

THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUES OF AIRBORNE CONTAMINANTS FOR CONSTRUCTION

Substance	CAS No. ^d	ppm ^a	mg/m ^{3b}	Skin designation
tert-Butyl chromate (as CrO ₃); see 1926.1126 ⁿ	1189-85-1	*	*	*
Chromium (VI) compounds; See 1926.1126 ^o .		*	*	*

³ Use Asbestos Limit § 1926.58.

^a Parts of vapor or gas per million parts of contaminated air by volume at 25 °C and 760 torr.

^b Milligrams of substance per cubic meter of air. When entry is in this column only, the value is exact; when listed with a ppm entry, it is approximate.

^d The CAS number is for information only. Enforcement is based on the substance name. For an entry covering more than one metal compound, measured as the metal, the CAS number for the metal is given—not CAS numbers for the individual compounds.

ⁿ If the exposure limit in § 1926.1126 is stayed or is otherwise not in effect, the exposure limit is a ceiling of 0.1 mg/m³.

^o If the exposure limit in § 1926.1126 is stayed or is otherwise not in effect, the exposure limit is 0.1 mg/m³ (as CrO₃) as an 8-hour TWA.

Signed at Washington, DC, this 15th day of June, 2006.

Edwin G. Foulke, Jr.,

Assistant Secretary of Labor.

[FR Doc. 06-5590 Filed 6-22-06; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510-26-P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 117

[CGD07-06-073]

RIN 1625-AA09

Drawbridge Operation Regulations; Pinellas Bayway Structure “E” (SR 679) Bridge, Gulf Intracoastal Waterway, Mile 113, St. Petersburg Beach, Pinellas County, FL

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Temporary final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is temporarily changing the regulations governing the operation of the Pinellas Bayway Structure “E” (SR 679) Bridge, Gulf Intracoastal Waterway mile 113, St. Petersburg Beach, Pinellas County, Florida. This rule is needed to provide vehicular traffic relief during heavy vehicular traffic periods flowing into a nearby county park, as well as meeting the reasonable needs of mariners. This bridge will open on the hour and half hour, Friday, 2 p.m. until 6 p.m., Saturday, Sunday and Federal holidays from 9 a.m. until 7 p.m. until October 29, 2006.

DATES: This rule is effective from June 23, 2006 until 7 p.m. on October 29, 2006.

ADDRESSES: Documents indicated in this preamble as being available in the docket are part of docket CGD07-06-073 and are available for inspection or copying at Commander (dpb), Seventh Coast Guard District, 909 S.E. 1st Avenue, Room 432, Miami, FL 33131, between 7:30 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Barry Dragon, Project Officer, Seventh Coast Guard District, Bridge Branch, at (305) 415-6743.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Regulatory Information

We did not publish a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) for this regulation. Under 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B), the Coast Guard finds that good cause exists for not publishing an NPRM. Publishing an NPRM was impracticable and contrary to the public interest, because the rule is needed to provide for vehicular traffic relief and provides provisions for vessels to transit through the area twice per hour.

Under 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3), the Coast Guard finds that good cause exists for making this rule effective less than 30 days after **Federal Register** publication. This rule provides for scheduled bridge openings for vessels to transit through the bridge.

Background and Purpose

The Pinellas Bayway “E” (SR 679) Bridge, Gulf Intracoastal Waterway mile 113, St. Petersburg Beach, Pinellas County, Florida, currently opens on signal; except that, from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.

the draw need only open on the hour, 20 minutes after the hour, and 40 minutes after the hour. The bridge provides vehicular access into and out of a popular county park.

Florida State Representative Rice’s office, on behalf of the local citizens, requested the Coast Guard change the current operation of the bridge to two openings per hour during certain periods. The bridge will be required to only open on the hour and half-hour Fridays from 2 p.m. until 6 p.m. and Saturdays, Sundays and Federal holidays from 9 a.m. until 7 p.m. Public vessels of the United States, tugs with tows and vessels in distress shall be passed as necessary.

Discussion of Rule

The regulation was requested by Florida Representative Rice’s office on behalf of the residents of St. Petersburg Beach and will provide temporary relief for vehicular traffic during periods of heavy traffic traveling into and out of a nearby county park, while continuing to provide for the reasonable needs of navigation. The bridge will be required to only open on the hour and half-hour on Fridays from 2 p.m. until 6 p.m. and on Saturdays, Sundays and Federal holidays from 10 a.m. until 7 p.m. The draw shall open as necessary for the passage of tugs with tows, public vessels of the United States and vessels in distress.

Regulatory Evaluation

This rule is not a “significant regulatory action” under section 3(f) of Executive Order 12866, Regulatory Planning and Review, and does not require an assessment of potential costs and benefits under section 6(a)(3) of that

Order. The Office of Management and Budget has not reviewed it under that Order. It is not “significant” under the regulatory policies and procedures of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). The Coast Guard expects the economic impact of this rule to be so minimal that a full Regulatory Evaluation is unnecessary, because the rule will allow for timed bridge openings.

Small Entities

Under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601–612), we considered whether this rule would have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. The term “small entities” comprises small businesses, not-for-profit organizations that are independently owned and operated and are not dominant in their fields, and governmental jurisdictions with populations of less than 50,000.

The Coast Guard certifies under 5 U.S.C. 605(b) that this rule would not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities, because the regulations provide for bridge openings, and the reasonable needs of navigation.

Assistance for Small Entities

Under section 213(a) of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (Pub. L. 104–121), we want to assist small entities in understanding this rule so that they can better evaluate its effects on them and participate in the rulemaking process. If this rule would affect your small business, organization, or governmental jurisdiction and you have questions concerning its provisions or options for compliance, please contact the person listed in **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**.

Small businesses may send comments on the actions of Federal employees who enforce, or otherwise determine compliance with, Federal regulations to the Small Business and Agriculture Regulatory Enforcement Ombudsman and the Regional Small Business Regulatory Fairness Boards. The Ombudsman evaluates these actions annually and rates each agency’s responsiveness to small business. If you wish to comment on actions by employees of the Coast Guard, call 1–888–REG–FAIR (1–888–734–3247).

Collection of Information

This rule calls for no new collection of information under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501–3520).

Federalism

A rule has implications for federalism under Executive Order 13132, Federalism, if it has a substantial direct effect on State or local governments and would either preempt State law or impose a substantial direct cost of compliance on them. We have analyzed this rule under that Order and have determined that it does not have implications for federalism.

Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

The Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1531–1538) requires Federal agencies to assess the effects of their discretionary regulatory actions. In particular, the Act addresses actions that may result in the expenditure by a State, local, or tribal government, in the aggregate, or by the private sector of \$100,000,000 or more in any one year. Though this rule would not result in such an expenditure, we do discuss the effects of this rule elsewhere in the preamble.

Taking of Private Property

This rule will not effect a taking of private property or otherwise have taking implications under Executive Order 12630, Governmental Actions and Interference with Constitutionally Protected Property Rights.

Civil Justice Reform

This rule meets applicable standards in sections 3(a) and 3(b)(2) of Executive Order 12988, Civil Justice Reform, to minimize litigation, eliminate ambiguity, and reduce burden.

Protection of Children

We have analyzed this rule under Executive Order 13045, Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks. This rule is not an economically significant rule and would not create an environmental risk to health or risk to safety that might disproportionately affect children.

Indian Tribal Governments

This rule does not have tribal implications under Executive Order 13175, Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments, because it does not have a substantial direct effect on one or more Indian tribes, on the relationship between the Federal Government and Indian tribes, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities between the Federal Government and Indian tribes.

Energy Effects

We have analyzed this rule under Executive Order 13211, Actions Concerning Regulations That

Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use. We have determined that it is not a “significant energy action” under that order, because it is not a “significant regulatory action” under Executive Order 12866 and is not likely to have a significant adverse effect on the supply, distribution, or use of energy. The Administrator of the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs has not designated it as a significant energy action. Therefore, it does not require a statement of Energy Effects under Executive Order 13211.

Technical Standards

The National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act (NTTAA) (15 U.S.C. 272 note) directs agencies to use voluntary consensus standards in their regulatory activities unless the agency provides Congress, through the Office of Management and Budget, with an explanation of why using these standards would be inconsistent with applicable law or otherwise impractical. Voluntary consensus standards are technical standards (e.g., specifications of materials, performance, design, or operation; test methods; sampling procedures; and related management systems practices) that are developed or adopted by voluntary consensus standards bodies.

This rule does not use technical standards. Therefore, we did not consider the use of voluntary consensus standards.

Environment

We have analyzed this rule under Commandant Instruction M16475.1D, which guides the Coast Guard in complying with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) (42 U.S.C. 4321–4370f), and have concluded that there are no factors in this case that would limit the use of a categorical exclusion under section 2.B.2 of the Instruction. Therefore, this rule is categorically excluded, under figure 2–1, paragraph (32)(e), of the Instruction, from further environmental documentation. Under figure 2–1, paragraph (32)(e), of the Instruction, an “Environmental Analysis Check List” and a “Categorical Exclusion Determination” are not required for this rule.

List of Subjects in 33 CFR Part 117

Bridges.

Regulations

■ For the reasons discussed in the preamble, the Coast Guard amends 33 CFR part 117 as follows:

PART 117—DRAWBRIDGE OPERATION REGULATIONS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 117 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 33 U.S.C. 499; Department of Homeland Security Delegation No. 0170.1; 33 CFR 1.05–1(g); Section 117.255 also issued under authority of Pub. L. 102–587, 106 Stat. 5039.

■ 2. From 2 p.m. on June 23, 2006, through 7 p.m. on October 29, 2006, in § 117.287, paragraph (d)(4) is suspended and paragraph (d)(3) is added to read as follows:

§ 117.287 Gulf Intracoastal Waterway.

* * * * *

(d) * * *

(3) The draw of the Pinellas Bayway Structure “E” (SR 679) bridge, mile 113 at St. Petersburg Beach shall open on signal; except that on Fridays from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m., and on Saturday, Sunday and Federal holidays from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m., the draw need only open on the hour and half-hour. Public vessels of the United States, tugs with tows and vessels in distress shall be passed as necessary.

* * * * *

Dated: June 12, 2006.

D.W. Kunkel,

*Rear Admiral, U.S. Coast Guard, Commander,
Seventh Coast Guard District.*

[FR Doc. E6–9668 Filed 6–22–06; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 165

[CGD09–06–031]

RIN 1625–AA00

Safety Zone; St. Louis River/Duluth/ Interlake Tar Remediation Site, Duluth, MN

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Temporary final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is establishing a temporary safety zone on the St. Louis River in Duluth, Minnesota. The purpose of the safety zone is to protect the boating public from dangers associated with the cleanup operation in and around Stryker Bay. Entry into this zone is prohibited unless authorized by the Captain of the Port or his duly appointed representative.

DATES: This rule is effective from 8 a.m. CST on May 31, 2006 until 8 p.m. CST on November 30, 2006.

ADDRESSES: Comments and material received from the public are part of the docket [CGD09–06–031] and are available for inspection or copying at U.S. Coast Guard Marine Safety Unit Duluth, 600 South Lake Ave, Canal Park, Duluth, Minnesota 55802 between the hours of 7:30 a.m. and 3:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal Holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: LT Scott Stoermer, U.S. Coast Guard Marine Safety Unit Duluth, at (218) 720–5286.

Regulatory Information

We did not publish a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) for this regulation. Under 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B), the Coast Guard finds that good cause exists for not publishing a NPRM. The permit application was not submitted in time to allow for publication of an NPRM followed by a temporary final rule. Under 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3), the Coast Guard finds that good cause exists for making this rule effective less than 30 days from the date of publication. Any delay of the effective date of this rule would be contrary to the public interest by exposing the public to the known dangers such as those associated with heavy equipment operations and naphthalene exposure from disturbed sediments.

Background and Purpose

This safety zone is necessary to ensure the safety of the public and boating traffic in the Stryker Bay area during the course of an environmental remediation project. This safety zone is intended to restrict vessel traffic from the portion of St. Louis River where construction and dredging are occurring. The size of the zone was determined by placing the boundaries approximately 50 feet beyond the outermost extent of dredging operations, encompassing all of Stryker Bay and Hallett Slips 6&7.

Discussion of Rule

A temporary safety zone is necessary to ensure the safety of boaters transiting this portion of the St. Louis River. The safety zone will be in effect from 8:00 a.m. CST, May 31, 2006 until 8 p.m. CST, November 31, 2006.

The safety zone will encompass all waters of Stryker Bay and Hallett Slips 6 & 7 which are located north of a boundary line delineated by the following points: From the shoreline at 46°43'10.00" N, 092°10'31.66" W, then south to 46°43'06.24" N, 092°10'31.66"

W, then east to 46°43'06.24" N, 092°09'41.76" W, then north to the shoreline at 46°43'10.04" N, 092°09'41.76" W. These coordinates are based upon North American Datum 1983 [Datum NAD 83].

All persons and vessels shall comply with the instructions of the Captain of the Port Duluth or the designated on-scene representative. Entry into, transiting, or anchoring within the safety zone is prohibited unless authorized by the Captain of the Port Duluth or his designated on-scene representative. The Captain of the Port or his designated on-scene representative may be contacted at Coast Guard Marine Safety Unit Duluth at (218) 720–5286.

Regulatory Evaluation

This rule is not a “significant regulatory action” under section 3(f) of Executive Order 12866, Regulatory Planning and Review, and does not require an assessment of potential costs and benefits under section 6(a)(3) of that Order. The Office of Management and Budget has not reviewed it under that Order. It is not “significant” under the regulatory policies and procedures of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS).

We expect the economic impact of this proposed rule to be so minimal that a full Regulatory Evaluation under the regulatory policies and procedures of DHS is unnecessary.

This determination is based on the absence of any commercial vessel traffic in this portion of the St. Louis River. There are currently no operational marine terminals west of Hallett Slip 7, which is part of the remediation.

Small Entities

Under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601–612), we have considered whether this rule would have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. The term “small entities” comprises small businesses, not-for-profit organizations that are independently owned and operated and are not dominant in their fields, and governmental jurisdictions with populations of less than 50,000.

The Coast Guard certifies under 5 U.S.C. 605(b) that this rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

This rule will affect the following entities, some of which may be small entities: the owners or operators of vessels intending to transit or anchor in the St. Louis River in the above described zone during the effective period.