

record maintained at the Virginia address in "ADDRESSES" at the beginning of this document.

IX. Regulatory Assessment Requirements

This action finalizes a tolerance under FFDCA section 408(e). The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has exempted these types of actions from review under Executive Order 12866, entitled Regulatory Planning and Review (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993). In addition, this final rule does not contain any information collections subject to OMB approval under the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA), 44 U.S.C. 3501 et seq., or impose any enforceable duty or contain any unfunded mandate as described under Title II of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (UMRA) (Pub. L. 104-4). Nor does it require any prior consultation as specified by Executive Order 12875, entitled Enhancing the Intergovernmental Partnership (58 FR 58093, October 28, 1993), or special considerations as required by Executive Order 12898, entitled Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994), or require special OMB review in accordance with Executive Order 13045, entitled Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997).

In addition, under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) (5 U.S.C. 601 et seq.), the Agency previously assessed whether establishing tolerances, exemptions from tolerances, raising tolerance levels or expanding exemptions might adversely impact small entities and concluded, as a generic matter, that there is no adverse economic impact. The factual basis for the Agency's generic certification for tolerance actions published on May 4, 1981 (46 FR 24950), and was provided to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration.

X. Submission to Congress and the General Accounting Office

Under 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A), as added by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996, the Agency has submitted a report containing this rule and other required information to the U.S. Senate, the U.S. House of Representatives, and the Comptroller General of the General Accounting Office prior to publication of this rule in today's **Federal Register**. This is not a "major rule" as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 180

Environmental protection, Administrative practice and procedure, Agricultural commodities, Pesticides and pests, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: February 6, 1998.

James Jones,
Director, Registration Division, Office of Pesticide Programs.

Therefore, 40 CFR chapter I is amended as follows:

PART 180—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for part 180 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 21 U.S.C. 346a and 371.

2. In § 180.242 is amended by adding text to paragraph (b) to read as follows:

§ 180.242 Thiabendazole; tolerances for residues.

(a) *General.* * * *

(b) *Section 18 emergency exemptions.* Time-limited tolerances are established for the residues of thiabendazole, in connection with use of the pesticide under section 18 emergency exemptions granted by EPA. The tolerances are specified in the following table. The tolerances will expire on the dates specified in the table.

Commodity	Parts per million	Expiration/Revocation Date
Lentils	0.1	10/31/98

* * * * *

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 271

[OPPTS-50628A; FRL-5770-7]

RIN 2070-AB27

Significant New Uses of Certain Chemical Substances; Correction

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule; correction.

SUMMARY: EPA issued a document (FR Doc. 98-1074) in the **Federal Register** of January 22, 1998 adding significant new use rules (SNUR) for 163 substances. This document inadvertently assigned

notification requirements for a substance already subject to a SNUR and several notification requirements under § 721.63 for one SNUR. EPA did not intend to issue these notification requirements. This action is necessary in order to issue the correct notification requirements.

DATES: This document is effective on February 25, 1998.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Susan B. Hazen, Director, Environmental Assistance Division (7408), Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics, Environmental Protection Agency, Rm. E-543A, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460, telephone: (202) 554-1404, TDD: (202) 554-0551; e-mail: TSCA-Hotline@epamail.epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: EPA issued a document (FR Doc. 98-1074) in the **Federal Register** of January 22, 1998 (63 FR 3394) (FRL-5720-3), which inadvertently assigned notification requirements for a substance already subject to a SNUR and several notification requirements under § 721.63 for one SNUR. This correction removes the notification requirements entirely for § 721.5730 and changes the notification requirements under § 721.63 for § 721.9662(a)(2)(i).

On page 3432, in the first column, amendatory instruction 69. and § 721.5730 should be removed.

On page 3439, in the first column, in § 721.9662(a)(2)(i), in the third line, "(a)(1), (a)(2)(i), (a)(4), (a)(5)(xii), (a)(5)(xiii), (a)(5)(xiv), and (a)(6)(v)." should read "(a)(1) and (a)(2)(i)."

I. Regulatory Assessment Requirements

This final rule does not impose any requirements. It only implements a correction to the Code of Federal Regulations. As such, this action does not require review by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under Executive Order 12866, entitled "Regulatory Planning and Review" (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993), the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA), 44 U.S.C. 3501 et seq., or Executive Order 13045, entitled "Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks" (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997). For the same reason, it does not require any action under Title II of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (UMRA) (Pub. L. 104-4), Executive Order 12875, entitled "Enhancing the Intergovernmental Partnership" (58 FR 58093, October 28, 1993), or Executive Order 12898, entitled "Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations" (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994). In addition, since this type of

action does not require any proposal, no action is needed under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*).

II. Submission to Congress and Comptroller General

The Congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*, as added by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996, generally provides that before a rule may take effect, the agency promulgating the rule must submit a rule report, which includes a copy of the rule, to each House of the Congress and to the Comptroller General of the United States. EPA will submit a report containing this rule and other required information to the U.S. Senate, the U.S. House of Representatives, and the Comptroller General of the United States prior to publication of the rule in the **Federal Register**. This rule is not a "major rule" as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 721

Environmental protection, Chemicals, Hazardous substances, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: February 17, 1998.

Rebecca S. Cool,

*Acting Director, Chemical Control Division,
Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics.*

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 721

[OPPTS-50629A; FRL-5769-1]

RIN 2070-AB27

Revocation of Significant New Use Rules for Certain Chemical Substances

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: EPA is revoking significant new use rules (SNURs) for 12 chemical substances promulgated under section 5(a)(2) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA). Based on the new data the Agency no longer finds that activities not described in the corresponding TSCA section 5(e) consent orders or the premanufacture notices (PMN) for these chemical substances may result in significant changes in human or environmental exposure.

DATES: This rule is effective March 27, 1998.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Susan B. Hazen, Director, Environmental Assistance Division (7408), Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics, Environmental Protection Agency, Rm. E-543A, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460, telephone: (202) 554-1404, TDD: (202) 554-0551; e-mail: TSCA-Hotline@epamail.epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Electronic Availability: Electronic copies of this document are available from the EPA Home Page at the **Federal Register**-Environmental Documents entry for this document under "Laws and Regulations" (<http://www.epa.gov/fedrgrstr/>).

In the **Federal Register** referenced for each substance, OPPTS-50582, August 15, 1990 (55 FR 33303); OPPTS-50585, September 28, 1990 (55 FR 39899); OPPTS-50589, April 17, 1991 (56 FR 15784); OPPTS-50601, September 23, 1992 (57 FR 44070); OPPTS-50613, October 4, 1993 (58 FR 51706); and OPPTS-50620, March 1, 1995 (60 FR 11042) (FRL-4868-4), EPA issued a SNUR establishing significant new uses for the substances. Because of additional data EPA has received for these substances, EPA is revoking these SNURs.

I. Background

The Agency proposed the revocation of these SNURs in the **Federal Register** of December 9, 1997 (62 FR 64795) (FRL-5752-9). The background and reasons for the revocation of each individual SNUR are set forth in the preamble to the proposed revocation. The comment period closed on January 8, 1998. The Agency received no comments concerning the proposed revocation. Therefore, EPA is revoking these rules.

II. Rationale for Revocation of the Rule

During review of the PMNs submitted for the chemical substances that are the subject of this revocation, EPA concluded that regulation was warranted based on available information that indicated activities not described in the TSCA section 5(e) consent orders or the PMNs might result in significant changes in human or environmental exposure. Based on these findings, SNURs were promulgated.

EPA has revoked those TSCA section 5(e) consent orders that are the bases for these SNURs and no longer finds that activities other than those described in the TSCA section 5(e) consent orders or the PMNs may result in significant changes in human or environmental exposure. The revocation of SNUR provisions for these substances is

consistent with the findings set forth in the preamble to the proposed revocation of each individual SNUR.

Therefore, EPA is revoking the SNUR provisions for these chemical substances. When this revocation becomes final, EPA will no longer require notice of intent to manufacture, import, or process these substances, except in the case where the PMN submitter has formally withdrawn the PMN. In addition, export notification under section 12(b) of TSCA will no longer be required.

III. Public Record

The official record for this rulemaking, as well as the public version, has been established for this rulemaking under docket control number OPPTS-50629A (including comments and data submitted electronically). A public version of this record, including printed, paper versions of electronic comments, which does not include any information claimed as Confidential Business Information (CBI), is available for inspection from 12 noon to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The official rulemaking record is located in the TSCA Nonconfidential Information Center, Rm. NE-B607, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC.

IV. Regulatory Assessment Requirements

This final rule revokes or eliminates an existing regulatory requirement and does not contain any new or amended requirements. As such, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has exempted these types of actions from review under Executive Order 12866, entitled "Regulatory Planning and Review" (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993). Since this final rule does not impose any requirements, it does not contain any information collections subject to approval under the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA), 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*, or require any other action under Title II of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (UMRA) (Pub. L. 104-4). Nor does it require any prior consultation as specified by Executive Order 12875, entitled "Enhancing the Intergovernmental Partnership" (58 FR 58093, October 28, 1993), or special considerations as required by Executive Order 12898, entitled "Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations" (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994) or require OMB review in accordance with Executive Order 13045, entitled "Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks" (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997).