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Dated: February 2, 1996.

Robert E. Taylor,  
 Clerk of the Board.

[FR Doc. 96-2620 Filed 2-6-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7400-01-M

## DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

## Federal Aviation Administration

## 14 CFR Part 71

[Airspace Docket No. 95-AGL-9]

## Realignment of Jet Route J-588

AGENCY: Federal Aviation  
 Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** This amendment alters Jet Route J-588 between the state of Michigan and Canada. This action is necessary because the Stirling, ON, Canada, Very High Frequency Omnidirectional Range (VOR) has been decommissioned. Altering J-588 will ensure continuity for aircraft transitioning along that jet route to and from the United States and Canada.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** 0901 UTC, April 25, 1996.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Patricia P. Crawford, Airspace and Obstruction Evaluation Branch (ATP-240), Airspace—Rules and Aeronautical Information Division, Air Traffic Rules and Procedures Service, Federal Aviation Administration, 800 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20591; telephone: (202) 267-3075.

## SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

## History

On October 5, 1995, the FAA proposed to amend part 71 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR part 71) to alter Jet Route J-588 from the Sault Ste Marie, MI, VOR to the Stirling, ON, Canada, VOR (60 FR 52133). Interested parties were invited to participate in this rulemaking proceeding by submitting written comments on the proposal to the FAA. No comments objecting to the proposal were received. Except for editorial changes, this amendment is the same as that proposed in the notice. Jet routes are published in paragraph 2004 of FAA Order 7400.9C dated August 17, 1995, and effective September 16, 1995, which is incorporated by reference in 14 CFR 71.1. The jet route listed in this document will be published subsequently in the Order.

## The Rule

This amendment to part 71 of the Federal Aviation Regulations alters Jet Route J-588 from the Sault Ste Marie, MI, VOR to the Stirling, ON, Canada, VOR. The Stirling VOR was decommissioned in July 1995. To ensure that continuity exists along J-588

for aircraft transitioning to and from the United States and Canada, the jet route will be realigned with the Campbellford, ON, Canada, VOR.

The FAA has determined that this regulation only involves an established body of technical regulations for which frequent and routine amendments are necessary to keep them operationally current. It, therefore—(1) Is not a "significant regulatory action" under Executive Order 12866; (2) is not a "significant rule" under DOT Regulatory Policies and Procedures (44 FR 11034; February 26, 1979); and (3) does not warrant preparation of a regulatory evaluation as the anticipated impact is so minimal. Since this is a routine matter that will only affect air traffic procedures and air navigation, it is certified that this rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

## List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 71

Airspace, Incorporation by reference, Navigation (air).

## Adoption of the Amendment

In consideration of the foregoing, the Federal Aviation Administration amends 14 CFR part 71, as follows:

## PART 71—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for part 71 is revised to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(g), 40103, 40113, 40120; E.O. 10854, 24 FR 9565, 3 CFR, 1959-1963 Comp. p. 389.

## § 71.1 [Amended]

2. The incorporation by reference in 14 CFR 71.1 of the Federal Aviation Administration Order 7400.9C, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, dated August 17, 1995, and effective September 16, 1995, is amended as follows:

*Paragraph 2004—Jet Routes*

\* \* \* \* \*

## J-588 [Revised]

From Sault Ste Marie, MI; to Campbellford, ON, Canada. The portion within Canada is excluded.

\* \* \* \* \*

Issued in Washington, DC, on January 30, 1996.

Harold W. Becker,

Manager, Airspace—Rules and Aeronautical  
 Information Division.

[FR Doc. 96-2631 Filed 2-6-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-13-P

**ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY****40 CFR Part 51**

[FRL-5416-7]

**Air Quality; Revision to Definition of Volatile Organic Compounds—Exclusion of Perchloroethylene****AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** This action revises EPA's definition of volatile organic compounds (VOC) for purposes of preparing State implementation plans (SIP's) to attain the national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) for ozone under title I of the Clean Air Act (Act) and for the Federal implementation plan (FIP) for the Chicago ozone nonattainment area. This action adds perchloroethylene (perc), also known as tetrachloroethylene, to the list of compounds excluded from the definition of VOC on the basis that it has negligible photochemical reactivity. Perc is a solvent commonly used in dry cleaning, maskant operations, and degreasing operations. This rule results in more accurate assessment of ozone formation potential and will assist States in avoiding exceedances for the ozone health standard. The rule does this by causing control efforts to focus on compounds which are actual ozone precursors, rather than giving credit for control of a compound which has negligible photochemical reactivity.

Perc will continue to be regulated as a hazardous air pollutant under section 112 of the Clean Air Act. EPA has already issued regulations limiting emissions of perc from dry cleaning and halogenated solvent cleaning and as a feedstock in the organic chemical manufacturing industry.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** This rule is effective March 8, 1996.

**ADDRESSES:** Pursuant to section 307(d)(1) (B), (J), and (U) of the Act, 42 U.S.C. section 7607(d)(1) (B), (J), and (U), this action is subject to the procedural requirements of section 307(d). Therefore, EPA has established a public docket for this action, A-92-09, which is available for public inspection and copying between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, at the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Air and Radiation Docket and Information Center (6102), 401 M Street, SW., Washington, DC 20460. A reasonable fee may be charged for copying.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Mr. William Johnson, Office of Air Quality

Planning and Standards, Air Quality Strategies and Standards Division (MD-15), Research Triangle Park, NC 27711, phone (919) 541-5245.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:****I. Background**

On July 8, 1977, EPA published a recommended policy on control of VOC (42 FR 3513) which discussed the photochemical reactivity of organic compounds and their role in the formation of tropospheric ozone. This policy statement identified several compounds that are considered to be of negligible photochemical reactivity and which are not required to be controlled in order to prevent the formation of tropospheric ozone. The policy was subsequently amended on June 4, 1979 (44 FR 32042), May 16, 1980 (45 FR 32424), July 22, 1980 (45 FR 48941), January 18, 1989 (54 FR 1988), and March 18, 1991 (56 FR 11418) to add compounds to those already recognized by EPA as having negligible photochemical reactivity.

On October 24, 1983, EPA proposed to add perc to the list of negligibly-reactive compounds which would be exempt from regulation under SIP's to attain the NAAQS for ozone. This proposal was based upon a laboratory testing program that investigated perc's role in the tropospheric ozone problem. The study concluded that perc contributes less to the ambient ozone problem than equal concentrations of ethane (one of the negligibly-reactive organic compounds previously exempted from ozone SIP controls). The details of this investigation are contained in the EPA report, "Photochemical Reactivity of Perchloroethylene," EPA-600/3-83-001, January 1983. A copy has been placed in the docket (A-92-09) for today's action.

In the October 24, 1983 proposal, comments were solicited on the proposed action. The EPA received 20 comments on the proposal. None of the commenters questioned the technical judgment that perc is negligibly reactive and has an insignificant impact on ozone formation. However, there was quite a divergence of opinion as to the action EPA should take in response to the new findings on the reactivity of perc, many of which related to concerns about perc as a toxic air pollutant. Because of these concerns, EPA determined at that time to take no final action on the proposal.

Subsequently, the Act as amended listed perc as a hazardous air pollutant (HAP) under section 112(b). Pursuant to section 112(d), EPA has issued national

emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAP) for two major perc source categories: perc dry cleaning, September 22, 1993 (58 FR 49354), and halogenated solvent cleaning, December 2, 1994 (59 FR 61801). Additional releases which may result from perc production or use as a feedstock are addressed by the NESHAP for the hazardous organics (chemicals) industry promulgated April 22, 1994 (59 FR 19402). These two applications, together with the use of perc as feedstock in chemical production, account for 90% of current perc production. Pursuant to section 112(e) of the amended Act, the EPA will be issuing hazardous pollutant emissions standards for various other categories including several other perc sources through November 15, 2000. On January 28, 1992, the Halogenated Solvents Industry Alliance (HSIA) petitioned EPA to exempt perc from regulation as an ozone precursor under the Act. This request was based on HSIA's contention that perc is negligibly photochemically reactive and does not contribute to tropospheric ozone formation. The HSIA identified, as the technical basis for its contention that perc is negligibly reactive, the October 24, 1983 proposal (48 FR 49097) by EPA to amend its "Recommended Policy on Control of Organic Compounds" to exempt perc from regulation on the basis of its negligible photochemical reactivity.

On February 3, 1992 (57 FR 3941), pursuant to a proposed rule issued March 18, 1991 (56 FR 11418), EPA promulgated a general definition of VOC (40 CFR 51.100(s)) as part of EPA's regulations governing the development of SIP's. That action also incorporated the VOC definition into various SIP-related rules, including EPA's new source review rules and the FIP rules for the Chicago area. This 1992 regulatory definition superseded the July 8, 1977 policy statement as well as the subsequent revisions to that policy. In accordance with the policy on which it was based, the regulatory definition excludes a number of organic compounds from the definition of VOC on the basis that they are negligibly photochemically reactive and therefore contribute negligibly to tropospheric ozone formation. This list of negligibly-reactive compounds contained the compounds originally identified in the 1977 policy statement plus other compounds that have been recognized by EPA subsequent to the 1977 policy statement as having negligible photochemical reactivity. Further, EPA has revised this definition twice through rulemaking (59 FR 50693 and 60 FR

31633). Perc was not included in the list of negligibly photochemically reactive compounds in this definition.

On October 26, 1992, EPA proposed to revise its definition of VOC (40 CFR 51.100(s)) by adding perc to the list of compounds that are regarded as negligibly photochemically reactive. Final action based on that October 26, 1992 proposal is being taken today.

## II. Comments on Proposal and EPA Responses

In accordance with section 307(d) of the Act, as amended in 1990, today's action is accompanied by a response to each of the significant comments, criticisms, and new data submitted in written or oral presentations during the comment period. Eight commenters (a labor union, an environmental organization, a municipal government, two trade associations, and three manufacturing companies) submitted written comments in response to EPA's October 26, 1992 proposal. Most of the comments support the proposed action. Copies of these comments are located in the docket (A-92-09) for this action. Significant comments and EPA's responses are summarized below. Finally, in the proposal for today's action, EPA indicated that interested persons could request that EPA hold a public hearing on the proposed action (see section 307(d)(5)(ii) of the Act). The EPA did not receive any such requests for a public hearing and, therefore, did not hold one.

*Comment:* Two commenters suggested that the proposal should be delayed or withdrawn until it has been established that the public health is adequately protected by controls on emissions of perc from all sources. This concern is brought about, in part, by the fact that perc is listed as a HAP in section 112 of the Act. These commenters refer to the toxicity hazard of the compound and to the possibility that it may be a human carcinogen. One of these commenters stated that there are sources of perc, other than dry cleaning, for which EPA has not yet proposed NESHAP which would define the maximum available control technology level of control for the source. Such sources include degreasing, use in paints and architectural coatings, adhesives, use for maskants in the aerospace industry, and miscellaneous uses in the manufacture of aerosol spray paints and cleaners, pharmaceuticals, textiles, printing inks, and dielectric fluids for power transformers. These sources will not be controlled as VOC sources if perc is excluded from the definition of VOC. (Note—The NESHAP for halogenated solvent cleaning had not

yet been promulgated when this comment was submitted.)

*Response:* The EPA's purpose in promulgation of the general definition of VOC (40 CFR 51.100(s)) is for use in the preparation of SIP's designed to achieve and maintain the NAAQS for ozone. That definition of VOC lists several compounds which are considered to have negligible photochemical reactivity and, therefore, are exempt from the VOC definition. Based on the criteria used to judge the reactivity of compounds for this list, EPA has determined that perc should be added to the list of compounds as not contributing substantially to the formation of ground level ozone. Further, EPA believes that based on perc's non-reactivity it is inappropriate to allow States to continue to take credit for perc reductions in ozone non-attainment planning.

Compounds that are defined as being HAP are required to be controlled under section 112 of the Act which calls for EPA to develop a NESHAP for sources of the listed compounds. Perc is listed as a HAP in section 112 of the Act. The EPA believes that the control of HAP, including perc, under section 112 of the Act is the proper approach to controlling these emissions. EPA shares the concerns regarding perc's toxicity. Acute and chronic inhalation exposure to perc results in central nervous system effects. Further, EPA's science advisory board (SAB) has advised the Agency that perc should be classified as a carcinogen; the SAB found that the scientific evidence of carcinogenicity falls on the continuum between "B2" probable and a "C" possible. For these reasons EPA believes that regulation under section 112 of the Clean Air Act is appropriate. As noted previously, EPA already has taken steps to regulate the great majority of perc emissions and plans to issue further regulations for the remaining major sources which release perc to the atmosphere. Further, EPA has the authority to regulate additional source categories—if EPA identifies any such sources. EPA today reaffirms its intention to ensure that adequate public health protection from perc emissions is provided through these programs.

Today's action improves our ability to provide public health protection from the effects of ground level ozone. The rule does this by causing control efforts to focus on compounds which are actual ozone precursors, rather than giving credit for control of a compound which has negligible photochemical reactivity. And since the Agency already has made substantial progress in issuing necessary NESHAPs, EPA does not agree that the

proposal to add perc to the negligibly reactive list in the definition of VOC should be delayed until all evaluations of perc emissions under section 112 of the Act are complete. Further, representatives of trade associations for manufacturers and end-users of perchloroethylene have stated that they believe that perchloroethylene consumption in consumer products and related products (and therefore associated emissions) will not increase dramatically as a result of this action. We have received commitments from industry associations to survey or otherwise track how consumption of perchloroethylene in these kinds of products changes. Should EPA become aware of significant increases in perchloroethylene emissions or in public exposure from such sources, EPA will then consider appropriate regulatory action.

*Comment:* One commenter noted that exempting perc as a VOC would mean that the control techniques guideline (CTG) for perc dry cleaning ("Control of Volatile Organics Emissions from Perchloroethylene Dry Cleaning Systems"; EPA 450/2-78-050, December 1978) would no longer apply. In addition, the proposed NESHAP for the dry cleaning industry (56 FR 64382, December 9, 1991) would exempt many small sources that the CTG covers. Therefore, the public will have greater exposure to a suspected carcinogen than if perc continues to be controlled as a VOC for purposes of meeting reasonably available control technology. (Note—Since these comments were received, the dry cleaning NESHAP has been promulgated.)

*Response:* EPA is confident that the recently promulgated NESHAP increases public health protection above levels achieved by the formerly applicable CTG. It is true that the NESHAP for dry cleaning exempts small-sized dry cleaners from additional control requirements for process emissions, albeit fewer small sources than initially proposed. The decision to limit requirements on these smallest sources was made based on deliberations considering the extreme impacts of the control costs on these very small sources. All sources must now comply with pollution prevention requirements such as leak detection and repair. EPA further notes that the control requirements for most sources are considerably more stringent under the recent NESHAP than under the CTG. The NESHAP results in nationwide decreases in perc emissions of 32,400 Mg (35,700 T) each year beyond controls existing due to the CTG or other State rules.

*Comment:* One commenter cited as unfair the section of the proposed rule change that would prohibit the use of per cent emission reduction credits (ERC) which were achieved prior to the proposed revision as VOC offsets or in netting transactions. The commenter asserted that such a prohibition would have a negative financial impact on companies that spent money in good faith to reduce per cent emissions and to bank emissions credits prior to the rule change. A second commenter suggested that treating per cent as a VOC may interfere with attainment of the ozone NAAQS. This second commenter attached a January 8, 1992 letter from the San Diego Air Pollution Control District to EPA which took a critical view of having to issue ERC for substantial reductions in emissions of per cent. This letter said:

Under the existing VOC definition, these ERC's may now be used to offset emission increases from the new sources of VOC whose photochemical reactivity is not negligible, resulting in a net increase in ozone precursors. The use of perchloroethylene ERC's as offsets exacerbates the District's severe ozone nonattainment problem since the emission increase in reactive compounds would not be truly offset.

*Response:* The EPA is deferring its decision concerning whether credits for per cent, which were banked prior to today's action, may be used in future netting, offsetting or trading transactions with reactive VOC. Because of the potential impact that banked emissions could have on attainment demonstrations and reasonable further progress showings, EPA needs to conduct further discussions with States on this issue.

*Comment:* One commenter supported the withdrawal of the appropriate CTG's simultaneously with any final rulemaking.

*Response:* There are two CTG's which refer to per cent, the solvent metal cleaning CTG and the per cent dry cleaning CTG ("Control of Volatile Organic Emissions from Solvent Metal Cleaning," EPA-450/2-77-022, November 1977, and "Control of Volatile Organic Emissions from Perchloroethylene Dry Cleaning Systems," EPA-450/2-78-050, December 1978). The solvent metal cleaning CTG discusses a number of other solvents in addition to per cent, and the technology discussed in this CTG would often apply to any of several solvents that are used for degreasing. The per cent dry cleaning CTG is aimed specifically at controlling per cent.

Today's action in promulgating this final rule means that, for purposes of ozone control, the per cent dry cleaning

CTG no longer has the legal status of a CTG. The solvent metal cleaning CTG is no longer considered to be a CTG for controlling per cent emissions. However, the solvent metal cleaning CTG is still applicable as a CTG in regards to all other solvents which are VOC. Although these two documents are no longer regarded as CTG's as related to per cent, they remain effective as technical guidance documents; States may still use the documents as sources of technical information when developing rules to control toxic materials.

### III. Final Action

Today's final action is based upon the material in Docket No. A-92-09 and EPA's review and consideration of all comments received during the public comment period. As provided in EPA's October 26, 1992 proposal and as modified in response to comments described above, EPA hereby amends its definition of VOC at 40 CFR 51.100(s) to exclude perchloroethylene (also known as tetrachloroethylene) as a VOC for ozone SIP purposes. The revised definition will also apply in the Chicago ozone nonattainment area pursuant to the 40 CFR 52.741(a)(3) definition of volatile organic material or volatile organic compounds. States are not obligated to exclude from control as a VOC those compounds that EPA has found to be negligibly reactive. However, after the effective date of this final action, EPA will not enforce measures controlling per cent as part of a federally-approved ozone SIP. In addition, after the effective date of this final action, States may not take credit for controlling per cent in their ozone control strategies.

Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 605(b), I hereby certify that this action will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities because it relaxes current regulatory requirements rather than imposing new ones. The EPA has determined that this rule is not "significant" under the terms of Executive Order 12866 and is, therefore, not subject to Office of Management and Budget (OMB) review. This action does not contain any information collection requirements subject to OMB review under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980 (44 U.S.C. 3501 et seq.).

Under sections 202, 203, and 205 of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 ("Unfunded Mandates Act"), signed into law on March 22, 1995, EPA must undertake various actions in association with proposed or final rules that include a Federal mandate that may result in estimated costs of \$100 million or more to the private sector, or to State,

local and/or tribal government(s) in the aggregate. Since today's action is deregulatory in nature and does not impose any mandate upon any source, the cost of such mandates will not result in estimated annual costs of \$100 million or more.

Assuming this rulemaking is subject to section 317 of the Act, the Administrator concludes, weighing the Agency's limited resources and other duties, that it is not practicable to conduct an extensive economic impact assessment of today's action since this rule will relax current regulatory requirements. Accordingly, the Administrator simply notes that any costs of complying with today's action, any inflationary or recessionary effects of the regulation, and any impact on the competitive standing of small businesses, on consumer costs, or on energy use, will be less than or at least not more than the impact that existed before today's action.

### List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 51

Environmental protection, Administrative practice and procedure, Air pollution control, Carbon monoxide, Intergovernmental relations, Lead, Nitrogen dioxide, Ozone, Particulate matter, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Sulfur oxides, Volatile organic compounds.

Dated: January 26, 1996.  
Carol M. Browner,  
Administrator.

For reasons set forth in the preamble, part 51 of chapter I of title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

### PART 51—REQUIREMENTS FOR PREPARATION, ADOPTION, AND SUBMITTAL OF IMPLEMENTATION PLANS

1. The authority citation for part 51 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401-7671q.

2. Section 51.100 is amended by revising paragraph (s)(1) introductory text to read as follows:

#### § 51.100 Definitions.

\* \* \* \* \*

(s) \* \* \*

(1) This includes any such organic compound other than the following, which have been determined to have negligible photochemical reactivity: methane; ethane; methylene chloride (dichloromethane); 1,1,1-trichloroethane (methyl chloroform); 1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane (CFC-113); trichlorofluoromethane (CFC-11); dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC-12);

chlorodifluoromethane (HCFC-22); trifluoromethane (HFC-23); 1,2-dichloro 1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (CFC-114); chloropentafluoroethane (CFC-115); 1,1,1-trifluoro 2,2-dichloroethane (HCFC-123); 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a); 1,1-dichloro 1-fluoroethane (HCFC-141b); 1-chloro 1,1-difluoroethane (HCFC-142b); 2-chloro-1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HCFC-124); pentafluoroethane (HFC-125); 1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134); 1,1,1-trifluoroethane (HFC-143a); 1,1-difluoroethane (HFC-152a); parachlorobenzotrifluoride (PCBTF); cyclic, branched, or linear completely methylated siloxanes; acetone; perchloroethylene (tetrachloroethylene) and perfluorocarbon compounds which fall into these classes:

\* \* \* \* \*

[FR Doc. 96-2495 Filed 2-6-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

#### 40 CFR Part 180

[OPP-300398A; FRL-4987-6]

RIN 2070-AB78

#### Styrene-2-Ethylhexyl Acrylate-Glycidyl Methacrylate-2-Acrylamido-2-Methylpropanesulfonic Acid Graft Copolymer; Tolerance Exemption

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

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** This rule establishes an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance for residues of styrene-2-ethylhexyl acrylate-glycidyl methacrylate-2-acrylamido-2-methylpropanesulfonic acid graft copolymer when used as an inert ingredient (dispersing agent/solvent) in pesticide formulations applied to growing crops or to raw agricultural commodities after harvest. Dow Chemical Co. requested this regulation pursuant to the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA).

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** This regulation becomes effective February 7, 1996.

**ADDRESSES:** Written objections and hearing requests, identified by the document control number, [OPP-300398A], may be submitted to: Hearing Clerk (1900), Environmental Protection Agency, Rm. M3708, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460. A copy of any objections and hearing requests filed with the Hearing Clerk should be identified by the document control number and submitted to: Public Response and Program Resources Branch, Field Operations Division

(7506C), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460. In person, bring copy of objections and hearing requests to Rm. 1132, CM #2, 1921 Jefferson Davis Hwy., Arlington, VA 22202. Fees accompanying objections shall be labeled "Tolerance Petition Fees" and forwarded to: EPA Headquarters Accounting Operations Branch, OPP (Tolerance Fees), P.O. Box 360277M, Pittsburgh, PA 15251.

An electronic copy of objections and hearing requests filed with the Hearing Clerk may be submitted to OPP by sending electronic mail (e-mail) to: opp-docket@epamail.epa.gov

Copies of electronic objections and hearing requests must be submitted as an ASCII file avoiding the use of special characters and any form of encryption. Copies of electronic objections and hearing requests will also be accepted on disks in WordPerfect 5.1 file format or ASCII file format. All copies of electronic objections and hearing requests must be identified by the docket number [OPP-300398A]. No Confidential Business Information (CBI) should be submitted through e-mail. Copies of electronic objections and hearing requests on this rule may be filed online at many Federal Depository Libraries. Additional information on electronic submissions can be found below in this document.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** By mail: Rita Kumar, Registration Support Branch, Registration Division (7505W), Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460. Office location and telephone number: 2800 Crystal Drive, North Tower, 6th Floor, Arlington, VA 22202, (703)-308-8811; e-mail: kumar.rita@epamail.epa.gov.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** EPA issued a proposed rule, published in the Federal Register of October 25, 1995 (60 FR 54643), which announced that Dow Chemical Co., 1803 Building, Midland, MI 48674-1803, had submitted pesticide petition (PP) 5E04461 to EPA requesting that the Administrator, pursuant to section 408(e) of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA) (21 U.S.C. 346a(e)), amend 40 CFR 180.1001(c) by exempting styrene-2-ethylhexyl acrylate-glycidyl methacrylate-2-acrylamido-2-methylpropanesulfonic acid graft copolymer when used as an inert ingredient (dispersing agent/solvent) in pesticide formulations applied to growing crops or to raw agricultural commodities after harvest, under 40 CFR 180.1001(c). The inert ingredient meets the definition of a polymer under 40 CFR 723.250(b) and

the criteria listed in 40 CFR 723.250(e) that define a chemical substance that poses no unreasonable risk under section 5 of the Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA).

Inert ingredients are all ingredients that are not active ingredients as defined in 40 CFR 153.125 and include, but are not limited to, the following types of ingredients (except when they have a pesticidal efficacy of their own): solvents such as alcohol and hydrocarbons; surfactants such as polyoxyethylene polymers and fatty acids; carriers such as clay and diatomaceous earth; thickeners such as carrageenan and modified cellulose; wetting, spreading, and dispersing agents; propellants in aerosol dispensers; microencapsulating agents; and emulsifiers. The term "inert" is not intended to imply nontoxicity; the ingredient may or may not be chemically active.

The data submitted on the proposal and other relevant material have been evaluated and discussed in the proposed rule. Based on the data and information considered, the Agency concludes that the tolerance exemption will protect the public health. Therefore, tolerance exemption is established as set forth below.

There were no comments or requests for referral to an advisory committee received in response to the proposed rule.

Any person adversely affected by this regulation may, within 30 days after publication of this document in the Federal Register, file written objections to the regulation and may also request a hearing on those objections. Objections and hearing requests must be filed with the Hearing Clerk, at the address given above (40 CFR 178.20). A copy of the objections and/or hearing requests filed with the Hearing Clerk should be submitted to the OPP docket for this rulemaking. The objections submitted must specify the provisions of the regulation deemed objectionable and the grounds for the objections (40 CFR 178.25). Each objection must be accompanied by the fee prescribed by 40 CFR 180.33(i). If a hearing is requested, the objections must include a statement of the factual issue(s) on which a hearing is requested, the requestor's contentions on such issues, and a summary of any evidence relied upon by the objector (40 CFR 178.27). A request for a hearing will be granted if the Administrator determines that the material submitted shows the following: There is genuine and substantial issue of fact; there is a reasonable possibility that available evidence identified by the requestor would, if established, resolve