

Mary Ann Chance

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To R. L. Lembke, M.D.
Bill Groves
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~~Tom Hall~~

Date Nov. 15, 1979

Supplement I to the TSCA Chemical Substances Inventory has been ordered for each of you. This supplement lists an additional 3,000 substances on the inventory.

Mary Ann

Enc: FR Nov. 9, 79, "Availability of Supplement to TSCA Chemical Substances Initial Inventory".

cc: D. A. Kuhn
V. A. Moore

~~File~~
File TSCA Inventory

SAL 000052781

(FRL 1354-8; OPTS-80008)

Office of Pesticides and Toxic Substances; Availability of a Supplement to TSCA Chemical Substances Initial Inventory

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA or the Agency).

ACTION: Notice of Availability of a Supplement to the TSCA Chemical Substances Inventory.

SUMMARY: This notice announces that Supplement I to the TSCA Chemical Substances Inventory, compiled under the authority of section 8(b) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), will be published on November 9, 1979. The Initial Inventory, published on June 1, 1979, listed 43,287 chemical substances that were manufactured in or imported into U.S. commerce since January 1975. This Supplement adds another 3,000 substances that were reported too late for inclusion in the Initial Inventory, or were inadequately defined during the first reporting period. EPA will distribute copies of this Supplement throughout the month of November, in advance of the official closing date (December 31, 1979) of the 210-day Revised Inventory reporting period. The Initial Inventory and its Supplement(s) will be major building blocks of an information base which EPA and other Federal agencies can use in assessing human health and environmental risks posed by chemical substances.

This notice explains how to obtain a copy of Supplement I to the Initial Inventory in printed form, microfiche, or computer-readable tape, and presents the Agency's policy with respect to Registry Number updates and its intention to publish a Revised Inventory in mid-1980.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Director, Industry Assistance Office, Office of Pesticides and Toxic Substances (TS-799), Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street, SW., Washington, D.C. 20460; or call the toll-free number 800-424-0065. In Washington, D.C. please call 554-1404.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The inventory reporting regulations (40 CFR Part 710) were promulgated under the authority of section 8(a) of the TSCA (90 Stat. 2003; 15 U.S.C. 2601 *et seq.*). These regulations were published in the *Federal Register* on December 23, 1977 (42 FR 64572), and were supplemented on March 6, 1978 (43 FR 9254) and April 17, 1978 (43 FR 16178). These regulations implemented section 8(b) of TSCA, which requires EPA to compile, keep current, and publish a list of chemical substances manufactured, imported, or processed in the United States for a

commercial purpose. This notice announces a Supplement to the Initial Inventory.

Section 710.6 of the Inventory Reporting Regulations established a two-phase reporting schedule designed to prevent duplicative reporting. During the initial reporting period, manufacturers and certain importers reported to EPA concerning chemical substances they manufactured or imported for a commercial purpose since January 1, 1975. Most chemical substances were reported by manufacturers and importers for the Inventory by the May 1, 1978 initial reporting deadline. Based on these reports, EPA published the Initial Inventory on June 1, 1979. The availability of the Initial Inventory was announced in the *Federal Register* on May 15, 1979. (44 FR 26553).

A second inventory reporting period lasting 210 days began on the official publication date of the Initial Inventory. During this period, a person who processes or uses a chemical substance for a commercial purpose or imports a chemical substance as part of a mixture or article may report a chemical substance that was not included on the published Initial Inventory if the substance was manufactured, imported, or processed for a commercial purpose since January 1, 1975. Substances that are manufactured or imported (in bulk) for a commercial purpose after July 1, 1979 may not be reported for the Revised Inventory. As of that date, the manufacturer or bulk importer of such a substance is subject to the premanufacture notification requirements of section 5(a)(1)(A) of TSCA. These requirements apply to all persons who intend to manufacture or import (in bulk form) for a commercial purpose, a chemical substance not included in the Master Inventory File. Rules governing premanufacture notification were proposed in the *Federal Register* initially on January 10, 1979 (44 FR 2242), and repropoed on October 16, 1979 (44 FR 59765). The Agency developed an interim policy, published May 15, 1979 (44 FR 28564), to govern the submission and review of premanufacture notices until final rules are promulgated.

The premanufacture notification and revised inventory reporting regulations apply to any eligible chemical substance not included in the Master Inventory File. The Initial Inventory and this Supplement are the published lists and contain most of the substances in the Master Inventory File. However, it should be re-emphasized that the published lists are *not* the complete

inventory. The published lists will never be complete because substances are continually being added to the Master Inventory File. In addition, some substances which were reported, were inadequately identified for inclusion in the Initial Inventory; others were reported by Colour Index names (about which there is some ambiguity), some were reported as products of reactions involving trade name materials of unknown constituents, and some were reported with ambiguous confidentiality claims. All of these reported substances are in the Master Inventory File but cannot be listed in the published lists until the ambiguities or inadequacies are resolved.

Anyone who reported a chemical substance for the Initial Inventory that is not on either the published Initial Inventory or this Supplement may contact EPA to verify that the substance is included in the Master Inventory File. Chemicals reported for the revised Inventory have not yet been published on the list. In addition, persons who may be subject to premanufacture notification requirements may also inquire whether a particular chemical substance is or is not on the Master Inventory File. Requests for such information should be directed to the Industry Assistance Office with complete, descriptive information about the substance in question. The Agency has provided guidance for identifying chemical substances on the published lists in the booklet "Reporting for the Chemical Substance Inventory", available from the Industry Assistance Office. Persons who are unable to locate on the published Initial Inventory and this Supplement a substance they process, or import as part of a mixture or article, should report the substance during the 210-day reporting period for the Revised Inventory which ends December 31, 1979.

Chemical substances whose identities are confidential for purposes of the Inventory are included on the Initial Inventory and this Supplement under the category "Chemical Substances with Confidential Identities." In accordance with the inventory reporting regulations, EPA has published generic names for some of these substances in appendices to both the Initial Inventory and this Supplement. However, generic names for some substances have not yet been approved. The Agency is continuing to review these names, and has been in contact with the reporting companies. Since EPA knows the precise identities of these substances, the Agency can easily inform a requester whether a particular chemical substance is "new" or is already on the Inventory. EPA will

respond to such inquiries only after a person establishes a *bona fide* intent to manufacture a chemical substance for a commercial purpose, in accordance with § 710.7 of the Inventory Reporting Regulations. If the particular substance is included on the Inventory, premanufacture notification will not be required.

Supplement to Initial Inventory

I. Content

The June 1979 Initial Inventory listed 43,278 chemical substances produced in or imported into the United States commerce since January 1, 1975. This Supplement adds to the Initial Inventory another 3,000 substances that were reported too late for inclusion in the printed version, or were inadequately defined during the first reporting period. Supplements to the Inventory—almost by definition—are outdated as soon as they are published. Compilation of the next supplement begins on the day its predecessor is published.

Like the Initial Inventory, this Supplement lists, in Section A in ascending Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) Registry Number order, the preferred names of chemical substances covered by this publication. A dagger symbol (†) denotes chemical substances that are more precisely defined in Appendix A: Chemical Substance Definitions. Appendix B: Confidential Chemical Substance Identities lists generic (less specific) names for chemical substances that are included in the Supplement, but whose identities have been determined by EPA to be entitled to confidential treatment. These names were developed according to procedures specified in the EPA publication, "Guidelines for Creating Proposed Generic Names for Inventory." Each generic name actually describes a category of chemical substances. However, only the specific substance reported for the Inventory is included on the Inventory. Therefore, if a person wishes to determine whether a chemical substance he imports or manufactures, or intends to import or manufacture, is already included on the Inventory under a generic name, he should follow the procedures set forth in § 710.7 of the Inventory reporting regulations.

This Supplement also contains three other sections parallel to the volumes of the Initial Inventory. These are for use in conjunction with, but not as a substitute for, the chemical list in Section A, The Substance Name Index (Section B), the Molecular Formula Indices (Section C), and the UVCB (Chemical Substances of Unknown or Variable Composition, Complex Reaction Products, and Biological Materials) Index (Section D) provide

a ternate means of finding substances that are listed in the Inventory.

II. Registry Number Updates

A primary element for substance identification on the Inventory is the Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) Registry Number. Certain CAS Registry Numbers represent very specific chemicals, others refer to substances whose composition cannot be represented by a definite chemical structure diagram, and for purposes of the Inventory have been defined as a UVCB, "Chemical Substance of Unknown or Variable Composition, Complex Reaction Products and Biological Materials." In the first group of substances, the chemical identification associated with each CAS Registry Number is very specific but in the latter group redundancy can occur. Consequently, the definitions and CAS Registry Number assignments for all UVCB substances are continually under review, and changes are made when necessary to produce an internally consistent data base.

This Supplement includes a Registry Number Update section which gives replacement CAS Registry Numbers for substances that should be removed from the Initial Inventory, or were treated as single entities on the Initial Inventory but were subsequently found to have either different descriptions, or the same description but different CAS Registry Numbers. For example, there were listings for the CAS Registry Number 9005-81-6, cellophane; 61788-77-0, rayon; and 68442-85-3, regenerated cellulose. Since these substances are chemically identical, the first two numbers associated with cellophane and rayon have been replaced by the third CAS Registry Number. In another instance, the listing for a single CAS Registry Number 61789-82-0 was removed from the Inventory because it did not reflect a substance subject to the Inventory reporting regulations (40 CFR Part 710). All of these corrections shown in the Registry Number Update Section should be made on the Initial Inventory.

III. Availability

Due to the high cost of printing and distribution, EPA provides only one free copy of this Supplement in printed form to each company, corporation (or subsidiary, division or major department of a large corporation if they are located in different geographical areas), or to interested organizations while supplies last. EPA encourages persons to request microfiche copies wherever equipment permits, since these copies are less expensive to print and distribute. Companies that have already received a printed copy or microfiche copy of the Initial Inventory will automatically

receive the Supplement in like form. Others who require copies of the Supplement, such as those who ordered the Inventory from the U.S. Government Printing Office, may obtain same by calling the Industry Assistance Office toll-free number listed above. Allow ten days for delivery.

EPA will place reference copies of this Supplement, in printed form or Microfiche (as equipment permits), in the libraries of most large cities, GPO regional depository libraries, State environmental offices, and EPA Regional Offices. The Industry Assistance Office can direct persons to the nearest location. Persons requiring minimal access to the Inventory are encouraged to use reference copies rather than ordering a complete copy of the Inventory from EPA.

The Supplement is also available on computer tape. The tape consists of two sections. The first section of the Supplement to the Initial Inventory lists each substance by CAS Registry Number, preferred name, and, where appropriate, molecular formula. The second section is an alphabetic listing of chemical synonyms of these substances. Only synonyms that were reported to EPA for the Inventory are included in this section, unlike the printed version which contains additional synonyms derived from CAS files. The tape does not include generic names for confidential substance identities nor the definitions prepared for certain substances, all of which appear in the appendices to the printed Inventory.

The computer readable version of the Inventory may be purchased through written request to:

National Technical Information Service (NTIS), 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161.

Information Disclosure From Inventory Reports

The published Initial Inventory and this Supplement identify only the reported substances. There is no reference on the printed Inventory either to the company that reported the substance, nor to the additional data about each substance which was required by the inventory reporting regulations. This information is in EPA's files, and can be made available to the public unless it is entitled to confidential treatment. The majority of the individual submissions contained no claims of confidentiality and will be disclosed upon written request. Such requests should be addressed to:

Ms. Cerri Greene, Freedom of Information Officer (A-101), Environmental Protection Agency, Room 1132, WSMW, 401 M Street, S.W., Washington, DC 20460.

The elements of the set of data that exist in EPA's report records (both

computerized and hardcopy) about each chemical substance (with the exception of substances reported by persons who were not required to provide every item of information) are: the chemical name and CAS Registry Number of the substance; plant site(s) at which it was manufactured; for each plant site, how much of the substance was manufactured or imported in 1977 (reported by ranges); whether its manufacture was site limited; and whether it was manufactured or imported (activity). In addition, in cases in which a plant site was owned by a parent company, the name of the parent company (corporation) was usually reported.

(Sec. 8 of TSCA (90 Stat. 2003; (15 U.S.C. 2601 et seq.)).

Dated: November 6, 1979.

Steven D. Jellinek,

Assistant Administrator for Pesticides and Toxic Substances.

(FR Doc. 79-34914 Filed 11-8-79; 8:45 am)

BILLING CODE 6560-01-M

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

(BC Docket No. 79-274, File No. BPH-10931; BC Docket No. 79-275, File No. BPH-11191)

Blard Communications Inc., and White River Valley FM Radio

In re applications of Blard Communications, Inc., Batesville, Arkansas, Reg. 93.1 MHz, Channel No. 226, 100 kW (H&V), 560 ft. (BC Docket No. 79-274; File No. BPH-10931); White River Valley FM Radio, Batesville, Arkansas, Reg. 93.1 MHz, Channel No. 226, 100 kW (H&V), 916 ft. (BC Docket No. 79-275; File No. BPH-11191); For construction permits; Memorandum opinion and order designating applications for consolidated hearings on stated issues.

Adopted: October 15, 1979.

Released: October 31, 1979.

1. The Commission by the Chief, Broadcast Bureau, acting pursuant to delegated authority, has under consideration the above captioned mutually exclusive applications for a new FM broadcast station at Batesville, Arkansas.

2. Data submitted by the applicants indicate that there would be a significant difference in the size of the areas and populations which would receive service from the proposals. Consequently, for the purpose of comparison, the areas and populations which would receive FM service of 1 mV/m or greater intensity, together with the availability of other primary aural services in such areas, will be considered under the standard

comparative issue, for the purpose of determining whether a comparative preference should accrue to either of the applicants.

3. The applicants are qualified to construct and operate as proposed. However, as the proposals are mutually exclusive they must be designated for hearing.

4. Accordingly, it is ordered, That pursuant to Section 309(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, better serve the public interest.

2. To determine in light of the evidence adduced pursuant to the foregoing issue which of the applications should be granted.

5. It is further ordered, That to avail themselves of the opportunity to be heard, the applicants herein shall, pursuant to Section 1.221(c) of the Commission's Rules, in person or by attorney, within 20 days of the mailing of this Order, file with the Commission in triplicate a written appearance stating an intention to appear on the date fixed for the hearing and to present evidence on the issues specified in this Order.

6. It is further ordered, That the applicants herein shall, pursuant to Section 311(a)(2) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, and Section 73.3594 of the Commission's Rules, give notice of the hearing (either individually or, if feasible and consistent with the Rules, jointly) within the time and in the manner prescribed in such Rule, and shall advise the Commission of the publication of such notice as required by Section 73.3594(g) of the Rules.

Federal Communications Commission.

Richard J. Shiben,

Chief, Broadcast Bureau.

(FR Doc. 79- Filed 11-8-79; 8:45 am)

BILLING CODE 6712-01-M

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD [79-547]

Statement on Credit Rationing

Dated: November 1, 1979.

AGENCY: Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Board is responding to inquiries by member institutions regarding credit rationing when loan demand exceeds funds available by adopting a resolution intended to guide institutions in their evaluation of any method to fairly meet community loan demands.

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 1, 1979.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT: Sandra Y. Rosenblith, Director, Legal Division, Office of Community Investment, Federal Home Loan Bank Board, 1700 G Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20552. Telephone number: (202-377-6217).

Federal Home Loan Bank Board statement on Credit Rationing

During periods of economic stringency, savings and loans may find it necessary to ration funds available for lending. However, the use of some rationing techniques may inadvertently undermine the strong progress toward nondiscriminatory service to the entire community that the industry has accomplished to date.

The Board is committed to assisting the public and the industry through this difficult period. In this connection, and in response to numerous questions raised by industry trade organizations and individual savings and loans, the Board is today issuing this statement as guidance to the industry and its staff to clarify and amplify its position on the adoption of credit rationing techniques and the possibility that some of these techniques may be found to be discriminatory in effect.

A policy or practice is illegally discriminatory in effect when it has a demonstrably disproportionate negative impact on members of groups protected under the law and the policy or practices not a business necessity or not the least discriminatory means of achieving a necessary end. Discrimination in effect may be unintentional. It may also occur when past patterns of discrimination are perpetuated by a policy which appears on its face to have a neutral impact on all groups and areas.

Many techniques exist to ration credit. Among these are: raising interest rates; shortening maturities; lowering loan to value ratios; setting maximum loan amounts; restricting the types of credit available; tightening creditworthiness standards; and limiting loans to customers only or certain types of customers.

Applied evenhandedly, none of these techniques may seem discriminatory. However, under a specific set of facts and circumstances, each one might be. Therefore, the Board advises every institution rationing credit to make its own evaluation of whether a particular policy or policies will have a discriminatory effect. Such a determination appears especially appropriate when the rationing method is not directly related to the creditworthiness of the individual or the value of the security property or when it involves using underwriting standards which differ substantially from those