

considered by the Commission in determining the appropriate action to be taken, but will not serve to make protestors parties to the proceeding. Any person wishing to become a party must file a motion to intervene. Copies of this filing are one file with the Commission and are available for public inspection.

**Lois D. Cashell,**

*Secretary.*

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## ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL-5187-5]

### Agency Information Collection Activities Under OMB Review

**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** In compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), this notice announces that the Information Collection Request (ICR) abstracted below has been forwarded to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and comment. The ICR describes the nature of the information collection and its expected cost and burden; where appropriate, it includes the actual data collection instrument.

**DATES:** Comments must be submitted on or before [Insert date 30 days after publication in the **Federal Register**].

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION OR A COPY CALL:** Sandy Farmer at EPA, (202) 260-2740, and refer to EPA ICR No. 0370.13.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### Office of Water

**Title:** Underground Injection Control Program Information (EPA ICR No. 0370.13; OMB Control No. 2040-0042). This is a request for renewal of a currently approved information collection without any change in the substance or in the method of collection.

**Abstract:** The Underground Injection Control (UIC) program under the Safe Drinking Water Act established a Federal and State regulatory system to protect underground sources of drinking water from contamination by injected materials. Owners or operators of underground injection wells must obtain permits, conduct environmental monitoring, maintain records, and report results to EPA or the State primacy agency. States must report to

EPA on permittee compliance and related information. The information is reported using standardized forms, and the regulations are codified at 40 CFR Parts 144 through 148. The data are used to ensure the safety of underground sources of drinking water.

**Burden Statement:** The public reporting and recordkeeping burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 56 hours per respondent annually. This estimate includes the time needed to review instructions, search existing data sources, gather and maintain the data needed, and complete and review the forms included in this collection of information.

**Respondents:** Owners and operators of underground injection wells, and States.

**Estimated No. of Respondents:** 6,199.

**Estimated Total Annual Burden on Respondents:** 361,714 hours.

**Frequency of Collection:** On occasion, quarterly, annually.

Send comments regarding the burden estimate, or any other aspect of the information collection, including suggestions for reducing the burden, to the following addresses. Please refer to EPA ICR No. 0370.13 and OMB Control No. 2040-0042 in any correspondence.

Ms. Sandy Farmer, EPA ICR No. 0370.13, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, OPPE Regulatory Information Division (2136), 401 M Street SW., Washington, DC 20460.

and

Mr. Tim Hunt, OMB Control No. 2040-0042, Office of Management and Budget, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, 725 17th Street NW., Washington, DC 20503.

Dated: April 4, 1995.

**Joseph Retzer,**

*Director, Regulatory Information Division.*

[FR Doc. 95-8736 Filed 4-7-95; 8:45 am]

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[FRL-5187-1]

### Colloquium on Ecological Risk Assessment Guideline Development

**AGENCY:** U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

**ACTION:** Notice of meeting.

**SUMMARY:** This notice announces a colloquium sponsored by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Risk Assessment Forum to discuss development of an Agency-wide guideline based on EPA's ecological risk assessment framework. The Agency is especially interested in exploring the

experiences of individuals or organizations who have used the framework for evaluating ecological risk.

**DATES:** The colloquium will begin on Wednesday, May 3, 1995 at 8:00 a.m. and end at 5:00 p.m. Members of the public may attend.

**ADDRESSES:** The meeting will be held at the Old Town Holiday Inn, 480 King Street, Alexandria, Virginia (Tel: 703/549-6080).

Eastern Research Group, Inc., an EPA contractor, is providing logistical support for the colloquium. To attend the colloquium, call Eastern Research Group at 617/674-7374. Space is limited.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Bill van der Schalie, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Risk Assessment Forum (8101), 401 M Street, SW., Washington, DC 20460, Tel: (202) 260-6743.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** EPA is developing an Agency-wide guideline for ecological risk assessment based on the process described in the EPA report *Framework for Ecological Risk Assessment* (EPA/630R-92/001). This colloquium will provide an opportunity for members of the public to: (1) Be informed as to the purpose and proposed structure of the guideline; (2) discuss their own experiences with the Agency's framework for ecological risk assessment and (3) provide information for Agency consideration in guideline development.

The ecological risk assessment guideline is being prepared by EPA's Risk Assessment Forum, which includes senior scientists from the Agency's program offices, regional offices, and laboratories. Historically, the Forum is best known for developing Agency-wide human health risk assessment guidelines, but since 1989, the Forum has been working towards preparation of similar guidance for ecological risk assessment. Based in part on consultations with EPA's Science Advisory Board, the Forum approached ecological risk guidelines in a step-wise fashion, beginning with the source materials listed below. (Copies of these published documents may be obtained by calling EPA's Center for Environmental Research Information (CERI) in Cincinnati, Ohio at (513) 569-7562 and referencing the EPA document numbers provided.)

- Summary Report on Issues in Ecological Risk Assessment (EPA/625/3-91/018). This report summarizes discussions between EPA scientists and outside experts on issues relevant to guidelines development based on a

series of colloquia that inaugurated the Forum guidelines development effort.

- Framework for Ecological Risk Assessment (EPA/630/R-92/001). The peer-reviewed Framework Report describes basic concepts and terminology for the ecological risk assessment process.

- A Review of Ecological Case Studies from a Risk Assessment Perspective (EPA/630/R-92/005) and A Review of Ecological Case Studies from a Risk Assessment Perspective Volume 2 (EPA/630/R-94/003). These reports contain 17 peer-reviewed case studies that explore the relationship between the ecological risk assessment process described in the Framework Report and several types of ecological assessment.

- Ecological Risk Assessment Issue Papers (EPA/630/R-94/009) and Peer Review Workshop Report on Ecological Risk Assessment Issue Papers (EPA/630/R-94/008). Some issue paper topics correspond directly to sections of EPA's ecological risk assessment framework (conceptual model development, characterization of exposure, effects characterization, and risk integration methods), while others focus on cross-cutting issues (ecological significance, biological stressors, ecological recovery, uncertainty, and ascertaining public values in ecological risk assessment). The issue papers were revised based on comments received at an August, 1994 peer review workshop. The scientific background information in the papers will help provide a bridge between the basic concepts described in the Framework Report and the more substantial ecological risk assessment guidelines.

Work on the first ecological risk guideline, based on an expansion of the ecological risk framework, was recently initiated. As with previously published human health risk guidelines, the new ecological risk assessment guideline is intended to improve the quality of EPA's risk assessments, promote Agency-wide consistency; and inform the scientific community and the public. Guidelines are not rules for those outside of the Agency; they are intended primarily for use by EPA and contractors doing work for the Agency. While guidelines address major issues of concern, they do not provide detailed "how tos" or contain extensive background material for novice readers. Finally, guidelines are not program-specific; it is left to individual programs within EPA (e.g., Superfund, pesticides) to adapt the Agency-wide guidelines to their own needs.

Dated: March 27, 1995.

**Robert J. Huggett,**

*Assistant Administrator for Research and Development.*

[FR Doc. 95-8740 Filed 4-7-95; 8:45 am]

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[OPP-00406; FRL-4948-3]

### **Guidance on Issuance of Worker Protection Standard Enforcement Actions in Response to Personal Protective Equipment Violations**

**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** On February 13, 1995, the Agency distributed its "Summary Guidance on Issuance of WPS Enforcement Actions" which applied to any violations of the Worker Protection Standard (WPS). EPA was recently asked to distribute further guidance specific to enforcement of the personal protective equipment (PPE) provisions of the WPS. In response, the Agency developed guidance which applies to PPE violations the 10 factors which EPA recommends be considered in determining the appropriate recipients of WPS enforcement actions. This guidance was distributed to EPA Regional Offices on March 30, 1995, for transmittal to state pesticide enforcement personnel, the intended audience for the guidance. EPA is publishing the March 30th guidance at the request of a state organization.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Patricia L. Sims, Toxics and Pesticides Enforcement Division, Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance, 2245A, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460, Telephone: (202) 564-4048.

#### **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

##### **I. Background**

EPA is providing this document in response to requests made for specific guidance concerning enforcement of the PPE provisions of the FIFRA WPS. This summary guidance is organized according to the 10 factors to be considered in determining the appropriate recipients of WPS enforcement actions, and employers/owners/operators' PPE responsibilities.

##### **II. Ten Factors for Consideration**

EPA recommends that accountability for compliance with the FIFRA WPS be decided on a common sense, case-by-case basis. "Summary Guidance on Issuance of WPS Enforcement Actions,"

provided February 1995, identifies the following 10 factors which EPA recommends States consider when they need to determine the appropriate recipient(s) of a WPS enforcement action:

1. Who has control over pesticide use;
2. Who directs pesticide use;
3. Who has control over the agricultural establishment for posting and other WPS-related responsibilities;
4. Who gives direction on the agricultural establishment for posting and other WPS-related responsibilities;
5. Who has control over the practices used by agricultural workers on the establishment;
6. Who directs the practices used by agricultural workers on the establishment;
7. Measures taken to comply with provisions of the WPS;
8. Actions taken in response to incidents of noncompliance;
9. History of prior violations; and
10. Ability to assure continuing compliance with the WPS.

Documentation by employers/owners/operators could assist them in demonstrating to State regulatory officials, their efforts to comply and responses to instances of noncompliance. The totality of the circumstances should be considered in each case. The 10 factors are not listed in any order of priority; each factor should be appropriately considered in every case.

##### **III. Employers/Owners/Operators PPE Responsibilities**

The 10 factors should be considered if an employee (including workers and handlers) does not use PPE required by the WPS. It is essential for employers/owners/operators to take an active role to assure that PPE is used.

The employer/owner/operator bears primary responsibility for WPS PPE compliance. Employers/owners/operators must provide, clean and maintain PPE, and instruct employees on its proper use. The employer/owner/operator has a responsibility to inform employees who do not use their PPE that such clothing or protective gear is required. In the case of pesticide handlers, the responsibility to follow label directions and use PPE properly is a shared one with the employer.

The employer/owner/operator also has a responsibility to take appropriate actions if an agricultural employee does not comply with instructions to use PPE. If an employee does not use WPS required PPE, appropriate supervisory actions that could be taken by the employer/owner/operator to achieve compliance include warnings and