

List of Subjects in 33 CFR Part 151

Administrative practice and procedure, Oil pollution, Penalties, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Water pollution control.

For the reasons set out in the preamble, the Coast Guard amends 33 CFR part 151 as follows:

PART 151—VESSELS CARRYING OIL, NOXIOUS LIQUID SUBSTANCES, GARBAGE AND MUNICIPAL OR COMMERCIAL WASTE, AND BALLAST WATER

1. The authority citation for part 151, subpart A, continues to read as follows:

Authority: 33 U.S.C. 1321(j)(1)(C) and 1903(b); E.O. 11735, 3 CFR, 1971–1975 Comp., p. 793; 49 CFR 1.46.

§ 151.47 [Amended]

2. In § 151.47, remove all boldfaced type wherever it may appear and add, in its place, Roman type.

3. In § 151.47, add the following new entries in chemically proper alphabetized order:

* * * * *
 2-Ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)propane-1,3-diol, C8-C10 ester
 Glycerol monooleate
 Lecithin (*soyabean*)
 Polybutenyl succinimide
 Zinc alkenyl carboxamide
 * * * * *

§ 151.49 [Amended]

4. In § 151.49(a), remove the entry “Dipentene”, and add the entry “Heptane (all isomers)” to follow the entry “Ethylcyclohexane”.

Dated: June 15, 1995.

J. C. Card,

Rear Admiral, U.S. Coast Guard, Chief, Office of Marine Safety, Security and Environmental Protection.

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46 CFR Parts 30, 150, 151, and 153

[CGD 94-902]

RIN 2115-AF06

Obsolete Bulk Hazardous Materials

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is amending its regulations on carriage of bulk hazardous materials by deleting commodities from its regulations that are no longer viable as bulk liquid cargoes, and cancelling the classifications of obsolete commodities not included in those regulations. This

action will help to ensure that Coast Guard requirements are current and that the hazardous materials tables and lists are free of entries that unnecessarily complicate the Coast Guard's regulations.

EFFECTIVE DATE: This rule is effective on August 28, 1995.

ADDRESSES: Unless otherwise indicated, documents referred to in this preamble are available for inspection or copying at the office of the Executive Secretary, Marine Safety Council (G-LRA/3406) (CGD 95-900), U.S. Coast Guard Headquarters, 2100 Second Street, NW., room 3406, Washington, DC 20593-0001 between 8 a.m. and 3 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. The telephone number is (202) 267-1477.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:
 Mr. Curtis G. Payne, Hazardous Materials Branch, (202) 267-1577.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**Drafting Information**

The principal persons involved in drafting this document are Mr. Curtis G. Payne, Project Manager, and Ms. Helen G. Boutrous, Project Counsel, Office of Chief Counsel.

Regulatory History

On August 31, 1994, the Coast Guard published an advanced notice of proposed rulemaking (ANPRM) entitled Obsolete Bulk Hazardous Materials in the **Federal Register** (59 FR 45150). The Coast Guard received four letters commenting on the proposal. A public hearing was not requested and one was not held.

Related Rulemakings

Elsewhere in this edition of the **Federal Register**, the Coast Guard is publishing amendments to its noxious liquid substances list in 33 CFR 151.47 (CGD 95-901) and its bulk hazardous materials lists and tables in 46 CFR parts 30, 150, 151, and 153 (CGD 95-900).

Regulatory Information

This rule removes obsolete commodities from Coast Guard regulations that are no longer viable as bulk liquid cargoes, and cancels the classifications of obsolete commodities not included in those regulations. This action will help to ensure that Coast Guard requirements are current and that the hazardous materials tables and lists are free of entries that unnecessarily complicate the Coast Guard's regulations. Because these commodities are no longer carried in bulk, this action will have no impact on the regulated

industry. This action merely serves to remove needless entries from the Coast Guard's lists and tables. Further, the public was provided an opportunity to comment on this action in the ANPRM published on August 31, 1994. In the ANPRM, the Coast Guard proposed commodities for deletion, and asked whether anyone had information on these commodities, or any other commodities that might be appropriate for deletion as well. Four comments were received and are addressed in this rulemaking. Accordingly, the Coast Guard finds that good cause exists under 5 U.S.C. 553(b) to publish this rule without additional opportunity for comment.

Background and Purpose

The Coast Guard has identified obsolete cargo entries in its various tables and lists, as well as obsolete cargo classifications for entries never entered in those tables and lists. Upon review of the comments received in response to the ANPRM, and further review of its own records, the Coast Guard is deleting these obsolete entries and classifications as appropriate. By deleting obsolete entries in its tables and lists, and cancelling the classification of obsolete commodities, the Coast Guard will reduce an internal administrative burden on its regulatory record keeping and ensure that its requirements reflect current needs. In the ANPRM, the Coast Guard provided a list of commodities thought to be obsolete. That list has been further reviewed by the Coast Guard and four letters commenting on the list were received, as discussed below.

Discussion of Comments and Changes**Coast Guard Review**

Further review by the Coast Guard revealed that two of the entries included in the list of obsolete commodities in the ANPRM were identified incorrectly. They are:

a. “Nitrilotriacetic acid, sodium salt solution” which should have read “Nitrilotriacetic acid, trisodium salt solution”; and

b. “Sodium sulfide solution” which should have read “Sodium sulfide solution (15% or less)”.

These commodities are removed by this final rule.

Comments Received

a. Two comments noted that the commodity ethylidene norbornene is produced in large quantity. Neither comment was able to verify whether this commodity is moved in bulk on water. Having obtained information that the

cargo cannot be considered obsolete, the Coast Guard is not removing ethylidene norbornene from its lists and tables.

b. One comment concurred with the proposed deletion of the commodity 2-mercaptopbenzothiazole from Coast Guard lists and tables. However, upon further Coast Guard review, it was determined that the commodity should remain. The cargo 2-mercaptopbenzothiazole is almost never moved in bulk by itself. Instead, it is often included as a component of mixtures that are moved in bulk. The inclusion of this cargo in Coast Guard regulations as having been classified for carriage in bulk, will eliminate the need to reevaluate its safety considerations when included in new mixtures being shipped. Therefore, the Coast Guard is not deleting the commodity 2-mercaptopbenzothiazole from the Coast Guard tables and lists as suggested in the ANPRM.

c. One of the comments concurred with the proposed deletion of the commodity ethyl chlorothioformate. The comment noted that this commodity is moved in Intermodal (IM) portable tanks and it is not expected to be transported in bulk by tank vessel.

d. One comment concurred with the proposed deletion of all commodities on the list, noting that none of the listed commodities are carried by that company's tank vessels.

e. One comment noted that the commodity polydimethylsiloxane is still an active bulk liquid cargo and requested that it be retained in Coast Guard lists and tables. Having obtained information that the cargo cannot be considered obsolete, the Coast Guard is retaining polydimethylsiloxane in its lists and tables.

f. One comment identified various sections of the bulk hazardous materials regulations of title 46 of the Code of Federal Regulations and recommended that they be deleted. This rulemaking addresses only removing obsolete commodities from the Coast Guard tables and lists in title 46. However, the Coast Guard appreciates the information submitted by the comment and is currently reviewing the sections specified by the comment to determine whether they should be addressed in a future rulemaking project.

The commodities being deleted are listed below. The various commodities are divided into several groups, identified by a number in the right hand column, depending upon the list or table in which they appear in the Code of Federal Regulations, or based on Coast Guard information that the commodity is, or may be obsolete. The

commodity status groups are identified following the commodity list.

LIST OF COMMODITIES PROPOSED FOR DELETION

Commodity list	Commodity status group
Acetyl tributyl citrate	2
Alkenylsuccinic acid	2
Alkyl succinate formaldehyde hydroxyamino condensate (3.2% or less) (LOA).	2
Aminoethyl piperazine H.H.	6
Ammonium phosphate solution ...	5
Amyl tallate	2
Aqueous waste solution (<i>from the manufacture of a trade name pesticide</i>).	6
ARCOHIB C-112	6
BASAGRAN (<i>bentazon-sodium salt solution</i>).	6
Benzyl chloride	4
Bicyclic terpenol polyamine amide salt (LOA).	2
n-Butylamine (<i>under the entry Butylamine (all isomers)</i>).	1,3,4
Butyl by-products (<i>containing butyl formate, ethyl butyrate, ethyl propionate and methyl butyrate</i>).	6
(crude) Butyraldehyde	1,3,4
C-6 Aldehydes (mixed) (<i>distilled croton oil</i>).	6
Calcium alkylphenate (LOA)	2
Calcium amino nonyl phenolate (LOA).	2
Calcium carboxylate (LOA)	2
Carbonate and Carbolate waste water.	6
Carbon black base (<i>printing ink base material</i>).	2
Chlorhydrins (crude)	3,4
Cleaning spirit (<i>unleaded</i>)	2
Cresylic acid tar	1
Crude hydrocarbon feedstocks (<i>containing ethyl ether</i>).	6
Cycloaliphatic resins	2
Cyclohexane oxidation product acid water, 50% aqueous solution (<i>trade names: "COP Acid water", "Acid Water EP306"</i>).	6
Cyclopentadiene, Styrene, Benzene mixture.	1
iso-Decyl acrylate (<i>under the entry Decyl acrylate (all isomers)</i>).	1,3,4
Deparaffinized aromatic stream	6
Diammonium salt of Zinc ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid solution.	4
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, dimethylamine salt solution (70% or less).	1
Didecyl dimethyl ammonium chloride, Ethanol mixture solution.	6
Dimer acid	7
Dinitriles	6
Diolefin stream	6
Di(octylphenyl)amine	2
1, 4-Dioxane, Butylene oxide, Nitromethane mixture.	6
DMD-2 ("Dupont Metal Deactivator No. 2")	6

LIST OF COMMODITIES PROPOSED FOR DELETION—Continued

Commodity list	Commodity status group
Dodecyldimethylamine, Tetradecyldimethylamine mixture.	1,3,4
Ethyl chlorothioformate	7
Ethylene dichloride, 1, 1, 2-Trichloroethane mixture.	1
Fatty acid amides (LOA)	2
Ferric hydroxyethylethylene diamine triacetic acid, trisodium salt solution (<i>other name: Sodium salt of Ferric hydroxyethylethylenediamine triacetic acid solution</i>).	1,5
Glycols, Resins, & Solvents mixture.	2
Heartcut distillate raffinate	6
Heavy aromatic concentrate	6
High molecular weight Lithium amine—amide mixture (<i>other name: Polyamine amide mixture</i>).	6
Hydrochloric acid, spent	1,3
Isopentaldehyde	3
Jet fuel: JP-1	2
Jet fuel: JP-3	2
Meleic anhydride copolymer (LOA).	2
Manganese sulfate solution	6
Metallo organic compound containing Barium, Calcium and Sulfur.	6
Methylamine	1,3
4, 4'-Methylenedianiline (43% or less), Polymethylene polyphenylamine, o-Dichlorobenzene mixture.	6
Methyl formal (<i>dimethyl formal</i>) ...	2
alpha-Methyl styrene, Cumene	6
Methyl styrene, Indenes, Alkyl benzenes.	6
Nitrilotriacetic acid, trisodium salt solution (<i>other name: Trisodium nitrilotriacetate ("NTA-150 Chelant")</i>).	6
Octyl epoxytallate	2
Oil, edible: Babassu	2
Oil, edible: Grapeseed	2
Oil, edible: Mustard seed	2
Oil, misc: Adsorption	2
Oil, misc: Aviation F2300	2
Oil, misc: Croton	2
Oil, misc: Range	2
Oil, misc: Resin	2
Oil, misc: Resinous petroleum (<i>possible other name: Resinous petroleum residue</i>).	2
Oil, misc: Spray	2
Oil, misc: Tanner's	2
Oil, misc: White (mineral)	2
Oil, misc: Wood	2
Paraldehyde	4
Pentene/Miscellaneous hydrocarbon mixture (<i>hydrogenated pyrolysis oils</i>).	6
3-Pentenenitrile	6
3-Pentenenitrile (crude)	6
PETROX 214	6
Phosphorus, white (<i>elemental</i>)	1,3

LIST OF COMMODITIES PROPOSED FOR DELETION—Continued

Commodity list	Commodity status group	Guard has reason to believe the entry is a lube oil additive or a lube oil additive component, it is identified with "(LOA)". 3. Entries that appear in Table 151.05, 46 CFR part 151. 4. Entries that appear in Table 1, 46 CFR part 153. 5. Entries that appear in Table 2, 46 CFR part 153. 6. Commodities that have been evaluated for carriage but have not been included in the regulations, and for which the Coast Guard has information indicating that they are no longer viable bulk liquid cargoes. 7. Commodities that have been evaluated or proposed for evaluation but which had not been included in the regulations, and for which the Coast Guard has no information as to their viability as bulk liquid cargoes. <i>Commodities Appearing in the IMO Chemical Codes and Coast Guard Regulations</i>
Polyalkenyl succinic anhydride amine (LOA).	2	
Polyamine, amide mixture (LOA) (<i>other name: High molecular weight Lithium amine—amide mixture</i>).	2	
Polyester of alkenyl succinic anhydride caboxylic acid, and Pentaerythritol.	6	
Polystyrene dialkyl maleate (LOA)	2	
Propanolamine	1,3,4	
Propanol, Propyl acetate mixture	6	
Pro-Silage (<i>mixture of ammonium hydroxide, ammonium phosphate and molasses in water</i>).	6	
Reaction product of Styrene and Dialkyldithiophosphoric acid.	6	
Reformer prefractionator bottoms	6	
Resinous petroleum residue (<i>possible other name: Oil, misc: Resinous petroleum</i>).	6	
Salicylaldehyde	1	
Sodium salt of Ferric hydroxyethylethylenediamine triacetic acid solution (<i>other name: Ferric hydroxyethylethylene diamine triacetic acid, trisodium salt solution</i>).	1,5	
Sodium sulfide solution (15% or less).	1,4	At future IMO meetings, the U.S. will propose that those cargoes listed below be removed from the IMO Chemical Codes. If the proposal for removal from the IMO Codes is adopted, those cargoes listed below will be removed from Coast Guard regulations in a future rulemaking action: (a) Benzyl chloride. (b) n-Butylamine. (c) Chlorohydrins (<i>crude</i>). (d) Cresylic acid tar. (e) iso-Decyl acrylate. (f) Dodecyl dimethylamine, Tetradecyldimethyl-amine mixture. (g) Ferric hydroxyethylethylene diamine triacetic acid, trisodium salt solution. (h) Nitrilotriacetic acid, trisodium salt solution. (i) Paraldehyde. (j) Phosphorus, white (<i>elemental</i>). (k) Propanolamine. (l) Sodium sulfide solution (15% or less). (m) Triisopropanolamine.
Sodium sulfite, bisulfite, formate and thiosulfite solution (25% or less) (CO-PRODUCT (B)).	6	
Sodium sulfonate	2	
Styrene tar	1	
T-77 Bottoms	6	
T-150 Bottoms	6	
TRET-O-LITE PR-980	6	
TRET-O-LITE L-1576	6	
Triisopropanolamine	1	
Trisodium nitrilotriacetate ("NTA-150 Chelant") (<i>other name: Nitrilotriacetic acid, trisodium salt solution</i>).	6	
Vinyl acetate-fumarate copolymer (LOA).	2	
Waxes: Petroleum	2	
Wool grease	2	
Zinc dialkyldithiophosphate (LOA) (<i>not to be confused with Zinc alkyl dithiophosphate (C3-C14) or Zinc alkyl dithiophosphate (C7-C16)</i>).	2	

Identification of Commodity Status Groups

1. Cargoes identified by the Cargo Classification Working Group of the Chemical Transportation Advisory Committee (CTAC) as possibly inactive. These entries may also appear in Coast Guard tables and lists. If so, this is indicated by additional commodity status group number(s).

2. Entries that appear in Table 30.25-1, 46 CFR part 30. Where the Coast

C-6 Aldehydes (mixed) (*distilled croton oil*)
Carbonate and Carbolate waste water
Crude hydrocarbon feedstocks (containing ethyl ether)
Cyclohexane oxidation product acid water, 50% aqueous solution (*trade names: "COP Acid Water", "Acid Water EP306"*)
Depentanized aromatic stream
Didecyl dimethyl ammonium chloride, Ethanol mixture solution
Dimer acid
Dinitriles
Diolefin stream
1, 4-Dioxane, Butylene oxide, Nitromethane mixture
DMD-2 ("Dupont Metal Deactivator No. 2")
Ethyl chlorothioformate
Heartcut distillate raffinate
Heavy aromatic concentrate
High molecular weight Lithium amine—amide mixture (*other name: Polyamine amide mixture*)
Manganese sulfate solution
Metallo organic compound containing Barium, Calcium and Sulfur
4,4'-Methylenedianiline (43% or less), Polymethylene polyphenylamine, o-Dichlorobenzene mixture
alpha-Methyl styrene, Cumene
Methyl styrene, Indenes, Alkyl benzenes
Nitrilotriacetic acid, trisodium salt solution (*other name: Trisodium nitrilotriacetate ("NTA-150 Chelant")*)
Pentene/Miscellaneous hydrocarbon mixture (*hydrogenated pyrolysis oils*)
3-Pentenenitrile
3-Pentenenitrile (crude)
PETROX 214
Polyester of alkenyl succinic anhydride caboxylic acid, and Pentaerythritol
Propanol, Propyl acetate mixture
Pro-Silage (*mixture of ammonium hydroxide, ammonium phosphate and molasses in water*)
Reaction product of Styrene and Dialkyldithiophosphoric acid.
Reformer prefractionator bottoms
Resinous petroleum residue (*possible other name: Oil, misc: Resinous petroleum*).
Sodium sulfite, bisulfite, formate and thiosulfite solution (25% or less) (CO-PRODUCT (B))
T-77 Bottoms
T-150 Bottoms
TRET-O-LITE PR-980
TRET-O-LITE L-1576
Trisodium nitrilotriacetate ("NTA-150 Chelant") (*other name: Nitrilotriacetic acid, trisodium salt solution*)
The Coast Guard intends to periodically review its regulations to determine whether any commodities in its tables and lists in titles 33 and 46 of

the Code of Federal Regulations are no longer manufactured or moved in bulk by vessel, and would therefore be appropriate for deletion. Toward that end, the Coast Guard requests the continued assistance of interested parties in identifying obsolete entries and classifications in its regulations. Commodities identified as obsolete will be addressed in future rulemakings.

Regulatory Evaluation

This final rule is not a significant regulatory action under section 3(f) of Executive Order 12866 and does not require an assessment of potential costs and benefits under section 6(a)(3) of that order. It has not been reviewed by the Office of management and Budget under that order. It is not significant under the regulatory policies and procedures of the Department of Transportation (DOT) (44 FR 11040, February 26, 1979). This rulemaking deletes obsolete commodities from the Coast Guard's lists and tables. The Coast Guard expects the economic impact of this rule to be so minimal that a full Regulatory Evaluation under paragraph 10e of the regulatory policies and procedures of DOT is unnecessary.

Small Entities

Under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*), the Coast Guard must consider the economic impact on small entities of a rule for which a general notice of proposed rulemaking is required. "Small entities" may include (1) small businesses and not-for-profit organizations that are independently owned and operated and are not dominant in their fields and (2) governmental jurisdictions with populations of less than 50,000. This rule does not require a general notice of proposed rulemaking and, therefore is exempt from the requirements of the Act. Although this rule is exempt, the Coast Guard has reviewed it for potential impact on small entities.

This rulemaking merely updates the Coast Guard's lists and tables by deleting obsolete commodities. Because it expects the impact of this final rule to be minimal, the Coast Guard entities under 5 U.S.C. 605(b) that this rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

Collection of Information

This final rule contains no collection of information requirements under the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*).

Federalism

The Coast Guard has analyzed this final rule in accordance with the principles and criteria contained in Executive Order 12612 and has determined that this final rule does not have sufficient federalism implications to warrant the preparation of a Federalism Assessment.

This rulemaking updates the Coast Guard's tables and lists by deleting obsolete cargoes. Therefore this rulemaking has no federalism implications.

Environment

The Coast Guard has considered the environmental impact of this final rule and concluded that, under section 2.B.2 of Commandant Instruction M16475.1B, this proposal is categorically excluded from further environmental documentation. This rulemaking is merely a revision of tables and lists deleting obsolete chemicals currently approved for carriage by tankbarge or tank ship and clearly will have no impact on the environment. A Categorical Exclusion Determination is available in the docket for inspection or copying where indicated under ADDRESSES.

List of Subjects

46 CFR Part 30

Cargo vessels, Foreign relations, Hazardous materials transportation, Penalties, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Seamen.

46 CFR Part 150

Hazardous materials transportation, Marine safety, Occupational safety and health, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

46 CFR Part 151

Cargo vessels, Hazardous materials transportation, Marine safety, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Water pollution control.

46 CFR Part 153

Administrative practice and procedure, Cargo vessels, Hazardous materials transportation, Marine safety, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Water pollution control.

For the reasons set out in the preamble, the Coast Guard amends 46 CFR parts 30, 150, 151, and 153 as follows:

PART 30—GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. The authority citation for part 30 is revised to read as follows:

Authority: 46 U.S.C. 2103, 3306, 3703; 49 U.S.C. 5103; 49 CFR 1.46; Section 30.01–5

also issued under the authority of Sect. 4109, Pub. L. 101–380, 104 Stat 515.

§ 30.25–1 [Amended]

2. In § 30.25–1, amend table 30.25–1 by removing the following entries in their entirety:

- a. Acetyl tributyl citrate
- b. Alkenylsuccinic acid
- c. Alkyl succinate formadehyde hydroxyamino condensate (3.2% or less)
- d. Amyl tallate
- e. Bicyclic terpenel polyamine amide salt
- f. Calcium alkylphenate
- g. Calcium amino nonyl phenolate
- h. Calcium carboxylate
- i. Carbon black base (*printing ink base material*)
- j. Cleaning spirit (*unleaded*)
- k. Cycloaliphatic resins
- l. Di(octylphenyl)amine
- m. Fatty acid amides
- n. Glycols, Resins, and Solvents mixture
- o. Jet fuel: JP–1
- p. Jet fuel: JP–3
- q. Maleic anhydride copolymer
- r. Methyl formal (*dimethyl formal*)
- s. Octyl epoxytallate
- t. Oil, edible: Babassu
- u. Oil, edible: Grapeseed
- v. Oil, edible: Mustard seed
- w. Oil, misc: Adsoption
- x. Oil, misc: Aviation F2300
- y. Oil, misc: Croton
- z. Oil, misc: Range
- aa. Oil, misc: Resin
- bb. Oil, misc: Resinous petroleum
- cc. Oil, misc: Spray
- dd. Oil, misc: Tanner's
- ee. Oil, misc: White (mineral)
- ff. Oil, misc: Wood
- gg. Polyalkenyl succinic anhydride amine
- hh. Polyamine, amide mixture
- ii. Polystyrene dialkyl maleate
- jj. Sodium sulfonate
- kk. Vinyl acetate-fumarate copolymer
- ll. Waxes: Petroleum
- mm. Wool grease
- nn. Zinc dialkyldithiophosphate

PART 150—COMPATIBILITY OF CARGOES

3. The authority citation for part 150 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 46 U.S.C. 3306, 3703; 49 CFR 1.45, 1.46. Section 150.105 issued under 44 U.S.C. 3507; 49 CFR 1.45.

Table I to Part 150 [Amended]

4. In table I, remove the following entries in their entirety:

- a. Acetyl tributyl citrate
- b. Amyl tallate
- c. Carbon black base
- d. Cycloaliphatic resins

- e. Cyclohexane oxidation product acid water
- f. Cyclopentadiene, Styrene, Benzene mixture
- g. Diammonium salt of Zinc EDTA solution
- h. Didecyl dimethyl ammonium chloride, Ethanol mixture solution
- i. Ethyl chlorothioformate
- j. Fatty acid amides
- k. Glycols, Resins, and Solvents mixture
- l. Hydrochloric acid, spent
- m. Jet fuel: JP-1
- n. Jet fuel: JP-3
- o. Maleic anhydride copolymer
- p. Methylamine
- q. 4,4'-Methylenedianiline (43% or less), Polymethylene polyphenylamine, o-Dichlorobenzene mixture
- r. Methyl formal
- s. Octyl epoxytallate
- t. Oil, edible: Babassu
- u. Oil, edible: Grapeseed
- v. Oil, misc: Adsorption
- w. Oil, misc: Range
- x. Oil, misc: Resin
- y. Oil, misc: Resinous petroleum
- z. Oil, misc: Spray
- aa. Oil, misc: Tanner's
- bb. Oil, misc: White (mineral)
- cc. 3-Pentenenitrile
- dd. Polyalkenyl succinic anhydride amine
- ee. Salicylaldehyde
- ff. Vinyl acetate-fumarate copolymer

Table II to Part 150 [Amended]

- 5. In Table II, in the Group indicated, remove the following entire:
 - Group 0. Unassigned cargoes.
 - a. Ethyl chlorothioformate
 - Group 1. Non-oxidizing mineral acids.
 - a. Hydrochloric acid, spent
 - Group 4. Organic acids.
 - a. Cyclohexane oxidation product acid water
 - Group 7. Aliphatic amines.
 - a. Methylamine
 - Group 9. Aromatic amines.
 - a. 4,4'-Methylenedianiline (43% or less), Polymethylene polyphenylamine, o-Dichlorobenzene mixture
 - Group 19. Aldehydes.
 - a. Salicylaldehyde
 - Group 30. Olefins.
 - a. Cyclopentadiene, Styrene, Benzene mixture
 - Group 31. Paraffins.
 - a. Cycloaliphatic resins
 - Group 33. Miscellaneous Hydrocarbon Mixtures
 - a. Carbon black base
 - b. Fatty acid amides
 - c. Glycols, Resins, & Solvents mixture
 - d. Jet fuel: JP-1
 - e. Jet fuel: JP-3
 - f. Maleic anhydride copolymer
 - g. Oil, misc: Adsorption

- h. Oil, misc: Range
- i. Oil, misc: Resin
- j. Oil, misc: Resinous petroleum
- k. Oil, misc: Spray
- l. Oil, misc: Tanner's
- m. Oil, misc: White (mineral)
- n. Polyalkenyl succinic anhydride amine
- Group 34. Esters
 - a. Acetyl tributyl citrate
 - b. Amyl tallate
 - c. Octyl epoxytallate
 - d. Oil, edible: Babassu
 - e. Oil, edible: Grapeseed
 - f. Vinyl acetate-fumarate copolymer
- Group 37. Nitriles.
 - a. 3-Pentenenitrile
- Group 41. Ethers.
 - a. Methyl formal
- Group 43. Miscellaneous water solutions.
 - a. Diammonium salt of Zinc EDTA solution
 - b. Didecyl dimethyl ammonium chloride, Ethanol mixture solution

Appendix I to Part 150 [Amended]

- 6. In appendix I (b), remove the following words: "Ethyl Chlorothioformate (0) is not compatible with Groups 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9."

PART 151—BARGES CARRYING BULK LIQUID HAZARDOUS MATERIAL CARGOES

- 7. The authority citation for part 151 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 33 U.S.C. 1903, 46 U.S.C. 3703; 49 CFR 1.46.

Table 151.05 [Amended]

- 8. In table 151.05, remove the following entries in their entirety:
 - a. Butyraldehydes (crude)
 - b. Hydrochloric acid, spent
 - c. Isopentaldehyde
 - d. Methylamine (anhydrous)

§ 151.12-5 [Amended]

- 9. In § 151.12-5, remove the entry "Chlorohydrins (crude)".

PART 153—SHIPS CARRYING BULK LIQUID, LIQUEFIED GAS, OR COMPRESSED GAS HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

- 10. The authority citation for part 153 is revised to read as follows:

Authority: 46 U.S.C. 3703; 49 CFR 1.46. Section 153.40 issued under 49 U.S.C. 5103. Sections 153.470 through 153.491, 153.1100 through 153.1132, and 153.1600 through 153.1608 also issued under 33 U.S.C. 1903 (b).

Table 1 [Amended]

- 11. In Table 1, remove the following entries in their entirety:

- a. (crude) Butyraldehyde
- b. Diammonium salt of Zinc ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid solution

Table 2 to Part 153 [Amended]

- 12. In Table 2, remove the entry "Ammonium phosphate solution".

Dated: June 15, 1995.

J.C. Card,

Rear Admiral, U.S. Coast Guard, Chief, Office of Marine Safety, Security and Environmental Protection.

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Bulk Hazardous Materials

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is amending its regulations on carriage of bulk hazardous materials by adding cargoes recently authorized for carriage by the Coast Guard or added to the International Maritime Organization's (IMO) Chemical Codes and by making minor technical and editorial changes and corrections. This action will update the bulk hazardous materials tables and better inform persons shipping a bulk hazardous material of that material's compatibility and special handling requirements.

EFFECTIVE DATE: This rule is effective on August 28, 1995.

ADDRESSES: Unless otherwise indicated, documents referred to in this preamble are available for inspection or copying at the office of the Executive Secretary, Marine Safety Council (G-LRA/3406) (CGD 95-900), U.S. Coast Guard Headquarters, 2100 Second Street SW., room 3406, Washington, DC 20593-0001 between 8 a.m. and 3 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. The telephone number is (202) 267-1477.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:
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SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**Drafting Information**

The principal persons involved in drafting this document are Mr. Curtis G. Payne, Project Manager, and Ms. Helen G. Boutrous, Project Counsel, Office of Chief Counsel.