

Calculation of Groundwater Bright Lines for Dioxins and Furans

Polychlorinated dibenzodioxins (PCDDs) and polychlorinated dibenzofurans (PCDFs) are halogenated aromatic hydrocarbons with similar physical and chemical properties. The most widely studied of these compounds is 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD). In fact, among dioxins and furans, it is the only compound for which toxicity benchmarks have been established by EPA. An oral cancer

slope factor of $1.6E+5$ (mg/kg/day)⁻¹ was used to calculate the groundwater Bright Line concentration for this compound.² Toxicity benchmarks (e.g., cancer slope factor) were developed for other dioxins and furans by applying a scaling factor to the CSF for 2,3,7,8-TCDD. These scaling factors, known as toxicity equivalency factor (TEF) values, are estimates of the toxicity of dioxin-like compounds relative to 2,3,7,8-TCDD, which is assigned a TEF of 1. The TEF procedure was developed under the auspices of the North Atlantic

Treaty Organization's Committee on Challenges of Modern Society (NATO/CCMS) to promote international consistency in addressing contamination involving CDDs and CDFs.³ EPA has adopted the TEFs as an interim procedure for assessing the risks associated with exposures to complex mixtures of CDDs and CDFs.⁴ The following table presents the TEFs for dioxins and furans as well as the calculated CSFs that were used to calculate the proposed HWIR-media Bright Line concentrations.

TOXICITY EQUIVALENCY FACTORS AND CALCULATED TOXICITY BENCHMARKS

Compound CAS number	Compound name	Published CSF (from HEAST) (mg/kg-day) ⁻¹	TEF	Calculated CSF (mg/kg-day) ⁻¹
1746-01-6	2,3,7,8-TCDDioxin.	1.6E+5	1	1.6E+5
51207-31-9	2,3,7,8-TCDFuran.	NA	0.1	1.6E+04
57117-31-4	2,3,4,7,8-PeCDFuran.	NA	0.5	7.8E+04
99999-01-0	2,3,7,8-PeCDdioxins.	NA	0.5	7.8E+04
99999-04-0	1,2,3,7,8-PeCDFurans.	NA	0.05	7.8E+03
99999-02-0	2,3,7,8-HxCDDioxins.	NA	0.1	1.6E+04
99999-05-0	2,3,7,8-HxCDFurans.	NA	0.1	1.6E+04
99999-03-0	2,3,7,8-HpCDdioxins.	NA	0.01	1.6E+03
99999-06-0	2,3,7,8-HpCDFurans.	NA	0.01	1.6E+03
3268-87-9	OCDDioxin	NA	0.001	1.6E+02
99999-07-0	OCDFuran	NA	0.001	1.6E+02

EPA only set Bright Line concentrations for constituents for which EPA had sufficient information to do the necessary calculations to determine the Bright Line. For constituents that do not have Bright Line values, EPA proposed that the overseeing agency would use appropriate, available information to make contained-in determinations. EPA decided to use the approach described above to calculate Bright Line concentrations for dioxins and furans even though they did not have risk values in HEAST because it is a widely accepted practice to use the TEFs.

²This toxicity benchmark is presented in the Health Effects Assessment Summary Tables (HEAST). A slope factor of $1.6E+5$ (mg/kg/day)⁻¹ was used to calculate the groundwater Bright Line concentration level for 2,3,7,8-TCDD (and, through the TEFs, for the other dioxins and furans). However, the 1995 updates to the HEAST list a cancer slope factor of $1.5E+5$ for 2,3,7,8-TCDD. See Health Effects Assessment Summary Tables, May 1995, EPA/540/R-95/036, National Technical Information Service, PB95-921199. EPA discussed on page 18801 of the proposal that "the Agency's

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Assistant Administrator, Office of Solid Waste
and Emergency Response.
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understanding of risk assessment * * * is always developing" and that "almost as soon as risk-based numbers are published, they can become outdated." EPA requested comment in the proposal on page 18801 on alternatives to keep the Bright line concentrations up-to-date.

³North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Committee on Challenges of Modern Society (NATO-CCMS) Report number 176, "International Toxicity Equivalency Factor (I-TEF) Method of Risk Assessment for Complex Mixtures of Dioxins and Related Compounds," and NATO/CCMS Report

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 73

[MM Docket No. 96-164; RM-8847]

Radio Broadcasting Services; Parker, AZ

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: This document requests comments on a petition for rule making filed by Rick L. Murphy requesting the allotment of Channel 230C3 to Parker,

Number 178, "Scientific Basis for the Development of International Toxicity Equivalency (I-TEF) Factor Method of Risk Assessment for Complex Mixtures of dioxins and Related Compounds."

⁴See "Interim Procedures for Establishing Risks Associated with Exposures to Mixtures of Chlorinated Dibenzo-p-dioxins and Dibenzofurans (CDDs and CDFs), and 1989 Update," U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Risk Assessment Forum, EPA/625/3-89/016, National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA, PB90-145756.

Arizona, as that community's second local FM service. Coordinates used for this proposal are 34-08-48 and 114-17-12. Parker, Arizona, is located within 320 kilometers (199 miles) of the Mexico border, and therefore, the Commission must obtain concurrence of the Mexican government to this proposal.

DATES: Comments must be filed on or before September 23, 1996, and reply comments on or before October 8, 1996.

ADDRESSES: Secretary, Federal Communications Commission, Washington, DC 20554. In addition to filing comments with the FCC, interested parties should serve the petitioner, as follows: Rick L. Murphy, 2068 McCulloch Blvd., Lake Havasu City, AZ 86403.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Nancy Joyner, Mass Media Bureau, (202) 418-2180.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a synopsis of the Commission's *Notice of Proposed Rule Making*, MM Docket No. 96-164, adopted July 26, 1996, and released August 2, 1996. The full text of this Commission decision is available for inspection and copying during normal business hours in the FCC's 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 contractors, International Transcription Service, Inc., (202) 857-3800, 2100 M Street, NW., Suite 140, Washington, DC 20037.

Provisions of the Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980 do not apply to this proceeding.

Members of the public should note that from the time a Notice of Proposed Rule Making is issued until the matter is no longer subject to Commission consideration or court review, all ex parte contacts are prohibited in Commission proceedings, such as this one, which involve channel allotments. See 47 CFR 1.1204(b) for rules governing permissible ex parte contacts.

For information regarding proper filing procedures for comments, See 47 CFR 1.415 and 1.420.

List of Subjects in 47 CFR Part 73

Radio broadcasting.

Federal Communications Commission.

John A. Karousos,

Chief, Allocations Branch, Policy and Rules Division, Mass Media Bureau.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

50 CFR Part 30

RIN 1018-AD75

Disposition of Surplus Range Animals

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service.

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) proposes to revise its regulations pertaining to the disposition of surplus range animals. The Service has determined that this is in line with its general policies on Fenced Animal Management and Collections, donations and Disposals as outlined in the Service Manual. The Service has further determined that this action is in accordance with the provisions of all applicable laws, is consistent with principles of sound wildlife management, and is otherwise in the public interest by allowing a broader population base the opportunity to receive surplus animals which can be used for research needs, other educational purposes, biological integrity of herd management and, in some cases, subsistence. In addition, special attention has been afforded to the Native American community in the donation of bison for certain cultural and religious reasons.

DATES: Comments must be submitted on or before October 7, 1996.

ADDRESSES: Assistant Director—Refuges and Wildlife, Attention: Greg Weiler, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1849 C Street, N.W., MS 670 ARLSQ, Washington, DC 20240.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Greg Weiler, at the address above; Telephone: 703/358-1744.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Service proposes to revise Part 30.2 of Chapter 1 of 50 CFR, Disposition of Surplus Range Animals. The Service is rewording Part 30.2 to allow a broader range of circumstances under which unscheduled donations of surplus animals may occur. The refuge manager is given the authority to determine those "exigent" circumstances. The type of public institution, agency, or government which could qualify as potential recipients of animals is expanded. Donations may be made for specific purposes which are listed in chapter 7, section 13 of the Refuge Manual and include scientific educational purposes, propagation of new free-ranging populations, augmentation of existing herds for genetic purposes, public display exhibition, and food and food products.

Request for Comments

Because the Service is interested in the concerns of the public in matters of its general management and operations, it welcomes comments from all interested parties to this proposed rulemaking. A comment period of 60 days has been established during which time all comments will be reviewed and considered before promulgation of a final rule.

Paperwork Reduction Act

These proposed regulations have been examined under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 and have been found to contain no information collection requirements.

Economic Effect

This rulemaking was not subject to Office of Management and Budget review under Executive Order 12866. In addition, a review under the Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980 (5 U.S.C. 601 et seq.) has revealed that the rulemaking would not have a significant effect on a substantial number of small entities, which include businesses, organizations or governmental jurisdictions. This proposed rule would have minimal effect on such entities because the regulation has not been significantly changed, but it merely has been expanded to allow a broader range of agencies and institutions to qualify as recipients of donated surplus animals. The number, age and sex of surplus and donated animals varies from year to year. The number of animals donated reduces the number of animals available for sale. In 1995, the Service had 378 bison and 139 longhorned cattle which the Service designated as surplus animals. Of these, 322 bison (83%) were sold at auction and 56 bison (17%) were donated. All cattle were sold at auction. Buyers primarily purchase animals for breeding and herd augmentation. Animals unsuitable for breeding or herd composition needs, such as old bulls, are purchased for slaughter by meat packing firms. Total revenues from the sales in 1995 were \$418,434. Animals may be donated only for specific purposes to qualified agencies or institutions. While the number of donations will vary in any given year, the number of animals available for purchase should not be significantly reduced.

Unfunded Mandates Act

The Service has determined and certifies pursuant to the Unfunded Mandates Act, 1 U.S.C. § 1502 et seq., that this rulemaking will not impose a cost of \$100 million or more in any