

Corporation), which are for-profit corporations incorporated under the laws of a state and which are not agencies or instrumentalities of the Federal Government or of a state, local or regional government or authority, and only for petroleum products purchased in the United States at any time during the period August 19, 1973 through January 27, 1981."

In order to be considered for a refund, applicants must complete a court-approved claim form available from the OHA. The size of a particular applicant's refund will be based on the volume of oil products which that applicant consumed during the period of price controls (August 19, 1973 through January 27, 1981). The OHA will calculate the appropriate award to each claimant after determining (1) the eligibility of all claimants, and (2) the oil product usage of all claimants during the Settlement Period. The OHA will distribute funds to claimants upon District Court approval of the OHA's proposed distribution order.

The OHA is publishing this notice in advance of the establishment of the claims funds to promote widespread knowledge of the funds and to provide maximum opportunity for participation. Thus, while the Court has not yet ordered disbursement of the funds, claim forms may now be filed with the OHA. The forms may be obtained in the manner specified at the beginning of this notice and must be filed with the OHA no later than December 8, 1986. The OHA will provide further notice of these proceedings in the future.

Dated: July 14, 1986.

George B. Breznay,
Director, Office of Hearings and Appeals.
[FR Doc. 86-16627 Filed 7-23-86; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 6450-01-M

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[OPTS-42086 FRL-3054-8]

Decision Not To Test Tetrachlorobenzenes

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice is EPA's final response to the Interagency Testing Committee's (ITC) recommendation that EPA consider requiring environmental effects testing of 1,2,3,4-(CAS Number 634-66-2), 1,2,3,5-(CAS Number 634-90-2), and 1,2,4,5-tetrachlorobenzene (CAS Number 95-94-3) under section 4(a) of the Toxic Substances Control Act

(TSCA). EPA is not at this time continuing rulemaking under section 4(a) to require environmental effects testing of tetrachlorobenzenes.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Edward A. Klein, Director, TSCA Assistance Office (TS-799), Office of Toxic Substances, Rm. E-543, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460, Toll Free: (800-424-9065), In Washington, DC (554-1404), Outside the USA: (Operator-202-554-1404).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: EPA is not continuing, under section 4(a) of TSCA, any rulemaking to require environmental effects testing of the tetrachlorobenzenes as designated by the ITC in its Third Report (43 FR 50630).

I. Introduction

Section 4(e) of TSCA (Pub. L. 94-469, 90 Stat. 2003 *et seq.*; 15 U.S.C. 2601 *et seq.*) established the ITC to recommend to EPA a list of chemicals to be considered for testing under section 4(a) of the Act.

The ITC designated tetrachlorobenzenes (TCB) (1,2,3,4-TCB CAS Number 634-66-2, 1,2,3,5-TCB CAS Number 634-90-2, and 1,2,4,5-TCB Cas Number 95-94-3) for priority consideration in its Third Report to EPA, published in the *Federal Register* of October 30, 1978 (43 FR 50630). The ITC recommended that the Agency consider requiring testing of the tetrachlorobenzenes in the areas of carcinogenicity, mutagenicity, teratogenicity other health effects, epidemiology and environmental effects. This notice addresses only the ITC's concerns for environmental effects from the possible release of tetrachlorobenzenes; the health issues relating to tetrachlorobenzenes are being addressed in a separate *Federal Register* notice.

While in its Third Report to EPA the ITC designated the tetrachlorobenzenes for priority consideration, the recommendation was moreover, a request for the Agency to consider the environmental effects of the chlorinated benzenes category as a whole. The ITC's rationale for recommending environmental effects testing noted the paucity of information on the acute and chronic effects of tri-, tetra-, and pentachlorobenzenes on wild and domestic birds and mammals, fish, amphibians, reptiles, invertebrates, plants and algae. They stated that since residues had been detected in aquatic areas, particular emphasis should be placed on long-term environmental studies on freshwater and marine organisms.

On January 13, 1984, EPA published a proposed rule that would require chemical fate and environmental effects testing for certain mono-, di-, and trichlorinated benzenes (49 FR 1760). That notice also constituted an Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (ANPR) for the tetrachlorobenzenes. The Agency has initially decided not to propose environmental effects testing for the tetrachlorobenzenes under TSCA section 4(a) because these chlorobenzenes were neither produced in nor imported into the United States. Although information submitted to EPA under the June, 1982 TSCA section 8(a) Preliminary Assessment Information Rule (47 FR 26992) indicated that one manufacturer produced 1,2,4,5- and 1,2,3,5-tetrachlorobenzene in the U.S., and that no tetrachlorobenzene was imported into the country, on May 2, 1983, this sole manufacturer notified the Agency that it no longer produced 1,2,4,5- and 1,2,3,5-tetrachlorobenzenes.

In September, 1983, EPA was informed that a chlorinated benzene manufacturer in the United States had received and accepted an order for a mixture of tri- and tetrachlorinated benzenes to be used as a replacement dielectric fluid for polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) in electrical transformers. On September 27, 1983, the Agency received information, claimed as confidential business information (CBI), as to which isomer or isomers of tri- and tetrachlorobenzenes constituted this mixture and in what percentages (Ref. 4). EPA received this production and use information as the Agency was about to publish a proposed chemical fate and environmental effects test rule for the various chlorinated benzenes; that proposed rule did not include any testing requirements for tetrachlorobenzenes. EPA wanted to evaluate the possible impact of the new production and use data, and to avoid delaying the publication of that notice (49 FR 1760; January 13, 1984) with further analysis of this new information concerning tetrachlorobenzenes, the Agency included an Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (ANPR) for the tetrachlorobenzenes in the notice. EPA wanted to obtain more information on the potential production, use and possible environmental release of tetrachlorobenzenes as a PCB substitute and asked for public comment on the need to test the tetrachlorobenzenes for environmental effects. If EPA determined that there was a significant potential for environmental release from the manufacturing, processing, use or disposal of tetrachlorobenzenes, the

its customers. MRT also states that the proposed service would be fully interruptible and will be subordinate to transportation of MRT's system supply gas. Finally, MRT states that the proposed transportation would improve AER's gas purchasing flexibility, increase its transportation capabilities and increase the reliability of AER's system.

Any person desiring to be heard or to make any protest with reference to said application should on or before October 17, 1986, file with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20426, a motion to intervene or a protest in accordance with the requirements of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (18 CFR 385.214 or 385.211) and the Regulations under the Natural Gas Act (18 CFR 157.10). All protests filed with the Commission will be considered by it in determining the appropriate action to be taken but will not serve to make the protestants parties to the proceeding. Any person wishing to become a party to a proceeding or to participate as a party in any hearing therein must file a motion to intervene in accordance with the Commission's Rules.

Take further notice that, pursuant to the authority contained in and subject to jurisdiction conferred upon the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission by sections 7 and 15 of the Natural Gas Act and the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure, a hearing will be held without further notice before the Commission or its designee on this application if no motion to intervene is filed within the time required herein, if the Commission on its own review of the matter finds that a grant of the certificate is required by the public convenience and necessity. If a motion for leave to intervene is timely filed, or if the Commission on its own motion believes that a formal hearing is required, further notice of such hearing will be duly given.

Under the procedure herein provided for, unless otherwise advised, it will be unnecessary for MRT to appear or be represented at the hearing.

Kenneth F. Plumb,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 86-23110 Filed 10-10-86; 8:45 am]
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[Docket No. TA86-4-16-002]

**National Fuel Gas Supply Corp.;
Proposed Tariff Changes**

October 8, 1986.

Take notice that on October 1, 1986, National Fuel Gas Supply Corporation

(National) tendered for filing as part of its FERC Gas Tariff, First Revised Volume No. 1, Third Substitute Sixth Revised Sheet No. 4 to be effective August 1, 1986, in compliance with Commission Order dated July 31, 1986 in Docket No. TA86-4-16-000. According to § 381.103(b)(2)(iii) of the Commission's regulations (18 CFR 381.103(b)(2)(iii)), the date of filing is the date on which the Commission receives the appropriate filing fee, which in the instant case was not until October 2, 1986.

National states that the purpose of Third Substitute Sixth Revised Sheet No. 4 is to reflect a net decrease of 55.13 cents per Dth. This change consists of a decrease in current purchase gas cost of 40.12 cents per Dth, and an increase in the purchase gas cost surcharge credit adjustment of 15.01 cents per Dth.

National states that copies of this filing were served upon the company's jurisdictional customers and the regulatory commissions of the states of New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and New Jersey.

Any person desiring to be heard or to protest said filing should file a motion to intervene or a protest with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 825 North Capitol Street, NE., Washington, DC 20426, in accordance with Rules 214 and 211 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (18 CFR 385.214, 385.211). All such motions or protests should be filed on or before October 16, 1986. Protests will be considered by the Commission 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 motion to intervene. Copies of this filing are on file with the Commission and are available for public inspection.

Kenneth F. Plumb,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 86-23111 Filed 10-10-86; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 6717-01-M

[Docket No. RP86-172-000]

**Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Corp.;
Proposed Change in FERC Gas Tariff**

October 8, 1986.

Take notice that on September 30, 1986, Transcontinental Gas Pipeline Corporation (Transco) tendered for filing First Revised Sheet Nos. 706 and 707 to its FERC Gas Tariff, Original Volume No. 2.

Transco states that the subject filing reflects a minor revision to its Rate Schedule X-74, which is a gas exchange agreement between Transco and

Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, A Division of Tenneco, Inc. (Tennessee) dated June 25, 1974, as amended, and authorized by the Commission by certificate of public convenience and necessity issued in Docket No. CP74-331 on November 29, 1974. Transco states that the tariff revision is being made to change the balancing provision of the gas exchange agreement from a volumetric to a thermal basis as provided for in an amendatory agreement between Transco and Tennessee dated June 1, 1986.

The tariff sheets are proposed to become effective June 1, 1986, the date of the amendment to the gas exchange agreement providing for the change in the balancing provision. A copy of the filing has been served upon Tennessee.

Any person desiring to be heard or to protest said filing should file a motion to intervene or protest with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 825 North Capitol Street, NE., Washington, DC 20426, in accordance with Rules 214 and 211 of the Commission's Rules and Practice and Procedure (18 CFR 385.214, 385.211). All such motions or protests should be filed on or before October 16, 1986. Protests will be considered by the Commission 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 motion to intervene. Copies of this filing are on file with the Commission and are available for public inspection.

Kenneth F. Plumb,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 86-23112 Filed 10-10-86; 8:45 am]
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Western Area Power Administration

**Developing and Marketing Power From
the Diamond Fork Power System and
Jordanelle Powerplant**

AGENCY: Department of Energy, Western Area Power Administration.

ACTION: Response to comments on proposals for developing and marketing power from the Diamond Fork Power System and Jordanelle Powerplant.

SUMMARY: On March 29, 1985, the Department of Energy, Western Area Power Administration (Western), issued a Federal Register notice (50 FR 12619) requesting comments on the proposed Diamond Fork Power System and Jordanelle Powerplant and an indication of interest in non-Federal financing for the proposed project. Further, a combined public information and