

burden of 12 hours and \$432 per response for minor related responses, based on an estimated 18 such responses per year. The expected frequency of all responses is on occasion. These average burden estimates include the following costs: The cost of capital equipment and supplies, annualized over expected useful life, is estimated to be \$14,000. An annual recordkeeping burden of 150 hours is estimated at an annual cost of \$2,700. ISO facility registration and document upgrade is estimated to require 2128 hours per year at a cost of \$200,944.

The Agency's total annual burden to process these responses is estimated to be 1015 hours at an estimated cost of \$44,460. Annual contractual services are estimated to require \$300,000.

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.

Dated: September 30, 1997

Gary J. Foley,

Director, National Exposure Research Laboratory.

[FR Doc. 97-26530 Filed 10-6-97; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL-5906-5]

Acid Rain Program: Notice of Annual Adjustment Factors for Excess Emission Penalty

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice of annual adjustment factors for excess emissions penalty.

SUMMARY: Under the Acid Rain Program, affected units must hold enough allowances to cover their sulfur dioxide emissions and meet an emission limit for nitrogen oxides. Under 40 CFR 77.6, units that do not meet these

requirements must pay a penalty without demand to the Administrator based on the number of excess tons emitted times \$2000 as adjusted by an annual adjustment factor that must be published in the **Federal Register**.

The annual adjustment factor for adjusting the penalty for excess emissions of sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides under 40 CFR part 77 for compliance year 1997 is 1.2624. This value is derived from the Consumer Price Index for 1990 and 1997, as defined in 40 CFR part 72, and corresponds to a penalty of \$2525 per excess ton of sulfur dioxide or nitrogen oxides emitted.

The annual adjustment factor for adjusting the penalty for excess emissions of sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides under 40 CFR part 77 for compliance year 1998 is 1.2905. This value is derived from the Consumer Price Index for 1990 and 1998, as defined in 40 CFR part 72, and corresponds to a penalty of \$2581 per excess ton of sulfur dioxide or nitrogen oxides emitted.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Donna Deneen, Acid Rain Division (6204J), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street SW, Washington, DC 20460 at (202) 233-9089.

Dated: September 29, 1997.

Brian J. McLean,

Director, Acid Rain Division, Office of Atmospheric Programs, Office of Air and Radiation.

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL-5906-6]

Project XL Final Project Agreement

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTION: Notice of Final Project Agreement with HADCO Corporation and Response to Public Comment.

SUMMARY: The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is announcing the signing of its Final Project Agreement (FPA) with HADCO Corporation, New York and New Hampshire, under EPA's Project XL program. Through this notice, EPA is also responding to public comments received on the draft FPA. As the comments below indicate, many suggested changes were incorporated into the FPA.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kenneth Rota, EPA Region I, (617) 565-

3349; Jim Sullivan, EPA Region 2, (212) 637-4138; or Lisa Hunter, EPA Headquarters, (202) 260-4744.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background:

HADCO, EPA, the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (NH DES), the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYS DEC) signed an agreement applicable to HADCO's facilities in New Hampshire and New York under EPA's "Project XL" initiative.

HADCO is one of the first companies accepted into EPA's Project XL program. EPA created Project XL in 1995 as an initiative providing regulatory flexibility for industry to achieve environmental performance that is superior to what would be achieved through compliance with existing and reasonably anticipated future regulations. The HADCO FPA was developed by EPA staff in Regions I, II and its Headquarters, the NH DES, the NYS DEC, and HADCO Corporation ("the parties"). The FPA is the document that memorializes the parties' intentions concerning Project XL for the HADCO facilities in Owego, NY, Hudson, NH, Derry, NH and Salem, NH.

This XL project concerns the classification under RCRA Subtitle C of wastewater treatment (WWT) sludge generated from printed wire board manufacturing facilities (SIC 3672). Presently this WWT sludge is classified as a listed hazardous waste, having the waste code F006, pursuant to regulations promulgated under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (40 CFR 261.31(a)). Because of this hazardous waste designation, HADCO, and others in the PWB industry, must currently ship this waste to a separate facility licensed to handle hazardous wastes before it can be reclaimed. The project seeks to test whether (a) classifying the WWT sludge generated by HADCO as an F006 waste pursuant to Subtitle C is not necessary to protect human health and the environment, (b) the WWT sludge can be safely reclaimed without all of the strict regulatory controls imposed by RCRA Subtitle C; and (c) a conditional delisting or solid waste variance will yield substantial economic and environmental benefits.

The HADCO FPA details a procedure through which HADCO will extensively test its sludge generated from the treatment of wastewater associated with circuit board manufacture. This data will be reviewed by EPA, NH DES and NYS DEC, in order to determine if such data supports removal of the sludge from regulation as a hazardous waste, as