

public interest and consistent with the objectives of the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1966. Accordingly, NHTSA Temporary Exemption No. 33-7, expiring January 1, 1977, is hereby amended to include Motor Vehicle Safety Standard No. 212.

(Sec. 2, Pub. L. 92-548, 86 Stat. 1159 (15 U.S.C. 1410); delegation of authority at 49 CFR 1.61.)

Issued on July 30, 1974.

JAMES B. GREGORY,
Administrator.

[FR Doc. 74-17752 Filed 8-2-74; 9:45 am]

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Commodity Exchange Authority TRADERS IN CHICAGO LIVE CATTLE FUTURES

Release of Names and Transactions

The Secretary of Agriculture in response to a letter from the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry submitted to the committee information disclosing the names and addresses of all traders in live cattle futures on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange during the period May 1, 1974 to June 15, 1974, with respect to whom the Secretary has information, together with data concerning futures transactions and positions of each such trader.

Such information was submitted in accordance with section 8 of the Commodity Exchange Act (7 U.S.C. 12-1) which requires the Secretary upon request of any committee of either House of Congress, acting within the scope of its jurisdiction, to furnish and make public the names and addresses of such traders, together with information concerning their futures transactions. The material submitted covered those traders in reporting status (holding a position of 25 contracts or more in any one live cattle future).

The data will be made available for inspection and copying to anyone upon request at the Commodity Exchange Authority office in Washington, D.C. or its regional office in Chicago. In accordance with the Department of Agriculture fee schedule, copies of the material will be furnished at a charge of 10 cents for each copy of each page.

Issued: July 31, 1974.

ALEX C. CALDWELL,
Administrator,
Commodity Exchange Authority.
[FR Doc. 74-17756 Filed 8-2-74; 9:45 am]

Farmers Home Administration
(Designation No. A909)

TEXAS

Designation of Emergency Areas

The Secretary of Agriculture has found that a general need for agricultural credit exists in the following county in Texas:

Swisher

The Secretary has found that this need exists as a result of a natural disaster consisting of prolonged drought from October 1973 until April 1974; excessive rainfall June 5, 1974; hailstorms May 31 and June 13, 1974; and excessive winds June 7 through June 10, 1974.

Therefore, the Secretary has designated this area as eligible for Emergency loans, pursuant to the provisions of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act, as amended by Pub. L. 93-237, and the provisions of 7 CFR 1832.3(b) including the recommendation of Governor Dolph Briscoe that such designation be made.

Applications for Emergency loans must be received by this Department no later than September 23, 1974, for physical losses and April 23, 1975, for production losses, except that qualified borrowers who receive initial loans pursuant to this designation may be eligible for subsequent loans. The urgency of the need for loans in the designated area makes it impracticable and contrary to the public interest to give advance notice of proposed rule making and invite public participation.

Done at Washington, D.C., this 30th day of July, 1974.

FRANK B. ELLIOTT,
Administrator,
Farmers Home Administration.

[FR Doc. 74-17755 Filed 8-2-74; 9:45 am]

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Center for Disease Control

COAL MINE HEALTH

Asbestos Exposure in Surface Coal Mines and Surface Work Areas of Underground Mines: Findings of Fact

Section 101(g) of the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969 (30 U.S.C. 811(g)), hereinafter referred to as the "Act," provides, in part, that within 90 days after completion of any public hearing on proposed mandatory health or safety standards, the Secretary who held the hearing shall make findings of fact which shall be public.

BACKGROUND

Proposed amendments to mandatory health standards for surface work areas of underground coal mines and surface coal mines (30 CFR Part VI) were developed by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health pursuant to section 101 of the Act and transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior for publication in accordance with the Act. The amendments were published under a notice of proposed rule-making on November 7, 1972 (37 FR 29048) and interested persons were afforded a period of 45 days within which to submit written comments, suggestions, and objections and to request a public hearing. On April 10, 1974, the Secretary of the Interior, in accordance with section 101(f) of the Act, published a notice (39 FR 12083)

that objections had been filed to the proposed mandatory health standard for occupational exposure to asbestos stating the grounds for such objections and that a public hearing had been requested. Following such notice, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare published a notice fixing a time and place of the public hearing to be held for the purpose of receiving relevant evidence on the proposed asbestos standard (39 FR 16013).

HEARING

The hearing was held on June 5, 1974, at the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare's Parklawn Building at Rockville, Maryland. Presentations were made by the following organizations: Bituminous Coal Operators' Association, R. T. Vanderbilt Company, Asbestos Information Association, United Mine Workers of America and the Industrial Union Department of AFL-CIO. A verbatim transcript of the proceeding is available for public inspection at the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, Park Building, Room 3-32, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, Maryland.

FINDINGS

On the basis of the evidence presented at the hearing and on other information available to the Department, the Director of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, pursuant to authority delegated from the Secretary and the Assistant Secretary for Health (35 FR 11150), finds that:

1. There is a causal relationship between occupational exposure to airborne asbestos fibers and the development of disease.
2. Asbestos is infrequently used in surface coal mining operations and rarely, if ever, used in surface operations of underground coal mines.
3. There is medical evidence which indicates that even infrequent exposure to airborne asbestos can cause disease.
4. When asbestos is used in coal mining operations, technology exists for maintaining the 8-hour average airborne concentration of asbestos dust to which miners are exposed at or below two fibers (greater than 5 microns in length) per cubic centimeter of air but not to exceed 10 fibers per cubic centimeter more than one hour of each 8-hour day.
5. A standard requiring coal mine operators to maintain the 8-hour average airborne concentration of asbestos dust to which miners are exposed at or below two fibers (greater than 5 microns in length) per cubic centimeter of air but not to exceed 10 fibers per cubic centimeter more than one hour of each 8-hour day, is necessary for the protection of life and the prevention of occupational diseases of miners.

Dated: July 31, 1974.

MARCUS M. KRY, M.D.,
Director, National Institute
for Occupational Safety and
Health.

[FR Doc. 74-17752 Filed 8-2-74; 9:45 am]