(CAAAC) (55 FR 46993) which was established pursuant to the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. app. 2).

Today, EPA announces establishment of the Ozone, Particulate Matter (PM) and Regional Haze Implementation Programs Subcommittee (Subcommittee) under the CAAAC. The purpose of the Subcommittee is to provide advice and recommendations on integrated approaches for implementing potentially new national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) for ozone and particulate matter, as well as a new regional haze program. These programs have an interrelationship in the atmospheric processes that form ozone and fine particulate matter and possess common sources of precursor emissions. Further, EPA recognizes the importance of considering these programs in an integrated manner if cost effective control strategies are to be developed to meet public health and welfare objectives. The EPA envisions an open process that will examine key aspects of the existing implementation programs to provide for more effective implementation of the potential new standards, as well as approaches that will more completely integrate broad regional and national control strategies with more localized efforts. The focus of the Subcommittee will be to assist EPA in developing implementation strategies, preparing supporting analyses, and identifying and resolving impediments to the adoption of the resulting programs.

OPEN MEETING DATE: Notice is hereby given that the Subcommittee will hold an open meeting on September 26, 1995 from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. at the Sheraton Imperial, 4700 Emperor Boulevard, Morrisville, North Carolina 27560. Due to the size of the meeting room, seating is limited to approximately 150 observers and will be made available on a first come, first served basis. To assist EPA in planning the public meeting, persons interested in attending should register with EPA by contacting Ms. Cathy Ward at TRC Environmental Corporation at 919–419–7500 to give their name and address before September 19, 1995.

The public is invited to submit written views and recommendations on new integrated approaches for implementing these programs. Such comments should be submitted (in duplicate) to Docket A–95–38 by October 10, 1995.

INSPECTION OF DOCUMENTS: A transcript of the meeting as well as other relevant materials will be available for public inspection in EPA Air Docket No. A–95–38. The docket is open for public inspection and copying between 8:30 a.m. and 5:30 p.m., weekdays, at the Air and Radiation Docket and Information Center (6102), room M–1500, 401 M Street, SW., Washington, DC 20460. A reasonable fee may be charged for copying.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. John H. Haines, Designated Federal Officer for the Subcommittee, at 919–541–5533, or by mail at U.S. EPA, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, Air Quality Strategies and Standards Division, MD–15, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27711.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The EPA is presently reviewing the NAAQS for ozone and particulate matter. In a related action, EPA is in the process of developing a regional haze program to address visibility impairment in Federal Class I areas. The EPA's schedule for ozone calls for proposal in mid-1996 and final action in mid-1997. The EPA is under a court-ordered schedule for particulate matter to announce a proposal decision by June 30, 1996, and to take final action by January 31, 1997. The development of a regional haze program is on a schedule similar to the particulate matter review.

Based on the assessment to date, a principle consideration would be to replace the existing 1-hour primary standard for ozone with a new 8-hour standard. Consideration is also given to replacing the existing 1-hour secondary standard for ozone with a new secondary standard with a more appropriate averaging period. While the review of the particulate matter NAAQS has not progressed as far as the ozone review, preliminary assessments of the available scientific information suggest that fine particles are more likely to be associated with reported health effects. In addition, fine particles are the major cause of visibility impairment. Therefore, consideration is being given to the establishment of a new 24-hour and annual fine particle NAAQS to replace the existing 24-hour PM–10 (particles with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers) standard. The existing annual PM–10 standard is likely to be retained. To address the welfare effects of fine particles on visibility, consideration is being given to a regional haze program which allows for regional variations in implementation.

Given the likelihood that both the ozone and particulate matter NAAQS may be revised, as well as the development of a new regional haze program, EPA believes it is important at this time to obtain the advice and recommendations from a broad spectrum of the public on new approaches for implementing these programs. Toward this end, EPA has established the Subcommittee to be comprised of approximately 50 members from business and industry, environmental groups, State, local and tribal governments, as well as other Federal agencies. Members of the Subcommittee were selected on the basis of their professional qualifications and diversity of perspectives in order that EPA has the benefit of the full range of views in developing new approaches for implementing these programs.

Meetings will be held approximately four times a year, as determined by the chairperson. The meetings will be open to the public and will be announced in the Federal Register. The Designated Federal Officer will be present at all meetings and is authorized to adjourn any meeting whenever it is determined to be in the public interest. Each meeting will be conducted in accordance with an agenda approved in advance of the meeting by the Designated Federal Officer.

Dated: September 6, 1995.

John S. Seitz,

Director, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards.

[FR Doc. 95–22609 Filed 9–8–95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–M

[FRL–5294–2]

Environmental Radiation Protection Standards for Yucca Mountain, NV

AGENCY: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTIONS: Notice of Availability, Request for Comments, and Announcement of Public Meetings.

SUMMARY: As required under the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (Pub. L. 102–486), the National Academy of Sciences/National Research Council (NAS) has completed a study of the technical bases for environmental radiation protection standards for the potential repository for radioactive waste at Yucca Mountain, Nevada (hereafter referred to as the NAS Report). The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is announcing the availability of the NAS Report and requesting comments on its contents. Instructions for obtaining the NAS Report and submitting comments are given below.

EPA is also announcing public meetings to inform the public of the role which the Agency will play in setting standards for Yucca Mountain and to solicit initial comments and concerns.

DATES: Even though this is an informal comment process, comments will be of greatest value if received on or before October 26, 1995 at the address given below.

ADDRESSES: *To obtain the NAS Report.* The entire NAS Report may be purchased from the National Academy Press, 2101 Constitution Ave. NW., Box 285, Washington, DC 20055 or by calling 800–624–6242 or 202–334–3313. Also, the Agency will make photocopies of the Executive Summary available in response to written requests sent to NAS Report Executive Summary, Radioactive Waste Management Branch (6602J), Office of Radiation and Indoor Air, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St. SW., Washington, DC 20460–0001 or by calling 202–233–9310 or 800–331–9477 and leaving your name and address. Finally, the text of the NAS Report will be available via computer on EPA's Technology Transfer Network; for access: call 919–541–5742 (modems up to 14,400 bps) or via Internet at TELNET ttnbbs.rtpnc.epa.gov.

A copy of the NAS Report is in both dockets which have been established for this rulemaking. One docket, designated Docket A–95–12, is located in Room 1500 (ground level inside of Waterside Mall near the Washington Information Center), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St. SW., Washington, DC. The docket may be inspected between 8:30 a.m. and 12 noon and between 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. on weekdays. As provided in 40 CFR Part 2, a reasonable fee may be charged for photocopying docket materials. This other docket is in the Government Publications Department, Dickinson Library, University of Nevada-Las Vegas, 4505 Maryland Parkway, Las Vegas, Nevada.

To send comments. To comment upon the contents of the NAS Report, write to NAS Report Comments, Radioactive Waste Management Branch (6602J), Office of Radiation and Indoor Air, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St. SW., Washington, DC 20460–0001.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ray Clark, Radioactive Waste Management Branch (6602J), Office of Radiation and Indoor Air, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St. SW., Washington, DC 20460–0001; telephone 202–233–9310.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982 (NWPA, Pub. L. 97–425) established the current national program for the disposal of spent nuclear fuel (SNF) and high-level radioactive waste (HLW). In 1985, the Agency established generic standards, i.e., for applicable activities in the U.S., for the management and disposal of SNF and HLW in 40 CFR part 191. (50 FR 38066). The NWPA was amended by the Nuclear Waste Policy Amendments Act of 1987 which did not affect EPA's authority or responsibility but did narrow the characterization of potential disposal sites for SNF and HLW to Yucca Mountain, Nevada.

In October 1992, the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant Land Withdrawal Act (WIPP LWA, Pub. L. 102–579) and the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (EnPA, Pub. L. 102–486) were enacted. The WIPP LWA exempted the potential Yucca Mountain disposal system from coverage under 40 CFR part 191. However, the EnPA assigned the authority and responsibility to establish site-specific environmental radiation protection standards for Yucca Mountain. It also required EPA to contract with the NAS to provide findings and recommendations on the technical bases of the Yucca Mountain standards prior to writing those standards. The NAS study began in February 1993 and was presented to the Agency on August 1, 1995.

''(A) Whether a health-based standard based upon doses to individual members of the public from releases to the accessible environment (as that term is defined in the regulations contained in subpart B of part 191 of title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, as in effect on November 18, 1985) will provide a reasonable standard for protection of the health and safety of the general public;

(B) Whether it is reasonable to assume that a system for post-closure oversight of the repository can be developed, based upon active institutional controls, that will prevent an unreasonable risk of breaching the repository's engineered or geologic barriers or increasing the exposure of individual members of the public to radiation beyond allowable limits; and

(C) Whether it is possible to make scientifically supportable predictions of the probability that the repository's engineered or geologic barriers will be breached as a result of human intrusion over a period of 10,000 years.''

Recommendations and Conclusions of the NAS

The EPA will now begin establishing site-specific standards for Yucca Mountain taking into account the recommendations and conclusions of the NAS. In the Executive Summary of their report, the NAS recommended:

(a) The use of a standard that sets a limit on the risk to individuals of adverse health effects from releases from the repository;

(b) That compliance assessment be conducted for the time when the greatest risk occurs, within the limits imposed by long-term stability of the geologic environment;

(a) The use of a standard that sets a limit on the risk to individuals of adverse health effects from releases from the repository;

(b) That compliance assessment be conducted for the time when the greatest risk occurs, within the limits imposed by long-term stability of the geologic environment;

(c) Against a risk-based calculation of the adverse effect of human intrusion into the repository;

(d) That the consequences of an intrusion be calculated to assess the resilience of the repository to human intrusion;

(e) That resolution of policy issues be done through a rulemaking process that allows opportunity for wide-ranging input from all interested parties;

(f) That the critical-group approach be used in the Yucca Mountain standards; and,

(g) That EPA require that the estimated risk calculated from the assumed intrusion scenario be no greater than the risk limit adopted for the undisturbed-repository case because a repository that is suitable for safe long-term disposal should be able to continue to provide acceptable waste isolation after some type of intrusion.

The NAS also reached several conclusions:

(a) An individual-risk standard would protect public health, given the particular characteristics of the site, provided that policy makers and the public are prepared to accept that very low radiation doses pose a negligibly small risk;

(b) The physical and geologic processes are sufficiently quantifiable and the related uncertainties sufficiently boundable that performance can be assessed over time frames during which the geologic system is relatively stable or varies in a boundable manner;

(c) It is not possible to predict, on the basis of scientific analyses, the societal factors for an exposure scenario. Specifying exposure scenarios therefore requires a policy decision that is appropriately made in a rulemaking process conducted by EPA;

(d) With respect to the second question of Section 801, it is not reasonable to assume that a system for post-closure oversight of the repository can be developed, based on active institutional controls, that will prevent an unreasonable risk of breaching the repository's engineered barriers or increasing the exposure of individual

members of the public to radiation beyond allowable limits;

(e) With respect to the third question in Section 801, it is not possible to make scientifically supportable predictions of the probability that a repository's engineered or geologic barriers will be breached as a result of human intrusion over a period of 10,000 years; and,

(f) There is no scientific basis for incorporating the ALARA [as low as reasonably achievable] principle into the EPA standards or Nuclear Regulatory Commission licensing regulations for the repository.

Request for Comments on the NAS Report

As the first step in the public process, EPA is requesting comments on the NAS Report. While comments will be accepted on any part of the report, the Agency has several questions upon which it is particularly requesting comments. First, did the report sufficiently answer the questions found in the Act? Second, was there sufficient rationale to support the findings and conclusions? Third, do provisions other than those found in the findings and conclusions need to be included in the EPA standards? Fourth, are any of the findings or conclusions which are inappropriate or inaccurate regarding Yucca Mountain? Fifth, would the cost of imposing the findings and recommendations be justifiable when compared with the benefits provided?

Public Meetings

The second step in the standards-setting process will be to hold a series of public meetings. The purpose of these meetings is to inform the public of the role of the Environmental Protection Agency including the extent and limitations of its authority. They will also be used to receive early comments from and discuss issues with the public.

Public meetings will be held: (a) from 1:00–5:00 p.m. and 6:30–9:30 p.m. on September 20, 1995 in the Multi-Purpose Building, 821 East Farm Road in Amargosa Valley, Nevada (call Stan Sims at 702–727–7727 for directions); (b) from 1:00–5:00 p.m. and 6:30–9:30 p.m. on September 21, 1995 in Wright Hall, Room 103, University of Nevada-Las Vegas, 4505 Maryland Parkway in Las Vegas, Nevada (see the campus map on page 57 of the Las Vegas telephone directory for directions); and from 9:00 a.m.–noon and 1:00 p.m.–5:00 p.m. on September 27, 1995 in the National Gallery Ballroom, Radisson Barcelo Hotel, 2121 P St., NW, in Washington, DC (call 202–293–3100 for directions).

Dated: September 5, 1995.

Mary Nichols,

Assistant Administrator, Office of Air and Radiation.

[FR Doc. 95–22355 Filed 9–8–95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

[OPPTS–00174A; FRL–4977–1]

Toxics Release Inventory Phase 3; Chemical Use; Notice of Public Meeting; Change of Meeting Date

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In the **Federal Register** of August 22, 1995, EPA announced a 2–day public meeting to receive public comments on whether to expand the reporting requirements of the Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) to include chemical use data. This notice announces new dates for the meeting.

DATES: The location of the meeting has not changed (Waterside Towers, Conference Room, 907 6th St., SW., Washington, DC); however, the dates have been changed to October 18 and 19, 1995, at 9 a.m. The issues paper will be available October 4, 1995, by contacting EPA at the telephone number listed under FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT. In order to schedule speakers and accomodate attendees, please contact EPA by October 6, 1995.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: The Toxic Substances Control Act Hotline, Environmental Assistance Division, Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics, 7408, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460, Telephone: (202) 554–1404, e:mail: TSCA-Hotline@epamail.epa.gov. Attention: Administrative Record No. AR 128.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The meeting is intended to explore issues related to the possible collection of chemical use-related data, such as materials accounting, under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act or other appropriate Federal statutes. The purpose of the issues paper is to provide a focus for discussion at the meeting. Speakers are asked to bring a disk containing any written comments they may have.

List of Subjects

Environmental protection, Community right-to-know.

Dated: September 5, 1995.

Susan B. Hazen,

Director, Environmental Assistance Division, Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics.

[FR Doc. 95–22495 Filed 9–8–95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–F

[OPPTS–44620; FRL–4976–1]

TSCA Chemical Testing; Receipt of Test Data

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice announces the receipt of test data on ethyl acetate (CAS No. 141–78–6) and diglycidyl ether of bisphenol A (CAS No. 1675–54–3) (DGEBPA), submitted pursuant to consent orders under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA). Publication of this notice is in compliance with section 4(d) of TSCA.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Susan B. Hazen, Director, Environmental Assistance Division (7408), Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics, Environmental Protection Agency, Rm. E–543B, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460, (202) 554–1404, TDD (202) 554–0551; e-mail: TSCA-Hotline@epamail.epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 4(d) of TSCA requires EPA to publish a notice in the **Federal Register** reporting the receipt of test data submitted pursuant to test rules promulgated under section 4(a). Under 40 CFR 790.60, all results of testing conducted pursuant to a consent order must be announced to the public in accordance with section 4(d) of TSCA.

I. Test Data Submissions

Test data for ethyl acetate were submitted by The Chemical Manufacturers Association Oxo Process Panel pursuant to a consent order at 40 CFR 799.5050. They were received by EPA on July 13, 1995. The submission includes a final report entitled ''A Ten-Day Vapor Inhalation Study in the Rat.'' Ethyl acetate is used as a solvent for lacquers and enamel coatings, as a solvent for inks, as a plastics solvent, and in chemical synthesis.

Test data for DGEBPA were submitted by The Society of the Plastics Industry Epoxy Resin Systems DGEBPA Task Force pursuant to a testing consent order at 40 CFR Part 799.5000. They were received on June 14, 1995. The submissions include a final report entitled ''DGEBPA: Two Week Dermal Irritation Probe Study in Fischer 344 Rats'' and a final report entitled