

information; and transmit or otherwise disclose the information.

Respondents/Affected Entities: Elementary and middle school students, parents, teachers, and school administrators.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 6,000.

Frequency of Response: Students, 2 times per year; Parents, teachers, and school administrators, once a year.

Estimated Total Annual Hour Burden: 2,000 hours.

Estimated Total Annualized Capital and Operating & Maintenance Cost Burden: \$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. 1904.01.

Ms. Sandy Farmer, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Environmental Information, Collection Strategies Division (2822), 1200 Pennsylvania Ave, NW, 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: July 20, 2000.

Oscar Morales,

Director, Collection Strategies Division.

[FR Doc. 00-19685 Filed 8-2-00; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL-6844-8]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission of EPA ICR No. 0922.06 to OMB for Review and Approval; Comment Request

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice of submission to OMB.

SUMMARY: In compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), this notice announces that the Information Collection Request (ICR) entitled: Data Call-Ins for the Special Review and Registration Review Programs (EPA ICR No. 0922.06, OMB No. 2070-0057) has been forwarded to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval pursuant to 5 CFR 1320.12. The ICR, which is abstracted below, describes the

nature of the information collection and its estimated cost and burden. A **Federal Register** notice announcing the Agency's intent to seek OMB approval for this ICR and a 60-day public comment opportunity, requesting comments on the request and the contents of the ICR, was issued on March 24, 1999 (64 FR 14229). No comments were received on this ICR during the comment period.

DATES: Additional comments may be submitted on or before September 5, 2000.

ADDRESSES: Send comments to the following addresses:

Ms. Sandy Farmer, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Collection Strategies Division (2822), 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20460; and to: Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs; Office of Management and Budget (OMB), Attention: Desk Officer for EPA, 725 17th Street, NW., Washington, DC 20503.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Sandy Farmer by phone at 202-260-2740, or via e-mail at "farmer.sandy@epa.gov", or using the address indicated below. You can download the ICR from the Internet at <http://www.epa.gov/icr>. Please refer to EPA ICR No. 0922.06 and OMB Control No. 2070-0057.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The following information collection activity has been submitted to OMB for review and approval pursuant to 5 CFR 1320.12. EPA is asking OMB to approve this ICR for three years.

Title: Data Call-Ins for the Special Review and Registration Review Programs.

ICR Numbers: EPA ICR No. 0922.06; OMB Control No. 2070-0057.

ICR Status: This ICR involves a collection activity that is currently approved and is scheduled to expire on September 30, 2000, and a new collection activity. An Agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information that is subject to approval under the Paperwork Reduction Act, 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: The EPA is responsible for the registration of pesticides as mandated by FIFRA. The information

collection document discusses activities for the Special Review Program and the new Registration Review Program. The Special Review Program has been a part of the existing ICR activities for sometime while the new Registration Review Program is an addition to the ICR. Currently, as part of the on-going administrative process under section 6 of FIFRA, registrants are required to submit additional information to EPA regarding unreasonable adverse effects on the environment from the use of the pesticide. EPA may also determine that additional information is needed from the registrant to maintain an existing registration. When the Agency identifies a hazard or a potential hazard from the use of a pesticide that was not known at the time of registration, this information collection is used in the Special Review Program to determine whether regulatory actions are needed.

The Registration Review Program was created by the Food Quality Protection Act in 1996. Under the new Registration Review Program, EPA must periodically review all pesticide registrations (see section 3(g) of FIFRA). Therefore, continued registration of all pesticides, regardless of whether a hazard or potential hazard is identified, requires that the Agency obtain additional data, if necessary, and assess the information necessary for it to determine whether a registration should continue.

Burden: 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:

Respondents/Affected Entities: Pesticide Registrants.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 68.

Frequency of Response: One time and only as needed.

Estimated Total/Average Number of Responses: 1.5 to 8.

Estimated Total Annual Burden:
71,132 hours.

Estimated Total Annualized Non-Labor Costs: \$0.

Changes in the Burden Estimates: The total burden associated with this ICR has decreased from 127,741 hours to 71,132. This net reduction is associated with a program increase of 63,780 hours and a decreasing adjustment of 120,389 hours. This change is discussed in detail in the ICR.

According to the procedures prescribed in 5 CFR 1320.12, EPA has submitted this ICR to OMB for review and approval. Any comments related to the renewal of this ICR should be submitted within 30 days of this notice, as described above.

After providing a 30 day opportunity for additional comments from the public, OMB will review and take action on the Agency's request. Periodically, EPA publishes a notice in the **Federal Register** listing recent OMB actions on the Agency's ICR submissions. If you have any questions about this ICR or the approval process, please contact the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section.

Dated: July 20, 2000.

Oscar Morales,

Director, Collection Strategies Division.

[FR Doc. 00-19686 Filed 8-2-00; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL-6845-2]

Section 112(c)(6) Source Category List: Tire Production

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice announces EPA's finding that there are no hexachlorobenzene (HCB) emissions from tire production manufacturing. Tire production was listed in the **Federal Register** on April 10, 1998 (63 FR 17838) as a source category to be regulated to meet the requirements of Section 112(c)(6) of the Clean Air Act (CAA). The April 10 notice listed tire production as a major contributor of HCB emissions based on information available at that time. Our finding that there are no HCB emissions from tire production sources does not require EPA, pursuant to section 112(c)(6), to list other source categories that emit HCB. The national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAP) for tire production (renamed rubber tire

manufacturing) is being proposed in a separate **Federal Register** document, which addresses pollutants other than HCB.

ADDRESSES: Docket No. A-97-05 contains information relevant to this notice. You can read and copy it between 8 a.m. and 5:30 p.m., Monday through Friday (except for Federal holidays), at our Air and Radiation Docket and Information Center (6102), 401 M Street, SW., Washington, DC 2060; telephone (202) 260-7548. The docket office may charge a reasonable fee for copying.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Anthony Wayne, Policy, Planning and Standards Group, Emission Standards Division, (MD-13), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27711; telephone number (919) 541-5439; facsimile number (919) 541-0942; electronic mail address "wayne.tony@epa.gov."

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Purpose and Basis

This notice informs the public that we have evaluated additional information regarding the emission data provided in the April 10, 1998 **Federal Register** document (63 FR 17838) and have concluded that tire manufacturing sources emit no HCB.

A. Why Did We Look at HCB Emissions From Rubber Tire Manufacturing?

Section 112(c)(6) of the CAA lists seven specific hazardous air pollutants (HAP¹) and directs EPA to identify sources emitting these HAP and to assure that 90 percent of the emissions of these HAP are subject to standards under section 112(d). The April 10, 1998 notice identified the sources and the contributions of these sources to emissions of the seven listed HAP. That notice included tire production as a source of HCB based on 1994 estimated emission factor information. Tire production was also identified as a source of polycyclic organic matter (POM). That notice also stated that the source category list would act as an impetus for us to perform further analyses on emissions and control methods for the listed source categories.

B. How Was Tire Production Identified for the April 10, 1998 Section 112(c)(6) Listing?

Tire production was listed as a contributor to emissions of HCB based

¹ The listed HAP are alkylated lead compounds, polycyclic organic matter, hexachlorobenzene, mercury, polychlorinated biphenyls, 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzofurans, and 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin.

on industry test data generated in 1994 in developing emission factors for the industry to supplement existing EPA stationary source emission factor information. Industry testing detected HCB in the air samples collected during one test of a rubber mixing process for one specific natural rubber compound (Compound No. 3).

The detected level was below the lab quantitation limit of the analysis techniques used at that time. The result, however, was reported as an "estimate" to the public. Additionally, the estimated value was used to supplement the lack of tested air emissions for tire production processes other than rubber mixing and thus was extrapolated to estimate HCB emissions for the tire manufacturing processes of calendaring and extruding.

In developing the HCB emissions inventory estimate for tire manufacturing in the April 10, 1998 document, we used the estimated emission factor developed from the emissions tests of rubber Compound No. 3 mixing. To calculate total HCB emissions from the tire manufacturing source category, we applied this emission factor to all rubber mixing, as well as calendaring and extruding processes. As a result, in that notice, we listed the annual HCB emissions from the tire manufacturing source category as 0.435 tons per year (Table 1 of that document). This level of emissions was approximately 29.5 percent of the total HCB emissions contribution by the three source categories listed as contributing 100 percent of the HCB emissions (Table 2 of that document).

C. What Were Some of the Concerns With the HCB Emissions Estimate Presented for Tire Production?

The Rubber Manufacturers Association (RMA) claimed that HCB is not emitted from tire manufacturing sources and that the emission factor data relied upon by EPA in the April 10, 1998 listing were inaccurate.

During development of the proposed rubber tire manufacturing NESHAP, the RMA questioned the presence and amount of HCB associated with tire manufacturing. They claimed that there is no reason to expect HCB to occur from tire manufacturing. They raised questions concerning the validity of the earlier testing results for mixing rubber Compound No. 3. Specifically, they stated that the original laboratory analysis that identified HCB may have been contaminated by an artifact of thermal degradation of the absorbent resin sampling medium used in the original testing.