

Monsanto

MONSANTO INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS CO.
800 N. Lindbergh Boulevard
St. Louis, Missouri 63166
Phone: (314) 884-1000

January 15, 1974

As your supplier of Aroclor*, Inerteen** and Pyrenol***, which your company purchases for dielectric fluid applications, we would like to take this opportunity to share with you the information we have of the Environmental Protection Agency's recent actions relating to PCBs in effluent streams.

1. On July 6, 1973, the EPA published in the Federal Register a proposed list of Toxic Pollutants. PCBs were included on the list.
2. On July 16, July 30, August 1, August 3 and November 29, 1973, public hearings were held by the Effluent Standards and Water Quality Information Advisory Committee to consider information pertinent to proposing effluent standards for toxic pollutants.
3. On September 7, 1973 the Toxic Pollutants list was published without change.
4. On December 27, 1973 the EPA published proposed effluent standards for the Toxic Pollutants. Persons adversely affected by the proposed standards may file, by January 18, 1974, objections according to rules published

*Registered Trademark, Monsanto Company
**Registered Trademark, Westinghouse Corporation
***Registered Trademark, General Electric Company

IDS 002331

a unit of Monsanto Company

774012

GENP 005361

January 4, 1974. Comments may be submitted in writing within 90 days. A public hearing will commence on January 25, 1974.

Copies of the Federal Register notices which pertain to these actions are attached for your use.

During this period Monsanto has commented both formally and informally to the EPA and to the Advisory Committee. Copies of our comments are attached. In addition, the General Electric Company has submitted comments. Copies of these are also enclosed.

The EPA acknowledges that time limitations established by court order required publication of the proposed standards at this time and that in some cases there may be inadequacies in the underlying data base. Comments and technical data are solicited. Industries involved with PCBs are expected to comment.

We sincerely believe the standard proposed for PCBs is unrealistically low and unwarranted and we are deeply concerned of the adverse effect it will have on the continued use of PCBs with the resulting harmful impact on the power generation and distribution industry at a time when our nation is experiencing a serious energy crisis. We believe that we should all express our concern to the EPA and we strongly urge that your company, either independently or through your trade organizations, submit appropriate comments and participate at the public hearings which will be held in the very near future.

It is our understanding that the January 25th meeting will be a prehearing conference. Any person desiring to testify at subsequent hearings must inform the presiding officer of his intentions at this prehearing conference. Persons adversely affected by the proposed standards who desire to testify should file, by January 18, 1974, objections as outlined in the Federal Register, Vol. 39, No. 3, January 4, 1974; a copy of which is attached.

Correspondence relating to objections and public hearings should be submitted in quadruplicate and filed with the:

Hearing Clerk
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Washington, D.C. 20460

Opportunity also exists for submitting comments during the 90-day period ending March 27, 1974 to:

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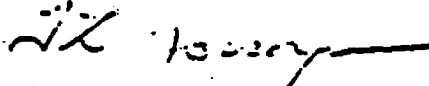
Dr. C. Hugh Thompson
Chairman, Hazardous and Toxic Substances
Regulation Task Force
Office of Water Program Operations
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Washington, D.C. 20460

The U.S. Department of Commerce has expressed a strong desire to be of service to industry in this matter and would like to receive copies of correspondence, comments, presentations, etc. This material may be sent to:

Mr. Fred Stein
Office of Environmental Affairs
U.S. Department of Commerce
Room 4424
Main Commerce Building
14th Street and Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20230

We plan to keep you further advised of our activities in this matter and hope you can share with us any information your company may have to offer.

Sincerely,



T. L. Gossage
Marketing Director
Specialty Products
Functional Product Groups

CS
Attachments

GENP 005363

IDS 002333

774014

Dr. Philip E. Schamba, Council on Environmental Quality, 722 Jackson Place NW, Washington, DC 20006 (202/783-6134).

Steven D. Julloway,
Acting Staff Director.

(FR Doc. 73-25733 Filed 11-6-73; 8:45 am)

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

EFFLUENT STANDARDS AND WATER QUALITY INFORMATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Notice of Meeting and Agenda

Notice is hereby given of a meeting of the Effluent Standards and Water Quality Information Advisory Committee established under Section 513 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act ("the Act") (33 U.S.C. 1374; Public Law 82-500) to be held in Room 1112 (Conference Room), Building #2, Crystal Mall, Arlington, Virginia, November 29, 1973, at 9 a.m. This is a regularly scheduled meeting of the Committee.

The agenda for this meeting includes: Developments on Matrix Method; Proposed Limitations for Industries as Published in the Federal Register; Establishment of Effluent Limitations for Items on Toxic Substances List.

The meeting will be open to the public and under the direction of the Committee Chairman. Any member of the public wishing to attend or participate should contact Dr. Martha Sager, Chairman, Effluent Standards and Water Quality Information Advisory Committee, Environmental Protection Agency, Room 821, Crystal Mall, Bldg. #2, Washington, D.C. 20460 (Tel: 703 557-7390).

Dated: October 30, 1973.

MARTHA SAGER,
Chairman, Effluent Standards
& Water Quality Information
Advisory Committee.

(FR Doc. 73-23313 Filed 11-6-73; 8:45 am)

NATIONAL AIR QUALITY CRITERIA ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Notice of Meeting

Pursuant to Public Law 92-463, notice is hereby given that a meeting of the National Air Quality Criteria Advisory Committee will be held at 9:00 a.m. on November 16, 1973 in Conference Room A (Room 1112), Crystal Mall Building No. 2, 1921 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, Virginia.

The agenda will include briefings and consultations on (1) the determination and documentation of adverse effects on the public health and welfare of manganese as an atmospheric pollutant; (2) candidate pollutants for review and reports by the National Academy of Sciences; and (3) the EPA Science Advisory Board and the future role of the committee.

The meeting will be open to the public. Any member of the public wishing to attend or submit a paper should contact the

Executive Secretary, Mr. Ernst Linda, Scientist Administrator, National Environmental Research Center, Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27711.

The telephone number is 919-549-8411, extension 2164.

STANLEY M. GREENFIELD,
Assistant Administrator
for Research and Development.

(FR Doc. 73-23313 Filed 11-6-73; 8:45 am)

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

(Docket No. 19649 etc.)

BRINDLEE BROADCASTING CO. ET AL.

Application for Construction Permits

In re applications of BRINDLEE BROADCASTING CORPORATION, Arab, Alabama. Requests: 92.7 MHz, #224; 2 kW (H & V); 300 feet. Docket No. 19649, File No. BPH-7961. HELTON & NORRIS ENTERPRISES, INC., Arab, Alabama. Requests: 92.7 MHz, #224; 3 kW (H & V); 300 feet. Docket No. 19350, File No. BPH-8054. MARSHALL COUNTY BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC., Arab, Alabama. Requests: 92.7 MHz, #224; 3 kW (H & V); 300 feet. Docket No. 19851, File No. BPH-8224; for construction permits.

1. The Commission, by the Chief of the Broadcast Bureau, acting under delegated authority, has before it the captioned applications which are mutually exclusive in that each of the applicants has requested authority to operate on the same FM broadcast channel allocated to the same community. Accordingly, a comparative hearing must be held.

2. Section 73.210 of our rules provides that the main studio of a commercial FM broadcast station must either be located in the proposed city of license or that good cause must be shown for locating the main studio outside the community. However, the Commission's Report and Order in Docket No. 19028, 27 F.C.C. 2d 831 (1971), states that it is not necessary for the Commission to consider and approve an FM main studio location at an AM main studio site in the case of commonly owned AM and FM stations licensed to serve the same principal community, since prior Commission approval is already required for an AM main studio location outside the community of license other than at the AM transmitter site, and since an AM main studio location at the AM transmitter site is presumed to be consistent with the main studio rules and the public interest. Both Marshall County Broadcasting Company, Inc. (Marshall), and Helton & Norris Enterprises, Inc. (Helton), propose to locate their studio sites outside of the city of Arab. Since Marshall proposes to locate its FM studio at its AM studio site, its proposal is consistent with the rules and the public interest. Helton, which is not an AM licensee, proposes to locate its main studio at its FM transmitter site, four miles northeast of the Arab city limits. However, Helton has submitted a show-

ing that its studio site is only five miles from downtown Arab, in an area which appears to be readily accessible by highway, and which has ample parking. We find that Helton's showing in regard to its proposed studio site is adequate and therefore no issue concerning this matter will be specified.

3. The applicants are qualified to construct and operate as proposed. However, because the proposals are mutually exclusive, they must be designated for hearing in a consolidated proceeding on the issues specified below.

4. Accordingly, it is ordered, That pursuant to section 109(e) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, the applications ARE DESIGNATED FOR HEARING IN A CONSOLIDATED PROCEEDING, at a time and place to be specified in a subsequent Order, upon the following issues:

1. To determine which of the proposals would, on a comparative basis, best serve the public interest.

2. To determine, in light of the evidence adduced pursuant to the foregoing issues, which of the applications for a construction permit should be granted.

3. It is further ordered, That the applicants shall file a written appearance stating an intention to appear and present evidence on the specified issues, within the time and in the manner required by § 1.221(c) of the rules.

6. It is further ordered, That the applicants shall give notice of the hearing within the time and in the manner specified in § 1.594 of the rules, and shall seasonably file the statement required by § 1.594(g).

Adopted: October 29, 1973.

Released October 30, 1973.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS
COMMISSION,
(SEAL) WALLACE E. JOHNSON,
Chief, Broadcast Bureau.

(FR Doc. 73-23560 Filed 11-6-73; 8:45 am)

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

(Docket No. E-8400)

ALABAMA POWER CO.

Notice of Filing of Proposed Service Agreement

OCTOBER 30, 1973.

Take notice that Alabama Power Company by letter dated September 11, 1973, pursuant to Section 35.12 of the Federal Power Commission's Regulations, on September 14, 1973, filed a service agreement dated July 23, 1973, with Clarke-Washington Electric Membership Corporation to cover a new delivery point located in Thomasville in Clarke County, Alabama. Said service is proposed to be rendered pursuant to Alabama Power Company's PFC Rate Schedule REA-1.

Any person desiring to be heard or to protest said filing should file a petition to intervene, or protest with the Federal Power Commission, 225 North Capital Street NE, Washington, D.C. 20426, in accordance with §§ 1.5 and 1.10 of the Commission's rules of practice and procedure.

graph (a) (2) of this section and such other pertinent information as may be available, that:

(i) Existing facilities, qualified staff, and other resources available to the applicant during the fiscal year in question, either directly or through affiliation agreements and contractual arrangements, are adequate and appropriate for assisting the Federal Government in such drug abuse treatment and rehabilitation programs as may be available for persons who are in the catchment area, or that the applicant has reasonable prospects for obtaining, during the fiscal year in question, such additional resources as may be necessary for the provision of such assistance; and

(ii) Utilization of the applicant's existing or anticipated resources for assisting the Federal Government in such drug abuse treatment and rehabilitation programs as may be available for residents of the area would not necessitate curtailment of drug abuse treatment and rehabilitation services provided or to be provided directly by the applicant or curtailment of other mental health services provided or to be provided by the applicant.

(3) **Assurances.** Upon a determination that it is feasible for the applicant to assist the Federal Government in treatment and rehabilitation programs for drug addicts and other persons with drug abuse and other drug dependence problems in accordance with paragraph (c) (2) of this section the Secretary shall provide a written notification to the applicant which shall briefly state the bases for the Secretary's determination. The notification will be accompanied by a form for providing the required assurance. The applicant shall promptly execute the assurance and return it to the Secretary. The assurance imposes a continuing obligation upon the applicant not to refuse a request from an agency or department of the Federal Government to enter into an agreement under which the applicant's facilities may be used, to the maximum extent practicable, in drug abuse treatment and rehabilitation programs provided by such departments or agencies for persons who are in the catchment area served by the applicant. **Provided, however,** That the Secretary may, upon a written request from the applicant which shall be supported by pertinent information, determine that it is not feasible for the applicant to comply with its assurance in a particular fiscal year or that it is not practicable for the applicant to enter into a specific agreement which has been proposed by a department or agency of the Federal Government.

(FR Doc. 73-13733 Filed 7-3-73; 8:45 am)

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[40 CFR Part 123]

WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL

Proposed List of Toxic Pollutants

Notice is hereby given that the Acting Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, proposes to establish a list of toxic pollutants in accordance with section 307(a)(1) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, (33 U.S.C. section 1317(a)) (Sum. 1973), (the Act) which provides in part:

The Administrator shall, within ninety days after the date of enactment of this title, publish (and from time to time thereafter revise) a list which includes any toxic pollutant or combination of such pollutants for which an effluent standard (which may include prohibition of the discharge of such pollutant or combination of such pollutants) will be established under this section.

The proposed list consists of the following pollutants:

LIST OF TOXIC POLLUTANTS

1. Aldrin (1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-1,4,4a,8,8a-hexahydro-1,4,3,3 -endo-exo-dioxane-naphthalene) Dieldrin (1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-4,7-epoxy-1,4,4a,8,8,7,8a-octahydro-1,4-endo,exo-3,8-dimethanonaphthalene)
2. Mirex and its salts (para-para'-diaminobiphenyl)
3. Cadmium and all cadmium compounds
4. Cyanide and all cyanide compounds
5. DDT (DDT) 1,1 - dichloro - 2,2 - bis (para-chlorophenyl) - ethane DDE (dichlorodiphenylchloroethane) 1,1 - dichloro - 2,2 - bis (para-chlorophenyl) - ethylene DDT (dichlorodiphenylchloroethane) 1,1,1 - trichloro-2,2-bis (para-chlorophenyl) - ethane
6. Endrin (1,2,3,4,10,10 - hexachloro-6,7-epoxy-1,4,4a,8,8,7,8a - octahydro-1,4-endo-endo-3,8-dimethanonaphthalene)
7. Mercury and all mercury compounds
8. Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)
9. Toxaphene (chlorinated camphene)

Evaluation of other water pollutants is continuing and the list will be revised from time to time as data become available and as the Administrator deems appropriate. The pollutants included on this initial list are toxic in very low concentrations. The single exception is the industrial chemical benidine, which was included because of its ubiquity and known carcinogenic properties.

The term "toxic pollutant" is defined in section 502(13) of the Act as "those pollutants or combinations of pollutants, including disease causing agents, which after discharge and upon exposure, ingestion, inhalation or accumulation into any organism either directly from the environment or indirectly by ingestion through food chains will, on the basis of information available to the Administrator, cause death, disease, behavioral abnormalities, cancer, genetic mutations, physiological malfunctions (including malfunctions in reproduction) or phys-

ical deformations in such organisms or their offspring." Thus, the definition is broad and potentially applicable to a large number of substances.

From other provisions of the Act, however, it is clear that the Congress intended that the Administrator be selective in determining which of the potentially large number of candidate substances actually should be listed at various times.

These other provisions include section 101(a)(3), which declares that "it is the national policy that the discharge of toxic pollutants in toxic amounts be prohibited" and section 307(a)(1), which states, in part, that the Administrator, in publishing the required list of toxic pollutants, "shall take into account the toxicity of the pollutant, its persistence, degradability, the usual or potential presence of the affected organisms in any waters, the importance of the affected organisms and the nature and extent of the effect of the toxic pollutant on such organisms." In addition, as indicated above, section 307(a)(1) provides that the Administrator shall revise the list from time to time.

Furthermore, when section 307(a) is viewed in the context of the Act as a whole, which includes a number of other provisions for preventing and controlling water pollution, it seems apparent that the Administrator's mandate under section 307(a) is to focus on those water pollutants which pose the most serious hazards to man and other organisms inhabiting or consuming water. It is also apparent that the Administrator has a mandate to establish priorities for dealing with such pollutants, i.e., to take action initially with respect to those pollutants which, based on available evidence, appear to pose immediate problems and therefore require abatement more rapidly than can be achieved under other provisions of the Act.

In accordance with this mandate, pollutants chosen for inclusion on the initial list meet the following criteria:

1. There is evidence that, either directly or through transformation or bioaccumulation, they are toxic, as defined by section 502(13), at extremely low concentrations in water, and
2. They are discharged in significant amounts from point sources, and
3. Point source discharges are known to have resulted in incidents involving the types or adverse effects cited in section 502(13), and/or
4. There is a significant potential for the occurrence or recurrence of such incidents as a result of point source discharges, and
5. Standards existing under section 307(a) are necessary because the protective timing and effectiveness of abatement action under other provisions of the Act are not commensurate with the nature and seriousness of the problems identified by the above criteria, and
6. Adequate data are available to establish an effluent standard meeting the requirements of the Act.

IDS 002335

PROPOSED RULES

12015

The Environmental Protection Agency invites all interested parties to submit comments on this proposal. Comments shall be submitted in writing, preferably in triplicate, to Dr. C. H. Thompson, Office of Air and Water Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C. 20460. All relevant comments

received on or before August 6, 1973 will be considered. Comments received by the Agency will be available for inspection during normal business hours at the Office of Public Affairs, 401 M Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20460. Following consideration of comments, the list will be republished, with any modifications

which the Administrator deems appropriate, and will then constitute the list required by section 307(a).

Dated: July 3, 1973.

ROBERT W. FAZ
Acting Administrator.
[PS Dec. 73-12070 Filed 7-4-73; 10:15 am]

IDS. 002:

GENP 005366

ANNOUNCEMENT

REGULATIONS, LEGISLATION AND OTHER FEDERAL AGENCY ACTIONS FOR WHICH COMMENTS WILL BE OPENED BETWEEN JULY 1, 1973 AND JULY 15, 1973

Agency	Title	General Nature of Comments	Source for copies of documents
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Administrative Committee

L-ICC-3523-02 Federal Railroad Act of 1973
EPA supports the intent of the proposed act. However, EPA is concerned over the removal from the act of environmental public hearings beyond the removal of proposed rule-making under the environmental package and declaration of purpose in title I.

ANNOUNCEMENT

SOURCES FOR COPIES OF EPA DOCUMENTS

- A. Director, Office of Public Affairs**
Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460
- B. Director of Public Affairs**
Region I
Environmental Protection Agency
Room 2303
John F. Kennedy Federal Building
Boston, Massachusetts 02203
- C. Director of Public Affairs**
Region II
Environmental Protection Agency
Room 647
26 Federal Plaza
New York, New York 10007
- D. Director of Public Affairs**
Region III
Environmental Protection Agency
Curtis Wieg. Bldg. and Walnut Streets
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106
- E. Director of Public Affairs**
Region IV
Environmental Protection Agency
Suite 300
1431 Peachtree Street, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30309
- F. Director of Public Affairs**
Region V
Environmental Protection Agency
1 N. Wacker Drive
Chicago, Illinois 60606
- G. Director of Public Affairs**
Region VI
Environmental Protection Agency
1600 Patterson Street
Dallas, Texas 75201
- H. Director of Public Affairs**
Region VII
Environmental Protection Agency
1735 Baltimore Street
Kansas City, Missouri 64108
- I. Director of Public Affairs**
Region VIII
Environmental Protection Agency
Lincoln Tower, Room 918
1850 Lincoln Street
Denver, Colorado 80203
- J. Director of Public Affairs**
Region IX
Environmental Protection Agency
100 California Street
San Francisco, California 94102
- K. Director of Public Affairs**
Region X
Environmental Protection Agency
1200 6th Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98101

[PA Doc.73-14396 Filed 7-16-73;8:45 am]

EFFLUENT STANDARDS AND WATER QUALITY INFORMATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Agenda and Notice of Public Hearings

Notice is hereby given of three public hearings to be held by the Effluent

Standards and Water Quality Information Advisory Committee ("the Committee") established pursuant to section 515 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, 33 U.S.C. section 1251 et seq. ("the Act"). The first hearing will be held on July 30, 1973 at 9:30 a.m. in Room D-23, O'Hare Inn, 6600 N. Mannheim Road, Rosemont, Illinois. The second hearing will be held on August 1, 1973 at 9:30 a.m. in Room 1750, Environmental Protection Agency, 26 Federal Plaza, New York, New York. The third hearing will be held on August 3, 1973 at 9:30 a.m. in Room 218, Environmental Protection Agency, 100 California Street, San Francisco, California. The hearings will be open to the public.

On Friday, July 2, 1973, the Acting Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency published a proposed list of toxic pollutants in the Federal Register at pages 18044-45 in accordance with section 307(a)(1) of the Act. The proposed list consisted of the following pollutants:

List of Toxic Pollutants

1. Aldrin (1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 10-hexachloro-1, 4, 4a, 5, 8, 8a-hexahydro-1, 4, 5, 8-endodioximethanonaphthalene) Dieldrin (1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 10-hexachloro-6, 7-epoxy-1, 4, 4a, 5, 8, 7, 8, 8a-octahydro-1, 4-endo, endo-8-dimethanonaphthalene)
2. Benzidine and its salts (para-para'-diaminobiphenyl)
3. Cadmium and all cadmium compounds
4. Cyanide and all cyanide compounds
5. DDD(TDE) 1, 1-dichloro-2, 2-bis (para-chlorophenyl)-ethane DDE (dichlorodiphenyldichloro-ethylene) 1, 1-dichloro-2, 2-bis (para-chlorophenyl)-ethylene DDT (dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane) 1, 1, 1-trichloro-2, 2-bis (para-chlorophenyl)-ethane
6. Endrin (1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 10-hexachloro-6, 7-epoxy-1, 4, 4a, 5, 8, 7, 8, 8a-octahydro-1, 4-endo-endo-13, 8-dimethanonaphthalene)
7. Mercury and all mercury compounds
8. Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB's)
9. Toxaphene (chlorinated camphene)

Pollutants chosen for inclusion on this initial list meet the following criteria:

1. There is evidence that, either directly or through transformation or bioaccumulation, they are toxic, as defined by section 502(13), at extremely low concentrations in water, and
2. They are discharged in significant amounts from point sources, and
3. Point source discharges are known to have resulted in incidents involving the type of adverse effects cited in section 502(13), and/or
4. There is a significant potential for the occurrence or recurrence of such incidents as a result of point source discharges, and
5. Standard setting under section 307(a)

is necessary because the prospective timing and effectiveness of abatement action under other provisions of the Act are not commensurate with the nature and seriousness of the problems identified by the above criteria, and

6. Adequate data are available to establish an effluent standard meeting the requirements of the Act.

The purpose of the hearings noticed hereby will be to consider such scientific and technical information as is pertinent to the determinations required to be made by the Administrator when proposing effluent standards for toxic pollutants.

The hearings may be adjourned to subsequent dates in order to obtain further information.

Additional information concerning the hearings may be obtained by writing Dr. Martha Sager, Chairman, Effluent Standards and Water Quality Information Advisory Committee, Environmental Protection Agency, Room 221 Crystal Mall, Building 2, Washington D.C. 20460. The hearings will be held pursuant to the direction of the Chairman and in accordance with hearing procedures published in the Federal Register on Wednesday, April 11, 1973 at pages 9179-80. Certain persons or organizations may be invited by the Committee to appear and give oral testimony. Others desiring to appear and give oral testimony should contact the Committee at 703-557-7390 or may request the opportunity to appear by telegraphic notice or letter to Dr. Sager at the address listed above. Due to limitations of time, it may be necessary to limit the number of witnesses who may appear and give oral testimony. Witnesses will ordinarily be limited to 15-minute presentations to be followed by 15-minute periods of questions from the Committee.

Although the opportunity to appear and give oral testimony must necessarily be limited because of the short time available to the Committee to hold public hearings and obtain additional information pursuant to the provisions of section 515 of the Act, all persons desiring to submit written statements of testimony to the Committee are encouraged to do so. Such statements or testimony should clearly indicate the pollutant or pollutants concerned and should be addressed to the "Effluent Standards and Water Quality Information Advisory Committee" at the address listed above.

Statements presented at the hearing or otherwise submitted to the Committee will be available to the public pursuant to section 10(b) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Public Law 92-463, 86 Stat. 770), subject to the assessment of reasonable reproduction charges. Requests for such information should be directed to Dr. Martha Sager, Chairman, Effluent Standards and Water Quality Information Advisory Committee, Environmental Protection Agency.

Room 321, Crystal Mall, Building 2,
Washington, D.C. 20426.

Dated July 11, 1973.

ROBERT L. SAMPSON,
Assistant Administrator for
Air and Water Programs.

[FR Doc.73-14388 Filed 7-16-73; 8:45 am]

HEARING ON COMPLIANCE SCHEDULES FOR THE STATE OF KENTUCKY

Cancellation Notice

The public hearing scheduled for Thursday, July 26, 1973, in Frankfort, Kentucky (38 FR 16187), is hereby cancelled. This hearing was to be held for the purpose of permitting public participation in the development of compliance schedules for certain air pollution sources subject to Kentucky's plan for implementing national ambient air quality standards. Cancellation is necessitated by the recent court decision in "East Kentucky Rural Electric Cooperative Corp., et al. v. EPA," Case No. 72-1629 (6th Cir., June 28, 1973), and a related case (72-1632) which vacated the Administrator's approval of the Kentucky implementation plan. A hearing on proposed compliance schedules for Kentucky will be held at a future time which will be announced in the Federal Register.

ALAN G. KIRK II,
Acting Assistant Administrator
for Enforcement and General
Council.

JULY 12, 1973.

[FR Doc.73-14602 Filed 7-16-73; 8:45 am]

UNIROYAL CHEMICAL

Notice of Filing of Petition Regarding Pesticide Chemical

Pursuant to provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (sec. 408 (d)(1), 68 Stat. 512; 21 U.S.C. 346a(d)(1)), notice is given that a petition (PP 3F1408) has been filed by Uniroyal Chemical, Division of Uniroyal, Inc., Bethany, CT 06325, proposing establishment of tolerances (40 CFR Part 180) for residues of the plant regulator succinic acid 2,2-dimethyl hydrazide in or on the raw agricultural commodities tomatoes at 40 parts per million and cranberries and pears at 20 parts per million.

The analytical method proposed in the petition for determining residues of the plant regulator is a colorimetric procedure in which the residue is hydrolyzed with 50 percent sodium hydroxide. The resulting unsymmetrical dimethyl hydrazine is distilled and reacted with trisodium pentacyanoosmium ferrate to form a specific red color at pH 5. The color is measured spectrophotometrically at 490 and 600 nanometers.

Dated: July 11, 1973.

HENRY J. KOPP,
Deputy Assistant Administrator
for Pesticide Programs.

[FR Doc.73-14585 Filed 7-16-73; 8:45 am]

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

(Docket No. E-7715)

APPALACHIAN POWER CO.

Change in Time

JULY 6, 1973

On July 2, 1973, the attorney for Bedford, et al. requested that the prehearing conference scheduled for July 10, 1973 at 10 a.m. by notice issued June 1, 1973, be changed to the afternoon.

Upon consideration, notice is hereby given that the time for the commencement of the prehearing conference on July 10, 1973 is changed to 2 p.m.

KENNETH F. PLUM,
Secretary.

[FR Doc.73-14557 Filed 7-16-73; 8:45 am]

(Docket No. E-8294)

ARIZONA PUBLIC SERVICE CO.

Notice of Extension of Agreement

JULY 10, 1973.

Take notice that Arizona Public Service Company (Arizona) on June 11, 1973, tendered for filing an extension of Arizona Public Service Company, Rate Schedule FPC No. 10 to an expiration date of July 31, 1974. Arizona states that the extension is necessary to prepare the physical plant necessary to effectuate the agreement contained in the rate schedule. Arizona also says that all parties to the agreement concur in the extension.

Any person desiring to be heard or protest said application should file a petition to intervene or protest with the Federal Power Commission, 325 North Capitol Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20426, in accordance with the Commission's rules of practice and procedure. All such petitions or protests should be filed on or before July 24, 1973. Protests will be considered by the Commission in determining the appropriate action to be taken, but will not serve to make protestants parties to the proceeding. Any person wishing to become a party must file a petition to intervene. Copies of this application are on file with the Commission and are available for public inspection.

KENNETH F. PLUM,
Secretary.

[FR Doc.73-14538 Filed 7-16-73; 8:45 am]

(Docket No. C173-691)

ATLANTIC RICHFIELD CO.

Notice Changing Date and Time of Hearing

JULY 9, 1973.

On July 6, 1973, Atlantic Richfield Company requested that the hearing fixed by the order issued July 2, 1973, be rescheduled. The request states that Transwestern agrees with the request.

Upon consideration, notice is given that the time and date of the hearing in the above matter is changed to July 16, 1973, at 1:30 p.m. in a hearing room of the Federal Power Commission at 325

North Capitol Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20426.

KENNETH F. PLUM,
Secretary.

[FR Doc.73-14536 Filed 7-16-73; 8:45 am]

(Docket No. C173-691)

ATLANTIC RICHFIELD CO.

Notice of Application; Correction

MAY 8, 1973.

In the Notice of Application, issued April 20, 1973 and published in the Federal Register April 26, 1973, 38 FR 10331: Second paragraph, last line: Substitute the number "2,250,000" for the number "75,000."

KENNETH F. PLUM,
Secretary.

[FR Doc.73-14532 Filed 7-16-73; 8:45 am]

(Docket No. C173-697)

C & K PETROLEUM, INC.

Postponement of Hearing

JULY 6, 1973.

On July 6, 1973, Staff Counsel requested that the hearing scheduled for July 9, 1973, by order issued May 29, 1973, in above-designated matter be postponed because of a conflict in the schedule of Administrative Law Judge Litt. The request states that all parties agree to the request.

Upon consideration, notice is hereby given that the date of the hearing is postponed to July 13, 1973, at 10:00 a.m. in a hearing room of the Federal Power Commission at 325 North Capitol Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20426.

KENNETH F. PLUM,
Secretary.

[FR Doc.73-14540 Filed 7-16-73; 8:45 am]

(Docket No. E-8037)

COMISION FEDERAL DE ELECTRICIDAD Application for Permit To Export Electric Energy

JULY 5, 1973.

Take notice that on February 26, 1973, Comision Federal de Electricidad (Applicant) filed with the Federal Power Commission, pursuant to Executive Order No. 10435, dated September 3, 1953, and the Commission's regulations thereunder, an application for a Presidential Permit authorizing the construction, operation, maintenance and connection of certain electric transmission facilities at the international border between the United States and Mexico. The facilities for which authorization is sought include one 3-phase electric power line operating nominally at 132,000 volts, 60 Hertz, and extending across the international border from a point near Laredo, Texas to Nuevo Laredo, Tammico, Mexico. Applicant has indicated to the Commission that the line will be used in the interchange of electric energy with an electric system in Mexico and that any transmission to Mexico will be in accordance with an authorization

graph (c)(14) in § 32.2123, paragraphs (a)(5) and (c)(16) in § 32.2124, paragraph (d)(3) in § 32.2131, paragraph (b)(9)(i)-(iii) in § 32.2524, paragraph (c)(3) in § 32.2732. As revised these paragraphs read as follows:

• • • (i) None of the above subparagraphs shall apply to a source which is presently in compliance with applicable regulations and which has certified such compliance to the Administrator by October 1, 1973. The Administrator may request whatever supporting information he considers necessary for proper certification.

(ii) Any compliance schedule adopted by the State and approved by the Administrator shall satisfy the requirements of this paragraph for the affected source.

(iii) Any owner or operator subject to a compliance schedule in this paragraph may submit to the Administrator no later than October 1, 1973, a proposed alternative compliance schedule. No such compliance schedule may provide for final compliance after the final compliance date in the applicable compliance schedule of this paragraph. If promulgated by the Administrator, such schedule shall satisfy the requirements of this paragraph for the affected source.

[FPA Doc. 73-18039 Filed 9-6-73; 9:45 am]

SUBCHAPTER D—WATER PROGRAMS PART 129—TOXIC POLLUTANT EFFLUENT STANDARDS

List of Toxic Pollutants

On July 6, 1973, notice was published in the Federal Register (38 FR 12044) that the Environmental Protection Agency was proposing a list of toxic pollutants pursuant to section 307(a)(1) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. section 1317(a) Supp. 1973), (the Act) which provides in part:

The Administrator shall, within sixty days after the date of enactment of this title, publish (and from time to time thereafter revise) a list which includes any toxic pollutant or combination of such pollutants for which an effluent standard (which may

include a prohibition of the discharge of such pollutants or combination of such pollutants) will be established under this section.

That proposed list included aldrin, dieldrin, benzidine, cadmium, cyanide, DDT (DDE, DDD), endrin, mercury, polychlorinated biphenyls, and toxaphene.

Written comments on the proposed rulemaking were invited and received from interested parties and are on file with the Agency. All comments have been considered by the Environmental Protection Agency and certain ones have been adopted. These and other principal changes are discussed below.

Several comments dealt with the manner in which the inorganic components of the list were specified and argued that certain insoluble or innocuous forms of these substances should not be included in broad categories such as "all cadmium compounds." Effluent standards which must be developed for the listed pollutants will include analytical and sampling procedures which will distinguish between the toxic and innocuous forms of the designated pollutants.

A number of commenters expressed the opinion that the proposed selection criteria were vague and inadequate. It was obvious from the comments received that a great deal of confusion existed as to what materials could potentially be selected as toxic pollutants.

Accordingly, EPA has refined these criteria to make them more specific. These criteria entail two major advantages. First, they will provide for more informed public participation, by identifying the kinds of pollutants which the Agency proposes to examine and the types of data which are sought for each pollutant. Second, dischargers will be placed on notice concerning the class of pollutants which may become subject to standards under Section 307(a).

It is our intent that the process of selecting pollutants for the list of toxic pollutants will be a continuing one; as additional evidence is developed, additional pollutants will be added to the list.

Pollutants were chosen for inclusion on the initial list in light of the following criteria:

1. Data from laboratory or field studies indicate that the pollutant could, if discharged into water, constitute a serious environmental threat. The types of data

examined in making this judgment are set forth in Part I below.

2. The pollutant is discharged, or has the potential to be discharged, from point sources and constitutes a very serious environmental threat.

3. Data are available to establish effluent standards meeting the requirements of the Act.

4. Standard setting under Section 307(a) is appropriate, and is necessary because the prospective timing and effectiveness of abatement actions under other provisions of the Act are not commensurate with the nature and seriousness of the problems identified by the above criteria.

I. EXPLANATION OF CRITERIA

The first criterion concerns the acute or potential damage that a water discharge of these materials may create in virtue of certain toxicological properties.

Detailed toxicological data are examined to determine whether one or more of these types of effects are known: bioaccumulation, carcinogenic, mutagenic and teratogenic effects, and high acute toxicity. Specifically, the following types of data are reviewed:

1. Available data concerning whether a substance or its chemical or biological transformation product is bioaccumulated through an aquatic mechanism to the extent that they result in:

(a) Reproductive impairment in a important species, or
(b) Concentrations in food sources in excess of applicable Federal established tolerance levels.

2. Data concerning carcinogenic, mutagenic, and teratogenic effects. Materials likely to be carcinogenic, mutagenic, or teratogenic to man are first evaluated as to their chemical, biological, and physical stability in water.

3. Data concerning high order toxicity as measured by short-term lethality tests. In this connection a classification of a substance as "highly toxic to man according to classifications established by the Department of Transportation and the Environmental Protection Agency (36 FR 2034, February 1971, 40 CFR 162.3) and the Environmental Protection Agency and the Food and Drug Administration testing procedures (40 CFR 162.3 and 21 CFR 191.10) is particularly relevant. According to the references cited above, substances which have an oral LD50 of 50 mg/kg of body weight or less or a dermal LD50 of 200 mg/kg of body weight are considered highly toxic.

weight of less are defined as highly toxic to mammals and are examined further. The term "oral LD50" means that single oral dose which is lethal to one-half of the test population within 14 days. The term "dermal LD50" means that dose dermally absorbed in 21 hours which is lethal to one-half of the test population within 14 days.

For the protection of aquatic life, substances proposed to be classified as "highly toxic" according to the National Academy of Sciences water pollution ranking system may be considered for inclusion in the list. Such substances are those which are toxic to aquatic life as measured by a 96 hour LC50 of 10 mg/l or less. The term "LC50" means that concentration of a substance in water which is lethal to one-half of the test population in the specified time period. Testing methods such as those found in "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater," 17th Edition, part 231, 1971, or their equivalent will be considered adequate.

The second criterion concerns the seriousness of discharges or potential discharges of the pollutant from point sources. Relevant here are such factors as the nature and extent of toxic effects associated with the pollutant, the extent to which discharges of the pollutant have been identified, and the propagation, distribution, and use pattern of the pollutant. Data must be available from well documented field studies showing damage to important organisms from discharges of the compound into waters, or technically sufficient to show the material has the potential to be environmentally harmful after being discharged from point sources to the water.

The third criterion concerns setting effluent standards for pollutants on the list. The following are representative of the categories of data useful in standard setting for each material.

1. Toxicity to man and other organisms;
2. Carcinogenicity, mutagenicity, and teratogenicity data;
3. Transport paths of the material in the environment;
4. Bioaccumulation and bioconcentration;
5. Chemical, physical, and biological transformations in the environment;
6. Reliability and accuracy of analytical procedures;
7. Chemical characteristics;
8. Production and industrial or commercial utilization;
9. Sources of the pollutant to water;
10. Environmental incidents attributable to the material (fish kills, etc.);
11. Presence of the material in the environment, residue levels in various organisms, ambient concentrations in rivers, lakes, etc.;
12. State and Federal regulatory requirements concerning the material;
13. Classes and characteristics of waters into which the material is discharged.

The fourth criterion concerns the overall environmental effect of the con-

trol measures available, including the use of substitute products, and possible effects upon ground water or other environmental media.

II. THE POLLUTANTS SELECTED

The emergency standards promulgated by the Department of Labor for occupational carcinogens (36 FR 10320, May 3, 1971), have forced a shift in the manufacture of benndine from the previous producers to the end users. The resulting potential for increased water pollution by this known carcinogen and the adverse effects on the environment which may result, require the listing of benndine. Public comments have indicated that the material should be included, and that discharges should be severely controlled. Other public comments indicated that the material does not meet the selection criteria as proposed July 6, 1971. Benndine does meet the criteria set forth herein. It was also asserted that the DOL standards would protect both the work place and the environment. However, those standards are designed to prevent occupational exposure, not to control discharges into water.

Mercury is on the list because its organic form is known to bioaccumulate to the extent that it poses a threat to the health of man through concentration in food sources, so as to exceed applicable tolerance levels. Control of point source discharges is urgently needed, and available data are sufficient for standard setting. Public comments noted that the discharge of this material should be severely restricted. Some comments were received recommending deletion of the material from the list because of questions of solubility and demethylation of mercury and its compounds. It should be noted, however, that all forms of mercury in the aquatic environment can be methylated to methylmercury, the most hazardous form.

Aldrin-dieldrin are on the list because of their high order of toxicity to aquatic organisms and their bioaccumulative properties. Control is necessary now and there are adequate data to support effluent standards. Some comments indicated that aldrin-dieldrin should be deleted because of possible conflict with on-going cancellation proceedings under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA). The Administrator has an obligation to control toxic pollutants under FWPCA which is independent of his authority under FIFRA. These responsibilities cannot be abdicated. Moreover, it is too early to ascertain the precise determinations which will be required under the FWPCA, and the impact on the FIFRA proceedings. Accordingly, deletion of aldrin-dieldrin is not considered to be warranted at this time.

Cadmium is included on the list because of toxicity to aquatic organisms. From our studies, it was determined that there are several hundred dischargers of cadmium, and controls are urgently needed. Public comment supported the inclusion of this material because of its

high order of toxicity to aquatic organisms, potential concentrations in the food web, and its widespread discharge.

Some commenters objected to the inclusion of "Cadmium and all cadmium compounds" on the list because some relatively innocuous forms of the element would be included. The final effluent standards will distinguish among the various forms in which the element may occur.

DDT, DDD, and DDE are on the list because of their acute toxicity to aquatic organisms, and their bioaccumulative properties, which are known to cause harmful effects in higher life forms, such as birds. The data are sufficient for the establishment of effluent standards. Public response in favor of inclusion of DDT, DDD, and DDE noted the existence of much data on the harmful effects of these materials. One commenter stated that DDD degrades rapidly, and does not have many of the effects associated with DDT. It was determined, however, that DDD should also be included because of its toxicity and bioaccumulative properties.

Endrin is highly toxic to aquatic life at low concentrations. Considerable data are available on endrin, and control of point sources is necessary at present. Those public comments that supported its inclusion cited considerable data, and urged stringent control. One commenter alleged that the sole manufacturing facility is under control, and that further restriction is unnecessary and redundant. However, available technical and scientific data support inclusion. Moreover, the manufacturer of the material is not the only point source, since formulators also contribute endrin contaminated wastes to the environment.

Polychlorinated biphenyls are on the list because of their high order of toxicity to man and aquatic organisms, and because of their bioaccumulative potential. The data are adequate, and the point source discharges require prompt control. Public comments indicated that the materials should be included because of their widespread use, and their demonstrated harm to aquatic life. These commenters urged that discharges be as low as possible. No comments were received recommending deletion of polychlorinated biphenyls.

Toxaphene is on the list because of its high order of toxicity to aquatic life. Considerable data are available concerning this compound, and prompt control of known point sources is required. Public comments in support of the material being included cited much of the available toxicity data. Some commenters argued that this material did not meet the selection criteria published in connection with the proposed list of July 6, 1971. Toxaphene does meet the criteria set forth in this notice.

Since toxaphene has infrequently been reported to be present in the environment, some commenters urged its deletion. However, controls are necessary because the material continues to be manufactured, formulated, and distrib-

RULES AND REGULATIONS

ated in large quantities. Thus, the potential for harmful discharges is considerable.

Cyanide is on the list because of its high order of toxicity to aquatic life. There are many different types of point source discharges and a variety of receiving bodies of water which must be protected from the discharge of this material. The data are adequate to support effluent standards. The public commenters in favor of inclusion cited data on toxicity to aquatic life in very low concentrations. Those commenters who recommended deletion for the most part objected to inclusion of "all cyanide compounds." It was argued that only compounds which dissociate in water to form toxic concentrations of cyanide ion or hydrogen cyanide should be included. The proposed effluent standards will take these comments into account, and may specify special sampling, analysis, and reporting requirements.

III. THE LENGTH OF THE LIST

Several commenters recommended that the final list include a larger number of pollutants than were included on the proposed list. In addition, a number of commenters requested shortening the list. Most of the latter recommended removal of specific pollutants; these recommendations have been discussed in the preceding section.

As required by section 513 of the Act, EPA notified the Effluent Standards and Water Quality Information Advisory Committee on June 6, 1973, of our intention to propose effluent standards for toxic pollutants under section 307(a). The Committee held hearings on the proposed list in Washington, D.C. (July 16), Chicago, Ill. (July 30), New York, N.Y. (August 1), and San Francisco, Calif. (August 3). The Committee has agreed to provide scientific and technical information concerning the listed pollutants, but has made no recommendations to date concerning the length of the list.

Pursuant to the consent decree entered into by EPA in the case of *NRDC v. Fri*, Civ. Action No. 84-73 (D.D.C.), EPA must publish proposed standards for all pollutants included on this initial list no later than December 3, 1973.

Additional toxic pollutants lists may be published in the future under section 307(a). The Agency will examine a wide range of pollutants in constituting such lists. Among those which will be examined are the following pollutants which were identified in public comments on the initial list:

arsenic	chlorobenzene
barium	beta-naphthol
chromium	alpha-naphthal
lead	beryllium
cadmium	mercury
antimony	antimony
beryllium	beryllium
cadmium	cadmium
chromium	chromium
nickel	nickel
silver	silver
zinc	zinc
hydroquinone	di-n-butyl phthalate

The Agency will examine other pollutants in addition, including chlorinated

hydrocarbons, organophosphates, heavy metals, and materials listed as occupational carcinogens by the Department of Labor (29 FR 18973, May 3, 1973).

Persons interested in assisting the Environmental Protection Agency in setting standards for the pollutants listed in Section IV are invited to submit scientific and technical data, and other information concerning the listed pollutants, to Dr. C. Hugh Thompson, Chairman, Hazardous and Toxic Substance Regulation Task Force, Office of Water Program Operations, Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C. 20460. In particular, the thirteen categories of standard-setting data set forth in Section I above are sought for all pollutants listed in Section IV. The Agency is also interested in obtaining data on technology for waste control treatment and disposal of the pollutants listed in Section IV.

In addition, the Agency will review any data submitted on pollutants proposed to be placed on future lists. The pollutants listed above are merely representative of pollutants identified in public comment which may be candidates for selection. Data on those pollutants, and on other pollutants which may be candidates for selection, should be submitted to the Chairman, Hazardous and Toxic Substance Regulation Task Force, at the address set forth in the preceding paragraph.

Dated August 31, 1973.

JOHN QUARLES,
Acting Administrator.

IV. THE LIST OF TOXIC POLLUTANTS

Pursuant to section 107(a) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, effluent standards will be established for the pollutants listed below:

1. Aldrin (1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,8a-hexahydro-1,4,8-endo-exo-dimethanonaphthalene).
2. Dieldrin (1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-6,7-epoxy-1,4,4a,5,8,8a-octahydro-1,4-endo-exo-5,8-dimethanonaphthalene).
3. DDT (1,1,1-trichloro-2,2-bis(4-chlorophenyl)-ethane).
4. DDE (dichlorodiphenyldichloroethylene) 1,1-dichloro-2,2-bis(4-chlorophenyl)ethylene.
5. DDT (dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane) 1,1,1-trichloro-2,2-bis(4-chlorophenyl)ethane.
6. Endrin (1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-6,7-epoxy-1,4,4a,5,8,8a-octahydro-1,4-endo-exo-5,8-dimethanonaphthalene).
7. Mercury and all mercury compounds.
8. Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB's).
9. Toxaphene (chlorinated camphene).

(FR Doc. 73-19078 Filed 9-6-73; 9:45 am)

TITLE 5—Administrative Personnel CHAPTER 1—CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION PART 213—EXCEPTED SERVICE Department of Labor

Section 213.2215 is amended to show that one position of Special Assistant to the Deputy Assistant Secretary, Employ-

ment Standards Administration, is excepted under Schedule C.

Effective in September 7, 1973, § 213.2215(a) (26) is added as set out below.

§ 213.2215 Department of Labor.

(a) Office of the Secretary.

(26) One Special Assistant to the Deputy Assistant Secretary, Employment Standards Administration.

(3 U.S.C. sec. 3301, 3302; E.O. 10577, 3 CF 1054-48 Comp. p. 218)

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,

(SEAL) JAMES C. SPAY,
Executive Assistant to
the Commissioners.

(FR Doc. 73-19078 Filed 9-6-73; 9:45 am)

TITLE 7—Agriculture

CHAPTER 1—AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE (STANDARDS, INSPECTION, MARKETING PRACTICES), DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PART 52—PROCESSED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, PROCESSED PRODUCTS THEREOF, AND CERTAIN OTHER PROCESSED FOOD PRODUCTS

Subpart—United States Standards for Grades of Canned Ripe Olives

AMENDMENT OF SEGMENTED STYLE

Notice is hereby given that the United States Standards for Grades of Canned Ripe Olives, which add a "Segmented Style" in accordance with the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946, as amended, and 5 U.S.C. 553, which allows an agency to dispense with the Notice of Proposed Rule Making procedures under certain circumstances.

Notwithstanding the provisions of these standards shall not excuse failure to comply with the provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act or with applicable State laws and regulations.

Statement of consideration leading to this amendment

There is an increasing market potential for segmented style ripe olives, a style not recognized in the current United States grade standards. To permit the marketing of this new style, the rules and regulations (7 CFR 932.103-932.161) of the Marketing Agreement and Order 932, as amended (7 CFR, Part 932) relating to the handling of olives grown in California were amended, effective December 12, 1972.

The Olive Administrative Committee at its July 18, 1973 meeting, voted unanimously to request that the U.S. Standards be amended to provide for the segmented style.

It is hereby found that it is impracticable and contrary to the public interest to give preliminary notice, encourage public rule making procedure, and postpone the effective date of this amendment until 30 days after publication hereof in the Federal Register (5 U.S.C. 553) because:

E. Director of Public Affairs, Region VII,
Environmental Protection Agency, 1733 Baltimore
Street, Kansas City, Mo. 64108.

I. Director of Public Affairs, Region VIII,
Environmental Protection Agency, Lincoln
Tower, room 918, 1288 Lincoln Street, Denver,
Colo. 80202.

J. Director of Public Affairs, Region IX,
Environmental Protection Agency, 100 Calis-
toma Street, San Francisco, Calif. 94102.

K. Director of Public Affairs, Region X,
Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 9th
Avenue, Seattle, Wash. 98101.

[FR Doc. 73-11972 Filed 6-13-73; 8:45 am]

EFFLUENT STANDARDS AND WATER QUALITY INFORMATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Agenda and Notice of Public Hearings

Notice is hereby given of a public hearing to be held by the Effluent Standards and Water Quality Information Advisory Committee ("the Committee") established pursuant to section 515 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, 33 U.S.C. section 1251 et seq. ("the Act"). On June 6, 1973, the Acting Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency notified the Committee of his intention to propose effluent standards for toxic pollutants under section 307(a) of the Act. The statute authorizes the Chairman of the Committee to publish a notice of a public hearing within 10 days after receipt of such notice, and to hold a public hearing within 30 days. The hearing noticed hereby will be held on July 16, 1973, at 10 a.m. in the Old Angus Ballroom, Holiday Inn, Crystal City, Arlington, Va. The hearings will be open to the public. Although final determinations have not yet been made with respect to the pollutants which will constitute the list of toxic pollutants required to be published under section 307(a), the Committee is informed that the following pollutants, among others, are being considered at the staff level for inclusion in the list:

1. Aldrin (1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro-1,4,4,5-endo-exo-dimethanonaphthalene).
2. Dieldrin and its salts (para-diaminodiphenyl).
3. Cadmium ion.
4. Cyanide ion.
5. DDD (TDE) 1,1-dichloro-2,2-bis(para-chlorophenyl)-ethane.
6. DDE (dichlorodiphenylchloroethane) 1,1,1-trichloro-2,2-bis(para-chlorophenyl)-ethylene.
7. DDT (dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane) 1,1,1-trichloro-2,2-bis(para-chlorophenyl)-ethane.
8. Dieldrin (1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-6,7-epoxy-1,4,4a,5,8,8a-octahydro-1,4-endo-exo-5,8-dimethanonaphthalene).
9. Endrin (1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-6,7-epoxy-1,4,4a,5,8,8a-octahydro-1,4-endo-exo-5,8-dimethanonaphthalene).
10. Mercury (including elemental, toxic, and organic mercury).
11. Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs).
12. Toxaphene (chlorinated camphene).

The purpose of the hearings noticed hereby will be to initiate consideration of such scientific and technical information as is pertinent to the determinations required to be made by the

Administrator when proposing effluent standards for toxic pollutants. It is anticipated that the Administrator may publish a notice setting forth a proposed list of toxic pollutants in the Federal Register prior to July 16. If so, such list and notice will be considered at the hearing noticed herein. If the list has not been proposed by that time, the hearing will be held on the basis of this notice. The hearing may be adjourned to subsequent dates in order to obtain further information.

Additional information concerning the hearing may be obtained by writing Dr. Martha Sager, Chairman, Effluent Standards and Water Quality Information Advisory Committee, Environmental Protection Agency, room 821, Crystal Mall, Building 2, Washington, D.C. 20460. The hearing will be held pursuant to the direction of the Chairman and in accordance with hearing procedures published in the Federal Register on Wednesday, April 11, 1973, at pages 9179-80. Certain persons or organizations may be invited by the Committee to appear and give oral testimony. Others desiring to appear and give oral testimony should contact the Committee at 703-557-7390 or may request the opportunity to appear by telegraphic notice or letter to Dr. Sager at the address listed above. Due to limitations of time, it may be necessary to limit the number of witnesses who may appear and give oral testimony. Witnesses will ordinarily be limited to 15-minute presentations to be followed by 15-minute periods of questions from the Committee.

Although the opportunity to appear and give oral testimony must necessarily be limited due to the limitations of time available to the Committee to hold public hearings and obtain additional information pursuant to the provisions of section 515 of the Act, all persons desiring to submit written statements or testimony to the Committee are encouraged to do so. Such statements or testimony should clearly indicate the pollutant or pollutants concerned and should be addressed to the "Effluent Standards and Water Quality Information Advisory Committee" at the address listed above.

Statements presented at the hearing, or otherwise submitted to the Committee will be available to the public pursuant to section 10(b) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Public Law 92-463, 80 Stat. 770), subject to the assessment of reasonable reproduction charges. Requests for such information should be directed to Dr. Martha Sager, Chairman, Effluent Standards and Water Quality Information Advisory Committee, Environmental Protection Agency, room 821, Crystal Mall, Building 2, Washington, D.C. 20460.

Dated June 12, 1973.

MARTHA SAGER,
Chairman, Effluent Standards
and Water Quality Information
Advisory Committee.

[FR Doc. 73-12031 Filed 6-13-73; 8:45 am]

ETHEPHON

Notice of Extension of Temporary Tolerance

In connection with Pesticide Petition No. 2G1193, Amchem Products, Inc., Ambler, Pa. 19002, was granted temporary tolerances for residues of the plant regulator ethephon (2-chloroethyl phosphonic acid) in or on the raw agricultural commodities pineapples and tomatoes at 2 parts per million on April 27, 1973 (notice was published in the Federal Register of Apr. 29, 1973 (38 FR 8706)). These temporary tolerance expired April 27, 1973.

A tolerance was established for residues of ethephon in or on tomatoes at 2 parts per million in connection with Pesticide Petition No. 3F1321, on April 18, 1973 (notice was published in the Federal Register of Apr. 20, 1973 (38 FR 9815)).

The firm has requested a 1-year extension of the temporary tolerance for residues of ethephon in or on pineapple to obtain additional experimental data. It is concluded that this extension of the temporary tolerance for residues of the plant regulator in or on pineapples will protect the public health. It is therefore extended as requested on condition that the plant regulator be used in accordance with the temporary permit being issued concurrently and which provide for distribution under the Amchem Products, Inc. name.

This temporary tolerance expires April 27, 1974.

This action is taken pursuant to provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (sec. 402(j), 68 Stat. 510; 21 U.S.C. 346a(j)), the authority transferred to the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (35 FR 15623), and the authority delegated to the Administrator to the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Pesticide Programs (36 FR 9038).

Dated June 5, 1973.

HENRY J. KOPP,
Deputy Administrator
for Pesticide Programs.

[FR Doc. 73-12032 Filed 6-13-73; 8:45 am]

PENNWALT CORP.

Notice of Filing of Petition Regarding Pesticide Chemicals

Pursuant to provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (sec. 40 (d)(1), 68 Stat. 512; 21 U.S.C. 346a(d)(1)), notice is given that a petition (3F1361) has been filed by Pennwalt Corp., P.O. Box 1297, Tacoma, Wash. 98401, proposing establishment of an exemption (40 CFR pt. 180) from the requirement of a tolerance for residues of the cross linked nylon type polymers formed by the reaction of a mixture of sebacoyl chloride and polymethylene polyphenylisocyanate with a mixture of ethylenediamine and diethylenetriamine when used as an inert encapsulating material for formulations of methyl parathion applied to growing alfalfa; con-