

Dated: January 17, 1997.

T.W. Josiah,

*Rear Admiral, U.S. Coast Guard, Commander,
Eighth Coast Guard District.*

[FR Doc. 97-2635 Filed 2-3-97; 8:45 am]

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33 CFR Part 165

[CGD 05-96-107]

Regulated Navigation Area: Chesapeake Bay Ice Navigation Season

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DOT.

ACTION: Notice of implementation.

SUMMARY: This document implements 33 CFR 165.503 effective from January 15, 1997 to March 15, 1997. Section 165.503 establishes a Regulated Navigation Area (RNA) for the northern portion of the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries. Operators of specified vessels are required to contact Captain of the Port (COTP) Baltimore prior to entering or getting underway within the Regulated Navigation Area to determine if operating restrictions have been imposed due to ice conditions.

DATES: Section 165.503 of 33 CFR is effective from 12:01 a.m., January 15, 1997 to 12:01 a.m., March 15, 1997, unless sooner terminated by the COTP Baltimore by publication of a document in the Federal Register.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Lieutenant Commander Brooks Minnick, U.S. Coast Guard Activities Baltimore, 2401 Hawkins Point Road, Baltimore, MD 21226, (410) 576-2585.

DRAFTING INFORMATION: The drafters of this regulation are Lieutenant Commander Brooks Minnick, project officer, COTP Baltimore, Maryland, and Commander Greg Shelton, project attorney, Maintenance and Logistics Command Atlantic Legal Staff.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Ice conditions frequently exist during winter months on the northern portion of Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries. Severe ice conditions may threaten the safety of persons, vessels and the environment. COTP Baltimore may issue specific COTP orders imposing operating restrictions due to ice conditions, vessel construction, and cargo. Mariners are also encouraged to monitor Broadcast Notices to Mariners (BNTM) to determine if ice conditions exist in a specific area.

Section 165.503 of 33 CFR establishes a Regulated Navigation Area (RNA). Operators of vessels carrying oil or hazardous materials in bulk as cargo or residue, power-driven vessels of three

hundred gross tons or more, vessels of one hundred gross tons or more carrying one or more passengers for hire, and towing vessels of 26 feet or more in length must contact COTP Baltimore before entering or getting underway within the RNA to obtain current COTP orders. Section 165.503 will remain in effect from January 15, 1997 to March 15, 1997.

Dated: January 13, 1997.

G.S. Cope,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port, Coast Guard Activities Baltimore.

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 721

[OPPTS-50598B; FRL-5580-5]

Substituted Cyclohexyldiamino Ethyl Esters; Revocation of a Significant New Use Rule

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: EPA is revoking a significant new use rule (SNUR) promulgated under section 5(a)(2) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) for substituted cyclohexyldiamino ethyl esters based on receipt of new data. Based on the data the Agency determined that it could no longer support a finding that activities not described in the PMN may result in significant changes in environmental exposure.

EFFECTIVE DATE: The effective date of this rule is March 6, 1997.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Susan B. Hazen, Director, Environmental Assistance Division (7408), Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics, Environmental Protection Agency, Rm. E-543A, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460; telephone: (202) 554-1404; TDD: (202) 554-0551; e-mail: TSCA-Hotline@epamail.epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In the Federal Register of October 8, 1992 (57 FR 46458) (FRL-3934-7) EPA issued a SNUR establishing significant new uses for substituted cyclohexyldiamino ethyl esters. Because of additional data EPA has received for this substance, EPA is proposing to revoke this SNUR.

I. Background

The Agency proposed the revocation of the SNUR for this substance in the

Federal Register of April 19, 1996 (61 FR 17272) (FRL-5355-5). The background and reasons for the revocation of the SNUR are set forth in the preamble to the proposed revocation. The Agency received no public comment concerning the proposed revocation. As a result EPA is revoking this SNUR.

II. Background and Rationale for Revocation of the Rule

During review of the PMN submitted for the chemical substance that is the subject of this revocation, EPA concluded that regulation was warranted under § 721.170(b)(4)(ii) based on the fact that activities not described in the PMN may result in significant changes in environmental exposure. Based on these findings, a SNUR was promulgated.

EPA has determined that it could no longer support a finding that activities not described in the PMN may result in significant changes in environmental exposure. The revocation of SNUR provisions for this substance designated herein is consistent with this finding.

In light of the above, EPA is revoking the SNUR provisions for this chemical substance. When this revocation becomes final, EPA will no longer require notice of any company's intent to manufacture, import, or process this substance. In addition, export notification under section 12(b) of TSCA will no longer be required.

III. Rulemaking record

The record for the rule which EPA is revoking was established at OPPTS-50598 (P-91-1243). This record includes information considered by the Agency in developing this rule.

A public version of the record, without any Confidential Business Information, is available in the OPPT Non-Confidential Information Center (NCIC) from 12 p.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, except legal holidays. The TSCA NCIC is located in the Northeast Mall Basement Rm. B-607, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC.

IV. Regulatory Assessment Requirements

EPA is revoking the requirements of this rule. Any costs or burdens associated with this rule will also be eliminated when the rule is revoked. Therefore, EPA finds that no costs or burdens must be assessed under Executive Order 12866, the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 605(b)), or the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*).