

ICR status: This ICR is currently scheduled to expire on June 30, 2000. 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 information collections appear on the collection instruments or instructions, in the **Federal Register** notices for related rulemakings and ICR notices, and, if the collection is contained in a regulation, in a table of OMB approval numbers in 40 CFR part 9.

Abstract: TSCA section 8(e) requires that any person who manufactures, imports, processes or distributes in commerce a chemical substance or mixture and who obtains information that reasonably supports the conclusion that such substance or mixture presents a substantial risk of injury to health or the environment must immediately inform EPA of such information. EPA routinely disseminates TSCA section 8(e) data it receives to other Federal agencies to provide information about newly discovered chemical hazards and risks.

Responses to the collection of information are mandatory (see 15 U.S.C. 2607(e)). Respondents may claim all or part of a notice confidential. EPA will disclose information that is covered by a claim of confidentiality only to the extent permitted by, and in accordance with, the procedures in TSCA section 14 and 40 CFR part 2.

V. What are EPA's Burden and Cost Estimates for this ICR?

Under the PRA, "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. For this collection it 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.

The ICR provides a detailed explanation of this estimate, which is only briefly summarized in this notice. The annual public burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 27.0 hours per response for

initial TSCA section 8(e) submissions, and 5.0 hours per follow-up/supplemental section 8(e) submission. The following is a summary of the estimates taken from the ICR:

Respondents/affected entities:

Persons who manufacture, import, process or distribute a TSCA-covered chemical substance or mixture.

Estimated total number of potential respondents: 267.

Frequency of response: On occasion.

Estimated total/average number of responses for each respondent: 1.

Estimated total annual burden hours: 8,209.

Estimated total annual burden costs: \$747,019.

VI. Are There Changes in the Estimates from the Last Approval?

Compared with the information collection most recently approved by OMB, there is a decrease of 1,291 hours in the estimated burden to respondents, from an estimated annual total burden of 9,500 hours currently approved to an average annual total burden of 8,209 hours in this request. This decrease reflects a reduction in the anticipated number of follow-up or supplemental TSCA section 8(e) notices received. In previous ICR renewals, EPA used an average ratio of 2.2 follow-up notices per each initial submission, based on historical experience. In recent years, however, the number of follow-up notices has fallen dramatically, due to changes in the nature of EPA's review of initial notices. As a result, EPA chose to use for this request an estimated average ratio of 0.75 follow-up or supplemental section 8(e) notices per each initial section 8(e) notice received.

VII. What is the Next Step in the Process for this ICR?

EPA will consider the comments received and amend the ICR as appropriate. The final ICR package will then be submitted to OMB for review and approval pursuant to 5 CFR 1320.12. EPA will issue another **Federal Register** notice pursuant to 5 CFR 1320.5(a)(1)(iv) to announce the submission of the ICR to OMB and the opportunity to submit additional comments to OMB. If you have any questions about this ICR or the approval process, please contact the technical person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**.

List of Subjects

Environmental protection, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: February 18, 2000.

Susan H. Wayland,

Deputy Assistant Administrator for Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances.
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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL-6546-5]

Ambient Air Monitoring Reference and Equivalent Methods: Designation of a new Equivalent Method for O₃

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTION: Notice of designation and receipt of application.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has designated, in accordance with 40 CFR part 53, a new equivalent method for measuring concentrations of O₃ in ambient air. Notice is also given that EPA has received a new application for an equivalent method determination from Andersen Instruments, Incorporated, Smyrna, Georgia, for a PM₁₀ monitor.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Frank F. McElroy, Human Exposure and Atmospheric Sciences Division (MD-46), National Exposure Research Laboratory, U.S. EPA, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27711, Phone: (919) 541-2622, email: mcelroy.frank@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In accordance with regulations at 40 CFR part 53, the EPA examines various methods for monitoring the concentrations of certain pollutants in the ambient air. Methods that are determined to meet specific requirements for adequacy are designated as either reference or equivalent methods, thereby permitting their use under 40 CFR part 58 by States and other agencies for determining attainment of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards. EPA hereby announces the designation of a new equivalent method for measuring O₃ in ambient air. This designation is made under the provisions of 40 CFR part 53, as amended on July 18, 1997 (62 FR 38764).

The new equivalent method for O₃ is an automated method which utilizes the measurement principle based on UV photometry. The newly designated method is identified as follows:

EQOA-0200-134, "DKK Corporation Model GUX-113E Ozone Analyzer," operated at any temperature in the range of

15 °C to 35 °C and on any of the following measurement ranges: 0–0.100 ppm, 0–0.200 ppm, 0–0.5 ppm, or 0–1.000 ppm.

An application for an equivalent method determination for the method based on this DKK analyzer was received by the EPA on December 2, 1999. The analyzer is available commercially from the applicant, DKK Corporation, 4–13–14, Kichijoji Kitamachi, Musashino-shi, Tokyo, 180, JAPAN.

A test analyzer representative of this method has been tested by the applicant in accordance with the test procedures specified in 40 CFR part 53 (as amended on July 18, 1997). After reviewing the results of those tests and other information submitted by the applicant, EPA has determined, in accordance with part 53, that this method should be designated as an equivalent method. The information submitted by the applicant will be kept on file at EPA's National Exposure Research Laboratory, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27711 and will be available for inspection to the extent consistent with 40 CFR part 2 (EPA's regulations implementing the Freedom of Information Act).

As a designated equivalent method, this method is acceptable for use by states and other air monitoring agencies under the requirements of 40 CFR part 58, Ambient Air Quality Surveillance. For such purposes, the method must be used in strict accordance with the operation or instruction manual associated with the method and the specifications and limitations (*e.g.*, operating temperature or measurement range) specified in the applicable designation method description (see the identification of the method above). Use of the method should also be in general accordance with the guidance and recommendations of applicable sections of the "Quality Assurance Handbook for Air Pollution Measurement Systems, Volume II, EPA/600/R-94/0386." Vendor modifications of a designated reference or equivalent method used for purposes of part 58 are permitted only with prior approval of the EPA, as provided in part 53. Provisions concerning modification of such methods by users are specified under section 2.8 of appendix C to 40 CFR part 58 (Modifications of Methods by Users).

In general, a method designation applies to any sampler or analyzer which is identical to the sampler or analyzer described in the application for designation. In some cases, similar samplers or analyzers manufactured prior to the designation may be upgraded (*e.g.*, by minor modification or

by substitution of the approved operation or instruction manual) so as to be identical to the designated method and thus achieve designated status at a modest cost. The manufacturer should be consulted to determine the feasibility of such upgrading.

Part 53 requires that sellers of designated reference or equivalent method analyzers or samplers comply with certain conditions. These conditions are given in 40 CFR 53.9 and are summarized below:

(a) A copy of the approved operation or instruction manual must accompany the sampler or analyzer when it is delivered to the ultimate purchaser.

(b) The sampler or analyzer must not generate any unreasonable hazard to operators or to the environment.

(c) The sampler or analyzer must function within the limits of the applicable performance specifications given in parts 50 and 53 for at least one year after delivery when maintained and operated in accordance with the operation or instruction manual.

(d) Any sampler or analyzer offered for sale as part of a reference or equivalent method must bear a label or sticker indicating that it has been designated as part of a reference or equivalent method in accordance with part 53 and showing its designated method identification number.

(e) If such an analyzer has two or more selectable ranges, the label or sticker must be placed in close proximity to the range selector and indicate which range or ranges have been included in the reference or equivalent method designation.

(f) An applicant who offers samplers or analyzers for sale as part of a reference or equivalent method is required to maintain a list of ultimate purchasers of such samplers or analyzers and to notify them within 30 days if a reference or equivalent method designation applicable to the method has been canceled or if adjustment of the sampler or analyzer is necessary under 40 CFR 53.11(b) to avoid a cancellation.

(g) An applicant who modifies a sampler or analyzer previously designated as part of a reference or equivalent method is not permitted to sell the sampler or analyzer (as modified) as part of a reference or equivalent method (although it may be sold without such representation), nor to attach a label or sticker to the sampler or analyzer (as modified) under the provisions described above, until the applicant has received notice under 40 CFR 53.14(c) that the original

designation or a new designation applies to the method as modified, or until the applicant has applied for and received notice under 40 CFR 53.8(b) of a new reference or equivalent method determination for the sampler or analyzer as modified.

(h) An applicant who offers PM_{2.5} samplers for sale as part of a reference or equivalent method is required to maintain the manufacturing facility in which the sampler is manufactured as an ISO 9001-certified facility.

(i) An applicant who offers PM_{2.5} samplers for sale as part of a reference or equivalent method is required to submit annually a properly completed Product Manufacturing Checklist, as specified in part 53.

Aside from occasional breakdowns or malfunctions, consistent or repeated noncompliance with any of these conditions should be reported to: Director, Human Exposure and Atmospheric Sciences Division (MD-77), National Exposure Research Laboratory, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27711.

Designation of this equivalent method is intended to assist the States in establishing and operating their air quality surveillance systems under 40 CFR part 58. Questions concerning the commercial availability or technical aspects of this method should be directed to the applicant.

Receipt of New Application

EPA is also hereby announcing that it has received a new application for an equivalent method determination under 40 CFR part 53. Publication of a notice of receipt of such applications is required by section 53.5.

On January 12, 2000, EPA received an application for an equivalent method determination from Andersen Instruments, Incorporated, 500 Technology Court, Smyrna, Georgia for its Series FH 62 C14 Suspended Particle Monitor for monitoring PM₁₀ in the atmosphere. If, after appropriate technical study, the Administrator determines that this method should be designated as an equivalent method under 40 CFR part 53, notice thereof will be published in a subsequent issue of the **Federal Register**.

Norine E. Noonan,

Assistant Administrator for Research and Development.

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