final regulation set forth below, therefore, exempts this packaging from the requirement in §179.25(c) that packaging materials be restricted to those listed in §179.45, provided that FDA has listed the packaging as safe for holding food in the applicable regulations ((parts 174 through 186) (21 CFR parts 174 through 186)).

III. Conclusions

The agency finds that meats irradiated at a minimum dose of 44 kGy and handled in accordance with the provisions of §179.25(d) will meet current standards for commercial sterility and nutritional adequacy. The protocol submitted by NASA (Ref. 1) in its petitions is a scheduled process that satisfies the requirements of §179.25(d) because, among other things, it sets forth procedures that will ensure that the minimum dose will be delivered. The agency concludes, therefore, that the proposed use of sources of radiation is safe, and that §179.26 of the regulations should be amended as set forth below.

In accordance with §171.1(h) (21 CFR 171.1(h)), the petitions and the documents that FDA considered and relied upon in reaching its decision to approve the petitions are available for inspection at the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition by appointment with the information contact person listed above. As provided in 21 CFR 171.1(h), the agency will delete from the documents any materials that are not available for public disclosure before making the documents available for inspection.

IV. Environmental Impact

The agency has carefully considered the potential environmental effects of this action. FDA has concluded that the action will not have a significant impact on the human environment, and that an environmental impact statement is not required. The agency's finding of no significant impact and the evidence supporting that finding, contained in an environmental assessment, may be seen in the Dockets Management Branch (address above) between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday.

V. Objections

Any person who will be adversely affected by this regulation may at any time on or before April 7, 1995, file with the Dockets Management Branch (address above) written objections thereto. Each objection shall be separately numbered, and each numbered objection shall specify with particularity the provisions of the regulation to which objection is made

and the grounds for the objection. Each numbered objection on which a hearing is requested shall specifically so state. Failure to request a hearing for any particular objection shall constitute a waiver of the right to a hearing on that objection. Each numbered objection for which a hearing is requested shall include a detailed description and analysis of the specific factual information intended to be presented in support of the objection in the event that a hearing is held. Failure to include such a description and analysis for any particular objection shall constitute a waiver of the right to a hearing on the objection. Three copies of all documents shall be submitted and shall be identified with the docket number found in brackets in the heading of this document. Any objections received in response to the regulation may be seen in the Dockets Management Branch between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday.

VI. References

The following references have been placed on display in the Dockets Management Branch (address above) and may be seen by interested persons between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday.

1. U.S. Army Natick RD & E Center, "Space Food Prototype, Production Guide No. 60– C," April 13, 1993.

2. Memorandum from M. DiNovi, Chemistry Review Branch, CFSAN, FDA, to P. Hansen, Biotechnology Policy Branch, CFSAN, FDA, dated April 29, 1994.

3. Memorandum from H. Irausquin, Division of Health Effects Evaluation, CFSAN, FDA, to P. Hansen, Biotechnology Policy Branch, CFSAN, FDA, dated November 9, 1994.

List of Subjects in 21 CFR Part 179

Food additives, Food labeling, Food packaging, Radiation protection, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Signs and symbols.

Therefore, under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and under authority delegated to the Commissioner of Food and Drugs and redelegated to the Director, Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition, 21 CFR part 179 is amended as follows:

PART 179—IRRADIATION IN THE PRODUCTION, PROCESSING AND HANDLING OF FOOD

1. The authority citation for 21 CFR part 179 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Secs. 201, 402, 403, 409, 703, 704 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 321, 342, 343, 348, 373, 374).

2. Section 179.26 is amended in the table in paragraph (b) by adding a new entry "7." under the headings "Use" and "Limitations" to read as follows:

§179.26 Ionizing radiation for the treatment of food.

* * (b) * * *

(b)	
Use	Limitations
 * * * 7. For the sterilization of frozen, packaged meats used solely in the National Aero- nautics and Space Ad- ministration space flight programs. 	* * Minimum dose 44 kGy (4.4 Mrad). Packaging ma- terials used need not comply with §179.25(c) provided that their use is oth- erwise permitted by applicable regulations in parts 174 through 186 of this chapter.

Dated: February 26, 1995.

Janice F. Oliver,

Deputy Director for Systems and Support, Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition. [FR Doc. 95-5672 Filed 3-7-95; 8:45 am] BILLING CODE 4160-01-F

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Parts 9 and 63

[AD-FRL-5165-3]

RIN 2060-AD97

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants Final Standards for Epoxy Resins **Production and Non-Nylon Polyamides** Production

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). **ACTION:** Final rule.

SUMMARY: This action promulgates final standards that limit emissions of hazardous air pollutants (HAP) from existing and new epoxy resins and nonnylon polyamides production operations that are located at major sources. The EPA is in the process of developing standards for a wide range of types of polymer and resin production facilities. The polymers and resins covered by this rule use epichlorohydrin as a feedstock. This rulemaking would affect epoxy resin manufacturers that produce basic liquid epoxy resin, which is often used to produce a cured resin with desired