

contract will become effective when executed by both parties.

§ 601.4 [Reserved]

§ 601.5 Schedule of prices and charges.

(a) The Schedule of Prices and Charges (Schedule) is published by the Bureau of Mines, Division of Helium Operations, and is periodically updated. The Schedule is available upon request from the Division of Helium Operations, 1100 S. Fillmore St., Amarillo, Texas 79101, telephone 806-376-2638 or FTS 735-1638. The Schedule shows prices and charges for helium, ordinary related services, use or rental of Bureau-owned helium containers or equipment, cash advance, and deposit required, and bonds and/or insurance to guarantee return of containers.

(b) Terms and conditions under which products and services can be acquired under contract pursuant to this Part are shown in Appendix 1 to the Schedule. The Terms and Conditions are reviewed at least annually, and are revised as required.

(c) Revisions to the Schedule are determined at least annually by the Division of Helium Operations in accordance with Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular No. A-25, as revised. In no case will a revised Schedule become effective in less than 30 days after date of distribution to all Bureau helium customers known at the time of distribution.

§ 601.6 Purchase price of helium.

(a) The purchase price of Grade-A helium shipped f.o.b. origin shall be the price stated in the Schedule that is in effect on the date the helium is shipped from the helium plant.

(b) [Reserved]

(c) The purchase price of Grade-A helium shipped f.o.b. destination shall be the price stated in the Schedule that is in effect on the date the helium is shipped from the helium plant plus any service charges, container charges, transportation charges, and other charges incurred in making such delivery. Delivery of helium f.o.b. destination is made only in Bureau-furnished containers.

§ 601.7 Service charges.

In addition to the purchase price of helium, the following charges for services and use of equipment rented from the Bureau shall be paid by the purchaser:

(a) *For filling containers.* The charge for filling helium containers shall be as shown in the Schedule that is in effect on the date the helium is shipped from the helium plant.

(b) *For ordinary work performed on containers supplied by the purchaser and for ordinary services performed in connection with shipment of helium from a helium plant.* The charge for ordinary work shall be as shown in the Schedule that is in effect on the date the work is performed.

(c) *For extraordinary expenses.* Such expenses incurred in connection with any contract or delivery for which prices are not stated in the effective Schedule including, but not limited to, costs of work on purchaser's containers, filling, servicing, and rental of containers of types other than those stated in the effective Schedule, purifying helium beyond normal plant purity, liquefying helium, analytical services, shipment of helium from other than a helium plant selected by the Bureau, and unusual handling, transportation, and communications, may be determined by the Bureau and charged to the purchaser as they arise on the basis of the cost of rendering the services, making due allowance for contingencies, overhead expense, and commercial common-carrier rates.

(d) *For use of helium containers supplied by the Bureau.* The charge for use of each Bureau-supplied container shall be as shown in the Schedule in effect on the date of shipment from a helium plant.

§ 601.8 Settlements under existing contracts.

Contracts for the purchase of helium or for the rent of Bureau-owned shipping containers which are in effect on the effective date of the amended regulations in this Part shall remain in effect, subject to the terms and conditions of the amended regulations in this Part, for a period of not more than 90 days after the effective date of these amended regulations or until replaced by new contract or contracts as described in these amended regulations, should such replacement occur prior to expiration of the 90 days. In the event that purchaser does not enter into replacement contract or contracts within 90 days after effective date of these regulations, the existing contract(s) shall terminate and purchaser shall pay any sums due Bureau under terms of the contracts and shall return any Bureau-owned shipping containers outstanding under any container rent contract so terminated.

§ 601.9 Shipping containers.

(a) *Containers may be provided by the purchaser or the Bureau.* The purchaser may provide containers or may request the Bureau to provide them under contract. Containers provided by

the purchaser must be satisfactory to the Bureau in all respects, must be free internally from oil or water, and shall comply with the requirements for shipment in interstate commerce. The Bureau will not use or fill any container which in its opinion is unsafe or unsuitable.

(b) *Provisions applicable to all types of containers supplied by the Bureau.* Specific provisions for all types of containers, such as, cylinders, tank cars, tube trailers, tube modules, liquid helium trailers, and liquid helium dewars, are detailed in the container rental contract and the Schedule.

§ 601.10 [Reserved]

§ 601.11 Applicability to Federal Agencies.

The regulations in this Part are applicable to Federal agencies procuring helium or services from Bureau or using containers furnished by Bureau; *except that* Federal agencies shall not be required to: (a) enter into contracts for the purchase of helium or lease of containers, (b) furnish advance payments, or (c) provide surety for the return of containers or payment of bills.

[FR Doc. 81-13952 Filed 5-7-81; 9:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-53-M

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 50

[Docket Number OAQPS A-80-60; AD FRL 1743-5]

National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Hydrocarbons

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTION: Proposed Revocation of rule.

SUMMARY: In accordance with sections 108 and 109 of the Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. 7408, 7409, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has conducted a review of the criteria upon which the existing primary and secondary National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for hydrocarbons (HC) are based (40 CFR Part 50). A document entitled Review of Criteria for Vapor-Phase Hydrocarbons has been published in connection with the issuance of this proposal. As a result of the review of HC criteria, EPA proposes to revoke the primary (health) and secondary (welfare) NAAQS for HC. The rule (40 CFR Part 50) has been found to be technically inadequate. The intended effect of this revocation is to eliminate unnecessary regulations pertaining to ambient air quality.

DATES: Written comments should be postmarked no later than July 7, 1981. Persons desiring an opportunity for the oral presentation of their data, views or arguments should contact Mr. Michael H. Jones by June 8, 1981 (see below under "For Further Information"); if any such interest is expressed, notice of a public hearing will appear in a subsequent *Federal Register*.

ADDRESS: All written comments should be submitted in duplicate if possible, reference the docket number, A-80-80, and be addressed to: Central Docket Section (A-130), Attention: Docket Number A-80-60, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street, SW., Washington, D.C. 20460.

Availability of related documents: Documents upon which this proposal is based are available for public inspection in the rulemaking docket (A-80-60). All comments received during the comment period, as well as any other documents relied on in the promulgation of the final rule, will be added to the docket promptly. The docket number should be included on all correspondence and written comments. The docket will be open for inspection at the Central Docket Section, West Tower Lobby, Gallery I, Waterside Mall, 401 M Street, SW., Washington, D.C. between 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m., Monday through Friday. A reasonable fee may be charged for copying.

The final review document on hydrocarbons, EPA-600/8-80-045 (August 1980), is available from: Environmental Criteria and Assessment Office (MD-52), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park N.C. 27711 (Attention: Diane Chappell). The review document may be requested by calling (919) 541-3746, FTS 629-3746.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Michael H. Jones, Strategies and Air Standards Division (MD-12), OAQPS, U.S. EPA, Research Triangle Park, N.C. 27711, (919) 541-5531, FTS 629-5531.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On April 30, 1971, EPA promulgated primary and secondary NAAQS for HC (36 FR 8186). The national primary and secondary NAAQS for HC measured and corrected for methane are both 160 micrograms per cubic meter (0.24 ppm)—maximum 3-hour concentration (6 to 9 a.m.) not to be exceeded more than once per year. As indicated above, the primary HC NAAQS was not health based but was promulgated because it represented EPA's best judgment of the maximum level of NMHC that would ensure attainment of the oxidant standard, which at that time was set at 0.08 ppm. The sole purpose of prescribing NAAQS

for HC, then, was not for the protection of public health from hydrocarbons as a class of compounds, but as a "guide in devising [state] implementation plans to achieve oxidant standards," 40 CFR § 50.10.

The primary HC NAAQS is unique among the primary NAAQS in that it was expressly developed as a guide and not as a health-based standard. In the proposal notice (36 FR 1502, January 30, 1971), the Agency did not elaborate on its rationale for casting the standard in this fashion, but restated the major conclusion of the criteria document (Air Quality Criteria for Hydrocarbons, AP-64, 1970) that gaseous HC contribute to the formation of oxidants, which do adversely affect health. The proposed preamble stated that "the only direct effect attributable to ambient levels of hydrocarbons is the vegetation damage from ethylene." Three months later (36 FR 8186, April 30, 1971), when the standard was promulgated, EPA stated that: "The sole purpose of prescribing a hydrocarbon standard is to control oxidants."

The existing NAAQS for HC, excluding methane, are both 160 micrograms per cubic meter (0.24 ppm)—maximum 3-hour concentration (6 to 9 a.m.) not to be exceeded more than once per year. These standards were not based on direct health or welfare effects of HC but were promulgated because they represented EPA's best judgment at the time of the maximum level of non-methane hydrocarbons (NMHC) that would ensure the attainment of the NAAQS for photochemical oxidants. EPA has since determined that there is no single, universally applicable relationship between HC and photochemical oxidants, and that HC as a class apparently do not produce any health or welfare effects at or near ambient levels.

During the Agency's review and revision of the NAAQS for oxidants, which were relaxed in 1979 from 0.99 ppm to 0.12 ppm and restated as NAAQS for ozone (40 CFR 50.9), the City of Houston petitioned EPA to revoke the HC standard. The Agency's response at that time was to include in the requirements for State Implementation Plans a provision indicating that HC emissions control sufficient to attain the NAAQS for ozone would be considered adequate for attainment of the HC standard, 40 CFR 51.14(c)(9).

The present proposal to revoke the NAAQS for HC is based on a recent review of the original criteria document, Air Quality Criteria for Hydrocarbons, AP-64 (1970). That document set forth

the following conclusions in subchapters H and I of Chapter 8:

1. That there was no demonstration of any direct health effects of the gaseous HC in the ambient air on people, although many of the effects attributed to photochemical smog were indirectly related to ambient levels of these HC.

2. That injury to sensitive plants had been reported in association with ethylene concentrations of from 1.15 to 575 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ over a time period of 8 to 24 hours.

3. That an early morning (6:00 to 9:00 a.m.) concentration of 200 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ NMHC could be expected to produce a maximum hourly average oxidants concentration of up to 200 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, according to the then-existing air quality data.

The Agency's recent review indicates that the first two conclusions remain valid. As discussed below, however, these conclusions alone do not provide justification for retaining the current standards or for proposing new ones for the class of compounds encompassed by the standards. EPA's review further indicates that the third conclusion is no longer valid based on new findings discussed elsewhere in this notice. The third conclusion was the basis for the original HC NAAQS affected by this proposal, and it has now been determined by EPA to be an inappropriate basis for either a standard or guide.

It also must be emphasized, however, that this proposal in no way is intended to restrict EPA or state authority to limit emissions of HC as a class, particular hydrocarbon compounds, or any other volatile organic compounds (VOC) which may be found to pose a threat to health and welfare. HC or VOC as a class are subject to control by the states (as a means of attaining the ozone NAAQS), as are particular HC or VOC which are found to present a direct hazard to health and welfare. HC and VOC may also be controlled by regulation under other provisions of the act such as Section 111 (New Source Performance Standards) or Section 112 (Emission Standards for Hazardous Pollutants). Hydrocarbons and VOC, as precursors to O_3 , will also be controlled under Section 111.

Legislative Requirements Affecting This Proposal

Two sections of the Clean Air Act particularly govern the establishment and revision of NAAQS. In general, section 108, 42 U.S.C. 7408, instructs EPA to document the scientific basis (criteria) for standards. Section 109, 42 U.S.C. 7409, provides guidance on

establishing such standards and on reviewing and revising both criteria and standards.

Air quality criteria are required by section 108(a)(2) to reflect upon issuance the latest scientific information useful in indicating the kind and extent of all identifiable effects on public health or welfare that may be expected from the presence of the pollutant in the ambient air. Section 109(a)(2) contemplates that the Administrator publish, simultaneously with issuance of the criteria, proposed primary and secondary NAAQS based upon such criteria.

Primary standards are defined in section 109(b)(1) as ambient air quality standards, the attainment and maintenance of which in the Administrator's judgment, based on such criteria and allowing an adequate margin of safety, are requisite to protect the public health. Secondary standards (section 109(b)(2)) must specify levels the attainment and maintenance of which in the Administrator's judgment, based on such criteria, are required to protect the public welfare from any known or anticipated adverse effects associated with the presence of the pollutant in the ambient air. These adverse welfare effects as defined in section 302(h) of the Act (42 U.S.C. 7602(h)) include effects on soils, water, crops, vegetation, man-made materials, animals, weather, visibility, hazards to transportation, economic values, personal comfort and well-being, and other factors.

The Act requires that NAAQS be based solely on protection of public health and welfare. Under section 109, the economic and technical feasibility of attaining the standards are not to be considered, although these factors may enter to some degree into development of implementation plans by the States and may, of course, be the basis for special Congressional relief for particular industries. *Lead Industries Association et. al. v. EPA*, —F.2d.—, 14 ERC 1906 (D.C. Cir., 1980), cert. denied, —U.S.—, 101 S. Ct. 621 (1980). Section 109(d) requires periodic review and, if appropriate, revision of standards and criteria. As indicated above, this proposal is the result of such a review.

Under section 109(d)(2) of the Act, the Administrator has established a Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee (CASAC) to provide advice on various matters concerning NAAQS, including the periodic review of existing criteria documents and standards. As a committee of EPA's Science Advisory Board, CASAC may also choose to provide its advice and comments to the

Administrator on the adequacy of the scientific and technical basis of draft criteria documents and proposed standards, pursuant to Section 8(e) of the Environmental Research Development and Demonstration Authorization Act of 1978 (42 U.S.C. 4365(e)). As discussed below, CASAC has reviewed the adequacy of the HC criteria review document, and will be provided a copy of this proposal.

To date, reviews of the various criteria for regulated pollutants under section 109(d) typically have led to revisions of the existing criteria documents. However, the Clean Air Act does not specify the form in which the review itself should be accomplished, and revision is not a necessary consequence of review. As discussed below, it became apparent that preparation of a revised criteria document for HC was probably not appropriate, especially in view of the unique nature of the standard for HC as a guide for controlling oxidants. Instead, EPA decided to make a threshold regulatory decision relative to the current HC NAAQS by preparing a paper that presented a review of current scientific data followed by the identification of key issues. As discussed below, the HC review paper that resulted is the basis for this proposal.

Accordingly, it is EPA's judgment that the provisions of section 108(c) and 109(d) regarding review of HC criteria and standards have been fully met by this review and proposal, and that this action is fully supported by all available information presented or referred to in this notice. However, should EPA decide not to revoke the HC NAAQS after considering public comments on this proposal, a revised criteria document would be prepared for use in proposing to retain or revise the HC NAAQS.

Contribution of Hydrocarbons to the Formation of Ozone and Photochemical Oxidants

Hydrocarbons become involved in the production of photochemical air pollution through reaction with other components of the atmosphere in the presence of sunlight. The processes by which HC participate in the formation of ozone (O_3) and other photochemical oxidants have been reviewed in detail in the recent EPA document, *Air Quality Criteria for Ozone and Other Photochemical Oxidants*, EPA-600/3-78-004 (1978), and the draft EPA document, *Air Quality Criteria for Nitrogen Oxides* (1979). In addition, the chemistry of oxidant formation and of the role of organic compounds, including HC, in those processes has been

reviewed in two NAS documents, *Ozone and Other Photochemical Oxidants* (Washington, D.C.: National Academy of Sciences, 1976) and *Vapor Phase Organic Pollutants*, (Washington, D.C.: National Academy of Sciences, 1976).

The principal photochemical oxidants observed in the atmosphere are O_3 , nitrogen dioxide (NO_2), and peroxyacetyl nitrate (PAN). Several other substances, such as hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2), may also be classified as oxidants but their presence in smog is not well established. Of these oxidants, most of which are secondary pollutants formed as a result of chemical reactions in the atmosphere, O_3 occurs in the highest concentration.

Information generated since the 1970 criteria document on HC was issued has provided a much more complete view of probable atmospheric photochemical oxidant formation processes and the role of organic compounds in those processes, though much of the evidence for reaction mechanisms has been obtained from laboratory studies and remains to be verified in the ambient atmosphere. As reflected in the documents cited above, the elucidation of atmosphere reaction mechanisms, along with other research of the past decade, has confirmed that photochemical oxidants in the ambient air are a function of the presence of HC, as well as other organic compounds and NO_x in the atmosphere.

Review of Criteria for Hydrocarbons and Summary of General Findings

Section 109(d)(1) of the Act requires periodic review and, if appropriate, revision of the NAAQS and the air quality criteria documents on which they are based. On February 23, 1980, EPA announced (45 FR 1319) that a draft of a review paper entitled, *Facts and Issues Relating to the Need for a Hydrocarbon Criteria Document*, would be discussed at a public meeting of the Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee (CASAC) of EPA's Science Advisory Board (SAB) on March 17, 1980, in Washington, D.C. On March 10, 1980, EPA's Environmental Criteria and Assessment Office (ECAO) announced (45 FR 15262) the availability to the public of this HC criteria review. The public was given from March 10, 1980 to June 1, 1980 to comment on the draft document, which was published in its final form in August, 1980 (EPA-600/8-80-045).

The current air quality criteria document for HC, published in 1970, covered only those organic compounds that are composed solely of carbon and hydrogen and that occur in the

atmosphere in the gas phase. These compounds are collectively referred to as HC, and hundreds of them have been identified as being emitted into the atmosphere. The 1970 criteria document excluded certain compounds, such as most VOC, that include atoms other than hydrogen and carbon, as well as compounds that occur in the atmosphere in aerosol or particulate form. It included a brief treatment of aldehydes to ensure coverage of this class of secondary pollutants formed from HC in the atmosphere; however, no standard for aldehydes was promulgated in 1971.

The criteria review draft document discussed by CASAC in March 1980 covered only vapor phase HC as covered by the 1971 NAAQS for HC. Aldehydes were generally excluded from the paper since they are not covered by the NAAQS for HC and since the 1978 criteria document for O_3 and other photochemical oxidants included information on the photochemistry and health effects of aldehydes. Furthermore, the National Academy of Sciences is presently conducting a review of these aspects of aldehyde air pollutants for EPA. Currently in preparation by EPA are separate documents that assess the health effects of a number of non-HC organic compounds; e.g., perchloroethylene, trichloroethylene, ethylene dichloride, acrylonitrile, and vinylidene chloride.

As previously discussed, the HC NAAQS are unique among the seven pollutants or classes of pollutants for which NAAQS have been established in the following respects: (1) the NAAQS were not based on direct health or welfare effects of HC, either singly or as a class; (2) they were intended to serve solely as a guide in helping States determine HC emission reductions needed to attain the original NAAQS photochemical oxidants; and (3) they were not intended to have the same regulatory status and function as the other NAAQS. For these reasons, no State Implementation Plans for attainment of the NAAQS for HC have been required, and only limited monitoring of ambient of NMHC has been required. In keeping with the intended function of the 1971 NAAQS for HC as a guide for achieving the photochemical oxidant standards (which are now standards for O_3), the level selected for NAAQS for HC was fixed by the level selected for the photochemical oxidant standards. This level was determined through the application of an empirical relationship.

The existing NAAQS for HC were based on the contribution of HC to the

formation of O_3 and other photochemical oxidants and on a judgment that that contribution could be quantified. EPA's recent review of HC criteria addressed three separate questions related to the basis for the existing NAAQS for HC and needed for a regulatory decision, based on present scientific knowledge:

1. Whether gas-phase hydrocarbons as a class contribute to the formation of O_3 and other photochemical oxidants.

2. Whether the attainment and maintenance of a uniform, nationwide ambient air concentration of volatile NMHC can ensure the attainment and maintenance of O_3 standards.

3. Whether gas-phase HC, as a class, causes adverse effects on public health or welfare.

The first of these questions was answered in the affirmative in Air Quality Criteria for Ozone and Other Photochemical Oxidants (EPA 600/3-78-004), which was the basis for the ozone standards proposed in 1978. The HC review document fully confirms that hydrocarbons in ambient air are major precursors to O_3 and other photochemical oxidants in ambient air.

The second issue was answered in the negative; the concept that a single, nationally-uniform level could be selected to serve as a guide for meeting the oxidant standards was not substantiated in the O_3 criteria document and cannot be substantiated in the light of present knowledge. As discussed in the HC criteria review paper, no consistent quantitative relationship exists nationwide between O_3 concentrations in ambient air and HC emissions or concentrations in ambient air. Accordingly, the original basis for the HC NAAQS can no longer serve to justify retaining them as a guide for attainment of the O_3 standards.

No review of the criteria and standards for HC would be complete without discussion of the crucial third issue relating to the possible need for a hydrocarbon standard on a new basis; i.e., direct health or welfare effects. Nearly 10 years have passed since the 1970 data base was developed, the criteria document published, and the standards promulgated for HC. A review of the literature since 1970 reveals once again that HC, as a class, does not appear to cause adverse health or welfare effects at the present detectable ambient levels. It is apparent, nonetheless, that HC should continue to be controlled or restricted on the basis of its contribution to photochemical smog and the resultant health and welfare effects of the smog products and that any specific HC that exhibits health effects should be regulated separately.

Ambient air levels of most HC are many times lower than those shown in occupational or laboratory studies necessary to produce any direct adverse acute health effects. One member of this class, however, is present in ambient air at levels that are believed to cause adverse health effects. This compound, benzene, is an aromatic hydrocarbon that has been implicated in four pathological conditions; namely, aplastic anemia, leukemia, pancytopenia, and chromosomal aberrations. The concern over benzene as a leukemogen and as the cause of other severe systemic toxic effects at low exposure levels has been widely recognized, as indicated by the fact that EPA has listed it as a hazardous pollutant under section 112 of the Clean Air Act.

While aromatic HC are not generally tolerated as well as the acyclics (alkanes, alkenes, alkynes) and alicyclics, benzene is nevertheless the only aromatic HC which is known to cause adverse health effects at concentrations near ambient air levels. In the case of the acyclic HC containing less than five carbon atoms (alkanes, alkenes, alkynes), no health-based threshold limit values have been assigned to these gaseous HC since their tolerable concentrations in air are limited only by the percentage of available oxygen, according to the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists.

Review of criteria relating to the secondary standard shows that there are no welfare effects produced by HC, as a class, at or near ambient levels. The effects of a specific HC, ethylene, on vegetation have been well documented. In specific areas of the country, because of a combination of meteorological conditions and vehicle exhaust emissions, the levels of ethylene in the ambient air have resulted in damage to ornamental plant species. Damage from ethylene does not, however, appear to be a problem nationwide. Now, as in 1970, certain areas of the country have emission standards for dealing with local problems from ethylene point sources.

Relationship of Proposal to Regulation of Volatile Organics

As previously discussed, other volatile organic compounds (VOC) besides HC are photochemically reactive. Elimination of the ambient air quality standards for HC will not preclude regulation of VOC, which include HC, in the State Implementation Plans required by section 110 of the Clean Air Act. The reason for regulating

VOC is that these compounds, along with HC—a specific class of VOC—contribute to the formation of O₃. Hydrocarbons and other VOC which are photochemically reactive must be subject to regulation in order to attain ozone standards.

For some other VOC, health effects rather than their contribution to O₃ formation may be of principal concern. Where this is the case, the Clean Air Act provides several possible regulatory mechanisms for such substances, including section 111 and 112.

Regulatory Impacts

Under Executive Order 12291, EPA must judge whether a regulation is "Major" and therefore subject to the requirement of a Regulatory Impact Analysis. This action is not major because it involves revocation of a standard or guide, which itself has required only limited regulatory costs. Revocation will result in no increased regulatory costs. Revocation is also expected to have no effect on competition, employment, investment, productivity, innovation, or the competitive ability of United States-based enterprises.

EPA has also determined that the rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. Accordingly, the Agency has determined that the preparation of a regulatory flexibility analysis, as defined by the recently enacted "Regulatory Flexibility Act, Pub. L. 96-354, 5 U.S.C. 601-612, is unnecessary.

Federal Reference Method

A list of all methods designated by EPA as reference or equivalent methods for measuring nonmethane organic compounds (NMOC) is available from any EPA regional office or from EPA, Department E (MD-76), Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27711. Further information on hydrocarbon measurement can be found in the EPA publication entitled, *Guidance for the Collection and Use of Ambient Hydrocarbon Species Data in Development of Ozone Control Strategies* (EPA-450/4-80-008, April 1980).

Monitoring Requirements

In June 1980, the Environmental Protection Agency published guidance for NMOC monitoring for O₃ State Implementation Plans (EPA-450/4-80-011). State and local agencies must continue monitoring ambient NMOC in specified areas, not to show attainment of a HC standard but rather to obtain data for SIP control strategy purposes (for estimating VOC reductions needed

to achieve the O₃ standard) and to follow the progress of the O₃ abatement strategy. Accordingly, no change in monitoring requirements is being proposed.

Public Participation

EPA has solicited public comment and critique on the draft of the HC criteria review document initially entitled *Facts and Issues Associated with Need for a Hydrocarbon Criteria Document*. Comments on the initial draft of the review document have been considered in the final version, *Review of Criteria for Vapor-Phase Hydrocarbons*, published in connection with the issuance of this proposal. An explanation of how EPA addressed each of these comments has been included in the document.

On February 28, 1980 (45 FR 13191), EPA announced that the draft report on HC would be discussed at a meeting of the Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee (CASAC) of EPA's Science Advisory Board (SAB) on March 17, 1980, in Washington, D.C. At that meeting, CASAC members were in agreement that HC, as a class, and as defined in the 1970 Criteria Document (AP-64), do not cause adverse health or welfare effects at or near ambient levels. In addition the committee agreed that the review paper was a satisfactory scientific and technical basis for EPA's development of this regulatory analysis and for making a regulatory decision on the NAAQS for HC. The CASAC's advice was summarized in a December 10, 1980 letter from CASAC Chairman, Sheldon K. Friedlander, to the Administrator.

Comments from the public will be accepted on the proposed revocation of the NAAQS for HC (40 CFR Part 50) for a period of sixty days following publication of this notice; should any interest in an opportunity for the oral presentation of views be communicated to EPA within 30 days of this notice, a public hearing on the proposal will be held at a time and place to be announced in a subsequent *Federal Register* notice. The proposal will also be provided to CASAC so that it may make available to the Administrator, if it chooses, any further advice and comments on the adequacy of the proposal's scientific and technical basis.

Dated: April 30, 1981.

Walter C. Barber Jr.,
Acting Administrator.

[FR Doc. 81-13852 Filed 5-7-81; 9:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-26-M

40 CFR Part 52

[A1-FRL 1800-5]

Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Connecticut

Correction

In FR Doc. 81-12273, appearing at pages 24597, in the Friday, May 1, 1981 *Federal Register*, make the following changes:

1. Change the FR Doc. No. (the next to the last line in 2d column, on page 24601) from "81-12273" to "81-14124".
2. On page 24598, in the third column under paragraph "C. Ambient Standards Review," in the first line, change "never" to "next" so that the sentence begins "The DEP will next review the air . . ."

BILLING CODE 1505-01-M

40 CFR Part 180

[OPP 200039A; PH-FRL-1822-1]

Isophorone; Proposed Exemption From the Requirement of a Tolerance; Correction

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Proposed rule, correction.

SUMMARY: This document corrects a proposed rule relating to proposed exemption from the requirement of a tolerance for the inert ingredient isophorone that appeared in the *Federal Register* of February 10, 1981 (46 FR 11680) FR Doc. 81-4610.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

John A. Richards, Federal Register Staff (TS-788), Office of Pesticides and Toxic Substances, Environmental Protection Agency, Rm. E-125, 401 M St. SW., Washington, D.C. 20460 (202-426-2690).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: EPA issued a notice that published in the *Federal Register* of February 10, 1981 (46 FR 11680) that an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance was proposed for the inert ingredient isophorone.

In the 2nd column, the 25th line reading "to 40 CFR 180.1001(d) the public health," the document is corrected to read "to 40 CFR 180.1001(d) will protect the public health". Also the document control number in the 44th line appearing as "OPP-30039" is corrected to read "OPP-300039."

(Sec. 408(e), 68 Stat. 514 (21 U.S.C. 346a(e)))