mutual backup, but also will permit New England utilities to reduce their dependence on oil and thereby to achieve significant cost savings for their customers.

The agreements between NEPOOL and Hydro-Quebec have not yet been finalized. However, contract negotiations are currently under way, and it is expected that contracts will be executed in the near future.

The applicant proposes to construct an international interconnection at the U.S.-Canadian border near Norton, Vermont. The international transmission line will interconnect a new terminal to be located in the vicinity of Sherbrooke, Quebec, and a terminal to be located at the Comerford Station in Monroe, New Hampshire, and constructed by NEET. The Canadian portion of the facilities will be built by Hydro-Quebec. Each of the terminals will, among other things, convert the power being transmitted from alternating current (ac) to direct current (dc), and imported power from dc to ac.

VELCO considered several alternative corridors before choosing the preferred route which runs from the border crossing at Norton, Vermont to Monroe, New Hampshire. According to the applicant, "the preferred corridor has been found superior to the alternatives because it avoids major settlement areas and all major environmentally sensitive areas, and minimizes the disruption to the aesthetic integrity of the northeast region of Vermont."

Any person desiring to be heard or to protest said application should file a petition to intervene or protest with the Office of Emergency Operations, Department of Energy, Room GH-034-G, Forrestal Building, Washington, D.C. 20585, in accordance with §§ 1.8 or 1.10 of the Rules of Practice and Procedure (18 CFR 1.8, 1.10).

Any such petitions and protests should be filed on or before March 22, 1982. Protests will be considered by DOE in determining the appropriate action to be taken, but will not serve to make protestants parties to the proceeding. Any person wishing to become a party must file a petition to intervene. Copies of this application are on file with DOE and will, upon request, be made available for public inspection and copying at the DOE Docket Room, Room 1E-190, Forrestal Building, Washington, D.C., from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday.

Issued in Washington, D.C. on January 29, 1982.

Bethel Larey,[1]

Acting Administrator, Economic Regulatory Administration.

[FR Doc. 82-3157 Filed 2-4-82; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6450-01-M

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[ER-FRL-2044-1]

Availability of Environmental Impact Statements Filed

Responsible Agency: Office of Federal Activities, EPA.

Information Contact: Ms. Kathi Wilson (202) 245-3006.

EIS's Filed: January 25-29, 1982.

Comment Due Dates: Drafts—March 22, 1982; Finals—March 8, 1982.

Corps of Engineers (COE): Draft—Bogue Inlet Navigation Improvements, Onslow and Carteret Counties, North Carolina. (EPA EIS #820038)

COE: Final—Crown Bay/Charlotte Amalie Port Facility, Permit, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands. (EPA EIS #820045)

DOI: Office of Surface Mining: Final—Antelope Mining and Reclamation Plan, Approval, Converse County, Wyoming. (EPA EIS #820037)

DOT: Federal Highway Administration (FHWA): Draft—FH-61 Reconstruction, MT-40 to Rt. 8, Flathead National Forest, Flathead County, Montana; Extended Review 3-31-82. (EPA EIS #820035)

DOT: FHWA: Final—A-C Couplet, A Street South from Sixth, Anchorage, Alaska. (EPA EIS #820043)

EPA: Region 4: Final—South Fort Meade Phosphate Mine, NPDES Permit, Polk County, Florida. (EPA EIS #820044)

Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD): Draft—Desert Falls Country Club, Mortgage Insurance, Riverside County, California. (EPA EIS #820042)

HUD: Final—Crestview Estates Development, Mortgage Insurance, Campbell County, Wyoming. (EPA EIS #820036)

USDA: Rural Electrification Administration: Final—Antelope Valley to Charlie Creek Transmission Line, Billings, Dunn, McKenzie and Mercer Counties, North Dakota. (EPA EIS #820039)

USDA: Soil Conservation Service: Draft—Diamond Creek Watershed Flood Protection Plan, Chase and Morris Counties, Kansas. (EPA EIS #820041)

Interstate Commerce Commission: Final Supplement—Somerset Railroad Construction and Operation, Niagara County, New York. (EPA EIS #820040)

Waiver: DOC: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA): Final Supplement—Mid-Atlantic Surf Clam and Ocean Quahog, FMP—published FR 1-15-82; this EIS has been granted a reduction of the review period which terminated on 1-26-82. (EPA EIS #820009)

Correction: COE: Draft Supplement—I-70 Construction in Glenwood Canyon, Garfield County, Colorado—correction appearing in FR 1-8-82 should not have been published—refer to original publication in FR 12-31-81. (EPA EIS #811032)

Extended Reviews: DOC: NOAA: Draft—Coral and Coral Reefs FMP, Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic—published FR 12-18-82; Due 3-1-82. (EPA EIS #810996)

COE: Draft—Wynoochee Hydropower/Fish Hatchery Development, Grays Harbor County, Washington—published FR 12-11-81; Due 2-28-82. (EPA EIS #810983)

DOT: Bureau of Reclamation: Draft—Chikaskia Water Supply Project, Kansas and Oklahoma—published FR 10-9-81 Due 3-1-82. (EPA EIS #810817)

Dated: February 2, 1982.

Paul C. Cahill,

Director, Office of Federal Activities.

[FR Doc. 82-3148 Filed 2-4-82; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-37-M

[OPTS 41008; TSH-FRL-2043-3]

Ninth Report of the Interagency Testing Committee to the Administrator; Receipt of Report and Request for Comments Regarding Priority List of Chemicals

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Interagency Testing Committee (ITC), established under section 4(e) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), transmitted its Ninth Report to the Administrator of EPA on October 30, 1981. This report, which revises and updates the Committee's priority list of chemicals, adds three chemicals to the list for priority consideration by EPA in the promulgation of test rules under section 4(a) of the Act. It also noted the removal of four entries from the list. The three new chemicals are chlorendic acid, 4-chlorobenzotrifluoride, and tris(2-chloroethyl) phosphite. The deletions from the list are dichloromethane, nitrobenzene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane and the category alkyltin compounds. The Ninth Report is included in this notice. The Agency invites interested persons to submit written comments on the Report and to indicate if an informal meeting would be useful in focusing and narrowing the issues raised by the ITC recommendations.

DATE: Written comments should be submitted by March 8, 1982.

[1] In the recent reorganization of DOE, responsibility for Presidential Permits was transferred from ERA to the Office of Environmental Protection, Safety, and Emergency Preparedness. DOE is in the process of redelegating authority.

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ADDRESSES: Send written submissions to: Document Control Office (TS–793), Office of Pesticides and Toxic Substances, Environmental Protection Agency, Rm. E–401, 401 M St., Washington, D.C. 20460.

Submissions should bear the Document Control Number OPTS–41008. The public record supporting this action, including comments, is available for public inspection in Rm. E–107 at the address noted above from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Monday through Friday, except legal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Douglas G. Bannerman, Acting Director, Industry Assistance Office (TS–799), Office of Toxic Substances, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street, SW., Washington, D.C. 20460, Toll Free: 800–424–9065, In Washington, D.C.: 554–1404, Outside the USA: (Operator—202–554–1404).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

Sec. 4(a) of TSCA authorizes the Administrator of EPA to promulgate regulations requiring testing of chemical substances in order to develop data relevant to determining the risks that such chemical substances may present to health and the environment.

Sec. 4(e) of TSCA established an Interagency Testing Committee to make recommendations to the Administrator of EPA of chemical substances to be given priority consideration in proposing test rules under Sec. 4(a). Sec. 4(e) directs the Committee to revise its list of recommendations at least every six months as it determines to be necessary. The ITC also may designate chemicals for priority consideration by EPA within 12 months of the date of designation. The total number of designated chemicals on the list may not exceed 50 at any one time. For each designated chemical EPA must, within 12 months, either initiate rulemaking or publish in the **Federal Register** its reasons for not so doing.

II. Status of the List

The ITC's Ninth Report, which was received by the Administrator on October 30, 1981, follows this Notice. In it, the ITC has added three chemicals to the list, designating each for EPA action within 12 months. The chemicals added are chlorendic acid (CAS No. 115–28–6), 4-chlorobenzotrifluoride (CAS No. 98–56–6) and tris (2-chloroethyl) phosphite (CAS No. 140–08–9). The Report also noted the deletion from the list of four previous entries. Dichloromethane, nitrobenzene, and 1,1,1-trichloroethane were removed from the list because EPA proposed test rules for these substances on June 5, 1981 (45 FR 30300). The Committee also has removed the category "Alkytin Compounds" from the list and will reconsider the need for futher testing of such compounds and their appropriate categorization.

Readers of the ITC Ninth Report also should note that EPA recently has taken action on the following eleven chemicals and categories designated by the ITC, fulfilling the Agency's obligation under TSCA section 4(e) with respect to those designations: Alkyl phthalates and benzyl butyl phthalate (46 FR 53775), butyl glycolyl butyl phthalate (46 FR 54487), chlorinated naphthalenes (46 FR 54451), fluoroalkenes (46 FR 53704), polychlorinated terphenyls (46 FR 54482), benzidine-based dyes, o-dianisidine-based dyes, and o-tolidine-based dyes (46 FR 55004), chlorinated paraffins (47 FR 1017) and phenylenediamines (47 FR 973).

III. Public Comments

EPA invites interested persons to submit written comments on the ITC's new recommendations. The Agency is especially interested in receiving information concerning any additional or ongoing health and safety testing of the newly designated chemicals that may respond to the concerns expressed by the ITC. The Agency requests that submissions be received no later than March 8, 1982. All submissions received by that date will be considered by the Agency in determining whether to propose test rules in response to the Committee's new recommendations. Submissions should bear the identifying Docket No. OPTS–41008.

EPA is experimenting with its approach to focusing issues and encouraging public involvement in responding to the ITC recommendations and has decided to hold public meetings to obtain oral comment on the ITC's Ninth Report only: (a) If requested to by interested parties, and (b) if EPA concludes that public discussion will be useful in focusing and narrowing the issues the Agency must address in responding to the ITC's recommendations. Therefore, persons who believe that an informal meeting with EPA technical staff would be useful in achieving such focusing should call the Industry Assistance Office before the close of the written comment period. Any such meetings, if held, will be open to the public; however, active participation will be limited to those persons who requested the opportunity for informal discussions. Persons wishing to attend any such meetings should notify the Industry Assistance Office who will inform them of all such meetings that are scheduled.

Dated: January 28, 1982.

John A. Todhunter,

Assistant Administrator for Pesticides and Toxic Substances.

Ninth Report of the TSCA Interagency Testing Committee to The Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency

Summary

Section 4 of the Toxic Substances Control Act of 1976 (TSCA, Pub. L. 94–469) provides for the testing of chemicals in commerce that may present an unreasonable risk of injury to health or the environment. It also provides for the establishment of a Committee, composed of representatives from eight designated Federal agencies, to recommend chemical substances or mixtures to which the Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) should give priority consideration for the promulgation of testing rules. The Committee makes such revisions in the List (the section 4(e) Priority List) as it determines to be necessary and transmits them to the EPA Administrator at least every six months.

As a result of its deliberations, the Committee is revising the TSCA section 4(e) Priority List by the addition of three entries and the removal of four. The chemicals being added to the list are presented alphabetically, together with the types of testing recommended, as follows:

Chemical	Recommended studies
Chlorendic acid	Environmental effects: Chemical fate; acute chronic toxicity to fish and aquatic invertebrates; toxicity to aquatic macrophytes and algae.
4-Chlorobenzotrifluoride	Health effects: Chronic effects.
	Environmental effects: Chemical fate; bioconcentration.
Tris (2-chloroethyl)phosphite	Health effects: Pharmacokinetic and metabolic studies; subchronic effects; reproductive effects.
	Environmental effects: Chemical fate; acute toxicity to fish, aquatic invertebrates, and algae.

As stipulated by section 4(e)(1)(B) of TSCA, each of the new recommendations is being designated by the Committee for action by the EPA within 12 months of the date of this report.

Dichloromethane, nitrobenzene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, and the alkyltin

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compounds are being removed from the list.

TSCA Interagency Testing Committee

Statutory Member Agencies and Their Representatives

Council on Environmental Quality, Gordon F. Snow, Member [1]
Department of Commerce, Orville E. Paynter, Member, Bernard Greifer, Alternate
Environmental Protection Agency, Joseph Seifter, Member, Carl R. Morris, Alternate
National Cancer Institute, Elizabeth K. Weisburger, Member,[2] Richard Adamson, Alternate, Jerrold Ward, Alternate
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, Dorothy Canter, Member [3]
National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, Vera W. Hudson, Member and Chairperson, Hebert E. Christensen, Alternate
National Science Foudnation, Winston C. Nottingham, Member
Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Patricia Marlow, Member and Vice Chairperson, Lucille Adamson, Alternate [4]

Liaison Agencies and Their Representatives

Consumer Product Safety Commission, Arthur Gregory and Lakshmi Mishra
Department of Agriculture, Homer E. Fairchild and Fred W. Clayton
Department of Defense, Arthur H. McCreesh
Department of the Interior, Charles R. Walker
Food and Drug Administration, Allen H. Heim and Winston deMonsabert
National Toxicology Program, Dorothy Canter

Committee Staff

Martin Greif, Executive Secretary
Vacant, Administrative Technician

Support Staff

Gary W. Dickson [5]—Office of Toxic Substances, EPA
Ellen Siegler—Office of the General Counsel, EPA
Edward Zillioux [6]—Office of Toxic Substances, EPA

References

(1) Dr. Snow was appointed on August 28, 1982.

(2) Dr. Weisburger has previously served as an Alternate member and was appointed to full-member status on September 23, 1981.

(3) Dr. Canter had previously served as an Alternate member and was appointed to full-member status on July 8, 1981.

(4) Dr. L. Adamson terminated her association with the Committee on July 17, 1981.

(5) Dr. Dickson has assisted the Committee since April 1981 and was appointed formally to replace Dr. Zillioux on September 17, 1981.

(6) Dr. Zillioux terminated his association with the Committee on June 25, 1981.

The Committee acknowledges and is grateful for the assistance and support given to it by the staff of Enviro Control, Inc. (technical support contractor) and numerous personnel of the Office of Toxic Substances, EPA, especially the Industry Assistance Office, the Assessment Division, the Management Support Division and the Health and Environmental Review Division. Special cognizance is given to Fumihiko Hayashi, Richard Tucker, and Larry Turner of the Health and Environmental Review Division for their timely review of the environmental effects of chemicals studied by the Committee.

Chapter 1—Introduction

1.1 *Background.* The TSCA Interagency Testing Committee (Committee) was established under section 4(e) of the Toxic Substances Control Act of 1976 (TSCA, Pub. L. 94-469). The specific mandate of the Committee is to identify and recommend to the Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) chemical substances or mixtures in commerce that should be tested to determine their potential hazard to human health and/or the environment. TSCA specifies that the Committee's recommendations shall be in the form of a Priority List, which is to be published in the **Federal Register.** The Committee is directed to make revisions to the Priority List, as it determines to be necessary, and to transmit such revisions to the EPA Administrator at least every 6 months after submission of the Initial List.

The Committee is comprised of representatives from eight statutory member agencies, five liaison agencies, and one national program. The specific representatives and their affiliations are named in the front of this report. The Committee's chemical review procedures and prior recommendations are described in previous reports (Refs. *1* through *9*).

1.2 *Committee's previous reports.* Eight previous reports to the EPA Administrator have been issued by the Committee and published in the **Federal Register** (Refs. *2* through *9*). Forty-six entries (chemical substances and categories of chemicals) have been designated by the Committee for priority consideration by the EPA Administrator. One entry, chloromethane, was removed (Ref. *8*) after EPA responded to the Committee's recommendation for testing.

1.3 *Committee's activities during this reporting period.* The Committee has continued to review chemicals from its second and third rounds of scoring (see Ref. *2* for methodology). During this reporting period the Committee has evaluated 62 chemicals for priority consideration. Three were designated for inclusion in the section 4(e) Priority List, 34 were deferred from further consideration at this time, and 25 are still under review.

As reported in the Eighth ITC Report (Ref. *9*), the Committee initiated, in the latter part of 1980, a systematic procedure for obtaining from the chemical industry exposure and effects data. The Committee listed in the **Federal Register** (Ref. *11*) the 107 chemicals selected in its 1980 scoring exercise for detailed review. The Committee requested comments on these chemicals to be presented either at a public meeting held November 6, 1980, or subsequently to be submitted in writing.

To further encourage submission of relevant information on the chemicals being studied, letters were written to manufacturers of the chemicals on the 1980 list, inviting submission of data and information on exposure to and effects of the chemicals. Response to the Committee's requests from both the public and private sectors has been excellent. Information received from chemical companies, trade associations and governmental agencies has increased the information base relied upon by the Committee in its review of chemicals.

To date the Committee and its technical support contractor have contacted 72 chemical manufacturers by letter and telephone, requesting information on 97 chemicals. Eighty-two separate written responses were received from 47 chemical companies and trade associations, providing information on 90 chemicals. The information is being used by the Committee in its deliberations, together with that obtained from other sources.

The Committee is continuing the practice of providing EPA with copies of all available data and information relevant to designated chemicals.

During this period the Committee completed the development and implementation of a computerized tracking system for chemicals it has considered since its inception. The tracking system will be kept current as additional chemicals are scored and considered by the Committee.

1.4 *The TSCA section 4(e) Priority List.* Section 4(e)(1)(B) of TSCA authorizes the Committee to: "* * * make sure revisions in the priority list as it determines to be necessary and * * * transmit them to the Administrator together with the Committee's reasons for the revisions." Under this authority, the Committee is revising the Priority List as follows:

Three chemicals, chlorendic acid, 4-chlorobenzotrifluoride, and tris(2-

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chloroethyl)phosphite are added. The testing recommended for these chemicals and the rationales for the recommendations are presented in Chapter 2 of this report.

Four entries are removed from the Priority List. Three chemicals (dichloromethane, nitrobenzene, and 1,1,1-trichloroethane) are removed because the EPA Administrator has responded (Ref. *10*) to the Committee's recommendations in accordance with TSCA section 4(e) requirements. In addition, the Committee is withdrawing from the Priority List the alkyltin compounds entry designated to the EPA Administrator in the Committee's Seventh Report (Ref. *8*). Information on alkyltins has recently become available in the medical literature, through EPA's Scoping Workshop (March 12, 1981), and through followup information-gathering activities by EPA with the cooperation of industry, other governmental agencies, and EPA contractors. In view of this information, the Committee concludes that the alkyltin compounds category is too broad to be considered as a single category from the standpoint of chemistry, exposure or effects. Although the Committee is removing the alkyltins category from the Priority List, it continues to be concerned about the potential adverse effects of some members of this category. Consequently, the Committee will reconsider its alkyltin recommendation and submit a revised recommendation within the next twelve months. The Committee welcomes additional information from the public to aid in its deliberations.

With the three designations and four removals in this report, 44 entries now appear on the Priority List (Table 1).

The cumulative list of entries removed by the Committee from the Priority List is presented in Table 2.

TABLE 1—TSCA SECTION 4(e) PRIORITY LIST

Entry	Date of designation
1. Acetonitrile	April 1979.
2. Acrylamide	April 1978 (b) (d).
3. Alkyl epoxides	October 1977(a).
4. Alkyl phthalates	October 1977(a).
5. Aniline and bromo, chloro and/or nitroanilines.	April 1979.
6. Antimony (metal)	April 1979.
7. Antimony sulfide	April 1979.
8. Antimony trioxide	April 1979.
9. Aryl phosphates	April 1978(b).
10. Benzidine-based dyes	November 1979.
11. Benzyl butyl phthalate	October 1980.
12. Butyl glycolyl butal phthalate	October 1980.
13. Chlorendic acid	October 1981.
14. Chlorinated benzenes, mono and di.	October 1977 (a) (c).
15. Chlorinated benzenes, tri-, tetra-, and penta-.	October 1978(c).
16. Chlorinated naphthalenes	April 1978(b).
17. Chlorinated paraffins	October 1977(a).
18. 4-Chlorobenzotrifluoride	October 1981.
19. 2-Chlorotoluene	April 1981.
20. Cresols	October 1977(a).
21. Cyclohexanone	April 1979.
22. o-Dianisidine-based dyes	November 1979.
23. 1,2-Dichloropropane	October 1978.
24. Diethylenetriamine	April 1981.
25. Fluoroalkenes	October 1980.
26. Glycidol and its derivatives	October 1978.
27. Halogenated alkyl epoxides	April 1978(b).
28. Hexachloro-1,3-butadiene	October 1977(a).
29. Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	April 1979.
30. Hexachloroethane	April 1981.
31. Hydroquinone	November 1979
32. Isophorone	April 1979.
33. Mesityl oxide	April 1979.
34. 4,4'-Methylenedianiline	April 1979.
35. Methyl ethyl ketone	April 1979.
36. Methyl isobutyl ketone	April 1979.
37. Phenylenediamines	April 1980.
38. Polychlorinated terphenyls	April 1978(b).
39. Pyridine	April 1978(b)
40. Quinone	November 1979
41. o-Tolidine-based dyes	November 1979
42. Toluene	October 1977(a)
43. Tris(2-chloroethyl)phosphite	October 1981.
44. Xylenes	October 1977(a).

(a) EPA Administrator replied in 43 FR 50134–50138.
(b) EPA Administrator replied in 44 FR 28095–28097.
(c) EPA Administrator replied in 45 FR 48524–48564.
(d) EPA Administrator replied in 45 FR 48510–48512.

TABLE 2—REMOVALS FROM THE TSCA SECTION 4(e) PRIORITY LIST

Removal	Date of removal
1. Alkyltin compounds	October 1981(a).
2. Chloromethane	October 1981(b).
3. Dichloromethane	October 1981(c).
4. Nitrobenzene	October 1981(c).
5. 1,1,1-Trichloroethane	October 1981(c).

(a) Removed by the Committee for reconsideration (This Report).
(b) Responded to by the EPA Administrator in 45 FR 48524–48564.
(c) Responded to by the EPA Administrator in 46 FR 30300–30320.

References

(*1*) Preliminary List of Chemical Substances for Further Evaluation. Toxic Substances Control Act Interagency Testing Committee, July 1977.

(*2*) Initial Report to the Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, TSCA Interagency Testing Committee, October 1, 1977. Published in the **Federal Register** of Wednesday, October 12, 1977, 42 FR 55026–55080. Corrections published in the **Federal Register** of November 11, 1977, 42 FR 58777–58778. The report and supporting dossiers also were published by the Environmental Protection Agency, EPA 560–10–78/001, January 1978.

(*3*) Second Report of the TSCA Interagency Testing Committee to the Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency. TSCA Interagency Testing Committee, April 1978. Published in the **Federal Register** of Wednesday, April 19, 1978, 43 FR 16684–16688. The report and supporting dossiers also were published by the Environmental Protection Agency, EPA 560–10–78/002, July 1978.

(*4*) Third Report of the TSCA Interagency Testing Committee to the Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency. TSCA Interagency Testing Committee, October 1978. Published in the **Federal Register** of Monday, October 10, 1978, 43 FR 50630–50635. The report and supporting dossiers also were published by the Environmental Protection Agency, EPA 560–10–79/001, January 1979.

(*5*) Fourth Report of the TSCA Interagency Testing Committee to the Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency. TSCA Interagency Testing Committee, April 1979. Published in the **Federal Register** of Friday, June 1, 1979, 44 FR 31866–31889.

(*6*) Fifth Report of the TSCA Interagency Testing Committee to the Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency. TSCA Interagency Testing Committee, November 1979. Published in the **Federal Register** of Friday, December 7, 1979, 44 FR 70664–70674.

(*7*) Sixth Report of the TSCA Interagency Testing Committee to the Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency. TSCA Interagency Testing Committee, April 1980. Published in the **Federal Register** of Wednesday, May 28, 1980, 45 FR 35897–35910.

(*8*) Seventh Report of the TSCA Interagency Testing Committee to the Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency. TSCA Interagency Testing Committee, October 1980. Published in the **Federal Register** of Tuesday, November 25, 1980, 45 FR 78432–78446.

(*9*) Eighth Report of the TSCA Interagency Testing Committee to the Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency. TSCA Interagency Testing Committee, April 1981. Published in the **Federal Register** of Friday, May 22, 1981, 46 FR 28138–28144.

(*10*) Dichloromethane, Nitrobenzene and 1,1,1-Trichloroethane; Proposed Test Rule. Published in the **Federal Register** of Friday, June 5, 1981, 46 FR 30300–30320.

(*11*) Chemicals to be Reviewed by the TSCA Interagency Testing Committee; Notice of Public Meeting. Published in the **Federal Register** of Tuesday, October 7, 1980, 45 FR 66056–66513.

Chapter 2—Recommendations of the Committee

2.1 *Chemical substances designated for action by the EPA Administrator.* As provided by section 4(e)(1)(B) of TSCA, the Committee is adding the following three chemical substances to the section 4(e) Priority list: Chlorendic acid, 4-chlorobenzotrifluoride, and tris(2-chloroethyl)phosphite. The designation of these entries was determined after considering the factors identified in section 4(e)(1)(A) and other available relevant information, as well as the professional judgment of Committee members.

The studies recommended for these entries and the rationales to support the recommendations are given in section 2.2 of this report. In accordance with section 4(e) of TSCA, the Committee designates these entries for action by the EPA within 12 months of the date of issuance of this Ninth Committee Report.

2.2 *Recommendations and rationales.*

2.2.a. *Chlorendic Acid.*

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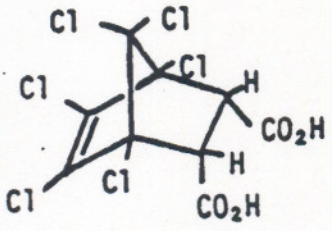
Summary of recommended studies. It is recommended that chlorendic acid be tested for the following:

A. *Environmental Effects:*
Chemical fate.
Actue and chronic toxicity to fish and aquatic invertebrates.
Toxicity to aquatic macrophytes and algae.

Physical and Chemical Information

CAS Number: 115–28–6.
Structural Formula:



Empirical formula: $C_9H_4Cl_6O_4$.
Molecular Weight: 388.87.
Melting Point: 208–210° C (in sealed tube).

Solubility in Water: 0.35g/100 g at 22.8° C.

Log Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient: No information found.
Description of Chemical: Chlorendic acid is a nearly odorless white solid.

Rationale for Recommendations

I. *Exposure information—A. Production/use/disposal information.* Industrial use of chlorendic acid and the corresponding anhydride (supplied from both U.S. production and importation) is presently estimated to be approximately 7 million pounds a year (EPA, 1981; Asland, 1981). Chlorendic acid and its corresponding anhydride are considered to be two of the most reactive (as contracted with additive) flame retardants in use (Kirk-Othmer, 1980). Chlorendic acid is used to import flame resistance to polyesters, coatings, epoxy resins, and polyurethan (Kirk-Othmer, 1971). Release to the environment may occur during preparation of flame retardant polymers, polyesters and pesticides, and from the hydrolysis of chlorendic anhydride.

B. *Chemical fate information.* Chlorendic acid is a hexachlorobornene compound. Although no information has been found on the photolysis of chlorendic acid, studies on numerous hexachlorobornene compounds have shown that these compounds undergo cleavage of the C–Cl bond at the vinyl carbon with replacement of chlorine by hydrogen (Parlor and Korte, 1979). Chlorendic acid is not expected to present an atmospheric problem because of its low volatility. Additionally, reactions with hydroxyl radicals and ozone, as well as direct photolysis, should rapidly destroy any chlorendic acid directly exposed to air (Parlar and Korte, 1977; Parlar and Korte, 1979; and Shuphan et al., 1972).

Chlorendic acid may enter the environment in wastewater from flameprooofing processes in the textile industry (Friedman et al., 1974) and is expected to favor the aqueous compartment because of its solubility in water. It is likely that chlorendic acid will be formed as a degradation product in soil containing polymers and pesticides having the hexachlorobornene moity (Martens, 1972; menzie, 1978). Chlorendic acid will form also through hydrolysis of chlorendic anhydride. Due to the insolubility of the anhydride at environmental temperatures. This process will be slow (Velsicol, 1968).

With respect to biodegradation, chlorendic acid would be expected to behave like other highly chlorinated norbornene compounds, which exhibit considerable resistance to degradation. Chlorendic acid forms complexes with iron and may sorb to iron oxide colloids in sediments and soil (Berger and McKay, 1975).

II. *Environmental considerations*—A. *Short-term (acute) effects.* No studies on the short-term effects of chlorendic acid have been found for either aquatic animals or plants.

B. *Long-term (subchronic/chronic) effects.* No studies on the long-term effects of chlorendic acid have been found for either aquatic animals or plants.

C. *Other effects (phsiological/behavioral/ecosystem processes).* No studies on physiological, behavioral, or ecosystem effects of chlorendic acid have been found.

D. *Bioconcentration and food/chain transport.* Because of the polar nature of chlorendic acid, it is not expected to bioconcentrate in fatty tissues of organisms. The estimated bioconcentration factor (BCF) in fatty tissues of fish is 1 (Veith, 1981). Chlorendic acid may bind with protein groups (Friedman et al, 1974) thereby increasing the potential for food/chain transport. No data were found on this concern.

E. *Reasons for specific environmental effects recommendations.* Because of the use/disposal patterns and water solubility of chlorendic acid, this compound is expected to accumulate in the aquatic environment. Chemical and biological degradation of chlorendic acid is estimated to be sufficiently slow to persist in the environment. Chemical fate testing is recommended to permit an understanding of movement and compartmentalization of chlornedic acid in the aquatic environment. These tests can provide data on the potential exposure of aquatic organisms to chlorendic acid, as well as an estimate of food-chain transport.

No data were found on the toxicity of chlorendic acid to aquatic organisms. There is concern with this compound because it is structurally similar to other highly chlorinated norbornene compounds, such as the pesticides chlordane, heptachlor, endosulfan, isodrin, dieldrin, and endrin. Therefore, it is recommended that chlorendic acid be tested for acute and chronic toxicity to aquatic animals and plants.

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2.2.b *4-Chlorobenzotrifluoride.*

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Summary of recommended studies. It is recommended that 4-chlorobenzotrifluoride be tested for the following:

A. *Health Effects:*
Chronic effects
B. *Environmental Effects:*
Chemical Fate
Bioconcentration

Physical and Chemical Information

CAS Number: 98–56–6.
Structural Formula:

Empirical Formula: $C_7H_4ClF_3$.
Molecular Weight: 181.
Melting Point: −36° C.
Vapor Pressure: 8 mm Hg at 25° C (estimated).
Log Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient: 3.72 (estimated).

Description of Chemical: 4-Chlorobenzotrifluoride is a colorless liquid at room temperature (22° C). It has a low solubility in water and is soluble in most organic solvents.

Rationale for Recommendations

I. *Exposure information*—A. *Production/use/disposal information.* Between 10 million and 50 million pounds of 4-chlorobenzotrifluoride were produced in 1977 (EPA, 1980). The chemical is used primarily as an intermediate. It has been considered for use as a solvent and as a dielectric fluid (Hooker, 1981a). 4-Chlorobenzotrifluoride appears to be released to the environment at production and use sites through wastewaters (Pellizari et al, 1979; Hites, 1980; Yurawecz, 1979) and through drainage from waste disposal areas. The detection of 4-chlorobenzotrifluoride at concentrations of 0.17–2.0 ppm in edible portions of three species of freshwater fish (Yurawecz, 1979) provides further evidence that there is environmental exposure to this chemical.

B. *Chemical fate information.* No test data on the environmental transport or persistence of 4-chlorobenzotrifluoride have been identified. The chemical is sufficiently volatile to enter the atmosphere. Based on its chemical structure, it is expected to resist degradation, persist in the environment, and bioconcentrate (see section III0.

II. *Biological effects of concern to human health*—A. *Short-term (acute) effects.* The acute toxicity of 4-chlorobenzotrifluoride has been well characterized in rodents (Hooker, 1981a). Oral LD_{50} values have been estimated to be greater than 6.8 g/kg in male and female Sprague-Dawley rats. A 4-hour acute inhalation study utilizing male and female Sprague-Dawley rats yielded an estimated LC_{50} value of 33.0 mg/L.

B. *Short-term tests.* Several short-term in vitro tests have been performed on 4-chlorobenzotrifluoride and the following results have been reported (Hooker, 1981a):

Test	Test results
(1) *Salmonella typhimurium* (TA–1535; TA–1537; TA–1538; TA–98; TA–100).	Negative.
(2) *Escherichia coli* (W3110/*pol* A+; P 3478/*pol* A−).	Negative.
(3) *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* (D_4)	Negative.
(4) Mouse lymphoma forward mutation assay (TK locus in L5178Y cells).	Negative.
(5) Unscheduled DNA synthesis (EUE cells)	Positive.
(6) In vitro transformation (BALB/3T3 cells)	Negative.
(7) Sister chromatid exchange (L5178Y mouse lymphoma cells).	Positive.

Details of the study designs and evaluation criteria were not available to the Committee for review.

C. *Long-term (subchronic/chronic) effects.* No data are currently available to assess the long-term effects of 4-chlorobenzotrifluoride. A 90-day subchronic and reproductive study, by gavage in rats, has been proposed by a sponsor (Hooker, 1981b). The Committee has received no information concerning the status of the study.

D. *Health effects recommendations.* Based on the data provided by industry (Hooker, 1981a) no further acute toxicity testing is recommended. Since two of the seven short-term in vitro tests were positive, there are concerns about its potential for chronic effects.

The potential for 4-chlorobenzotrifluoride to bioconcentrate is of concern because humans may be chronically exposed to this chemical through its manufacture, use, and disposal. Since humans may be exposed through the food chain, as suggested in the following section on Environmental Considerations, there is concern for chronic human health effects. Based on these considerations, 4-chlorobenzotrifluoride is recommended for chronic toxicity testing. The Committee believes, however, that prior to conducting long-term chronic testing, there should be a clarification and subsequent review of the protocols and criteria used for the short-term tests summarized above.

III. *Environmental considerations*—A. *Short-term (acute) effects.* Acute toxicity tests have been conducted under static conditions in fish and daphnids (Hooker, 1981a). LC_{50} values were reported for bluegill sunfish (12.0 mg/L; 96 hr), rainbow trout (13.5 mg/L; 96 hr), and *Daphnia magna* (12.4 mg/L; 48 hr).

B. *Long-term (subchronic/chronic) effects.* A 21-day flow-through test was conducted with *D. magna* (Hooker, 1981a). The maximum allowable toxicant concentration (MATC) was calculated to be 0.03–0.05 mg/L. Results of a 30-day embryo/larval test using fathead minnows produced an MATC of 0.54–1.40 mg/L (Hooker, 1981a).

C. *Other effects (physiological/behavioral/ecosystem processes).* Inhibition of six species of bacteria and fungi was observed at concentrations ranging from 31 to 8,000 ppm (Hooker, 1981a). This data summary also reported inhibition of green and blue-green algal species at 500 ppm.

D. *Bioconcentration and food-chain transport.* The log of the octanol/water partition coefficient, estimated by Hansch and Leo (1979), is 3.72 for 4-chlorobenzotrifluoride. By the method of Veith et al. (1980), the bioconcentration factor is calculated to be 382 for 4-chlorobenzotrifluoride.

E. *Rationale for environmental effects recommendations.* Adequate testing has been completed on the short-term (acute) and long-term (chronic) effects of 4-chlorobenzotrifluoride on aquatic organisms. The results of these tests (Hooker, 1981a) indicates that 4-chloro benzotrifluoride is moderately toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates.

The compound may enter aquatic systems through wastewater from manufacture, solvent usage and through drainage from waste dump sites. Upon reaching the aquatic environment, 4-chlorobenzotrifluoride is expected to be persistent because of the estimated low rates of chemical and biological degradation (Adler et al, 1978). Chemical fate studies are recommended to provide information necessary to quantify the environmental transport and compartmentalization of 4-chlorobenzotrifluoride.

Because of the relatively high calculated log octanol/water partition coefficient, 4-chlorobenzotrifluoride is expected to bioconcentrate in fatty tissues of living organisms. Yurawecz (1979) detected 4-chlorobenzotrifluoride at concerntrations ranging from 0.17 to 2.0 ppm in the edible portion of three species of freshwater fish (white bass, smallmouth bass, and yellow perch) collected from Niagara River. This potential for bioconcentration increases concern for the effects of food chain transport of 4-chlorobenzotrifluoride. For these reasons and the expected

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environmental entry routes, it is recommended that testing be conducted to determine the bioconcentration of 4-chlorobenzotrifluoride.

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2.2.c *Tris(2-Chloroethyl)Phosphite. Summary of recommended studies.* The Committee recommends that tris(2-chloroethyl)phosphite be tested for the following:

A. Health Effects:
- Pharmacokinetic and metabolic studies
- Subchronic effects
- Reproductive effects

B. Environmental Effects:
- Chemical fate
- Acute toxicity to fish, aquatic invertebrates, and algae

Physical and Chemical Information

CAS No.: 140–08–9.

Synonyms: 2-chloroethanol phosphite (3:1), tris[2-chloroethyl] ester of phosphorous acid.

Structural Formula: $(ClCH_2CH_2O)_3P$.

Empirical Formula: $C_6H_{12}Cl_3O_3P$.

Molecular Weight: 269.5.

Boiling Point: 112–115° C at 2.5 mm Hg; estimated vapor pressure at 25° C less than 0.01 mm Hg.

Specific Gravity: 1.34.

Solubility: Hydrolyzed in water; soluble in organic solvents, including acetone, alcohols, benzene, ether, and carbon tetrachloride

Log Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient: <2 (estimated).

Description: Colorless liquid with a characteristic odor.

Rationale for Recommendations

I. *Exposure information*—A. *Production and use information.* The public portion of the TSCA Chemical Substances Inventory discloses aggregate production by three manufacturers in 1977 of between 2.1 and 21 million pounds in the United States (EPA, 1981). Tris(2-chloroethyl) phosphite is an intermediate in the manufacture of various phosphorous-containing monomers, including latexes, forms, adhesives, and coatings (Kirk-Othmer, 1978). It is reported to be used as an extreme pressure additive in lubricants and as a plasticizer for polyvinyl chloride (Stauffer, 1981a); in these applications the compound could occur in consumer products.

No threshold limit value (TLV®) has been designated by ACGIH, although 2 ppm (10 mg/m³) with a short-term exposure limit (STEL) of 5 ppm (25 mg/m³) has been set for an analog, trimethylphosphite (ACGIH, 1981).

B. *Chemical fate information.* Tris(2-chloroethyl) Phosphite probably is hydrolyzed in aqueous environments, with estimated half-lives depending on the pH of the system (rapid at low pH; a few hours at pH 7 and above). The hydrolysis product very likely is 2-chloroethanol. (Smith, 1933; Imaev, 1961a; Imaev, 1961b).

II. *Biological effects of concern to human health*—A. *Toxicity studies.* Tris(2-chloroethyl)phosphite was reported in one study to have an acute oral LD_{50} in the rat of 0.9 ml/kg (1200 mg/kg) (Olin, 1981). Another study found an oral LD_{50} of 100 mg/kg (Mobil, 1980). A third study reported that the LD_{50} is greater than 10 mg/kg and less than 50 mg/kg in female rats. The same source reported an LD_{10} of 50 mg/kg in male rats; in both male and female rats there was 100 percent mortality at doses above 500 mg/kg (Stauffer, 1981b).

Acute dermal LD_{50} values in rabbits, reported by three chemical firms were in the range of 500 to 2000 mg/kg (Olin, 1981; Mobil, 1980; Stauffer, 1981b).

In rabbits a 4-hour skin application elicited only a mild irritant action (Stauffer, 1981b), whereas 24-hour dermal exposure to tris(2-chloroethyl)phosphite caused necrosis and fissures of the skin (Olin, 1981). Edema was noted in intact and abraded skin sites. The test material produced severe corneal, iridial, and conjunctival effects in rabbit eyes; more than 7 days was required for recovery. (Olin, 1981).

In rats, the acute inhalation LC_{50} was greated than 5.0 mg/L in both male and female rats. There was 20 percent mortality in female rats exposed at 5.0 mg/L for 4 hours, but none in males. Both sexes displayed physical signs of toxicity. (Stauffer, 1981b).

In both rats and rabbits, tris(2-chloroethyl)phosphite led to decreases in cholinesterase levels in either red blood cells or plasma. (Olin, 1981).

In view of the variance in reported acute toxicity levels, as well as the difference in response of male and female rats, subchronic studies of the toxicity of tris(2-chloroethyl)phosphite are recommended.

B. *Mutagenicity.* Tris(2-chloroethyl)phosphite was tested in *Salmonella typhimurium* strains TA 98, TA 100, TA 1535, and TA 1537, with and without activation. Two activation systems were used, namely: Aroclor 1254-induced male Sprague-Dawley rat liver S–9 and Aroclor 1254-induced male Syrian hamster liver S–9. No significant mutagenic activity was noted in TA 98, TA 100, TA 1535, or TA 1537, despite the use of doses ranging from 333 to 13,800 μg with and without activation (NTP, 1981a).

C. *Metabolism studies.* No information was found on the absorption, distribution, excretion, or metabolism of tris(2-chloroethyl)phosphite. Thus, pharmacokinetic and metabolic studies should be performed to determine what the possible products are. A long-term study on 2-chloroethanol, one possible metabolite, was initiated in January of 1981 and animal studies will end in February 1983 (NTP, 1981b). 2-Chloroethanol is eventually converted to chloroacetic acid which was not carcinogenic in two hybrid strains of mice (Innes et al., 1969) or in rats (Fuhrman et al., 1955). Depending upon the results of the studies with 2-chloroethanol, further testing requirements for tris(2-chloroethyl)phosphite should be considered.

D. *Teratogenicity and reproductive effects.* No information was available on teratogenicity or reproductive effects. In view of the possible alkylating action of tris(2-chloroethyl)phosphite, alterations in genetic material may result from exposure. Thus, studies of reproductive effects in both sexes are recommended.

III. *Environmental considerations*—A. *Short-term (acute) effects.* No studies on the short-term effects of tris(2-

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chloroethyl)phosphite have been found for either aquatic animals or plants.

B. *Long-term (subchronic/chronic)effects.* No studies on the long-term effects of tris(2-chloroethyl)phosphite have been found for either aquatic animals or plants.

C. *Other effects (physiological/behavioral/ecosystem processes).* No studies on physiological, behavioral, or ecosystem effects of tris(2-chloroethyl)phosphite have been found.

D. *Bioconcentration and food-chain transport.* Because of chemical structure, there is no reliable way to estimate the log octanol/water partition coefficient (log P) for this compound. However, based upon solubility characteristics and comparisons with other data (Leo et al., 1971), tris(2-chloroethyl)phosphite is expected to have a log P of less than 2 (Veith, 1981). Because of the relatively low log P estimates and the anticipated rapid in vivo hydrolysis (Smith et al., 1933, Imaev, 1961b), tris(2-chloroethyl)phosphite is not expected to bioconcentrate significantly in fatty tissues. This compound is likely to bind to sediments and thus have the potential to be transported along the food chain. No data were found on food-chain transport.

E. *Reasons for specific environmental effects recommendations.* The reported use/disposal pattern of tris(2-chloroethyl)phosphite indicates that the primary exposure to this compound will occur in the aquatic environment. It is expected to enter the aquatic environment through manufacturers' and processors' wastewater and through degradation of polymers.

Studies of similar trialkyl phosphites (Imaev, 1961a, 1961b) indicate that tris(2-chloroethyl)phosphite will be rapidly hydrolyzed (estimated minutes to hours) in water to a potentially toxic compound, 2-chloroethanol. Sorption of tris(2-chloroethyl)phosphite to sediments may impede hydrolysis. Chemical fate testing is recommended to permit an understanding of the movement and compartmentalization of tris(2-chloroethyl)phosphite in the aquatic environment. These tests can provide data on the expected rate of hydrolysis to 2-chloroethanol. In addition, chemical fate testing will permit estimates of the sorption of tris(2-chloroethyl)phosphite to sediments and its effect on hydrolysis and potential food chain transport.

No test data were located on the toxicity of tris(2-chloroethyl)phosphite to aquatic organisms. Acute toxicity tests in fish, aquatic invertebrates, and algae are recommended because of the aquatic exposure anticipated, the apparent toxicity of a degradation product, and the paucity of toxicity test data on tris(2-chloroethyl)phosphite.

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[FR Doc. 82-3071 Filed 2-4-82; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 6560-31-M

FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

Security for the Protection of the Public Financial Responsibility To Meet Liability Incurred for Death or Injury to Passengers or Other Persons on Voyages; Application for Certificate [Casualty]

Notice is hereby given that the following persons have applied to the Federal Maritime Commission for a Certificate of Financial Responsibility to Meet Liability Incurred for Death or Injury to Passengers or Other Persons on Voyages pursuant to the provisions of Section 2, Pub. L. 89–777 (80 Stat. 1356, 1357) and Federal Maritime Commission General Order 20, as amended (46 CFR Part 540):

DFDS Seaways (Bahamas) Ltd.,
DFDS Seacruises (Bahamas) Ltd.,
United Steamship Company (Bahamas) Ltd. and Scandinavian World Cruises (Bahamas) Limited
c/o Scandinavian World Cruises, 1441 Port Boulevard, Port of Miami, Miami, Florida 33132

Dated: February 2, 1982.

Francis C. Hurney,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 82-3015 Filed 2-4-82; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 6730-01-M

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Banque Nationale de Paris; Corporation To Do Business Under Section 25(a) of the Federal Reserve Act

An application has been submitted for the Board's approval of the organization of a corporation to do business under section 25(a) of the Federal Reserve Act ("Edge Corporation"), to be known as BNP International Corp., Houston, Texas. BNP International Corp. would operate as a subsidiary of Banque Nationale de Paris, Paris, France. The factors that are considered in acting on the application are set forth in § 211.4(a) of the Board's Regulation K (12 CFR 211.4(a)).

The application may be inspected at the offices of the Board of Governors or at the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco. Any person wishing to comment on the application should submit views in writing to the Secretary, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, D.C. 20551 to be received no later than February 28, 1982. Any comment on an application that requests a hearing must include a statement of why a written presentation would not suffice in lieu of a hearing, identify specifically any questions of fact that are in dispute and summarize the evidence that would be presented at a hearing.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, January 29, 1982.

Theodore E. Downing, Jr.,

Assistant Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 82-3028 Filed 2-4-82; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 6210-01-M

Bay-Hermann Bancshares, Inc.; Formation of Bank Holding Company

Bay-Hermann Bancshares, Inc., Hermann, Missouri, has applied for the Board's approval under section 3(a)(1) of the Bank Holding Company Act (12 U.S.C. 1842(a)(1)) to become a bank holding company by acquiring 80 percent or more of the voting shares of

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