S), and olefins from gases such as coal producer gas and nitrogen.

The petitioner claims that this product/technology would bring about energy independence for the United States, the clean burning of coal to make electricity, the efficient manufacture of ethylene and propylene, the production of oil from Western oil shales, and increased efficiency in pig iron production.

The petitioner also claims that low health and ecological risks make mono-, di-, and trichlorobiphenyls environmentally acceptable; that they

are readily biodegradable by common bacteria in the environment; that they have a low order of toxicity to humans and other life forms; that they are not environmentally persistent; and that they would never have become regulated on their own use history and merits but were instead included by rulemaking with PCB compounds which do have the properties to merit regulation and ban.

### B. Petitions Under TSCA Section 21

Section 21 of the Toxic Substances Control Act provides that any person may petition the Administrator of EPA to initiate a proceeding for the issuance, amendment, or repeal of rules under section 4 (rules requiring chemical testing), section 6 (rules imposing substantive controls on chemicals), or section 8 (information-gathering rules). Section 21(b)(3) requires that EPA grant or deny a citizen's petition within 90 days of the filing of the petition (15 U.S.C. 2620(b)(3)).

If the Administrator grants a section 21 petition, the Agency must promptly commence an appropriate proceeding. If the Administrator denies the petition, the reasons for denial must be published in the Federal Register.

If EPA denies the petition, or fails to grant or deny the petition within 90 days of the filing date, the petitioner may commence a civil action in a Federal district court to compel the Agency to initiate the requested action. This suit must be filed within 60 days of the denial, or within 60 days of the expiration of the 90-day period if the Agency fails to grant or deny the petition within that period (15 U.S.C. 2620(b)(4)).

In the remainder of this document, Unit II discusses the history of the definition, Unit III discusses and responds to the low risk claims, Unit IV discusses and responds to the claimed benefits of the requested change, and Unit V summarizes the decision to deny the petition. Unit VI lists the material in the public docket.

## II. History of the Definition

In enacting TSCA, Congress intended to eliminate all PCBs from the environment. The legislative history of the Toxic Substances Control Act shows that Congress fully intended to include all chlorinated biphenyls in its definition of polychlorinated biphenyls. Congress has not seen fit to change that definition over the years. EPA, consistent with this congressional intent, used the all-inclusive term "polychlorinated biphenyls" because of the Agency's concern with the risks inherent in all of the chlorinated biphenyls.

EPA recognizes that mono-, di-, and trichlorobiphenyls are less persistent and degrade more rapidly in some environments than do more highly chlorinated biphenyls. In its denial of the Dow Chemical Company's petition to change the definition of PCBs to exclude mono- and dichlorobiphenyls, published in the Federal Register of August 25, 1982 (47 FR 37259), EPA acknowledged the technical merits of Dow's claim about the relative risks of monochlorobiphenyls, but the Agency decided not to change the definition to exclude monochlorobiphenyls because of the congressional intent to include all chlorinated biphenyls. However, the Agency addressed the request for relief in that petition in a subsequent rulemaking concerning PCBs produced as byproducts or impurities of various chemical processes. This change in definition is discussed in the final published in the Federal Register of July 10, 1984 (49 FR 28172). Under "PCB and PCBs," in 40 CFR 761.3, "inadvertently generated non-Aroclor PCBs" are defined "as the total PCBs calculated following division of the quantity of monochlorinated biphenyls by 50 and the dichlorinated biphenyls by 5," as referred to under the definition of "[e]xcluded manufacturing process" in the same section. While EPA discounted concentrations of mono- and dichlorobiphenyls where they are generated inadvertently as low level byproducts, because of toxicity concerns the Agency did not discount trichlorobiphenyls, nor did it exclude and chlorinated biphenyl from the general ban on the intentional manufacture of PCBs.

## III. Claimed Low Risks and Response

EPA must consider all sources of PCBs and all environments where they will ultimately be found in judging the merits of the petition. The petitioner claims that mono-, di-, and trichlorobiphenyls are readily biodegradable and are not environmentally persistent. EPA has found that they sorb very strongly to soils and sediments and are quite immobile in those media. Also, they do not degrade rapidly under anaerobic conditions. Since terrestrial soil and sediments are generally under anaerobic conditions, when in those media, these PCB congeners will biodegrade very slowly and will be persistent. In addition, since these PCB congeners biodegrade slowly under aerobic conditions in oceans (the ultimate sink), they will tend to be persistent in this environmental compartment. The petitioner claims that ecological

magnification "is not an important risk when the substance is readily biodegradable." However, these PCB congeners will reside in sediments at the bottom of aquatic media under anaerobic conditions and in oceans under aerobic conditions, will biodegrade slowly, and will be persistent. Bottom-feeding fish, as well as fish in the oceans, will bioconcentrate the PCBs. Predators feed on these species and bioaccumulate the PCBs, and in this way PCBs are transported up the food chain. Ecological magnification will, therefore, be large, and man and the environment would be potentially at risk. These findings are discussed in "Environmental Transport and Transformation of Polychlorinated Biphenyls," listed as item (2) under Unit VI. Even if there were no possibility of small amounts of low concentrations of these PCB congeners reaching other environments, their persistence in terrestrial soil and sediment because of anaerobic conditions poses a risk to humans and the environment.

The petitioner states that mono-, di-, and trichlorobiphenyls have a low order of toxicity to humans and other life forms. The data presented by the petitioner supporting this conclusion are entirely acute toxicity information for mammals and ignore toxicity data for aquatic organisms. Toxicity data for these PCB congeners have been collected in "Environmental Risk and Hazard Assessments for Various Isomers of Polychlorinated Biphenyls (Monochlorobiphenyl through Hexachlorobiphenyl and Decachlorobiphenyl)," listed as item (3) under Unit VI. These data indicate that mono-, di-, and trichlorobiphenyls are highly toxic to aquatic organisms.

Further, there are data indicating cause for concern from chronic toxicity effects of lower chlorinated biphenyls. These chronic toxicity data show variations among different Aroclors when administered to different species of mammals. For example, Aroclor 1254 which contains only very small amounts of mono-, di-, and trichlorobiphenyls, is generally found to be more toxic to rabbits and mice than Aroclor 1242 which contains more of these congeners—over 46 percent mono-, di-, and trichlorobiphenyls. These findings are discussed in items (4) and (5) under Unit VI. However, Aroclor 1242 has been shown to cause moderate hepatotoxicity and reproductive effects in laboratory animals. These findings are discussed in items (5) and (6) under Unit VI. Aroclor 1248, which contains 2 percent dichlorobiphenyl and 18 percent

trichlorobiphenyl, had no excessive mortality on Sprague-Dawley rats when they were given 100 parts per million (ppm) dietary levels for 65 weeks; however, rhesus monkeys fed diets containing 25, 5, and 2.5 ppm showed morbidity after 2 months and mortality after 18 or fewer months. These findings are discussed in items (7), (8), and (9) under Unit VI.

#### IV. Claimed Benefits and Response

The petitioner claims five benefits that would come from the granting of his petition. They all derive from the use of monochlorobiphenyl and a small percentage of dichlorobiphenyl, and a small amount of trichlorobiphenyl. According to the petition, the Walker separation solvents are indispensable in the technology to make Boudouard carbon, a mobile motor fuel, from coal; in the technology to use higher sulfur coal to make electricity without high sulfur pollution; to manufacture ethylene and propylene in an efficient low-cost manner that would improve the United States petrochemical industry's world position in olefin manufacturing; to make oil and Boudouard carbon from Western oil shales and tar sands; and to cut the use of coke and increase the capacity of blast furnaces in the production of pig iron.

EPA agrees that theoretically all of these outcomes of the use of mono-, di-, and trichlorobiphenyls are useful. However, all of the benefits the petition mentioned are relative to the results of other existing processes that make comparable products without the use of any PCBs. For example, as the petitioner stated, there are other methods of preventing sulfur pollution of the air in the production of electricity from coal. See items (10) and (11) under Unit VI. The petitioner claimed that his method/technology is considerably more effective and considerably less expensive. However, the petition did not contain any data which allow comparison of either the cost or technical feasibility of the proposed Walker technology. In fact, no experimental evidence was provided to show that Walker solvents are necessary or have any advantageous over other solvents which are not presently banned under TSCA. Insufficient experimental evidence was provided to prove that Walker solvents form advantages complexes with cuprous aluminum chloride catalysts as claimed in U.S. patents 3,651,159 and 3,592,865. Since it is illegal to process or use more than small research quantities of PCBs, it appears that no tests have been conducted to demonstrate the claimed advantages of Walker solvents.

Further, no synthetic or analytical data or methods were submitted to show that the desired Walker solvent compositions could be manufactured economically without producing significant amounts of prohibited higher PCBs. Without any comparative data, EPA cannot find that the petition offers unique, cost-effective solutions to the energy and industrial problems the petitioner claims.

Changing the definition would allow the manufacture and use of lower chlorinated biphenyls which EPA finds unacceptable on the basis of available data. Further, excluding mono-, di-, and trichlorobiphenyls from regulation by definition would have not only the consequence of allowing the petitioner to use the Walker Solvent/technology, but would also open the door for all other uses of these biphenyls. In addition, no process involving these biphenyls, including the petitioner's, can guarantee no generation of yet higher chlorinations of biphenyls.

#### V. Decision

EPA has reviewed the petition and supporting information and has concluded that the definition of PCBs should not be amended for the following reasons:

1. The petitioner has failed to provide the Agency with sufficient evidence to show that mono-, di-, and trichlorobiphenyls should be excluded.
2. EPA believes that sufficient evidence existed at the time the regulations were promulgated to support including all PCBs within the definition, and that no new developments, discoveries, or data have been presented to the Agency to cause it to alter its position.
3. Mono-, di-, and trichlorobiphenyls present unreasonable risks to humans and the environment, and there are alternative products and technology to the petitioner's.

Accordingly, the petition is denied.

#### VI. Record

The public record for this petition includes:

- (1) The petition.
- (2) Leifer, Asa; Brink, Robert H.; Thom, Gary C.; and Partymiller, Kenneth G. "Environmental Transport and Transformation of Polychlorinated Biphenyls," December 1983. EPA 560/5-83-025.
- (3) USEPA, Environmental Effects Branch, Health and Environmental Review Division, Office of Toxic Substances. "Environmental Risk and Hazard Assessments for Various Isomers of Polychlorinated Biphenyls

(Monochlorobiphenyl through Hexachlorobiphenyl and Decachlorobiphenyl. April 1984.

4. Koller, L. D., and Zinkl, J. G. 1973. Pathology of polychlorinated biphenyls in rabbits. *American Journal of Pathology*. 70:363-377.

(5) Koller, L. D. 1977. Enhanced polychlorinated biphenyls lesions in Moloney Leukemia virus-infected mice. *Clinical Toxicology*. 11(1): 107-116.

(6) Bleavins, et al., 1980. Polychlorinated biphenyls (Aroclors 1016 and 1242): Effects on survival and reproduction in mink and ferrets. *Archives of Environmental Contamination and Toxicology*. 9(5): 627-635.

(7) Allen, J. R. and Abramson, L. J. 1979. Responses of rats exposed to polychlorinated biphenyls for fifty-two weeks. II. Compositional and enzymic changes in the liver. *Archives of Environmental Contamination and Toxicology*. 8:191-200.

(8) Allen, J. R., et al., 1974. Residual effects of short-term, low-level exposure of non-human primates to polychlorinated biphenyls. *Toxicology of Applied Pharmacology*. 30:440-451.

(9) Barsotti, D. A., et al. 1976. Reproductive dysfunction in rhesus monkeys exposed to low levels of polychlorinated biphenyls (Aroclor 1248). *Food and Cosmetic Toxicology*. 14: 99-103.

(10) Penner, S. S., et al. (members of the U.S. DOE Fossil Energy Research Working Group). "New Sources of Oil & Gas; Gases from Coal; Liquid Fuels from Coal, Shale Tar Sands, and Heavy Oil Sources." Pergamon Press, New York, First Ed. 1982. Available for review and copying in the Office of Toxic Substances Chemical Library, Rm. NE-B002, 401 M St., Washington, D.C.

(11) Dravo Corp. "Handbook of Gasifiers and Gas Treatment Systems." Report prepared for the U.S. Energy Research and Development Administration. February 1976. Available from the National Technical Information Service (703-487-4600) (DE-83004846).

(12) Letter to David G. Walker from Charles L. Elkins, dated February 20, 1987.

(13) Letter to EPA, Attention: Suzanne Rudzinski from David G. Walker, dated November 5, 1986.

(14) Letter to David G. Walker from Charles L. Elkins, dated November 3, 1986.

(15) Petition for Exemption to Manufacture Monochlorobiphenyl from David G. Walker to EPA, received October 10, 1986.

The public record for this petition is available for inspection and copying in

Rm. NE-G004, 401 M St. SW., Washington, DC, from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. Monday through Friday, except legal holidays, with exceptions as noted.

Dated: June 24, 1987.

Lee M. Thomas,

Administrator.

[FR Doc. 87-15084 Filed 7-1-87; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-M

## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

### Office of the Secretary

#### Agency Forms Submitted to the Office of Management and Budget for Clearance

Each Friday the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) publishes a list of information collection packages it has submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for clearance in compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. Chapter 35). The following are those packages submitted to OMB since the last list was published on June 26, 1987.

#### Public Health Service (PHS)

(Call Reports Clearance Officer on 202-245-2100 for copies of Package)

##### A. National Institutes of Health

Community Cancer Care Evaluation Physician Survey—0925-0265—This form is revised to include components of an evaluation of the NCI Physician-Data-Query (PDQ) cancer information system available nationwide through the National Library of Medicine (NLM) or private vendors. Includes a survey of current physician users, and an assessment of issues related to accessing the information relative to the content of the PDQ system.

Respondents: Businesses or other for-profit. Number of Respondents: 4,780; Frequency of Response: One-time; Estimated Annual Burden: 1,756 hours.

##### B. Health Resources Services Administration

HRSA Competing Training Grant Application—0915-0060—Approval is requested to use the HRSA Competing Training Grant Application for two additional grant programs, Post-Baccalaureate Faculty Fellowship Grants and Nursing Special Projects (Demonstration) Grants. Respondents: Non-profit institutions: Number of Respondents: 550; Frequency of Response: Occasionally; Estimated Annual Burden: 33,550 hours.

##### C. Centers for Disease Control

Pilot Study of Neurologic Illness and Vaccination—NEW—This pilot study will evaluate the feasibility of various methods of case ascertainment and data collection, and obtain more precise estimates of incidence and cost for neurologic events following pertussis and measles vaccination. Respondents: Individuals or households: Number of Respondents: 3,936; Frequency of Response: Occasionally; Estimated Annual Burden: 1,641 hours.

OMB Desk Officer: Shanna Koss-McCallum.

##### Health Care Financing Administration

Professional Review Organization (PRO) Reporting Forms—0938-0491—The PRO program is designed to redirect and enhance the cost-effectiveness of the program of peer review under Medicare. These forms will be used by HCFA to monitor the PRO program. Respondents: Businesses or other for-profit: Number of Respondents: 54; Frequency of Response: Occasionally; Estimated Annual Burden: 4,988 hours.

OMB Desk Officer: Allison Herron.

##### Family Support Administration

(Call Reports Clearance Officer on 202-245-0652 for copies of package)

1. Quarterly Statement of Expenditures—0970-0029—The information collected by this form is used to review State expenditures and as a basis to prepare adjustments to the quarterly grant awards to States for the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program. The affected public is comprised of State and Local governments responsible for the administration of the AFDC program. Respondents: State and local governments: Number of Respondents: 54; Frequency of Response: Quarterly; Estimated Annual Burden: 432 hours.

2. Quarterly Estimate of Expenditures—0970-0032— This information collected by this form is used to prepare quarterly grant awards for programs administered by the Family Support Administration. The affected public is comprised of State or local governments responsible for administration of the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program. Respondents: State or local governments: Number of Respondents: 54; Frequency of Response: Quarterly; Estimated Annual Burden: 432 hours.

OMB Desk Officer: Shanna Koss-McCallum.

As mentioned above, copies of the information collection clearance packages can be obtained by calling the