

§ 81.336 Ohio.

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OHIO—OZONE

Designated area	Designation		Classification	
	Date ¹	Type	Date ¹	Type
Cleveland-Akron-Lorain Area	May 7, 1996	Attainment.	*	*
Ashtabula County				
Cuyahoga County				
Geauga County				
Lake County				
Lorain County				
Medina County				
Portage County				
Summit County				
* * * * *				

¹ This date is November 15, 1990 unless otherwise noted.

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[FR Doc. 96-11133 Filed 5-6-96; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

40 CFR Part 300

[FRL-5468-7]

National Oil and Hazardous Substances Contingency Plan; National Priorities List Update

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTION: Notice of Deletion of the East Bethel Demolition Landfill Superfund Site from the National Priorities List (NPL).

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) announces the deletion of the East Bethel Demolition Landfill site in Anoka, Minnesota from the National Priorities List (NPL). The NPL is Appendix B of 40 CFR Part 300 which is the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Contingency Plan (NCP), which EPA promulgated pursuant to Section 105 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), as amended. EPA and the State of Minnesota have determined that all appropriate Fund-financed responses under CERCLA have been implemented and that no further response by responsible parties under CERCLA is appropriate.

EFFECTIVE DATE: May 7, 1996.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Rita Garner-Davis at (312) 886-2440, Associate Remedial Project Manager, Superfund Division, U.S. EPA—Region V, 77 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago, IL 60604. Information on the site is

available at: EPA Region V docket room at the above address and at the East Bethel City Hall and the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency Public Library, 520 Lafayette RD. St. Paul, MN 55155-4194.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The site to be deleted from the NPL is the East Bethel Demolition Landfill Site in Anoka County, Minnesota. A Notice of Intent to Delete was published March 13, 1996, (61 FR 10298) for this site. The closing date for comments on the Notice of Intent to Delete was April 12, 1996. EPA received no comments.

The EPA identifies sites which appear to present a significant risk to public health, welfare, or the environment and it maintains the NPL as the list of those sites. Sites on the NPL may be the subject of Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund-financed remedial actions. Any site deleted from the NPL remains eligible for Fund-financed remedial actions in the unlikely event that conditions at the site warrant such action. Section 300.425(e)(3) of the NCP states that Fund-financed actions may be taken at sites deleted from the NPL in the unlikely event that conditions at the site warrant such action. Deletion of a site from the NPL does not affect responsible party liability or impede Agency efforts to recover costs associated with response efforts.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 300

Environmental protection, Hazardous Waste, Chemicals, Hazardous substances, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Superfund, Water pollution control, Water supply.

Dated: April 22, 1996.
David A. Ullrich,
Acting Regional Administrator, U.S. EPA, Region V.

40 CFR part 300 is amended as follows:

PART 300—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for part 300 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 33 U.S.C. 1321(c)(2); 42 U.S.C. 9601-9657; E.O. 12777, 56 FR 54757, 3 CFR, 1991 Comp.; p.351; E.O. 12580, 52 FR 2923, 3 CFR, 1987 Comp.; p. 193.

Appendix B—[Amended]

2. Table 1 of appendix B to part 300 is amended by removing the East Bethel Demolition Landfill Site, East Bethel Township, Minnesota.P

[FR Doc. 96-11218 Filed 5-6-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

40 CFR Part 355

[Docket 300 PQ-R2; FRL-5468-5]

RIN 2050-AD50

Extremely Hazardous Substances

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: Today, EPA is implementing one of its regulatory reform commitments set forth in its June 1, 1995, Report to the President. EPA is taking final action on two proposed rules that modify the extremely hazardous substances (EHS) list and reportable quantities under section 302 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986

(EPCRA), Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986. EPA is raising the statutory reportable quantities (RQs) for 202 EHSs. EPA is also removing four chemicals that do not meet the listing criteria from the EHS list. Through these actions, the Agency is reducing the burden of reporting for facilities presently required to report certain releases unnecessarily. Protection of human health and the environment is maintained while better focusing attention on releases that may require a response by state and/or local authorities.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 8, 1996.

ADDRESSES:

Docket: Copies of materials relevant to this rulemaking are contained in the

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency CERCLA Docket Office, Crystal Gateway #1, 1st Floor, 1235 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA 22202 [Docket Number 300 PQ-R2]. The docket is available for inspection between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding Federal holidays. Appointments to review the docket can be made by calling 703/603-9232. The public may copy a maximum of 266 pages from any regulatory docket at no cost. If the number of pages copied exceeds 266, however, an administrative fee of \$25 and a charge of \$0.15 per page for each page after page 266 will be incurred. The docket will mail copies of materials to requestors who are outside of the Washington, DC metropolitan area.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: The RCRA/UST, Superfund, and EPCRA Hotline at 800/424-9346 (in the Washington, DC metropolitan area, contact 703/486-3323). The Telecommunications Device for the Deaf (TDD) Hotline number is 800/553-7672 (in the Washington, DC metropolitan area, contact 703/412-9810); or John Ferris, Chemical Engineer, Chemical Emergency Preparedness and Prevention Office (5101), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street S.W., Washington, DC 20460, or at (202) 260-4043.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Regulated entities. Regulated categories and entities include:

Category	Regulated entities
Industry Federal Government State and Local Gov- ernments.	All facilities handling chemicals on the extremely hazardous substances list may be subject to this regulation. Executive Order 12856 requires all federal agencies to comply with sections 302 and 304 of EPCRA. State emergency response commissions and local emergency planning committees receive the information provided under EPCRA section 304. State/local government facilities handling chemicals on the extremely hazardous substances list may be subject to this regulation.

This table is not intended to be exhaustive, but rather provide a guide for readers regarding entities likely to be regulated by this action. To determine whether your facility is regulated by this action, you should carefully examine the applicability criteria in section 355.40 of title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations. If you have questions regarding the applicability of this action to a particular entity, consult the person listed in the preceding **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section.

Contents: The contents of today's preamble are listed in the following outline:

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I. Introduction

a. Statutory Authority

This regulation is issued under sections 302, 304 and 328 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA).

b. Background

On October 17, 1986, the President signed into law the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA), Pub. L. 99-499 (1986). Title III of SARA, the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 (EPCRA), established a program designed to encourage state and local planning and preparedness for spills or releases of extremely hazardous substances and to provide the public and local governments with information concerning chemical releases and the potential chemical risks in their communities.

Subtitle A of the Act establishes the framework for local emergency planning. Under section 302, a facility which has present an extremely hazardous substance (EHS) in excess of its threshold planning quantity (TPQ) must notify its state emergency response commission (SERC) and participate, as necessary, with the local emergency planning committee (LEPC) in the local emergency planning process.

Section 302 directed EPA to publish the list of extremely hazardous substances as an interim final rule within 30 days of the enactment of

EPCRA. Section 302(a)(2) required that the list be identical to the list compiled by EPA in 1985 as part of EPA's Chemical Emergency Preparedness Program. Under section 302(a)(4), EPA is authorized to revise the list, but in undertaking any such revision, EPA must take into account the "toxicity, reactivity, volatility, dispersibility, combustibility, or flammability of a substance." The term "toxicity" is defined to include "any short- or long-term health effects which may result from a short-term exposure to the substance."

EPA published the list of 402 extremely hazardous substances on November 17, 1986 (51 FR 41570). On the same day, EPA proposed the deletion of 40 substances from the EHS list on the basis that their original listing was in error. On April 22, 1987, 52 FR 13388, EPA announced that it was deferring the proposed delisting of these substances, pending an evaluation of the long-term effects from short-term exposure to each of them. This deferral was in response to comments from members of the public who argued that the proposed rule was premature. On November 23, 1987, the District Court for the District of Columbia in *A.L. Laboratories, Inc. v. Environmental Protection Agency* issued an order requiring EPA to remove several substances from the EHS list, reasoning that Congress did not intend to include in the statutorily designated list substances listed due to "clerical error."

It is on the basis of this ruling that EPA proposed on October 12, 1994 (59 FR 51816), the removal of four chemicals.

Section 304 of EPCRA establishes requirements for immediate reporting of certain releases of EHSs and hazardous substances (HSs) listed under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) to SERCs and LEPCs, similar to the release reporting provisions of CERCLA section 103. Although similar, CERCLA section 103 and EPCRA section 304 differ somewhat in purpose. CERCLA provides generally for federal planning and coordination of entities and for federal contingency plans. CERCLA section 103 requires federal notification for any release of a hazardous substance in an amount equal to or in excess of its RQ. EPCRA is designed to protect the public in the event of dangerous chemical releases through the establishment of local and state emergency response capability. EPCRA section 304 requires, in addition to any federal notification, notification to state and local authorities for any release of an EHS in an amount equal to or in excess of its RQ. The potential hazards posed by EHSs make state and local notification critical to effective and timely emergency response. EHSs are acutely toxic chemicals which cause both severe short- and long-term health effects after a single, brief exposure. In many cases, local and state authorities may be the first and only responders to the release of an EHS.

Notifications are required if a release of an EHS or HS is equal to or above the reportable quantity (RQ). Section 304(a) of EPCRA provides that chemicals on the EHS list which do not have an RQ assigned to them by regulation, will have a reportable quantity of 1 pound. Currently, 204 EHSs have the statutory one-pound RQ. On August 30, 1989 (54 FR 35988), EPA proposed to modify the statutory RQs for 232 EHSs using a proposed modification of the CERCLA RQ methodology.

c. Today's Rulemaking

EPA is today taking final action on the two proposed rules published in the Federal Register on August 30, 1989 and October 12, 1994. As discussed below, EPA is not yet taking final action on some aspects of the proposed rules. EPA is adjusting the reportable quantities of 204 extremely hazardous substances.¹ This rule will make the

¹ Although a total of 215 EHSs have one-pound statutory RQs, this rule is adjusting the RQs of 204 of these EHSs. The remaining 11 EHSs with one-pound statutory RQs were designated CERCLA hazardous substances in a February 9, 1995 final rule (60 FR 7824); the Agency is currently

reportable quantities for these chemicals the same as their threshold planning quantities. EPA is also finalizing the proposal to remove phosphorus pentoxide, diethylcarbamazine citrate, fenitrothion and tellurium from the EHS list.

On August 30, 1989, EPA proposed the adjustment of the TPQ for isophorone diisocyanate. Today's rule reflects the current TPQ for isophorone diisocyanate. However, an adjusted TPQ and RQ will be published in a future notice.

II. RQ Adjustment Methodologies

a. TPQ Methodology

EPA's methodology for establishing threshold planning quantities for EHSs under EPCRA consists of initially determining the minimum short term exposure concentration in air that would lead to serious irreversible health effects in the general population when exposed to the substance for relatively short duration. This is the so-called "level of concern." (See the Threshold Planning Quantities Technical Support Document, April 7, 1987.)

There are two ways to determine a "level of concern." If it is available for a chemical, EPA may use one-tenth of the Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health (IDLH) level established by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH). The IDLH is the maximum concentration of a substance in air to which a healthy worker can be exposed for 30 minutes and escape without suffering irreversible health effects or impairing symptoms. If the IDLH value is not available, as is the case for most of the EHSs, EPA determines an IDLH equivalent value using available toxicity data with an adjustment factor.

The level of concern is then divided by a factor "V" which represents the extent to which the material can volatilize and become airborne and dispersed. This approach is explained in the November 17, 1986 Federal Register notice (51 FR 41580). Dividing the level of concern by "V" provides the index value for an EHS.

The final threshold planning quantity is then determined by a relative ranking of the index values for all of the chemicals on the EHS list. The index values and their corresponding threshold planning quantities are found in the Threshold Planning Quantity Technical Support Document. This approach is generally based on the

developing a rulemaking to adjust the CERCLA and EPCRA one-pound RQs for these 11 substances. The substances are identified in 40 CFR Part 355 by the footnote "d."

quantity of the chemical which when released will generate the level of concern at a distance of 100 meters.

b. CERCLA RQ Methodology

The CERCLA RQ methodology uses a two step process to determine the possibility of harm from the release of a hazardous substance. The methodology begins with an evaluation of six intrinsic physical, chemical, and toxicological properties associated with each hazardous substance. These properties are known as the "primary criteria." Each substance is evaluated according to the applicable "primary criteria," and an RQ value is determined for each applicable criterion. The "primary criteria" RQ for each hazardous substance is the lowest value of all the applicable criteria. For example, if the Agency evaluates hazardous substance A under the RQ adjustment methodology, identifies both aquatic toxicity and mammalian toxicity data on the substance, and sets a tentative RQ of 100 pounds on the basis of aquatic toxicity and 1000 pounds on the basis of mammalian toxicity, the 100 pound value will be the applicable "primary criteria" RQ. Upon completion of the evaluation of the "primary criteria" RQ, secondary adjustment criteria based on the natural degradation processes of BHP (biodegradation, hydrolysis, and photolysis) are assessed. If a hazardous substance, when released into the environment, degrades (within 5 days) to a less hazardous form by one or more of the BHP processes, its primary criteria RQ is raised one level; if the substance degrades to a more hazardous form, its RQ may be lowered.

c. Proposed Methodology

For approximately 60 of the 232 chemicals proposed for adjustment on August 30, 1989, the CERCLA methodology adjusted RQs that were too high for purposes of emergency notification under EPCRA. The reportable quantities under the CERCLA methodology in these cases are higher than the substances' EPCRA threshold planning quantity. To rectify this discrepancy, the August 30, 1989, notice proposed to modify the CERCLA RQ methodology by integrating the TPQ into the CERCLA RQ methodology. As proposed, after the two-step CERCLA RQ process had been applied to the chemicals, an additional step of comparing the tentative RQ to the substances' TPQs was applied. If the TPQ was lower than the tentative RQ, the RQ would be adjusted to the TPQ level or lower.

d. Alternative Chosen

In the proposed rule of August 30, 1989, the Agency was seeking comment on the various alternatives that could be used to set the reportable quantities. At the time the RQ adjustments were proposed, the Agency anticipated that the EHSs would be designated CERCLA hazardous substances as proposed on January 23, 1989 (54 FR 3388). The Agency, however is not finalizing at this time the proposal to designate these chemicals as CERCLA hazardous substances. Today's rule does not affect any CERCLA hazardous substances. Therefore, the Agency is not utilizing or modifying the CERCLA RQ methodology at this time. Instead, the Agency has decided to adjust the 1 pound EHS RQs to the same level as their respective TPQs.²

The Agency believes that it is appropriate to rely on the TPQ methodology rather than the CERCLA methodology to adjust EHS RQs for several reasons.

First, reporting of EHS releases is required because EHSs are acutely toxic and will potentially pose an immediate hazard upon release. Thus, EHS RQs should be adjusted based on substances' potential for *immediate* effects. The TPQ methodology, designed specifically for the EHSs, is based on such effects, utilizing a "level of concern" based upon short-term exposure concentrations that could lead to serious irreversible health effects.

Second, use of the CERCLA secondary criteria of BHP is inappropriate for adjusting EHS RQs. The BHP analysis is used to increase a substance's RQ by taking into account its natural chemical degradation. EHSs can cause severe health effects after only a single, brief exposure which may occur prior to any chemical degradation. The BHP analysis and higher RQs based on chemical degradation are not suitable in this context.

Third, as with RQs, the Agency adjusts TPQs based on the possibility of harm from the release of a specific substance. In the Threshold Planning Quantity Technical Support Document to the proposed rule of November 17, 1986 (51 FR 41570) to adjust TPQs, EPA stated that the TPQ should represent a quantity that could cause serious health consequences if an accident were to occur with that quantity. Consistent with this statement, EPA modelled a variety of release scenarios to generate the relative ranking of each EHS and to

determine the six TPQ quantities (1, 10, 100, 500, 1,000, and 10,000 pounds). Since the TPQ methodology is based on the possibility of harm from release, the Agency believes that it is appropriate to rely on it to adjust RQs as well.

Finally, like CERCLA RQs, EPCRA RQs do not reflect a determination that a release of a substance will always be hazardous at the RQ level and never hazardous below that level. EPA has not attempted to make such a determination because the actual hazard will vary with the unique circumstances of the release. For this reason, EPA encourages SERCs and LEPCs to consider the RQ during their emergency planning process involving facilities with extremely hazardous substances.

III. Response to Comments on August 30, 1989 Proposal

Many of the comments received in response to the Federal Register notice of August 30, 1989, are not addressed today because they concerned the designation of EHSs as CERCLA hazardous substances and the adjustment of RQs for those substances under CERCLA. As stated above, the Agency is not taking action on modifying the CERCLA RQ methodology or listing EHSs as CERCLA hazardous substances at this time. For a complete list of comments and the Agency's responses, see the responses to comments document in the Docket of this Federal Register notice.

a. Threshold Planning Quantity Methodology

The Agency received several comments on its proposed use of the TPQ methodology to adjust RQs. These commenters believed that the use of the TPQ methodology was inappropriate because the RQ and the TPQ address different regulatory requirements.

EPA believes that the TPQ methodology is appropriate for these chemicals. Although the RQs and TPQs trigger two distinct notification requirements, both quantities are adjusted based on the possibility of harm from the release of a specific substance. Thus, even though TPQ (EPCRA § 302) notification is not triggered by an actual release, the TPQ is based upon the potential harm from an actual release. In addition, the particular concern with EHSs is that they will potentially pose an immediate hazard upon release. Notification requirements should be based on the potential for these immediate effects, and the TPQ methodology (developed specifically for the EHS list) is in fact based upon the potential for immediate effects. For these reasons, the Agency

believes that the use of the TPQ methodology is appropriate to set RQs for extremely hazardous substances. However, because these chemicals are not being added to the CERCLA hazardous substance list, modification of the CERCLA RQ methodology is not warranted at this time.

b. Sulfur Dioxide

The adjusted RQ for sulfur dioxide was proposed at 100-pounds. Several commenters from the petroleum industry commented that the 100-pound RQ is too low and would require needless and excessive reporting for the petroleum sector. In the petroleum sector, sulfur dioxide is a combustion product created when hydrogen sulfide from crude oil and natural gas is flared. The commenters referenced the Federal Clean Air Act New Source Performance Standards that they state allow coal fired power plants to emit 200,000 pounds per day of sulfur dioxide.

The proposed RQ for sulfur dioxide was set at 100-pounds based on the proposed modified CERCLA RQ methodology. In the final rule of April 22, 1987 (52 FR 13378), the TPQ for sulfur dioxide was adjusted to 500-pounds. Because there is no 500-pound CERCLA RQ level, the sulfur dioxide RQ was proposed at 100-pounds. As stated earlier in this rule, EPA is not modifying the CERCLA RQ methodology at this time, but is adjusting RQs to the TPQ level. The final EPCRA RQ for sulfur dioxide is 500-pounds.

EPA does not agree that the existence of a 200,000 pounds per day standard for one sector means that the EPCRA RQ should be set at a higher RQ level. Sulfur dioxide is used in many industries other than the petroleum sector, for example, sulfuric acid production, water purification and the pulp and paper industry. While flares and stacks are designed to lift the sulfur dioxide into the atmosphere, ground level releases of sulfur dioxide, including releases from containers storing sulfur dioxide may be more hazardous to the community. Since EPA sets one RQ to incorporate all probable release scenarios, EPA believes that the 500 pound RQ based on the substance's IDLH value provides an appropriate level.

EPA notes that the release reporting requirements of EPCRA section 304 work in conjunction with the federally permitted release exemption under CERCLA section 101(10) and the continuous release reporting requirements under CERCLA section 103. Releases that are federally permitted and those that are continuous

²The release of EHSs which are already CERCLA hazardous substances is reportable at the RQ levels applicable under CERCLA. (EPCRA section 304 (a)(1)).

have reduced reporting requirements under EPCRA section 304.

c. Hydrogen Chloride

Several commenters correctly pointed out that the phrase "gas only" was omitted from the hydrogen chloride listing in the tables proposing to revise Appendices A and B to 40 CFR part 355. In today's rule, this omission is corrected.

In the final rule published in the Federal Register December 27, 1989 (54 FR 53057), EPA raised the reportable quantity for Hydrogen chloride (gas only) to 5,000 pounds. This is the same as the reportable quantity for hydrogen chloride (a synonym of hydrochloric acid) under CERCLA section 103.

d. Sulfur Trioxide

Several commenters believed that a reportable quantity for sulfur trioxide above 100 pounds is warranted. EPA, however, disagrees. The 100 pound TPQ for sulfur Trioxide is based upon acute toxicity. EPA agrees that some releases of sulfur trioxide above 100-pounds may not be hazardous based upon the conditions of the release (e.g. from a flare or stack). However, 100-pound releases of sulfur trioxide at ground level (e.g. releases during sulfuric acid and explosive manufacturing) may pose a hazard to the community. An RQ incorporates all probable release scenarios so that persons off-site can determine the level of response necessary. Therefore, the Agency believes that the 100-pound RQ for sulfur trioxide based upon its acute toxicity is appropriate.

IV. Listing Corrections

EPA is making final a rule that was originally proposed on October 30, 1994, to remove phosphorus pentoxide, diethylcarbamazine citrate, finitrothion and tellurium from the extremely hazardous substances list.³

Substances are listed as EHSs based on toxicity criteria. Substances are screened using acute animal toxicity data for the most sensitive mammalian species and are placed on the list if they meet one of the following criteria:

- $LC_{50}^4 \leq 0.5$ mg/L
- Dermal $LD_{50}^5 \leq 50$ mg/kg
- Oral $LD_{50} \leq 25$ mg/kg

³ On October 30, 1994, EPA proposed the adjustment of the TPQ for isophorone diisocyanate. The final rule on this adjustment will be published in a future notice.

⁴ "LC₅₀" refers to that concentration of a substance in the air that is expected to cause the death of 50 percent of a defined experimental population.

⁵ "LD₅₀" refers to that dose of a substance expected to cause the death of 50 percent of a defined experimental population.

If LC₅₀ or LD₅₀ data are not available, then LC_{LO} or LD_{LO} data are used. Substances that meet one of these criteria have the potential for causing harm if accidentally released and are, therefore, designated as EHSs.

EPA listed phosphorus pentoxide based on information presented in an abstract. This source reported an LC₅₀ of 0.061 mg/L for guinea pigs and an LC₅₀ of 0.271 mg/L for mice exposed for 1 hour to smoke generated from burning red phosphorus. A significant limitation of this study is that the toxic effects cannot be directly related to phosphorus pentoxide. Therefore, these data are insufficient for listing phosphorus pentoxide as an EHS. In addition, the Elemental Phosphorus Ad Hoc Solid Waste Group submitted a study that indicated that the LC₅₀ for rats exposed to phosphorus pentoxide for 4 hours is greater than 0.99 mg/L, well above the .5 mg/L listing criteria. Based on the insufficient information in the original study and the information of the more recent study, EPA has decided to remove phosphorus pentoxide from the EHS list.

EPA listed diethylcarbamazine citrate based on information presented in a Russian data compilation that listed an LC₅₀ for rats equal to 0.309 mg/L for a 4-hour exposure. Review of this information indicated that the toxicity values presented were unverifiable because the study details were not available. In addition, SmithKline Beecham submitted a study that reported no deaths of rats from exposure to either 1.63 mg/L or 2.38 mg/L for 1 hour. Based on the poor quality of the original study and the additional information received, EPA has decided to remove diethylcarbamazine citrate from the EHS list.

EPA listed finitrothion based on a study that reported an LC₅₀ equal to 0.378 mg/L for a 4-hour exposure. EPA's review of this study concluded that a toxic impurity had resulted in an erroneously low value for the LC₅₀. In addition, a surfactant was present that altered the permeability of the skin and cell membranes of the test animals, making them more susceptible to finitrothion's toxic effect. Information submitted by Sumitomo Chemical America, Inc., reported an LC₅₀ greater than 2.210 mg/L. Based on the Agency's review and the additional information, finitrothion is being deleted from the EHS list.

EPA listed tellurium metal based on a study that reported an oral LD₅₀ of 20 mg/kg. Review of this study indicated that sodium tellurate, which is listed as an EHS, was used in the study rather than tellurium metal. The Selenium

Tellurium Development Association also submitted a study that reported an LD₅₀ greater than 5000 mg/kg for tellurium metal. Based on this information, EPA is deleting tellurium from the list of EHSs.

V. Response to Comments on October 12, 1994, Proposal

EPA received one comment from the Clean Water Fund of North Carolina objecting to the removal of phosphorus pentoxide from the EHS list. The Clean Water Fund questions the validity of an unpublished 1987 toxicity study showing no toxic effects in exposed animals, at levels up to .99 mg/L of phosphorus pentoxide aerosol. That study however, did not determine the level of the chemical in question in the chamber atmosphere. The analytical method determined only total phosphorus, which was then converted to an equivalent concentration of phosphorus pentoxide in air. The Clean Water Fund argues, therefore, that the pentoxide should remain on the list because the 1980 and 1982 combustion experiments established that the pentoxide was a major component of the smoke and "because the analytical techniques employed by the 1980 study may have actually synthesized the pentoxide from other (possibly less dangerous) phosphorus compounds actually present in the test chamber." The Agency assumes Clean Water Fund believes that because the pentoxide could have been synthesized from less toxic compounds, the pentoxide presented the toxic character of the test chamber gas.

EPA disagrees. The 1980 and 1982 studies show that, in burning the phosphorus, there is a potential for the production of several oxides of phosphorus. Regardless of how pentoxide was formed (as noted by the Clean Water Fund) or whether the various oxide compounds are more or less toxic, the fact still remains that the studies did not distinguish which of the various oxides caused the high toxicity of the smoke. While the 1987 study showed no toxicity of phosphorus pentoxide, it also is not conclusive because it did not indicate a direct measurement of phosphorus pentoxide in the chamber and the pentoxide could have hydrolyzed to possibly less toxic constituents. On balance, none of the studies presented show that phosphorus pentoxide meets the toxicity criteria. Accordingly, EPA is removing the chemical from the EHS list.

VI. Regulatory Analyses

a. Executive Order 12866

Under Executive Order 12866, (58 FR 51,735) of October 4, 1993, the Agency must determine whether the regulatory action is "significant" and therefore subject to review by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and the requirements of the Executive Order. The Order defines "significant regulatory action" as one that is likely to result in a rule that may:

(1) Have an annual effect on the economy of \$100 million or more or adversely affect in a material way the economy, a sector of the economy, productivity, competition, jobs, the environment, public health or safety, or State, local or tribal governments or communities;

(2) Create a serious inconsistency or otherwise interfere with an action taken or planned by another agency;

(3) Materially alter the budgetary impact of entitlements, grants, user fees, or loan programs or the rights and obligations of recipients thereof; or

(4) Raise novel legal or policy issues arising out of legal mandates, the President's priorities, or the principles set forth in the Executive Order.

It has been determined that this rule is not a "significant regulatory action" under the terms of Executive Order 12866 and is therefore not subject to OMB review.

b. Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Pursuant to the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*, whenever an agency is required to publish a notice of rulemaking for any proposed or final rule, it must prepare and make available for public comment a regulatory flexibility analysis that describes the effect of the rule on small entities (i.e., small businesses, small organizations, and small governmental jurisdictions). This analysis is unnecessary, however, if the agency's administrator certifies that the rule will not have a significant economic effect on a substantial number of small entities.

EPA has examined this rule's potential effects on small entities as required by the Regulatory Flexibility Act. It has determined that today's final rule will not have a significant economic effect on a substantial number of small entities. The overall economic effect of this regulation has been determined to equate to 6,249 hours of burden reduction (with no added burden) at a total cost saving of \$355,628 per year to all regulated entities. Therefore, this regulation will have a cost savings, and not have a significant impact on small businesses.

c. Paperwork Reduction Act

The information collection requirements contained in this final rule have been approved by OMB under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act, 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*, and have been assigned OMB control number 2050-0092 (EPA Information Collection Request No. 1395.2). Copies of the information collection requests may be obtained from Sandy Farmer, OPPE Regulatory Information Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (2136), 401 M Street, SW., Washington, DC 20460 or by calling (202) 260-2740.

As indicated in the Section I Introduction, the mandatory reporting requirements under EPCRA section 304 serve as a trigger for informing state and local governments of a release, so that state and local personnel can evaluate the need for any necessary action in a timely fashion. EPCRA section 304 also requires the submittal of a written follow-up notice to the same state and local entities.

The public reporting burden for the collection of information pursuant to EPCRA section 304 is estimated to take, on average, 5 hours per response. This estimate includes the time required to make the call and to develop the written follow-up notice.

Because the RQs for almost all of the substances included in today's rule are to be raised, the net reporting and recordkeeping burden associated with reporting releases of these substances under EPCRA section 304 is expected to decrease. As demonstrated in an economic impact analysis (EIA), the Agency estimates that the total burden reduction for notification to SERCs and LEPCs, and notification to 911 services in transportation-related incidents, and the completion of follow up reports will equate to 6,249 hours at a total cost savings of \$355,628 per year.

Send comments on the ICR to the Director, OPPE Regulatory Information Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (2136), 401 M Street, SW., Washington, DC 20460; and to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, 725 17th Street, NW., Washington, DC 20503, marked "Attention: Desk Officer for EPA." Include ICR number 1395.2 in any correspondence.

d. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

Title II of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (UMRA), Public Law 104-4, establishes requirements for Federal agencies to assess the effects of their regulatory actions on State, local, and tribal governments and the private

sector. Under section 202 of the UMRA, EPA generally must prepare a written statement, including a cost-benefit analysis, for proposed and final rules with "Federal mandates" that may result in expenditures to State, local, and tribal governments, in the aggregate, or to the private sector, of \$100 million or more in any one year. Before promulgating an EPA rule for which a written statement is needed, section 205 of the UMRA generally requires EPA to identify and consider a reasonable number of regulatory alternatives and adopt the least costly, most cost-effective or least burdensome alternative that achieves the objectives of the rule. The provisions of section 205 do not apply when they are inconsistent with applicable law. Moreover, section 205 allows EPA to adopt an alternative other than the least costly, most cost-effective or least burdensome alternative if the Administrator publishes with the final rule an explanation why that alternative was not adopted. Before EPA establishes any regulatory requirements that may significantly or uniquely affect small governments, including tribal governments, it must have developed under section 203 of the UMRA a small government agency plan. The plan must provide for notifying potentially affected small governments, enabling officials of affected small governments to have meaningful and timely input in the development of EPA regulatory proposals with significant Federal intergovernmental mandates, and informing, educating, and advising small governments on compliance with the regulatory requirements.

EPA has determined that this rule does not contain a Federal mandate that may result in expenditures of \$100 million or more for State, local, and tribal governments, in the aggregate, or the private sector in any one year. Because the RQs for almost all of the substances included in today's rule are to be raised, the net reporting and recordkeeping burden associated with reporting releases of these substances under EPCRA section 304 is expected to decrease. As demonstrated in an economic impact analysis (EIA), the Agency estimates that the total burden reduction for notification to SERCs and LEPCs, and notification to 911 services in transportation-related incidents, and the completion of follow up reports will equate to 6,249 hours at a total cost savings of \$355,628 per year. Thus, today's rule is not subject to the requirements of sections 202 and 205 of the UMRA.

EPA has determined that this rule contains no regulatory requirements that might significantly or uniquely affect

small governments. Because the RQs for almost all of the substances included in today's rule are to be raised, the net reporting and recordkeeping burden associated with reporting releases of these substances under EPCRA section 304 is expected to decrease. Small governments will no longer receive notifications and written follow-up reports from facilities that have releases of extremely hazardous substances less than the substances' TPQ.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 355

Air pollution control, Chemical accident prevention, Chemical emergency preparedness, Chemicals,

Community emergency response plan, Community right-to-know, Contingency planning, Disaster assistance, Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act, Extremely hazardous substances, Hazardous substances, Intergovernmental relations, Natural resources, Penalties, Reportable quantity, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Threshold planning quantity, Water pollution control, Water supply.

Dated: April 29, 1996.

Carol M. Browner,
Administrator.

For the reasons set out in the preamble, title 40, Chapter I of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

PART 355—EMERGENCY PLANNING AND NOTIFICATION

1. The authority citation for part 355 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 11002, 11004, and 11048.

2. Appendices A and B in Part 355 are revised to read as follows:

APPENDIX A TO PART 355—THE LIST OF EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES AND THEIR THRESHOLD PLANNING QUANTITIES
[Alphabetical Order]

CAS No.	Chemical name	Notes	Reportable quantity * (pounds)	Threshold planning quantity (pounds)
75-86-5	Acetone Cyanohydrin		10	1,000
1752-30-3	Acetone Thiosemicarbazide		1,000	1,000/10,000
107-02-8	Acrolein		1	500
79-06-1	Acrylamide	l	5,000	1,000/10,000
107-13-1	Acrylonitrile	l	100	10,000
814-68-6	Acrylyl Chloride	h	100	100
111-69-3	Adiponitrile	l	1,000	1,000
116-06-3	Aldicarb	c	1	100/10,000
309-00-2	Aldrin		1	500/10,000
107-18-6	Allyl Alcohol		100	1,000
107-11-9	Allylamine		500	500
20859-73-8	Aluminum Phosphide	b	100	500
54-62-6	Aminopterin		500	500/10,000
78-53-5	Amiton		500	500
3734-97-2	Amiton Oxalate		100	100/10,000
7664-41-7	Ammonia	l	100	500
300-62-9	Amphetamine		1,000	1,000
62-53-3	Aniline	l	5,000	1,000
88-05-1	Aniline, 2,4,6-Trimethyl-		500	500
7783-70-2	Antimony Pentafluoride		500	500
1397-94-0	Antimycin A	c	1,000	1,000/10,000
86-88-4	ANTU		100	500/10,000
1303-28-2	Arsenic Pentoxide		1	100/10,000
1327-53-3	Arsenous Oxide	h	1	100/10,000
7784-34-1	Arsenous Trichloride		1	500
7784-42-1	Arsine		100	100
2642-71-9	Azinphos-Ethyl		100	100/10,000
86-50-0	Azinphos-Methyl		1	10/10,000
98-87-3	Benzal Chloride		5,000	500
98-16-8	Benzenamine, 3-(Trifluoromethyl)-		500	500
100-14-1	Benzene, 1-(Chloromethyl)-4-Nitro-		500	500/10,000
98-05-5	Benzeneearsonic Acid		10	10/10,000
3615-21-2	Benzimidazole, 4,5-Dichloro-2-(Trifluoromethyl)-	g	500	500/10,000
98-07-7	Benzotrchloride		10	100
100-44-7	Benzyl Chloride		100	500
140-29-4	Benzyl Cyanide	h	500	500
15271-41-7	Bicyclo[2.2.1]Heptane-2-Carbonitrile, 5-Chloro-6-(((Methylamino)Carbonyl)Oxy)Imino-, (1s-(1-alpha,2-beta,4-alpha,5-alpha,6E))-		500	500/10,000
534-07-6	Bis(Chloromethyl) Ketone		10	10/10,000
4044-65-9	Bitoscanate		500	500/10,000
10294-34-5	Boron Trichloride		500	500
7637-07-2	Boron Trifluoride		500	500
353-42-4	Boron Trifluoride Compound With Methyl Ether (1:1)		1,000	1,000
28772-56-7	Bromadiolone		100	100/10,000
7726-95-6	Bromine	l	500	500
1306-19-0	Cadmium Oxide		100	100/10,000
2223-93-0	Cadmium Stearate	c	1,000	1,000/10,000
7778-44-1	Calcium Arsenate		1	500/10,000

APPENDIX A TO PART 355—THE LIST OF EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES AND THEIR THRESHOLD PLANNING
QUANTITIES—Continued
[Alphabetical Order]

CAS No.	Chemical name	Notes	Reportable quantity * (pounds)	Threshold planning quantity (pounds)
8001-35-2	Campechlor		1	500/10,000
56-25-7	Cantharidin		100	100/10,000
51-83-2	Carbachol Chloride		500	500/10,000
26419-73-8	Carbamic Acid, Methyl-, O-(((2,4-Dimethyl-1, 3-Dithiolan-2-yl)Methylene)Amino)-	d	1	100/10,000
1563-66-2	Carbofuran		10	10/10,000
75-15-0	Carbon Disulfide	l	100	10,000
786-19-6	Carbophenothion		500	500
57-74-9	Chlordane		1	1,000
470-90-6	Chlorfenvinfos		500	500
7782-50-5	Chlorine		10	100
24934-91-6	Chlormephos		500	500
999-81-5	Chlormequat Chloride	h	100	100/10,000
79-11-8	Chloroacetic Acid		100	100/10,000
107-07-3	Chloroethanol		500	500
627-11-2	Chloroethyl Chloroformate		1,000	1,000
67-66-3	Chloroform	l	10	10,000
542-88-1	Chloromethyl Ether	h	10	100
107-30-2	Chloromethyl Methyl Ether	c	10	100
3691-35-8	Chlorophacinone		100	100/10,000
1982-47-4	Chloroxuron		500	500/10,000
21923-23-9	Chlorthiophos	h	500	500
10025-73-7	Chromic Chloride		1	1/10,000
62207-76-5	Cobalt, ((2,2'-(1,2-Ethanediybis (Nitrilomethylidyne)) Bis(6-Fluorophenolato))(2-)-N,N',O,O')-		100	100/10,000
10210-68-1	Cobalt Carbonyl	h	10	10/10,000
64-86-8	Colchicine	h	10	10/10,000
56-72-4	Coumaphos		10	100/10,000
5836-29-3	Coumatetralyl		500	500/10,000
95-48-7	Cresol, o-		100	1,000/10,000
535-89-7	Crimidine		100	100/10,000
4170-30-3	Crotonaldehyde		100	1,000
123-73-9	Crotonaldehyde, (E)-		100	1,000
506-68-3	Cyanogen Bromide		1,000	500/10,000
506-78-5	Cyanogen Iodide		1,000	1,000/10,000
2636-26-2	Cyanophos		1,000	1,000
675-14-9	Cyanuric Fluoride		100	100
66-81-9	Cycloheximide		100	100/10,000
108-91-8	Cyclohexylamine	l	10,000	10,000
17702-41-9	Decaborane(14)		500	500/10,000
8065-48-3	Demeton		500	500
919-86-8	Demeton-S-Methyl		500	500
10311-84-9	Dialifor		100	100/10,000
19287-45-7	Diborane		100	100
111-44-4	Dichloroethyl ether		10	10,000
149-74-6	Dichloromethylphenylsilane		1,000	1,000
62-73-7	Dichlorvos		10	1,000
141-66-2	Dicrotophos		100	100
1464-53-5	Diepoxybutane		10	500
814-49-3	Diethyl Chlorophosphate	h	500	500
71-63-6	Digitoxin	c	100	100/10,000
2238-07-5	Diglycidyl Ether		1,000	1,000
20830-75-5	Digoxin	h	10	10/10,000
115-26-4	Dimefox		500	500
60-51-5	Dimethoate		10	500/10,000
2524-03-0	Dimethyl Phosphorochloridothioate		500	500
77-78-1	Dimethyl sulfate		100	500
75-78-5	Dimethyldichlorosilane	h	500	500
57-14-7	Dimethylhydrazine		10	1,000
99-98-9	Dimethyl-p-Phenylenediamine		10	10/10,000
644-64-4	Dimetilan	d	1	500/10,000
534-52-1	Dinitrocresol		10	10/10,000
88-85-7	Dinoseb		1,000	100/10,000
1420-07-1	Dinoterb		500	500/10,000
78-34-2	Dioxathion		500	500
82-66-6	Diphacinone		10	10/10,000
152-16-9	Diphosphoramidate, Octamethyl-		100	100
298-04-4	Disulfoton		1	500
514-73-8	Dithiazanine Iodide		500	500/10,000

APPENDIX A TO PART 355—THE LIST OF EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES AND THEIR THRESHOLD PLANNING
QUANTITIES—Continued
[Alphabetical Order]

CAS No.	Chemical name	Notes	Reportable quantity * (pounds)	Threshold planning quantity (pounds)
541-53-7	Dithiobiuret		100	100/10,000
316-42-7	Emetine, Dihydrochloride	h	1	1/10,000
115-29-7	Endosulfan		1	10/10,000
2778-04-3	Endothion		500	500/10,000
72-20-8	Endrin		1	500/10,000
106-89-8	Epichlorohydrin	l	100	1,000
2104-64-5	EPN		100	100/10,000
50-14-6	Ergocalciferol	c	1,000	1,000/10,000
379-79-3	Ergotamine Tartrate		500	500/10,000
1622-32-8	Ethanesulfonyl Chloride, 2-Chloro-		500	500
10140-87-1	Ethanol, 1,2-Dichloro-, Acetate		1,000	1,000
563-12-2	Ethion		10	1,000
13194-48-4	Ethoprophos		1,000	1,000
538-07-8	Ethylbis(2-Chloroethyl)Amine	h	500	500
371-62-0	Ethylene Fluorohydrin	c, h	10	10
75-21-8	Ethylene Oxide	l	10	1,000
107-15-3	Ethylenediamine		5,000	10,000
151-56-4	Ethyleneimine		1	500
542-90-5	Ethylthiocyanate		10,000	10,000
22224-92-6	Fenamiphos		10	10/10,000
115-90-2	Fensulfothion	h	500	500
4301-50-2	Fluenetil		100	100/10,000
7782-41-4	Fluorine	k	10	500
640-19-7	Fluoroacetamide	j	100	100/10,000
144-49-0	Fluoroacetic Acid		10	10/10,000
359-06-8	Fluoroacetyl Chloride	c	10	10
51-21-8	Fluorouracil		500	500/10,000
944-22-9	Fonofos		500	500
50-00-0	Formaldehyde	l	100	500
107-16-4	Formaldehyde Cyanohydrin	h	1,000	1,000
23422-53-9	Formetanate Hydrochloride	d, h	1	500/10,000
2540-82-1	Formothion		100	100
17702-57-7	Formparanate	d	1	100/10,000
21548-32-3	Fosthietan		500	500
3878-19-1	Fuberidazole		100	100/10,000
110-00-9	Furan		100	500
13450-90-3	Gallium Trichloride		500	500/10,000
77-47-4	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	h	10	100
4835-11-4	Hexamethylenediamine, N,N'-Dibutyl-		500	500
302-01-2	Hydrazine		1	1,000
74-90-8	Hydrocyanic Acid		10	100
7647-01-0	Hydrogen Chloride (gas only)	l	5,000	500
7664-39-3	Hydrogen Fluoride		100	100
7722-84-1	Hydrogen Peroxide (Conc > 52%)	l	1,000	1,000
7783-07-5	Hydrogen Selenide		10	10
7783-06-4	Hydrogen Sulfide	l	100	500
123-31-9	Hydroquinone	l	100	500/10,000
13463-40-6	Iron, Pentacarbonyl-		100	100
297-78-9	Isobenzan		100	100/10,000
78-82-0	Isobutyronitrile	h	1,000	1,000
102-36-3	Isocyanic Acid, 3,4-Dichlorophenyl Ester		500	500/10,000
465-73-6	Isodrin		1	100/10,000
55-91-4	Isopluorophate	c	100	100
4098-71-9	Isophorone Diisocyanate		100	100
108-23-6	Isopropyl Chloroformate		1,000	1,000
119-38-0	Isopropylmethylpyrazolyl Dimethylcarbamate	d	1	500
78-97-7	Lactonitrile		1,000	1,000
21609-90-5	Leptophos		500	500/10,000
541-25-3	Lewisite	c, h	10	10
58-89-9	Lindane		1	1,000/10,000
7580-67-8	Lithium Hydride	b	100	100
109-77-3	Malononitrile		1,000	500/10,000
12108-13-3	Manganese, Tricarbonyl Methylcyclopentadienyl	h	100	100
51-75-2	Mechlorethamine	c	10	10
950-10-7	Mephosfolan		500	500
1600-27-7	Mercuric Acetate		500	500/10,000
7487-94-7	Mercuric Chloride		500	500/10,000
21908-53-2	Mercuric Oxide		500	500/10,000

APPENDIX A TO PART 355—THE LIST OF EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES AND THEIR THRESHOLD PLANNING
QUANTITIES—Continued
[Alphabetical Order]

CAS No.	Chemical name	Notes	Reportable quantity * (pounds)	Threshold planning quantity (pounds)
10476-95-6	Methacrolein Diacetate		1,000	1,000
760-93-0	Methacrylic Anhydride		500	500
126-98-7	Methacrylonitrile	h	1,000	500
920-46-7	Methacryloyl Chloride		100	100
30674-80-7	Methacryloyloxyethyl Isocyanate	h	100	100
10265-92-6	Methamidophos		100	100/10,000
558-25-8	Methanesulfonyl Fluoride		1,000	1,000
950-37-8	Methidathion		500	500/10,000
2032-65-7	Methiocarb		10	500/10,000
16752-77-5	Methomyl	h	100	500/10,000
151-38-2	Methoxyethylmercuric Acetate		500	500/10,000
80-63-7	Methyl 2-Chloroacrylate		500	500
74-83-9	Methyl Bromide	l	1,000	1,000
79-22-1	Methyl Chloroformate	h	1,000	500
60-34-4	Methyl Hydrazine		10	500
624-83-9	Methyl Isocyanate		10	500
556-61-6	Methyl Isothiocyanate	b	500	500
74-93-1	Methyl Mercaptan	l	100	500
3735-23-7	Methyl Phenkapton		500	500
676-97-1	Methyl Phosphonic Dichloride	b	100	100
556-64-9	Methyl Thiocyanate		10,000	10,000
78-94-4	Methyl Vinyl Ketone		10	10
502-39-6	Methylmercuric Dicyanamide		500	500/10,000
75-79-6	Methyltrichlorosilane	h	500	500
1129-41-5	Metolcarb	d	1	100/10,000
7786-34-7	Mevinphos		10	500
315-18-4	Mexacarbate		1,000	500/10,000
50-07-7	Mitomycin C		10	500/10,000
6923-22-4	Monocrotophos		10	10/10,000
2763-96-4	Muscimol		1,000	500/10,000
505-60-2	Mustard Gas	h	500	500
13463-39-3	Nickel Carbonyl		10	1
54-11-5	Nicotine	c	100	100
65-30-5	Nicotine Sulfate		100	100/10,000
7697-37-2	Nitric Acid		1,000	1,000
10102-43-9	Nitric Oxide	c	10	100
98-95-3	Nitrobenzene	l	1,000	10,000
1122-60-7	Nitrocyclohexane		500	500
10102-44-0	Nitrogen Dioxide		10	100
62-75-9	Nitrosodimethylamine	h	10	1,000
991-42-4	Norbormide		100	100/10,000
0	Organorhodium Complex (PMN-82-147)		10	10/10,000
630-60-4	Ouabain	c	100	100/10,000
23135-22-0	Oxamyl	d	1	100/10,000
78-71-7	Oxetane, 3,3-Bis(Chloromethyl)-		500	500
2497-07-6	Oxydisulfoton	h	500	500
10028-15-6	Ozone		100	100
1910-42-5	Paraquat Dichloride		10	10/10,000
2074-50-2	Paraquat Methosulfate		10	10/10,000
56-38-2	Parathion	c	10	100
298-00-0	Parathion-Methyl	c	100	100/10,000
12002-03-8	Paris Green		1	500/10,000
19624-22-7	Pentaborane		500	500
2570-26-5	Pentadecylamine		100	100/10,000
79-21-0	Peracetic Acid		500	500
594-42-3	Perchloromethylmercaptan		100	500
108-95-2	Phenol		1,000	500/10,000
4418-66-0	Phenol, 2,2'-Thiobis(4-Chloro-6-Methyl)-		100	100/10,000
64-00-6	Phenol, 3-(1-Methylethyl)-, Methylcarbamate	d	1	500/10,000
58-36-6	Phenoxarsine, 10,10'-Oxydi-		500	500/10,000
696-28-6	Phenyl Dichloroarsine	h	1	500
59-88-1	Phenylhydrazine Hydrochloride		1,000	1,000/10,000
62-38-4	Phenylmercury Acetate		100	500/10,000
2097-19-0	Phenylsilatrane	h	100	100/10,000
103-85-5	Phenylthiourea		100	100/10,000
298-02-2	Phorate		10	10
4104-14-7	Phosacetim		100	100/10,000
947-02-4	Phosfolan		100	100/10,000

APPENDIX A TO PART 355—THE LIST OF EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES AND THEIR THRESHOLD PLANNING
QUANTITIES—Continued
[Alphabetical Order]

CAS No.	Chemical name	Notes	Reportable quantity * (pounds)	Threshold planning quantity (pounds)
75-44-5	Phosgene	l	10	10
732-11-6	Phosmet		10	10/10,000
13171-21-6	Phosphamidon		100	100
7803-51-2	Phosphine		100	500
2703-13-1	Phosphonothioic Acid, Methyl-, O-Ethyl O-(4- (Methylthio) Phenyl) Ester		500	500
50782-69-9	Phosphonothioic Acid, Methyl-, S-(2-(Bis(1-Methylethyl)Amino)Ethyl) O-Ethyl Ester ...		100	100
2665-30-7	Phosphonothioic Acid, Methyl-, O-(4-Nitrophenyl) O-Phenyl Ester		500	500
3254-63-5	Phosphoric Acid, Dimethyl 4-(Methylthio)Phenyl Ester		500	500
2587-90-8	Phosphorothioic Acid, O,O-Dimethyl-S-(2-Methylthio) Ethyl Ester	c, g	500	500
7723-14-0	Phosphorus	b, h	1	100
10025-87-3	Phosphorus Oxychloride		1,000	500
10026-13-8	Phosphorus Pentachloride	b	500	500
7719-12-2	Phosphorus Trichloride		1,000	1,000
57-47-6	Physostigmine	d	1	100/10,000
57-64-7	Physostigmine, Salicylate (1:1)	d	1	100/10,000
124-87-8	Picrotoxin		500	500/10,000
110-89-4	Piperidine		1,000	1,000
23505-41-1	Pirimifos-Ethyl		1,000	1,000
10124-50-2	Potassium Arsenite		1	500/10,000
151-50-8	Potassium Cyanide	b	10	100
506-61-6	Potassium Silver Cyanide	b	1	500
2631-37-0	Promecarb	d, h	1	500/10,000
106-96-7	Propargyl Bromide		10	10
57-57-8	Propiolactone, Beta-		10	500
107-12-0	Propionitrile		10	500
542-76-7	Propionitrile, 3-Chloro-		1,000	1,000
70-69-9	Propiophenone, 4-Amino-	g	100	100/10,000
109-61-5	Propyl Chloroformate		500	500
75-56-9	Propylene Oxide	l	100	10,000
75-55-8	Propyleneimine		1	10,000
2275-18-5	Prothoate		100	100/10,000
129-00-0	Pyrene	c	5,000	1,000/10,000
140-76-1	Pyridine, 2-Methyl-5-Vinyl-		500	500
504-24-5	Pyridine, 4-Amino-	h	1,000	500/10,000
1124-33-0	Pyridine, 4-Nitro-,I-Oxide		500	500/10,000
53558-25-1	Pyriminil	h	100	100/10,000
14167-18-1	Salcomine		500	500/10,000
107-44-8	Sarin	h	10	10
7783-00-8	Selenious Acid		10	1,000/10,000
7791-23-3	Selenium Oxychloride		500	500
563-41-7	Semicarbazide Hydrochloride		1,000	1,000/10,000
3037-72-7	Silane, (4-Aminobutyl)Diethoxymethyl-		1,000	1,000
7631-89-2	Sodium Arsenate		1	1,000/10,000
7784-46-5	Sodium Arsenite		1	500/10,000
26628-22-8	Sodium Azide (Na(N ₃))	b	1,000	500
124-65-2	Sodium Cacodylate		100	100/10,000
143-33-9	Sodium Cyanide (Na(CN))	b	10	100
62-74-8	Sodium Fluoroacetate		10	10/10,000
13410-01-0	Sodium Selenate		100	100/10,000
10102-18-8	Sodium Selenite	h	100	100/10,000
10102-20-2	Sodium Tellurite		500	500/10,000
900-95-8	Stannane, Acetoxytriphenyl-	g	500	500/10,000
57-24-9	Strychnine	c	10	100/10,000
60-41-3	Strychnine Sulfate		10	100/10,000
3689-24-5	Sulfotep		100	500
3569-57-1	Sulfoxide, 3-Chloropropyl Octyl		500	500
7446-09-5	Sulfur Dioxide	1	500	500
7783-60-0	Sulfur Tetrafluoride		100	100
7446-11-9	Sulfur Trioxide	b	100	100
7664-93-9	Sulfuric Acid		1,000	1,000
77-81-6	Tabun	c, h	10	10
7783-80-4	Tellurium Hexafluoride	k	100	100
107-49-3	TEPP		10	100
13071-79-9	Terbufos	h	100	100
78-00-2	Tetraethyllead	c	10	100
597-64-8	Tetraethyltin	c	100	100
75-74-1	Tetramethyllead	c, 1	100	100
509-14-8	Tetranitromethane		10	500

APPENDIX A TO PART 355—THE LIST OF EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES AND THEIR THRESHOLD PLANNING
QUANTITIES—Continued
[Alphabetical Order]

CAS No.	Chemical name	Notes	Reportable quantity * (pounds)	Threshold planning quantity (pounds)
10031-59-1	Thallium Sulfate	h	100	100/10,000
6533-73-9	Thallos Carbonate	c, h	100	100/10,000
7791-12-0	Thallos Chloride	c, h	100	100/10,000
2757-18-8	Thallos Malonate	c, h	100	100/10,000
7446-18-6	Thallos Sulfate		100	100/10,000
2231-57-4	Thiocarbazine		1,000	1,000/10,000
39196-18-4	Thiofanox		100	100/10,000
297-97-2	Thionazin		100	500
108-98-5	Thiophenol		100	500
79-19-6	Thiosemicarbazide		100	100/10,000
5344-82-1	Thiourea, (2-Chlorophenyl)-		100	100/10,000
614-78-8	Thiourea, (2-Methylphenyl)-		500	500/10,000
7550-45-0	Titanium Tetrachloride		1,000	100
584-84-9	Toluene 2,4-Diisocyanate		100	500
91-08-7	Toluene 2,6-Diisocyanate		100	100
110-57-6	Trans-1,4-Dichlorobutene		500	500
1031-47-6	Triamiphos		500	500/10,000
24017-47-8	Triazofos		500	500
76-02-8	Trichloroacetyl Chloride		500	500
115-21-9	Trichloroethylsilane	h	500	500
327-98-0	Trichloronate	k	500	500
98-13-5	Trichlorophenylsilane	h	500	500
1558-25-4	Trichloro(Chloromethyl)Silane		100	100
27137-85-5	Trichloro(Dichlorophenyl) Silane		500	500
998-30-1	Triethoxysilane		500	500
75-77-4	Trimethylchlorosilane		1,000	1,000
824-11-3	Trimethylolpropane Phosphite	h	100	100/10,000
1066-45-1	Trimethyltin Chloride		500	500/10,000
639-58-7	Triphenyltin Chloride		500	500/10,000
555-77-1	Tris(2-Chloroethyl)Amine	h	100	100
2001-95-8	Valinomycin	c	1,000	1,000/10,000
1314-62-1	Vanadium Pentoxide		1,000	100/10,000
108-05-4	Vinyl Acetate Monomer	l	5,000	1,000
81-81-2	Warfarin		100	500/10,000
129-06-6	Warfarin Sodium	h	100	100/10,000
28347-13-9	Xylylene Dichloride		100	100/10,000
58270-08-9	Zinc, Dichloro(4,4- Dimethyl-5(((Methylamino)Carbonyl) Oxy)Imino)Pentanenitrile-, (T-4)-		100	100/10,000
1314-84-7	Zinc Phosphide	b	100	500

* Only the statutory or final RQ is shown. For more information, see 40 CFR Table 302.4.

NOTES:

a This chemical does not meet acute toxicity criteria. Its TPQ is set at 10,000 pounds.

b This material is a reactive solid. The TPQ does not default to 10,000 pounds for non-powder, non-molten, nonsolution form.

c The calculated TPQ changed after technical review as described in the technical support document.

d Indicates that the RQ is subject to change when the assessment of potential carcinogenicity and/or other toxicity is completed.

e Statutory reportable quantity for purposes of notification under SARA sect 304(a)(2).

f [Reserved]

g New chemicals added that were not part of the original list of 402 substances.

h Revised TPQ based on new or re-evaluated toxicity data.

j TPQ is revised to its calculated value and does not change due to technical review as in proposed rule.

k The TPQ was revised after proposal due to calculation error.

l Chemicals on the original list that do not meet toxicity criteria but because of their high production volume and recognized toxicity are considered chemicals of concern ("Other chemicals").

APPENDIX B TO PART 355—THE LIST OF EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES AND THEIR THRESHOLD PLANNING
QUANTITIES
[CAS Number Order]

CAS No.	Chemical name	Notes	Reportable quantity * (pounds)	Threshold planning quantity (pounds)
0	Organorhodium Complex (PMN-82-147)		10	10/10,000
50-00-0	Formaldehyde	l	100	500
50-07-7	Mitomycin C		10	500/10,000
50-14-6	Ergocalciferol	c	1,000	1,000/10,000
51-21-8	Fluorouracil		500	500/10,000
51-75-2	Mechlorethaminec	c	10	10

APPENDIX B TO PART 355—THE LIST OF EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES AND THEIR THRESHOLD PLANNING
QUANTITIES—Continued
[CAS Number Order]

CAS No.	Chemical name	Notes	Reportable quantity * (pounds)	Threshold planning quantity (pounds)
51-83-2	Carbachol Chloride		500	500/10,000
54-11-5	Nicotine	c	100	100
54-62-6	Aminopterin		500	500/10,000
55-91-4	Isofluorophate	c	100	100
56-25-7	Cantharidin		100	100/10,000
56-38-2	Parathion	c	10	100
56-72-4	Coumaphos		10	100/10,000
57-14-7	Dimethylhydrazine		10	1,000
57-24-9	Strychnine	c	10	100/10,000
57-47-6	Physostigmine	d	1	100/10,000
57-57-8	Propiolactone, Beta-		10	500
57-64-7	Physostigmine, Salicylate (1:1)	d	1	100/10,000
57-74-9	Chlordane		1	1,000
58-36-6	Phenoxarsine, 10,10'-Oxydi-		500	500/10,000
58-89-9	Lindane		1	1,000/10,000
59-88-1	Phenylhydrazine Hydrochloride		1,000	1,000/10,000
60-34-4	Methyl Hydrazine		10	500
60-41-3	Strychnine sulfate		10	100/10,000
60-51-5	Dimethoate		10	500/10,000
62-38-4	Phenylmercury Acetate		100	500/10,000
62-53-3	Aniline	l	5,000	1,000
62-73-7	Dichlorvos		10	1,000
62-74-8	Sodium Fluoroacetate		10	10/10,000
62-75-9	Nitrosodimethylamine	h	10	1,000
64-00-6	Phenol, 3-(1-Methylethyl)-, Methylcarbamate	d	1	500/10,000
64-86-8	Colchicine	h	10	10/10,000
65-30-5	Nicotine sulfate		100	100/10,000
66-81-9	Cycloheximide		100	100/10,000
67-66-3	Chloroform	l	10	10,000
70-69-9	Propiophenone, 4-Amino-	g	100	100/10,000
71-63-6	Digitoxin	c	100	100/10,000
72-20-8	Endrin		1	500/10,000
74-83-9	Methyl Bromide	l	1,000	1,000
74-90-8	Hydrocyanic Acid		10	100
74-93-1	Methyl Mercaptan	l	100	500
75-15-0	Carbon Disulfide	l	100	10,000
75-21-8	Ethylene Oxide	l	10	1,000
75-44-5	Phosgene	l	10	10
75-55-8	Propyleneimine		1	10,000
75-56-9	Propylene Oxide	l	100	10,000
75-74-1	Tetramethyllead	c, l	100	100
75-77-4	Trimethylchlorosilane		1,000	1,000
75-78-5	Dimethyldichlorosilane	h	500	500
75-79-6	Methyltrichlorosilane	h	500	500
75-86-5	Acetone Cyanohydrin		10	1,000
76-02-8	Trichloroacetyl Chloride		500	500
77-47-4	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	h	10	100
77-78-1	Dimethyl Sulfate		100	500
77-81-6	Tabun	c, h	10	10
78-00-2	Tetraethyllead	c	10	100
78-34-2	Dioxathion		500	500
78-53-5	Amiton		500	500
78-71-7	Oxetane, 3,3-Bis(Chloromethyl)-		500	500
78-82-0	Isobutyronitrile	h	1,000	1,000
78-94-4	Methyl Vinyl Ketone		10	10
78-97-7	Lactonitrile		1,000	1,000
79-06-1	Acrylamide	l	5,000	1,000/10,000
79-11-8	Chloroacetic Acid		100	100/10,000
79-19-6	Thiosemicarbazide		100	100/10,000
79-21-0	Peracetic Acid		500	500
79-22-1	Methyl Chloroformate	h	1,000	500
80-63-7	Methyl 2-Chloroacrylate		500	500
81-81-2	Warfarin		100	500/10,000
82-66-6	Diphacinone		10	10/10,000
86-50-0	Azinphos-Methyl		1	10/10,000
86-88-4	ANTU		100	500/10,000
88-05-1	Aniline, 2,4,6-Trimethyl-		500	500
88-85-7	Dinoseb		1,000	100/10,000

APPENDIX B TO PART 355—THE LIST OF EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES AND THEIR THRESHOLD PLANNING
QUANTITIES—Continued
[CAS Number Order]

CAS No.	Chemical name	Notes	Reportable quantity * (pounds)	Threshold planning quantity (pounds)
91-08-7	Toluene 2,6-Diisocyanate		100	100
95-48-7	Cresol, o-		100	1,000/10,000
98-05-5	Benzeneearsonic Acid		10	10/10,000
98-07-7	Benzotrithloride		10	100
98-13-5	Trichlorophenylsilane	h	500	500
98-16-8	Benzenamine, 3-(Trifluoromethyl)-		500	500
98-87-3	Benzal Chloride		5,000	500
98-95-3	Nitrobenzene	l	1,000	10,000
99-98-9	Dimethyl-p-Phenylenediamine		10	10/10,000
100-14-1	Benzene, 1-(Chloromethyl)-4-Nitro-		500	500/10,000
100-44-7	Benzyl Chloride		100	500
102-36-3	Isocyanic Acid, 3,4-Dichlorophenyl Ester		500	500/10,000
103-85-5	Phenylthiourea		100	100/10,000
106-89-8	Epichlorohydrin	l	100	1,000
106-96-7	Propargyl Bromide		10	10
107-02-8	Acrolein		1	500
107-07-3	Chloroethanol		500	500
107-11-9	Allylamine		500	500
107-12-0	Propionitrile		10	500
107-13-1	Acrylonitrile	l	100	10,000
107-15-3	Ethylenediamine		5,000	10,000
107-16-4	Formaldehyde Cyanohydrin	h	1,000	1,000
107-18-6	Allyl Alcohol		100	1,000
107-30-2	Chloromethyl Methyl Ether	c	10	100
107-44-8	Sarin	h	10	10
107-49-3	TEPP		10	100
108-05-4	Vinyl Acetate Monomer	l	5,000	1,000
108-23-6	Isopropyl Chloroformate		1,000	1,000
108-91-8	Cyclohexylamine	l	10,000	10,000
108-95-2	Phenol		1,000	500/10,000
108-98-5	Thiophenol		100	500
109-61-5	Propyl Chloroformate		500	500
109-77-3	Malononitrile		1,000	500/10,000
110-00-9	Furan		100	500
110-57-6	Trans-1,4-Dichlorobutene		500	500
110-89-4	Piperidine		1,000	1,000
111-44-4	Dichloroethyl Ether		10	10,000
111-69-3	Adiponitrile	l	1,000	1,000
115-21-9	Trichloroethylsilane	h	500	500
115-26-4	Dimefox		500	500
115-29-7	Endosulfan		1	10/10,000
115-90-2	Fensulfothion	h	500	500
116-06-3	Aldicarb	c	1	100/10,000
119-38-0	Isopropylmethylpyrazolyl Dimethylcarbamate	d	1	500
123-31-9	Hydroquinone	l	100	500/10,000
123-73-9	Crotonaldehyde, (E)-		100	1,000
124-65-2	Sodium Cacodylate		100	100/10,000
124-87-8	Picrotoxin		500	500/10,000
126-98-7	Methacrylonitrile	h	1,000	500
129-00-0	Pyrene	c	5,000	1,000/10,000
129-06-6	Warfarin Sodium	h	100	100/10,000
140-29-4	Benzyl Cyanide	h	500	500
140-76-1	Pyridine, 2-Methyl-5-Vinyl-		500	500
141-66-2	Dicrotophos		100	100
143-33-9	Sodium Cyanide (Na(CN))	b	10	100
144-49-0	Fluoroacetic Acid		10	10/10,000
149-74-6	Dichloromethylphenylsilane		1,000	1,000
151-38-2	Methoxyethylmercuric Acetate		500	500/10,000
151-50-8	Potassium Cyanide	b	10	100
151-56-4	Ethyleneimine		1	500
152-16-9	Diphosphoramidate, Octamethyl-		100	100
297-78-9	Isobenzan		100	100/10,000
297-97-2	Thionazin		100	500
298-00-0	Parathion-Methyl	c	100	100/10,000
298-02-2	Phorate		10	10
298-04-4	Disulfoton		1	500
300-62-9	Amphetamine		1,000	1,000
302-01-2	Hydrazine		1	1,000

APPENDIX B TO PART 355—THE LIST OF EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES AND THEIR THRESHOLD PLANNING
QUANTITIES—Continued
[CAS Number Order]

CAS No.	Chemical name	Notes	Reportable quantity * (pounds)	Threshold planning quantity (pounds)
309-00-2	Aldrin		1	500/10,000
315-18-4	Mexacarbate		1,000	500/10,000
316-42-7	Emetine, Dihydrochloride	h	1	1/10,000
327-98-0	Trichloronate	k	500	500
353-42-4	Boron Trifluoride Compound With Methyl Ether (1:1)		1,000	1,000
359-06-8	Fluoroacetyl Chloride	c	10	10
371-62-0	Ethylene Fluorohydrin	c, h	10	10
379-79-3	Ergotamine Tartrate		500	500/10,000
465-73-6	Isodrin		1	100/10,000
470-90-6	Chlorfenvinfos		500	500
502-39-6	Methylmercuric Dicyanamide		500	500/10,000
504-24-5	Pyridine, 4-Amino-	h	1,000	500/10,000
505-60-2	Mustard Gas	h	500	500
506-61-6	Potassium Silver Cyanide	b	1	500
506-68-3	Cyanogen Bromide		1,000	500/10,000
506-78-5	Cyanogen Iodide		1,000	1,000/10,000
509-14-8	Tetranitromethane		10	500
514-73-8	Dithiazanine Iodide		500	500/10,000
534-07-6	Bis(Chloromethyl) Ketone		10	10/10,000
534-52-1	Dinitroresol		10	10/10,000
535-89-7	Crimidine		100	100/10,000
538-07-8	Ethylbis(2-Chloroethyl)Amine	h	500	500
541-25-3	Lewisite	c, h	10	10
541-53-7	Dithiobiuret		100	100/10,000
542-76-7	Propionitrile, 3-Chloro-		1,000	1,000
542-88-1	Chloromethyl Ether	h	10	100
542-90-5	Ethylthiocyanate		10,000	10,000
555-77-1	Tris(2-Chloroethyl)Amine	h	100	100
556-61-6	Methyl Isothiocyanate	b	500	500
556-64-9	Methyl Thiocyanate		10,000	10,000
558-25-8	Methanesulfonyl Fluoride		1,000	1,000
563-12-2	Ethion		10	1,000
563-41-7	Semicarbazide Hydrochloride		1,000	1,000/10,000
584-84-9	Toluene 2,4-Diisocyanate		100	500
594-42-3	Perchloromethylmercaptan		100	500
597-64-8	Tetraethyltin	c	100	100
614-78-8	Thiourea, (2-Methylphenyl)-		500	500/10,000
624-83-9	Methyl Isocyanate		10	500
627-11-2	Chloroethyl Chloroformate		1,000	1,000
630-60-4	Ouabain	c	100	100/10,000
639-58-7	Triphenyltin Chloride		500	500/10,000
640-19-7	Fluoroacetamide	j	100	100/10,000
644-64-4	Dimetilan	d	1	500/10,000
675-14-9	Cyanuric Fluoride		100	100
676-97-1	Methyl Phosphonic Dichloride	b	100	100
696-28-6	Phenyl Dichloroarsine	h	1	500
732-11-6	Phosmet		10	10/10,000
760-93-0	Methacrylic Anhydride		500	500
786-19-6	Carbophenothion		500	500
814-49-3	Diethyl Chlorophosphate	h	500	500
814-68-6	Acrylyl Chloride	h	100	100
824-11-3	Trimethylolpropane Phosphite	h	100	100/10,000
900-95-8	Stannane, Acetoxytriphenyl-	g	500	500/10,000
919-86-8	Demeton-S-Methyl		500	500
920-46-7	Methacryloyl Chloride		100	100
944-22-9	Fonofos		500	500
947-02-4	Phosfolan		100	100/10,000
950-10-7	Mephosfolan		500	500
950-37-8	Methidathion		500	500/10,000
991-42-4	Norbormide		100	100/10,000
998-30-1	Triethoxysilane		500	500
999-81-5	Chlormequat Chloride	h	100	100/10,000
1031-47-6	Triamiphos		500	500/10,000
1066-45-1	Trimethyltin Chloride		500	500/10,000
1122-60-7	Nitrocyclohexane		500	500
1124-33-0	Pyridine, 4-Nitro-,1-Oxide		500	500/10,000
1129-41-5	Metolcarb	d	1	100/10,000
1303-28-2	Arsenic Pentoxide		1	100/10,000

APPENDIX B TO PART 355—THE LIST OF EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES AND THEIR THRESHOLD PLANNING
QUANTITIES—Continued
[CAS Number Order]

CAS No.	Chemical name	Notes	Reportable quantity * (pounds)	Threshold planning quantity (pounds)
1306-19-0	Cadmium Oxide		100	100/10,000
1314-62-1	Vanadium Pentoxide		1,000	100/10,000
1314-84-7	Zinc Phosphide		100	500
1327-53-3	Arsenous Oxide	b	1	100/10,000
1397-94-0	Antimycin A	h	1,000	1,000/10,000
1420-07-1	Dinoterb	c	500	500/10,000
1464-53-5	Diepoxybutane		10	500
1558-25-4	Trichloro(Chloromethyl)Silane		100	100
1563-66-2	Carbofuran		10	10/10,000
1600-27-7	Mercuric Acetate		500	500/10,000
1622-32-8	Ethanesulfonyl Chloride, 2-Chloro-		500	500
1752-30-3	Acetone Thiosemicarbazide		1,000	1,000/10,000
1910-42-5	Paraquat Dichloride		10	10/10,000
1982-47-4	Chloroxuron		500	500/10,000
2001-95-8	Valinomycin	c	1,000	1,000/10,000
2032-65-7	Methiocarb		10	500/10,000
2074-50-2	Paraquat Methosulfate		10	10/10,000
2097-19-0	Phenylsilatrane	h	100	100/10,000
2104-64-5	EPN		100	100/10,000
2223-93-0	Cadmium Stearate	c	1,000	1,000/10,000
2231-57-4	Thiocarbazine		1,000	1,000/10,000
2238-07-5	Diglycidyl Ether		1,000	1,000
2275-18-5	Prothoate		100	100/10,000
2497-07-6	Oxydisulfoton	h	500	500
2524-03-0	Dimethyl Phosphorochloridothioate		500	500
2540-82-1	Formothion		100	100
2570-26-5	Pentadecylamine		100	100/10,000
2587-90-8	Phosphorothioic Acid, O,O-Dimethyl-S-(2-Methylthio) Ethyl Ester	c, g	500	500
2631-37-0	Promecarb	d, h	1	500/10,000
2636-26-2	Cyanophos		1,000	1,000
2642-71-9	Azinphos-Ethyl		100	100/10,000
2665-30-7	Phosphonothioic Acid, Methyl-, O-(4-Nitrophenyl) O-Phenyl Ester		500	500
2703-13-1	Phosphonothioic Acid, Methyl-, O-Ethyl O-(4-(Methylthio)Phenyl) Ester		500	500
2757-18-8	Thallos Malonate	c, h	100	100/10,000
2763-96-4	Muscimol		1,000	500/10,000
2778-04-3	Endothion		500	500/10,000
3037-72-7	Silane, (4-Aminobutyl)Diethoxymethyl-		1,000	1,000
3254-63-5	Phosphoric Acid, Dimethyl 4-(Methylthio)Phenyl Ester		500	500
3569-57-1	Sulfoxide, 3-Chloropropyl Octyl		500	500
3615-21-2	Benzimidazole, 4,5-Dichloro-2-(Trifluoromethyl)-	g	500	500/10,000
3689-24-5	Sulfotep		100	500
3691-35-8	Chlorophacinone		100	100/10,000
3734-97-2	Amiton Oxalate		100	100/10,000
3735-23-7	Methyl Phenkapton		500	500
3878-19-1	Fuberidazole		100	100/10,000
4044-65-9	Bitoscanate		500	500/10,000
4098-71-9	Isophorone Diisocyanate		100	100
4104-14-7	Phosacetim		100	100/10,000
4170-30-3	Crotonaldehyde		100	1,000
4301-50-2	Fluenteil		100	100/10,000
4418-66-0	Phenol, 2,2'-Thiobis(4-Chloro-6-Methyl)-		100	100/10,000
4835-11-4	Hexamethylenediamine, N,N'-Dibutyl-		500	500
5344-82-1	Thiourea, (2-Chlorophenyl)-		100	100/10,000
5836-29-3	Coumatetralyl		500	500/10,000
6533-73-9	Thallos Carbonate	c, h	100	100/10,000
6923-22-4	Monocrotophos		10	10/10,000
7446-09-5	Sulfur Dioxide	l	500	500
7446-11-9	Sulfur Trioxide	b	100	100
7446-18-6	Thallos Sulfate		100	100/10,000
7487-94-7	Mercuric Chloride		500	500/10,000
7550-45-0	Titanium Tetrachloride		1,000	100
7580-67-8	Lithium Hydride	b	100	100
7631-89-2	Sodium Arsenate		1	1,000/10,000
7637-07-2	Boron Trifluoride		500	500
7647-01-0	Hydrogen Chloride (gas only)	l	5,000	500
7664-39-3	Hydrogen Fluoride		100	100
7664-41-7	Ammonia	l	100	500
7664-93-9	Sulfuric Acid		1,000	1,000

APPENDIX B TO PART 355—THE LIST OF EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES AND THEIR THRESHOLD PLANNING
QUANTITIES—Continued
[CAS Number Order]

CAS No.	Chemical name	Notes	Reportable quantity * (pounds)	Threshold planning quantity (pounds)
7697-37-2	Nitric Acid		1,000	1,000
7719-12-2	Phosphorus Trichloride		1,000	1,000
7722-84-1	Hydrogen Peroxide (Conc > 52%)	l	1,000	1,000
7723-14-0	Phosphorus	b, h	1	100
7726-95-6	Bromine	l	500	500
7778-44-1	Calcium Arsenate		1	500/10,000
7782-41-4	Fluorine	k	10	500
7782-50-5	Chlorine		10	100
7783-00-8	Selenious Acid		10	1,000/10,000
7783-06-4	Hydrogen Sulfide	l	100	500
7783-07-5	Hydrogen Selenide		10	10
7783-60-0	Sulfur Tetrafluoride		100	100
7783-70-2	Antimony Pentafluoride		500	500
7783-80-4	Tellurium Hexafluoride	k	100	100
7784-34-1	Arsenous Trichloride		1	500
7784-42-1	Arsine		100	100
7784-46-5	Sodium Arsenite		1	500/10,000
7786-34-7	Mevinphos		10	500
7791-12-0	Thallos Chloride	c, h	100	100/10,000
7791-23-3	Selenium Oxychloride		500	500
7803-51-2	Phosphine		100	500
8001-35-2	Camphochlor		1	500/10,000
8065-48-3	Demeton		500	500
10025-73-7	Chromic Chloride		1	1/10,000
10025-87-3	Phosphorus Oxychloride		1,000	500
10026-13-8	Phosphorus Pentachloride	b	500	500
10028-15-6	Ozone		100	100
10031-59-1	Thallium Sulfate	h	100	100/10,000
10102-18-8	Sodium Selenite	h	100	100/10,000
10102-20-2	Sodium Tellurite		500	500/10,000
10102-43-9	Nitric Oxide	c	10	100
10102-44-0	Nitrogen Dioxide		10	100
10124-50-2	Potassium Arsenite		1	500/10,000
10140-87-1	Ethanol, 1,2-Dichloro-, Acetate		1,000	1,000
10210-68-1	Cobalt Carbonyl	h	10	10/10,000
10265-92-6	Methamidophos		100	100/10,000
10294-34-5	Boron Trichloride		500	500
10311-84-9	Dialifor		100	100/10,000
10476-95-6	Methacrolein Diacetate		1,000	1,000
12002-03-8	Paris Green		1	500/10,000
12108-13-3	Manganese, Tricarbonyl Methylcyclopentadienyl	h	100	100
13071-79-9	Terbufosh	h	100	100
13171-21-6	Phosphamidon		100	100
13194-48-4	Ethoprophos		1,000	1,000
13410-01-0	Sodium Selenate		100	100/10,000
13450-90-3	Gallium Trichloride		500	500/10,000
13463-39-3	Nickel Carbonyl		10	1
13463-40-6	Iron, Pentacarbonyl-		100	100
14167-18-1	Salcomine		500	500/10,000
15271-41-7	Bicyclo[2.2.1]Heptane-2-Carbonitrile, 5-Chloro-6- (((Methylamino)Carbonyl)Oxy)Imino-, (1s-(1-alpha,2-beta,4-alpha,5-alpha,6E))-		500	500/10,000
16752-77-5	Methomyl	h	100	500/10,000
17702-41-9	Decaborane(14)		500	500/10,000
17702-57-7	Formparanated	d	1	100/10,000
19287-45-7	Diborane		100	100
19624-22-7	Pentaborane		500	500
20830-75-5	Digoxin	h	10	10/10,000
20859-73-8	Aluminum Phosphide	b	100	500
21548-32-3	Fosthietan		500	500
21609-90-5	Leptophos		500	500/10,000
21908-53-2	Mercuric Oxide		500	500/10,000
21923-23-9	Chlorthiophos	h	500	500
22224-92-6	Fenamiphos		10	10/10,000
23135-22-0	Oxamyl	d	1	100/10,000
23422-53-9	Formetanate Hydrochloride	d, h	1	500/10,000
23505-41-1	Pirimifos-Ethyl		1,000	1,000
24017-47-8	Triazofos		500	500
24934-91-6	Chlormephos		500	500

APPENDIX B TO PART 355—THE LIST OF EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES AND THEIR THRESHOLD PLANNING QUANTITIES—Continued
[CAS Number Order]

CAS No.	Chemical name	Notes	Reportable quantity * (pounds)	Threshold planning quantity (pounds)
26419-73-8	Carbamic Acid, Methyl-, O-(((2,4-Dimethyl-1, 3-Dithiolan-2-yl)Methylene)Amino)-	d	1	100/10,000
26628-22-8	Sodium Azide (Na(N ₃))	b	1,000	500
27137-85-5	Trichloro(Dichlorophenyl)Silane		500	500
28347-13-9	Xylylene Dichloride		100	100/10,000
28772-56-7	Bromadiolone		100	100/10,000
30674-80-7	Methacryloyloxyethyl Isocyanate		100	100
39196-18-4	Thiofanox		100	100/10,000
50782-69-9	Phosphonothioic Acid, Methyl-, S-(2-(Bis(1-Methylethyl)Amino)Ethyl) O-Ethyl Ester		100	100
53558-25-1	Pyriminil	h	100	100/10,000
58270-08-9	Zinc, Dichloro(4,4-Dimethyl-5(((Methylamino) Carbonyl)Oxy)Imino)Pentanenitrile)-, (T-4)-.		100	100/10,000
62207-76-5	Cobalt, ((2,2'-(1,2-Ethanediybis (Nitrilomethylidyne)) Bis(6-Fluorophenolato)) (2)-N,N',O,O')-.		100	100/10,000

*Only the statutory or final RQ is shown. For more information, see 40 CFR Table 302.4.

NOTES:

- a. This chemical does not meet acute toxicity criteria. Its TPQ is set at 10,000 pounds.
- b. This material is a reactive solid. The TPQ does not default to 10,000 pounds for non-powder, non-molten, non-solution form.
- c. The calculated TPQ changed after technical review as described in the technical support document.
- d. Indicates that the RQ is subject to change when the assessment of potential carcinogenicity and/or other toxicity is completed.
- e. Statutory reportable quantity for purposes of notification under SARA sect 304(a)(2).
- f. [Reserved]
- g. New chemicals added that were not part of the original list of 402 substances.
- h. Revised TPQ based on new or re-evaluated toxicity data.
- j. TPQ is revised to its calculated value and does not change due to technical review as in proposed rule.
- k. The TPQ was revised after proposal due to calculation error.
- l. Chemicals on the original list that do not meet toxicity criteria but because of their high production volume and recognized toxicity are considered chemicals of concern ("Other chemicals").

[FR Doc. 96-11209 Filed 5-6-96; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 73

[MM Docket No. 94-61; RM-8464]

Radio Broadcasting Services; Garberville and Hydesville, CA

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This document allots Channel 231C1 to Hydesville, California. This document also dismisses a proposal by Brett E. Miller to realot Channel 279C1 from Garberville, California, to Hydesville, California. See 59 FR 35081, July 8, 1996. The reference coordinates for Channel 231C1 are 40-27-58 and 124-04-28. With this action, the proceeding is terminated.

DATES: Effective June 14, 1996. The window period for filing applications will open on June 14, 1996, and close on July 15, 1996.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Robert Hayne, Mass Media Bureau, (202) 418-2177.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a synopsis of the Commission's *Report and Order* in MM Docket No. 94-61, adopted April 16, 1996, and released April 30, 1996. The full text of this Commission decision is available for inspection and copying during normal business hours in the FCC Reference Center (Room 239), 1919 M Street, NW., Washington, DC. The complete text of this decision may also be purchased from the Commission's copy contractor, International Transcription Service, Inc., (202) 857-3800, 1919 M Street, NW., Room 246, or 2100 M Street, NW., Suite 140, Washington, DC 20037.

List of Subjects in 47 CFR Part 73

Radio broadcasting.

Part 73 of title 47 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

PART 73—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for part 73 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Secs. 303, 48 Stat., as amended, 1082; 47 U.S.C. 154, as amended.

§ 73.202 [Amended]

2. Section 73.202(b), the Table of FM Allotments under California, is amended by adding Hydesville, Channel 231C1.

Federal Communications Commission.
John A Karousos,
Chief, Allocations Branch, Policy and Rules Division, Mass Media Bureau.

[FR Doc. 96-11325 Filed 5-6-96; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 6712-01-F

47 CFR Part 73

[MM Docket No. 91-137, RM-7494]

Radio Broadcasting Services; Saltville, VA and Jefferson, NC

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule; denial of reconsideration.

SUMMARY: The Chief, Policy and Rules Division denied the petition for reconsideration, filed by Smith Communications, Inc., of the *Report and Order* in this proceeding, 56 FR 23260, published May 21, 1991. The Chief also affirmed the *Report and Order* and its use of the Commission's standard propagation prediction methodology. The *Report and Order* had granted the petition (RM-7494) of 106.1, Inc. to upgrade the construction permit at Saltville from Channel 291A to Channel 291C3, to realot it to Jefferson, and to modify its permit to specify Jefferson as the new community of license. With