

be sent to the Applicant's representatives.

D3a. Agency Comments—The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the State Fish and Game agency(ies) are requested, for the purposes set forth in section 408 of the Energy Security Act of 1980, to file within 60 days from the date of issuance of this notice appropriate terms and conditions to protect any fish and wildlife resources or to otherwise carry out the provisions of the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act. General comments concerning the project and its resources are requested; however, specific terms and conditions to be included as a condition of exemption must be clearly identified in the agency letter. If an agency does not file terms and conditions within this time period, that agency will be presumed to have none. Other Federal, State, and local agencies are requested to provide any comments they may have in accordance with their duties and responsibilities. No other formal requests for comments will be made. Comments should be confined to substantive issues relevant to the granting of an exemption. If an agency does not file comments within 60 days from the date of issuance of this notice, it will be presumed to have no comments. One copy of an agency's comments must also be sent to the Applicant's representatives.

D3b. Agency Comments—The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the State Fish and Game agency(ies) are requested, for the purposes set forth in section 30 of the Federal Power Act, to file within 45 days from the date of issuance of this notice appropriate terms and conditions to protect any fish and wildlife resources or otherwise carry out the provisions of the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act. General comments concerning the project and its resources are requested; however, specific terms and conditions to be included as a condition of exemption must be clearly identified in the agency letter. If an agency does not file terms and conditions within this time period, that agency will be presumed to have none. Other Federal, State, and local agencies are requested to provide comments they may have in accordance with their duties and responsibilities. No other formal requests for comments will be made. Comments should be confined to substantive issues relevant to the granting of an exemption. If an agency does not file comments within 45 days from the date of issuance of this notice, it will be presumed to have no comments. One copy of an agency's comments must also be sent to the Applicant's representatives.

Dated: August 21, 1985.

Kenneth F. Plumb,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 85-20343 Filed 8-23-85; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717-01-M

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

(OW-FRL-2887-9)

Availability of the Coastal Marinas Assessment Handbook

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTION: Announcing the Availability of the Coastal Marinas Assessment Handbook (EPA 904/6-85-132).

SUMMARY: EPA, Region IV recently completed an environmental assessment addressing the regulation and development of coastal marinas in the southeastern United States. The Coastal Marinas Assessment Handbook provides information and guidance for the environmentally sound development of coastal marinas. The Handbook covers key marina development topics including marina siting, environmental impacts of marina development, marina impact mitigation measures and regulation of coastal marina development in EPA, Region IV. A general information booklet "Coastal Marinas: An Environmental Approach" that serves as a non-technical introduction to the subject of coastal marina development and a guide to the Handbook is also available.

ADDRESS: Copies of the Coastal Marinas Assessment Handbook and information booklet may be obtained by contacting Mr. Robert J. Lord, Project Monitor, Environmental Assessment Branch, EPA-Region IV, 345 Courtland Street, NE., Atlanta, Georgia 30365, 404/881-3776 or FTS 257-3776.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Robert Lord at 404-881-3776.

Dated: July 30, 1985.

Sanford W. Harvey, Jr.,

Acting Regional Administrator.

[FR Doc. 85-20316 Filed 8-23-85; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-M

(OW-FRL-2887-5)

Antidegradation Policy; Water Quality Standards; Availability

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: EPA announces the availability of a series of questions and answers on the antidegradation policy and its interpretation. The document addresses the origin and application of the policy in broad terms and in specific examples. An antidegradation policy is one of the required components of water quality standards adopted by the States and approved by EPA pursuant to Section 303(c) of the Clean Water Act.

Availability of Document: Copies of the document, titled *Questions and Answers on Antidegradation* are available by written request from the name and address listed below.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. David K. Sabock, Chief, Standards Branch, Criteria and Standards Division (WH-585), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street, SW., Washington, D.C. 20460, (202) 245-3042.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Water quality standards for all waters of the United States are required to be established by the States pursuant to the general requirements of section 303(c) of the Clean Water Act. An antidegradation policy is one of the minimum requirements to be included in a State's standards. The basic policy was established on February 8, 1968, by the Secretary of the U.S. Department of the Interior. It was included in the first water quality standards regulation, 40 CFR 130.17, 40 FR 55340-41, November 28, 1975. It was slightly refined and repromulgated as part of the current program regulation published on November 8, 1983, (48 FR 51400, 40 CFR 131.12).

This document describes the antidegradation policy and its application. The rationale for the Agency's requirements and interpretation is also included.

Dated: August 16, 1985.

Henry L. Longest II,

Acting Assistant Administrator for Water.

[FR Doc. 85-20317 Filed 8-23-85; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-M

(OPTS-42072; FRL-2866-7)

2-Chloro-1,3-Butadiene; Response to the Interagency Testing Committee

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice is EPA's response to the Interagency Testing Committee's (ITC's) recommendation that EPA consider requiring chemical fate and

environmental effects testing of 2-chloro-1,3-butadiene (chloroprene, CAS No. 126-99-8) under section 4(a) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA). EPA is not at this time initiating rulemaking under section 4(a) to require chemical fate or environmental effects testing of chloroprene.

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, D.C. 20460. Toll Free: (800-424-9065). In Washington, D.C. (554-1404). Outside the USA: (Operator-202-554-1404).

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION: EPA is not initiating rulemaking at this time under section 4(a) of TSCA to require environmental effects or chemical fate testing of chloroprene as designated by the ITC in its Fifteenth Report.

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 chloroprene (CAS No. 126-99-8) for priority consideration in its 15th Report submitted to EPA on November 6, 1984. The report was published in the *Federal Register* of November 29, 1984 (49 FR 46931). The ITC recommended that chloroprene be considered for chemical fate testing, including water solubility and persistence, and environmental effects testing, including acute toxicity to algae, aquatic invertebrates, and sensitive life stages of fish. The bases for these recommendations were as follows: (1) Estimated annual production volume of 254 million pounds; (2) probable environmental release; (3) need for information on the rate and extent of chloroprene's partitioning to the atmosphere and other environmental media; (4) lack of persistence data; and (5) inadequate ecotoxicology data (LC₅₀ and EC₅₀ values were based on nominal concentrations).

Further testing for health effects was not recommended by the ITC because sufficient testing of potential health effects either has been conducted, is underway, or is planned. The National Toxicology Program is testing chloroprene for a number of toxicological endpoints (sperm morphology and vaginal cytology; *in vivo* cytogenetics, carcinogenicity by inhalation, toxicokinetics and metabolism, inhalation teratology, and fertility assessment in mice).

In evaluation the ITC's testing recommendations for chloroprene, EPA considered all relevant information, including: (1) Information presented in the ITC's Fifteenth Report; (2) information reported by manufacturers of chloroprene; (3) data submitted under TSCA sections 8(a), Preliminary Assessment Information Rule (40 CFR Part 712), and 8(d), Health and Safety Data Reporting Rule (40 CFR Part 716); and (4) other published and unpublished data available to the Agency. Based on its evaluation, as discussed in Unit III, EPA is not initiating rulemaking at this time under section 4(a) to require chemical fate or environmental effects testing of chloroprene.

II. Review of Available Data

A. Production, use, and Exposure

Chloroprene (2-chloro-1,3-butadiene) is a colorless liquid at room temperature (boiling point 58.4 °C at 1 atm., Ref. 1) with an ethereal odor (Ref. 2). It is volatile (vapor pressure 188 mm Hg at 20 °C, Ref. 3) and water soluble (1270 mg/l at 25 °C, Ref. 4).

1. **Production and use.** The major current U.S. manufacturers of chloroprene are E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., and Denka Chemical Corp. Production information has been submitted under TSCA section 8(a) as confidential business information (CBI). The total annual production volume can be estimated, however, from its use in the production of polychloroprene (neoprene) elastomers, the reported significant use of chloroprene (Ref. 5). In 1983, approximately 254 million pounds of polychloroprene were produced in the United States (Ref. 6); the amount of chloroprene produced is expected to be similar. In 1976, approximately 63 percent of the production volume of polychloroprene was used in the production of automotive tubing, belts, and gaskets; 13 percent in wire and cable jackets; 10 percent in construction applications; and 8 percent in adhesives (Ref. 7).

Conoco Chemicals Co. reported production of 1.71 million lbs of chloroprene on the 1977 TSCA inventory as a reaction by-product of ethylene dichloride manufacture. Conoco has stated that current (1984) annual production of chloroprene is still at approximately that level (Ref. 8).

2. **Exposure and release.** Information submitted as CBI by the manufacturers under section 8(a) of TSCA indicates that there is substantial release of chloroprene to the environment for manufacturing and processing.

The primary route of release during manufacturing and processing is through

vents to the atmosphere. Two chloroprene exposure estimates were made by EPA for one of the manufacturing sites. Airborne levels were estimated assuming first, atmospheric degradation as predicted by the FAP (Fat of Atmospheric Pollutants) mathematical model, and second, no atmospheric degradation. The maximum ambient atmospheric concentration of chloroprene in the vicinity of the manufacturing plant is 5.1 ppb (Ref. 9). Air monitoring data from 1984 were provided by Denka Chemical Corp. for its manufacturing and processing site where water chloroprene is discharged to biological oxidation ponds for treatment. Chloroprene concentrations in air at the biological waste treatment facility were less than 0.5 ppb (Ref. 10).

Chloroprene is expected to occur in the aquatic environment at very low levels. At the manufacturing and processing site where chloroprene is treated in biological oxidation ponds, a general exposure evaluation model (EXAMS) used by EPA predicted a maximum concentration of 2.5 ppb in the stream at the point of chloroprene effluent release after treatment (Ref. 11). This ambient concentration would be further reduced by volatilization and down-stream dilution.

Estimates were also made of atmospheric depositions to a lake near a manufacturing site. Assuming a water depth of only 1 meter, the concentration of chloroprene in water as a result of atmospheric release was calculated to be 0.18 ppb (Ref. 9). Actual concentrations in the lake are expected to be less than this value, because this estimate neglects volatilization, transformation, transport from the lake, and the likelihood that water depth is greater than 1 meter.

Conoco Chemical Co. was the only company to report production of waste chloroprene as a reaction by-product of ethylene dichloride manufacture. The waste chloroprene is incinerated as part of the "tars" formed at the bottom of processing columns (Ref. 12).

No significant release of chloroprene is expected from the final polychloroprene products because steps are taken to recover both light and heavy monomers after polymerization. The Consumer Product Safety Commission in a limited literature search found no information to suggest that significant levels of chloroprene remain in any consumer product (Ref. 13).

B. Chemical Fate

As discussed in Unit II.A. above, chloroprene is water soluble, although

its volatility indicates that it would partition to the atmosphere if an aquatic release were to occur. Volatilization half-life estimates range from 1-4 days (Ref. 9).

Once released or partitioned to the atmosphere, chloroprene is oxidized rapidly by reacting with hydroxyl radicals and ozone (Ref. 14). The atmospheric half-life of chloroprene was estimated by EPA to be 1.55 hours (Ref. 15).

C. Environmental Effects

Acute toxicity studies of chloroprene have been conducted using fish and algae (Ref. 16). A test of bluegill sunfish (*Lepomis macrochirus* Raf.) under continuous-flow conditions resulted in a 96-hr LC₅₀ of 245 ppm, based on nominal concentrations. For the diatom (*Navicula seminulum* var. *hustedtii* Patr.) batch growth rate test, the 7-day EC₅₀ was 380 ppm, also based on nominal concentrations.

Chloroprene is not likely to bioconcentrate or bioaccumulate in organisms, based on the octanol/water partition coefficient (log P=1.73) calculated using the method of Hansch and Leo (Ref. 17).

III. Decision Not To Initiate Rulemaking

The Agency is not at this time proposing testing of section 4 of TSCA, for the following reasons: (1) Adequate water solubility data are available; (2) adequate fate and monitoring data and modeling results are available to reasonably predict limited persistence in the environment; (3) available data provide no evidence of potential unreasonable risk to aquatic organisms; and (4) although there is substantial production and release of chloroprene to the air, available data are sufficient to reasonably predict that chloroprene will not enter or partition to the aquatic environment in sufficient quantities to warrant further aquatic toxicity testing.

Chloroprene is rapidly degraded in the atmosphere and is not expected to enter the aquatic environment in substantial quantities (see Units II.A. and C. above). Environmental levels of chloroprene in air and water are expected to be less than 0.5 ppm and 3 ppb, respectively (see Unit II.A.).

IV. Public Record

The EPA has established a public record for this testing decision, docket number [OPTS-42072], which includes:

A. Supporting Documentation

(1) Federal Register notice designating chloroprene to the Priority List and any public comments received thereon (49 FR 46931; November 29, 1984).

(2) Rules requiring TSCA section 8(a) and 8(d) reporting on chloroprene (49 FR 46739, 46741; November 29, 1984).

(3) Communications from industry consisting of letters, contact reports of telephone conversations, and meeting summaries.

(4) Published and unpublished data.

B. References

(1) Verschuere, K. Handbook of Environmental Data on Organic Chemicals, 2nd ed. New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold Co. p. 384. 1983.

(2) Johnson, P.R. "Chloroprene" under "Chlorocarbons and chlorohydrocarbons" in Kirk-Othmer Encyclopedia of Chemical Technology, 3rd ed., Vol. 5. pp. 773-785. E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc. 1979.

(3) NIOSH. Criteria for a recommended standard . . . Occupational exposure to chloroprene. U.S. Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare. National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health. DHEW (NIOSH) Publ. No. 79-210. 176 pp. 1977.

(4) Du Pont. Solubility and removal of organic materials from waste brine. Biweekly Summary No. 73-5. 1973.

(5) CEH. Chemical Economics Handbook. Stanford Research Institute. Menlo Park, CA: SRI International. Sections 300.5802 J.K. 1982.

(6) Greek, B.F. Elastomers finally recover growth. *Chem. Eng. News*, April 30, 1984, pp. 35-56.

(7) International Agency for Research on Cancer. IARC monographs on the evaluation of the carcinogenic risk of chemicals to humans, v. 19. Lyon, France: IARC; 131-156. 1979.

(8) Hall, J.J. Letter from J.J. Hall, Conoco Chemical Co., to M. Grief. TSCA ITC. July 20, 1984.

(9) Harrigan, P. Memorandum from P. Harrigan, EPA Design Development Branch, to K. Hart, EPA Test Rules Development Branch. April 4, 1985.

(10) Hinkson, R.E. Letter from R.R. Hinkson, Denka Chemical Corp., to K. Hart. EPA Test Rules Development Branch. May 1, 1985.

(11) Harrigan, P. Memorandum from P. Harrigan, EPA Design Development Branch, to K. Hart, EPA Test Rules Development Branch. April 26, 1985.

(12) Hall, J.J. Telephone conversation. K. Hart, TRDB, USEPA to J.J. Hall, Conoco Chemical Co., Houston, TX. March 25, 1985.

(13) Simpson, G. Memorandum from G. Simpson, U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission, August 12, 1980.

(14) Cupitt, L.T. Fate of toxic and hazardous materials in the air environment. Research Triangle Park, NC: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency: EPA Report No. EPA-600/3-80-084. Available from NTIS, Springfield, VA; PB 80-2211948. 1980.

(15) Unpublished data. Estimates of physical/chemical properties and fate of chloroprene. EPA Design Development Branch. April 19, 1985.

(16) Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. Toxicity tests on the fish, *Lepomis macrochirus* Raf., and the diatom *Navicula seminulum* var. *hustedtii* Patr. for E.I. du Pont de Nemours and Company.

Acad. Nat. Sci. Phil., Philadelphia, PA 19103. 1971.

(17) Hansch, C. Leo. A. Substituent constants for correlations analysis in chemistry and biology. New York, NY: John Wiley & Sons. 1979.

Confidential Business Information (CBI), while part of the record, is not available for public review. A public version of the record, from which CBI has been deleted, is available for inspection in Rm. E-107, 401 M St., SW., Washington, D.C., from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, except legal holidays.

(15 U.S.C. 2603)

Dated: August 19, 1985.

Marcia Williams,

Acting Assistant Administrator for Pesticides and Toxic Substances.

[FR Doc. 85-20308 Filed 8-23-85; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-M

[OW-FRL-2888-4]

Underground Injection Control Program; Proposed Fracture Gradients and Establishment of Maximum Injection Pressure Formula for Rule Authorized Fields in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: EPA Region III has, after extensive investigation, developed and is proposing, for public comment today, fracture gradients and a maximum injection pressure formula for oil/gas-bearing geologic formations in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania where enhanced recovery injection wells operate under the Underground Injection Control (UIC) program's rule authorization. EPA is making this proposal in accordance with the Programmatic Requirements and State Specific Requirements of the Underground Injection Control (UIC) program, §§ 144.22(b) 144.28(f)(3)(i) and 147.1954(a) respectively.

DATES: Anyone wishing to make comments for the record may do so until October 3, 1985. If no significant public comments are received which warrant changes to this proposal, including public comment which may be received if a public hearing is held, this proposal will become final on November 2, 1985. A public hearing to discuss this proposal has been scheduled for 7:00 p.m. on Thursday, September 26, 1985. However, if sufficient public comments requesting a public hearing are not received by