

of the voting shares of First Missouri Bancshares, Inc., Brookfield, Missouri, and thereby indirectly acquire First Missouri National Bank, Brookfield, Missouri.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, February 7, 2001.

Robert deV. Frierson,

Associate Secretary of the Board.

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry

[ATSDR-164]

Availability of Final Toxicological Profile for Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

AGENCY: Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

ACTION: Notice of availability.

SUMMARY: This notice announces the availability of the final updated toxicological profile for polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) which completes the twelfth set prepared by ATSDR. The announcement of seven toxicological profiles for the twelfth set was published in the **Federal Register** on November 16, 2000 (65 FR 69309).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Franchetta Stephens, Division of Toxicology, Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Mailstop E-29, 1600 Clifton Road, NE, Atlanta, Georgia 30333, telephone 1-(888) 422-8737 or (404) 639-6345.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) (Pub. L. 99-499) amended the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA or Superfund) (42 U.S.C. 9601 *et seq.*) by establishing certain requirements for ATSDR and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regarding hazardous substances which are most commonly found at facilities on the National Priorities List (NPL). Among these statutory requirements is a mandate for the Administrator of ATSDR to prepare toxicological profiles for each substance included on the priority lists of hazardous substances. These lists identified 275 hazardous substances that ATSDR and EPA determined pose the most significant potential threat to human health. The availability of the revised list of the 275 most hazardous substances was announced in the **Federal Register** on October 21, 1999 (64 FR 56792). For prior versions of the list of substances see **Federal Register** notices dated November 17, 1997 (62 FR 61332); April 29, 1996 (61 FR 18744); April 17, 1987 (52 FR 12866); October 20, 1988 (53 FR 41280); October 26, 1989 (54 FR 43619);

October 17, 1990 (55 FR 42067); October 17, 1991 (56 FR 52166); October 28, 1992 (57 FR 48801); and February 28, 1994 (59 FR 9486).

The **Federal Register** notice announcing that the draft toxicological profile for PCBs was available for public review and comment was published February 10, 1999 (64 FR 6660). After the close of the 90-day public comment period, chemical-specific comments were addressed, and where appropriate, changes were incorporated into the profile. The public comments and other data submitted in response to the **Federal Register** notice bear the docket control number ATSDR-143. This material is available for public inspection at the Division of Toxicology, Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Building 4, Suite 2400, Executive Park Drive, Atlanta, Georgia, (not a mailing address) between 8:00 a.m. and 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, except legal holidays.

Availability

This notice announces the availability of the final updated toxicological profile for PCBs which completes the twelfth set prepared by ATSDR. The following toxicological profile is now available through the U.S. Department of Commerce, National Technical Information Service (NTIS), 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 22161, telephone 1-800-553-6847. There is a charge for these profiles as determined by NTIS.

Toxicological profile	NTIS order No.	Cas No.
POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS	PB2000-108027	001336-36-3
AROCLOR 1016	012674-11-2
AROCLOR 1221	011104-28-2
AROCLOR 1232	011141-16-5
AROCLOR 1242	053469-21-9
AROCLOR 1248	012672-29-6
AROCLOR 1254	011097-69-1
AROCLOR 1260	011096-82-5
AROCLOR 1262	037324-23-5
AROCLOR 1268	011100-14-4

Dated: January 29, 2001.

Georgi Jones,

Director, Office of Policy and External Affairs, Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry.

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[60Day-01-20]

Proposed Data Collections Submitted for Public Comment and Recommendations

In compliance with the requirement of section 3506(c)(2)(A) of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 for opportunity for public comment on

proposed data collection projects, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) will publish periodic summaries of proposed projects. To request more information on the proposed projects or to obtain a copy of the data collection plans and instruments, call the CDC Reports Clearance Officer on (404) 639-7090.

Comments are invited on: (a) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information shall have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the

agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques for other forms of information technology. Send comments to Anne O'Connor, CDC Assistant Reports Clearance Officer, 1600 Clifton Road, MS-D24, Atlanta, GA 30333. Written comments should be received within 60 days of this notice.

Proposed Project

Evaluating Toolbox Training Safety Program for Construction and Mining—NEW—Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) is proposing to evaluate the effectiveness of various educational approaches utilizing "toolbox" safety training materials targeted to construction and mining industries. The mission of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health is to promote safety and health at work for all people through research and prevention.

In comparison to other industries, construction and mining, workers continue to have the highest rates of occupational fatalities and injuries. The Bureau of Labor Statistics estimated for 1999 that while the construction industry comprises only 6% of the

workforce, they account for 20% of the fatal occupational injuries across all industry types (BLS, 1999). Similarly, though the mining industry comprises less than .5% of the workforce, this industry reflects 2% of all fatal occupational injuries (BLS, 1999).

Research on the effectiveness of safety and health training programs has revealed that training can lead to increases in worker knowledge and awareness of workplace safety practices. However, fewer evaluations of safety training effectiveness have investigated the relationship between various instructional approaches and the actual transfer of safety training information into workplace practices. Preliminary input from employees, managers, and union leaders representing construction and mining concerns revealed a desire in these industries for affordable safety training materials that can be effectively administered in short sessions on the job. Representatives from these industries reported that safety training sessions need to establish a closer connection between the safety recommendations and the background experiences and knowledge of the workers.

An instructional approach that may address these needs is often called "toolbox" or "tailgate" training. This type of training is characterized by brief (15 minute) workplace safety lessons. Despite the popularity of toolbox safety talks, research is needed to identify the

most effective format for this medium. NIOSH will investigate the impact of using a narrative, case-study instructional approach versus a more typical, didactic "learn the facts" approach. Comparative analyses will examine differences in knowledge gain, safety attitudes and beliefs, and workplace behaviors. Findings from this research will help identify the conditions critical to effective toolbox safety training for mining and construction. The materials developed and evaluated during this study will be made available to the public at the conclusion of the evaluation.

Construction and mining companies who participate in the study will be randomly assigned to receive eight weekly toolbox safety training sessions that use either a case-study narrative or conventional instructional approach. The training sessions are designed to last fifteen minutes. The impact of these materials will be evaluated through the examination of changes in employee knowledge gains, attitudes toward safety practices, and the use of safety behaviors prior to and following their participation in the safety training program. Trainers will complete brief response cards each week. A sample of trainers will participate in structured interviews.

Findings of the study will be reported to participants and in the literature. There are no costs associated with participation in this study.

Respondents	No. of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Avg. burden per response (in hrs.)	Total burden (in Hours)
Employees	400	2 (pretest and post-test surveys).	15/60	200
Trainers	40	8 (weekly customer feedback cards).	5/60	27
Trainers	10 (drawn from the 40 above)	1 (structured interviews)	60/60	10
Total	237

Dated: February 6, 2001.

Nancy Cheal,

Acting Associate Director for Policy, Planning, and Evaluation Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

[FR Doc. 01-3560 Filed 2-12-01; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

Warren Grant Magnuson Clinical Center; Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request; Customer and Other Partners Satisfaction Surveys

SUMMARY: Under the provisions of Section 3507(a)(1)(D) of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, the Warren Grant Magnuson Clinical Center (CC), the National Institutes of Health (NIH) has submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) a request for review and approval of the

information collection listed below. This proposed information collection was previously published in the **Federal Register** on December 7, 2000, page 76659 and allowed 60-days for public comments. No public comments were received. The purpose of this notice is to allow an additional 30-days for public comment. The National Institutes of Health may not conduct or sponsor, and the respondent is not required to respond to, an information collection that has been extended, revised, or implemented on or after October 1, 1995, unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.