Number 1906.01. This is a new collection.

Abstract: The National Cancer Institute (NCI), the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS) and the EPA have agreed through a Memorandum of Understanding to perform a prospective epidemiological study of the risk of cancer and other diseases associated with usage and exposure to pesticides of some 90,000 registered pesticide applicators and their spouses in the states of Iowa and North Carolina. The Agricultural Health Study (AHS) will evaluate whether those applicators with the greatest usage history and potential exposures to pesticides are at a greater risk of cancer or other diseases than those applicators with lowest usage history and reduced potential exposures to pesticides. Information collection requests prepared by NCI for survey data collection in the AHS epidemiological study have received OMB approval (current OMB #0925–0406, expires 11/30/01).

The U.S. EPA will support the AHS by performing an exposure measurement study for private pesticide applicators in the cohort. The exposure measurement study is the subject of the information collection request cited in this document. Exposure data are needed for assessing and refining methods for classifying applicator exposures using study questionnaire information, to measure the magnitude of applicator pesticide exposures, and to identify key exposure factors. Observations of applicator work practices will be compared to self-reported information from questionnaires to assess reporting reliability of current practices. In addition, EPA will measure spouse and child urinary pesticide biomarkers to help understand whether and to what extent agricultural application of pesticides leads to exposures for members of the applicator's family.

Study respondents will be registered private pesticide applicators in the AHS prospective epidemiological cohort, their spouses, and up to two children selected from each home. A total of 160 applicators will be selected into the study. Approximately 24 of the applicators will be asked to participate in the exposure study in each of two years. Participation will be entirely voluntary. An applicator that agrees to participate in the exposure study will be retained even if their spouse and/or child decline to participate.

Applicator exposures will be monitored around one pesticide application of a targeted pesticide. A sample of the pesticide formulation will be collected. Dermal exposure will be estimated by collection of dermal patch and hand-wipe samples. Urine samples will be collected before and following the application event to measure pesticide or metabolite concentrations and to allow estimation of the absorbed dose. A sample of house dust will be collected from the applicator's home. Spouses and one child in the age range of 3–18 years old will be asked to provide urine samples before and after the monitored application.

Pesticide handling, mixing, loading, and application (HMLA) activities will be observed. A modified version of the NCI AHS Private Pesticide Applicator Followup Questionnaire (OMB #0925–0406) will be administered to the applicator immediately after the observed HMLA activity. A Biomarker Questionnaire will be administered to the applicator at the end of the monitoring period to collect data for interpreting the measurements and to provide additional information about applicator and farm family exposure to pesticides. The full AHS Private Pesticide Applicator Follow-up Questionnaire will be administered to the applicator several months after the observed application event.

An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. The OMB control numbers for EPA's regulations are listed in 40 CFR part 9 and 48 CFR Chapter 15. The **Federal Register** document required under 5 CFR 1320.8(d), soliciting comments on this collection of information was published on 6/15/1999 (64 FR 32042); no comments were received.

Burden Statement: The annual public reporting and recordkeeping burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 4.1 hours for pesticide applicators, 0.8 hours for spouses and children providing urine samples, and 0.25 hours for children only responding to a questionnaire. Burden means the total time, effort, or financial resources expended by persons to generate, maintain, retain, or disclose or provide information to or for a Federal agency. This includes the time needed to review instructions; develop, acquire, install, and utilize technology and systems for the purposes of collecting, validating, and verifying information, processing and maintaining information, and disclosing and providing information; adjust the existing ways to comply with any previously applicable instructions and requirements; train personnel to be able to respond to a collection of information; search data sources; complete and review the collection of information; and transmit or otherwise disclose the information.

Respondents/Affected Entities: registered private pesticide applicators; parents/households.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 152.

Frequency of Response: One occasion (except for 24 participants repeated in second year).

Estimated Total Annual Hour Burden: 349 hours.

Estimated Total Annualized Cost Burden (non-labor costs only): $0.

Send comments on the Agency's need for this information, the accuracy of the provided burden estimates, and any suggested methods for minimizing respondent burden, including through the use of automated collection techniques to the following addresses. Please refer to EPA ICR No. 1906.01 in any correspondence.

Ms. Sandy Farmer, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Policy, Regulatory Information Division (2137), 401 M Street, SW, Washington, DC 20460;

and

Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, Attention: Desk Officer for EPA, 725 17th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20503.

Dated: October 7, 1999.

Richard T. Westlund,

Acting Director, Regulatory Information Division.

[FR Doc. 99–26860 Filed 10–13–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL–6457–5]

Clean Air Act Advisory Committee: Accident Prevention Subcommittee Meeting

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice of meeting.

SUMMARY: The Clean Air Act section 112(r) required EPA to publish regulations to prevent accidental releases of chemicals and to reduce the severity of those releases that do occur. These accidental release prevention requirements build on the chemical safety work begun by the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) which sets forth requirements for industry, State and local governments.

The goal of the Risk Management Program is to reduce chemical risk at the local level. Risk Management Plans (RMPs), which contain a summary of information about each facility's Risk Management Program, were required to be submitted by June 21, 1999 by regulations under section 112(r). Making the RMPs available to the public is intended to stimulate communication between industry and the public to improve accident prevention and emergency response practices at the local level.

Over 14,000 RMPs were submitted from many different industry sectors, and from both large and small businesses. Facilities are required to update RMPs at least every 5 years, or more frequently if there are important changes, such as the introduction of a new regulated chemical into their production process. RMPs will be stored in RMP*Info™ for 15 years from the date of receipt.

On August 5, 1999, President Clinton signed legislation that removed from coverage by the RMP program any flammable fuel when used as a fuel or held for sale as fuel by a retail facility. The legislation also limits access to the Off-Site Consequence Analysis (OCA) sections of the RMP.

The Accident Prevention Subcommittee was created in September 1996 to advise EPA's Chemical Emergency Preparedness and Prevention Office (CEPPO) on these chemical accident prevention issues, specifically, section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act.

DATES: The Accident Prevention Subcommittee of the Clean Air Act Advisory Committee will hold a public meeting on November 5, 1999 from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

ADDRESSES: The meeting will be held at the Hall of States, 444 North Capitol St., NW, Washington DC, near Union Station. Members of the public are welcome to attend in person.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Members of the public desiring additional information about this meeting, should contact Karen Schneider, Designated Federal Official, U.S. EPA (5104), 401 M. St., SW, Washington DC 20460, via the Internet at: schneider.karen@epamail.epa.gov, by telephone at (202) 260–2711 or FAX at (202) 401–3448.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Agenda

8:30–9:00—Opening Remarks—Jim Makris (8:30–9:00)

9:00–12:00—Discussion of Public Law 106–40, the Chemical Safety Information, Site Security and Fuels Regulatory Relief Act: focusing on Section 2 of the law regarding flammable fuels removed from coverage

1:30–4:00—Discussion of Public Law 106–40, the Chemical Safety Information, Site Security and Fuels Regulatory Relief Act: focusing on Section 3 of the law regarding public access to Off-Site Consequence Analysis information

4:00–4:30—Comments from the Public

Members of the public who wish to make a brief oral presentation in person in Washington DC to the Subcommittee at the meeting, must contact Karen Schneider in writing (by letter, fax, or email—see previously stated information) no later than November 3, 1999, in order to be included on the agenda. Written comments may be submitted to the Accident Prevention Subcommittee up through the date of the meeting. Please address such material to Karen Schneider at the above address.

The Accident Prevention Subcommittee expects that public statements presented at its meetings will not be repetitive or previously submitted oral or written statements. In general, opportunities for oral comment will be limited to no more than three minutes per speaker and no more than thirty minutes total. Written comments (twelve copies) received sufficiently prior to a meeting date (usually one week prior to a meeting or teleconference), may be mailed to the Subcommittee prior to its meeting.

Additional information on the Accident Prevention Subcommittee is available on the Internet at: http://www.epa.gov/swercepp/acc-pre.html.

If you would like to automatically receive future information on the Accident Prevention Subcommittee and its Workgroups by email, you can subscribe to the EPA–RMP Listserve by sending the following message to listserver@unixmail.rtpnc.epa.gov: SUBSCRIBE EPA–RMP <Your firstname> <Your lastname>

Example: SUBSCRIBE EPA–RMP John Smith.

Dated: October 7, 1999.

Karen Schneider,

Designated Federal Official.

[FR Doc. 99–26859 Filed 10–13–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL–6457–6]

Announcement of Stakeholders Meeting on the Drinking Water Contaminant Identification and Selection Process, and the 6-Year Review of All Existing National Primary Drinking Water Regulations, as Required by the Safe Drinking Water Act, as Amended in 1996

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTION: Notice of stakeholders meeting.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) will be holding a two-day public meeting on November 16 and 17, 1999. This meeting will encompass two Safe Drinking Water Act requirements that have similar goals. Therefore, EPA has combined the meetings in order to increase meeting participation and make attendance as convenient as possible for stakeholders. The purpose of this meeting is to have a dialogue with stakeholders, and the public at large, on the contaminant identification and selection process (November 16), and to discuss the process to perform a 6-Year Review of all National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWRs) (November 17).

For the contaminant selection process, EPA will discuss and seek input on: The draft research strategy EPA has formulated in order to fill data gaps for contaminants identified on the Agency's first drinking water contaminant candidate list (CCL); considerations in making regulatory determinations from the CCL, and the process for developing future CCLs.

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), as amended in1996, requires EPA to establish a list of contaminants, and revise it every five years, to aid in priority setting for the Agency's drinking water program. The SDWA requires EPA to make determinations for five contaminants as to whether a NPDWR is necessary. The SDWA, as amended, also requires that on a 6-Year cycle EPA must review and revise, as appropriate, each existing NPDWR and that any revision shall maintain, or provide for greater protection of the health of persons. EPA would like to have a dialogue with stakeholders on the various components of these projects, including status of analytical methods, treatment technologies, health effects information, and occurrence data.

At the upcoming meeting, EPA is seeking input from State and Tribal drinking water programs, the regulated