in 40 CFR part 9 and 48 CFR Chapter 15.

The **Federal Register** notice required under 5 CFR 1320.8(d), soliciting comments on this collection of information was published on June 18, 1997 (62 FR 33068); no comments were received.

Burden Statement: The annual public reporting and recordkeeping burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 62 hours per response. 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.

Respondents/Affected Entities: New and existing bulk gasoline terminals and pipeline breakout stations

Estimated Number of Respondents: 263.

Frequency of Response: 2 plus on occasion.

Estimated Total Annual Hour Burden: 32,575 hours.

Estimated Total Annualized Cost Burden: $850,500.

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. 1659.03 and OMB Control No. 2060–0325 in any correspondence.

Ms. Sandy Farmer, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, OPPE Regulatory Information Division (2137), 401 M Street, SW, Washington, DC 20460. (or E-Mail Farmer.Sandy@epamail.epa.gov)

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: October 30, 1997.

Richard T. Westlund,

Acting Director, Regulatory Information Division.

[FR Doc. 97–29291 Filed 11–4–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[OPPTS–00219; FRL–5734–8]

Grants to Assist States in Implementing a Lead-based Paint Accreditation and Certification Program After Passing Enabling Legislation

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA); solicitation of applications for financial assistance.

SUMMARY: EPA has entered into a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA), and has entered into an interagency agreement, with HUD to administer the remaining funds authorized under section 1011(g) of Title X of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992. EPA will award grants from these funds under its authority in section 404(g) of the Toxics Substances Control Act (TSCA). This notice announces the availability of $3,548,910 to provide financial assistance to States for purposes of establishing training, accreditation, and certification programs for professionals engaged in lead-based paint activities listed under section 402 of TSCA, as promulgated on August 29, 1996. These grants are restricted to States seeking assistance in establishing a State training, accreditation, and certification program after passing enabling legislation. Although there is no deadline in submitting an application, applicants should note that the funds are limited to $3,548,910. These funds will be awarded to States, Territories and the District of Columbia on a first-come first-served basis. Agency receipt of the application will be logged by recording the date and hour of the day that the appropriate EPA Regional Office receives the application. Applications must be sent by certified mail, return receipt requested.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For general 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. For technical information, contact the appropriate Regional Primary Lead Contact person listed in Unit IX. of this document.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Title X of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992, otherwise known as the Residential Lead-based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992, authorized the Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development to provide grants of up to $200,000 to State governments to develop the capacity to carry out the requirements of section 105(b)(16) of the Cranston-Gonzales National Affordable Housing Act and to carry out activities under this section. Section 1011(g) of Title X set aside $3,000,000 for each fiscal year of 1993 and 1994 for the purpose of establishing State training, certification, or accreditation programs that meet the requirements of section 402 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) once the State has enacted enabling legislation. HUD identified this money as Category II grants and announced the availability of the first year of the $3,000,000 set aside in the **Federal Register** of June 4, 1993 (58 FR 31848).

HUD had originally estimated that between 15 and 18 grants would be awarded with the FY93 funds. Under that grant cycle, HUD awarded only $2,451,090 to the following 13 States: Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, Ohio, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Virginia. The resulting balance of $548,910 from FY93 combined with $3,000,000 appropriated by Congress in FY94, provides for the total of $3,548,910 in grant dollars to be awarded by EPA under this notification.

Approximately 18 grants of up to $200,000 each will be awarded. Any State that has previously received a Category II Grant from the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) is not eligible to apply for these funds. These States include: Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, Ohio, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Virginia. States that have passed enabling legislation prior to August 29, 1996 may apply after they meet the program elements listed under Appendix E of HUD's Notice of Funding Availability document (58 FR 31848, June 4, 1993.) States that passed enabling legislation after August 29, 1996 must, at a minimum, meet the requirements set forth under the TSCA section 402 final rule which was published on that date.

I. Eligibility

1. *Eligible applicants.* Eligible applicants are the governments of all remaining 37 States that have not already received a grant under this program from HUD, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, the Canal Zone, American Samoa, the Northern Mariana Islands, and any other territory or possession of the United States that has passed enabling legislation for a State certification program, and that have a currently approved consolidated plan. States will become eligible to apply for Stage One of these grants upon enactment of State certification legislation.

Awards shall be made on a first-come first-served basis in the order of the date an acceptable application is received by the appropriate EPA Regional Office until the money is exhausted. In the event of a tie between two or more States competing for the last grant money to be awarded, the State which passed acceptable legislation first by date will receive the funds.

2. *Eligible activities*—a. All necessary and reasonable costs that directly support the purpose of a Category II Grant will be considered by EPA in the applicant's Stage-One proposal plan and budget. Funds may be used for start-up expenses such as salaries, renting space, and supplies. The funds may also be used for start-up capital expenditures such as office furniture or equipment. However, purchase or rehabilitation of real property is not an eligible activity. Capital acquisitions occurring under this grant shall become and remain the property of the grantee, subject to the limitations of 40 CFR part 31.

b. At least 90 percent of the grant sum shall be for the use of the State agency established or designated to implement the State certification program. The remainder may be used by any other part of the administrative costs of the grant (see Unit X. of this document for a full definition of administrative costs) applicable to this grant program.

c. EPA reserves the right, in negotiating the grant agreement, to delete budget items that, in its judgement, are not necessary for the direct support of program purposes, and to request the grantee to redirect the deleted sums to other acceptable purposes or make a corresponding reduction in the grant request.

3. *Limitations on use of assistance.* The Grant shall be used solely for the purpose described in the applicant's approved implementation plan and the budget, including any changes that may be negotiated and adopted in the grant agreement.

4. *Threshold requirements-applicant's matching contribution.* At a minimum, the applicant shall provide a matching contribution of at least 10 percent of the requested grant sum. That contribution may be in cash or in-kind. In-kind contributions shall be given a monetary value.

II. Purpose and Authority

Section 1021 of Title X of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992 amended TSCA to add Title IV. TSCA Title IV, at section 404(g), provides authority for EPA to award these grants. However, because the funds for these grants were originally appropriated to HUD for award pursuant to HUD's section 1011(g) grant authority, EPA will impose the statutory restrictions relating to 1011(g) grants, such as the 10 percent match requirement of section 1011(h); the 10 percent limit on administrative expenses imposed by section 1011(j); and the section 1011(n) prohibition on award more than 2 years after the promulgation of section 402 regulations unless the State has an authorized program.

These grants are intended to assist applicant State governments seeking EPA authorization under Title IV of TSCA to develop and carry out State Training, Accreditation and Certification Programs, once States have enacted enabling legislation. To achieve authorization under Title IV, programs must: (1) Be as protective of human health and the environment as the federal program established under TSCA Title IV sections 402 (as promulgated in final on August 29, 1996) or 406, or both, and (2) provide adequate enforcement.

Just as many building inspection departments are wholly or partially self-supporting from permits and license fees, it is expected that State lead-based paint certification programs, under TSCA section 402 - 404 rules, can become at least partially self-supporting. During the startup of such efforts, however, there may be a period before potential revenues achieve expected levels. These grants are intended to help States bridge that gap, by providing the initial seed money for the implementation and staffing of a certification program.

III. Background

1. *Policy.* The purpose of this program is to implement a national strategy, as defined in the Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992 (Title X), to build the infrastructure necessary to eliminate lead-based paint hazards in all housing as widely and expeditiously as possible. Lead-based paint hazard-reduction activities present potentially substantial hazards to workers and supervisors, occupants and neighboring residents (particularly children under the age of 6 and pregnant women), and inspectors and others who must visit the site during the course of work. If improperly carried out, the work may result in substantially greater exposure to hazards than previously existed; therefore, this work should be performed only by thoroughly trained and licensed or certified workers, supervisors, contractors, inspectors and risk assessors. To meet this need, EPA promulgated the final TSCA Title IV, section 402 rule on August 29, 1996 to establish Model State Programs that set minimum standards for a qualified and properly trained workforce to assist in the prevention, detection and elimination of hazards associated with lead-based paint. This rule helps ensure that individuals and firms conducting lead-based paint activities in target housing and child-occupied facilities will do so in a way that safeguards the environment and protects the health of building occupants, especially children under the age of 6.

Traditionally, States and local governments have provided oversight and protection for the public against the general hazards of construction and chemical hazards. It is thus the Federal government's policy to draw upon this State source of knowledge and expertise in providing the needed oversight and protection for the public against the hazards of lead-based paint and the work of reducing those hazards.

2. *Development of EPA requirements.* To assure safe and effective performance of the work, Congress required that performance of lead-hazard testing and lead-hazard reduction activities under this Grant program shall be performed by certified contractors, supervisors, workers, inspectors and risk assessors. Sections 402 and 404 of TSCA Title IV were promulgated in final on August 29, 1996, establishing the requirements of a Model State Program that contains certification and accreditation requirements, and regulations on certification. Subpart Q of the 402 Rule provides a description of the minimum basic elements that need to be included in State legislation. Under section 1011(n) of Title X, any State that does not have an EPA-approved certification program by August 31, 1998, will not receive further funding through these grants.

For further information on this subject, including technical assistance, interested States may contact their EPA Regional Lead Coordinator. A list of current Regional Lead Contacts can be found in Unit IX. of this document.

3. *Deadline for State enabling legislation*. There are no time limitations associated with these grant funds; rather, the grant program will cease when the funds are exhausted. States, however, are reminded that they have until August 31, 1998, to receive EPA authorization or the Agency will begin to administer and enforce the regulations in any non-authorized State.

IV. Allocation Amounts

This Grant program is making available $3,548,910 for approximately 18 grants, not to exceed $200,000 each.

V. Selection Criteria and Process

1. *Generally*. For many States, the enactment of an acceptable certification program and the implementation of an acceptable agency plan will be several months to a year or more after the publication of this document. Publication of detailed regulations applicable to the State program are likely to take up to an additional 6 months. For these reasons, this grants program has been divided into two stages to ease the application burden on interested States. Stage One, described in paragraph 2 of this unit, will be the initial application for a grant, after satisfactory enabling legislation has been signed into State law. That application will include the text of the State legislation, a program implementation plan, a budget, and a request for one-half of the total grant sum shown in the budget. Stage Two, described in paragraph 3 of this unit, includes the text of promulgated regulations, detailing the functions of the Agency, and a request for the balance of the grant sum. If requested, EPA will provide technical assistance to an applicant or grantee on legislation, regulations, the implementation plan, or budget elements, before funding either Stage One or Stage Two.

2. *Stage One*. A State that was not previously awarded a HUD Category II grant may file a formal grant application at any time after an enabling statute, or amendment to the existing legislation, is signed into law, but not sooner. States that have existing enabling legislation may file a formal Stage One Grant application at any time. Upon acceptance by EPA of the statutory language, the implementation plan, and the budget, the State will receive one-half its total grant sum requested in its application. States that passed enabling legislation prior to promulgation of the TSCA Title IV section 402 final rule (August 29, 1996) will be eligible to apply for Stage One grant funding, even though their enabling legislation may not be consistent with the TSCA Title IV section 402 requirements. These States, however, do need to meet the program elements discussed in Appendix E of HUD's Notification of Funding Availability document published in the June 4, 1993 **Federal Register**. EPA does not want to withhold partial funding from States that enacted their enabling legislation more rapidly than EPA could promulgate its rule. However, States in this situation will be ineligible for Stage Two funding under this grant program until they pass additional legislation consistent with TSCA section 402 requirements. The application shall include:

a. The text of the statute.

b. An implementation plan that establishes or designates an agency, or agencies, to carry out the training and certification functions, and to promulgate or revise the detailed regulations, if necessary, including:

(i) A proposed schedule for regulation development, if applicable.

(ii) The plan to address potential conflicts in overall State program design if enabling statutes are significantly prescriptive.

(iii) Delineation of agency responsibilities.

(iv) Key contacts.

c. A proposed budget.

3. *Stage Two*. States that have filed an acceptable application under Stage One may file either the enabling regulations or the amended regulations, and request the final half of the grant sum at any time.

VI. EPA Review of the Applications

EPA will provide a prompt response to the State applicant at each stage of the application cycle. If the grant is disapproved, EPA will provide comments on why the application is not acceptable. The State may then resubmit a new application for reconsideration with a new corresponding receipt date.

Upon completion of the review and acceptance of a Stage One application, EPA will schedule an appointment for negotiating and signing of the Grant Agreement. Upon completion of the review and acceptance of a Stage Two request for funds, EPA will make the balance of the grant sum available to the grantee.

Approval of a State's Stage One or Stage Two application under this program does not equate to Federal approval of the State's Certification Program: approval of this grant only constitutes approval for funding. TSCA section 404 lists the procedure for the approval of State programs.

VII. Application Requirements

1. *Contents*. To be considered for funding, a Stage One application shall, at a minimum, include the following forms and certifications which are contained in EPA's ''Application Kit for Assistance'':

- Standard Form 424 (Application for Federal Assistance).
- EPA Form 5700-48 (Procurement Certification).
- Drug-Free Workplace Certification.
- Debarment and Suspension Certification.
- Disclosure of Lobbying Activities.
- A return mailing address.
- A copy of the enacted or amended State legislation.
- A detailed implementation plan including staffing for carrying out the implementation described in this document.
- A detailed line-item budget with sufficient information to clearly justify costs. The budget shall be by task and subtask.
- The application shall be in compliance with Federal civil rights laws and requirements.
- The application shall include assurances of nondiscrimination on the basis of age or handicap, in compliance with the Age discrimination Act of 1975, section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and all regulations issued pursuant to these authorities.

2. *Environmental review*. The activities to be supported under this grant program do not involve physical intervention at any real properties, and therefore do not require an environmental review. However, the use of these grants to assist in the purchase of equipment for use in a building in special flood hazard area can only be undertaken where the community participates in the National Flood Insurance Program and flood insurance is purchased in accordance with the applicable regulations (44 CFR parts 59 through 79), or less than a year has passed since FEMA notification regarding these hazards; and flood insurance on the property is obtained in accordance with section 102(a) of the Flood Disaster Protection Act (42 U.S.C. 4012a(a)). Applicants are responsible for assuring that flood insurance is obtained and maintained for the appropriate amount and term, unless the property is covered by a FEMA-approved State policy of self-insurance.

VIII. Reports

Grantees shall submit quarterly progress reports to their EPA Regional Office's Lead Contact that reflect the grantee's expenditures and technical progress to date, compared with the original plan, and a narrative describing important events and problems encountered during the period.

IX. Application Procedures and Schedule

Applications must be submitted to the appropriate EPA regional office in duplicate; one copy to the regional lead program branch and the other to the regional grants management branch. Early consultations are recommended between prospective applicants and their EPA regional offices. Because TSCA section 404(g) grants will be administered at the regional level, these consultations can be critical to the ultimate success of a State's project or program. Work programs are to be negotiated between applicants and their EPA regional offices to ensure that both EPA and State priorities can be addressed. Any application from a State, Territory, or the District of Columbia without an authorized program must demonstrate how the proposed activities will lead to that State's pursuit of authorization. Also, any applicant proposing the collection of environmentally related measurements or data generation must adequately address the requirements of 40 CFR 31.45 relating to quality assurance/quality control.

For more information about this financial assistance program, or for technical assistance in preparing an application for funding, interested parties should contact the Regional Primary Lead Contact person in the appropriate EPA regional office. The mailing addresses and contact telephone numbers for these offices are listed below.

Region I: (Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont), JFK Federal Building, One Congress St., Boston, MA 02203. Telephone: (617) 565–3836 (Jim Bryson)

Region II: (New York, New Jersey, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands), Building 5, SDPTSB, 2890 Woodbridge Ave., Edison, NJ 08837–3679. Telephone: (908) 321–6671 (Lou Bevilacqua)

Region III: (Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, District of Columbia), 841 Chestnut Bldg., Philadelphia, PA 19107. Telephone: (215) 566–2084 (Gerallyn Valls)

Region IV: (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee), 100 Alabama St., SW, Atlanta, GA 30303. Telephone: (404) 562–8998 (Rose Anne Rudd)

Region V: (Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin), SP-14J, 77 W. Jackson St., Chicago, IL 60604. Telephone: (312) 886–7836 (David Turpin)

Region VI: (Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas), 12th Floor, Suite 2000, 1445 Ross Ave., Dallas, TX 75202. Telephone: (214) 665–7577 (Jeff Robinson)

Region VII: (Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska), ARTD/RENV, 726 Minnesota Ave., Kansas City, KS 66101. Telephone: (913) 551–7518 (Mazzie Talley)

Region VIII: (Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming), 999 18th St., Suite 500, Denver, CO 80202. Telephone: (303) 312–6021 (David Combs)

Region IX: (Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada, American Samoa, Guam), 75 Hawthorne St., San Francisco, CA 94105. Telephone: (415) 744–1094 (Harold Rush)

Region X: (Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, Washington), Solid Waste and Toxics Unit (WCM-128), 1200 Sixth Ave., Seattle, WA 98101. Telephone: (206) 553–1985 (Barbara Ross)

X. Explanation of Administrative Costs

A. Purpose

The intent of this EPA Grant program is to allow the grantee to be reimbursed for the reasonable direct and indirect costs, subject to a top limit, for overall management of developing a State accreditation and certification program for professionals engaged in lead-based paint activities. Congress set a top limit of 10 percent of the total grant sum for the grantee to perform the function of overall management of the grant program. The cost of that function, for the purpose of this grant, is defined as the ''administrative cost'' of the grant, and is limited to 10 percent of the total grant amount. The balance of 90 percent or more of the total grant sum is reserved for the development of the program.

B. Administrative Costs: What They Are Not

For the purposes of this EPA grant program for the State government, the term ''administrative costs'' should not be confused with the terms of ''general and administrative cost,'' ''indirect cost,'' and ''overhead.'' These are accounting terms usually represented by a government-accepted standard percentage rate. The percentage rate allocates a fair share of an organization's costs that cannot be attributed to a particular project or department (such as the chief executive's salary or the costs of the organization's headquarters building) to all projects and operating departments (such as the Fire Department, the Police Department, the Community Development Department, the Health Department or this program). Such allocated costs are added to those projects' or departments' direct costs to determine their total costs to the organization.

C. Administrative Costs: What They Are

For the purposes of this EPA grant program, ''Administrative Costs'' are the grantee's allowable direct costs for the overall management of the grant program plus the allocated indirect costs. The allowable limit of such costs that can be reimbursed under this program is 10 percent of the total grant sum. Should the grantee's actual costs for overall management of the grant program exceed 10 percent of the total grant sum, those excess costs shall be paid for by the grantee. However, excess costs paid for by the grantee may be shown as part of the requirement for cost-sharing funds to support the grant.

D. Administrative Costs: Definition

1. *General.* Administrative costs are the allowable, reasonable, and allocable direct and indirect costs related to the overall management of the EPA grant. Those costs shall be segregated in a separate cost center within the grantee's accounting system, and are eligible for reimbursement as part of the grant, subject to the 10 percent limit. Administrative costs do not include any of the staff and overhead costs directly arising from developing and implementing an authorized State accreditation and certification program for professionals engaged in lead-based paint activities.

2. *Specific.* Reasonable costs for the grantee's overall grant management, coordination, monitoring and evaluation are eligible administrative costs. Subject to the 10 percent limit, such costs include, but are not limited to necessary expenditures for the following goods, activities, and services:

a. Salaries, wages, and related costs of the grantee's staff, the staff of affiliated public agencies, or other staff engaged in the grantee's overall grant management activities: In charging costs to this category the recipient may either include the entire salary, wages, and related costs allocated to the program for each person whose primary

responsibility (more than 65 percent of their time) with regard to the grant program involved direct overall grant management assignments, or the pro rate share of the salary, wages, and related costs of each person whose job includes any overall grant management assignments. The grantee may have one of these two methods during the program. Overall grant management includes the following kinds of activities:

(i) Preparing grantee program budgets and schedules, and amendments thereto.

(ii) Preparing presentations, reports, and other documents related to the program to EPA.

(iii) Developing systems for assuring compliance with program requirements.

(iv) Evaluating program results against stated objectives.

(v) Managing or supervising persons whose responsibilities with regard to the program include such assignments as those described in paragraphs (i) through (iv) of this unit.

b. Travel costs incurred for official business in carrying out the overall grant management.

c. Administrative services performed under third party contract or agreement, for services directly allocable to overall grant management such as overall-grant legal services, overall-grant accounting services, and overall-grant audit services;

d. Other costs for goods and services required for and directly related to the overall management of the grant program, including such goods and services as telephone, postage, rental of equipment, renter's insurance for the program management space, utilities, office supplies, and rental and maintenance (but not purchase) of office space for the program.

To repeat, all of the above activities, goods and services (Items a. (i.-v.), b., c., and d. in Unit X.D.2. of this document) are subject to the 10 percent limit.

List of Subjects

Environmental protection, Grants, Lead, Training and accreditation.

Dated: October 28, 1997.

William H. Sanders III,

Director, Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxic Substances.

[FR Doc. 97–29206 Filed 11–4–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–F

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL–5917–3]

EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Program

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Announcement of a stakeholder meeting on the development of Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulations and a List.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has scheduled a two-day public meeting on EPA's development of Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulations and a List. The focus of this meeting will be the development of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulation and List of unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) as amended in 1996. The meeting will be open to any interested parties. EPA encourages the full participation of stakeholders throughout this process.

DATES: The stakeholder meeting on the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Program will be held on December 2–3, 1997, from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. EST.

ADDRESSES: Resolve, Inc. (an EPA contractor) will provide logistical support for the stakeholders meeting. The meeting will be held at Resolve, Inc., 1255 23rd Street, N.W., Suite 275, Washington, D.C. 20037.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For general information about the meeting, please contact Mr. Jeff Citrin at Resolve, Inc., 1255 23rd Street, N.W., Suite 275, Washington, D.C. 20037; phone: (202) 965–6388; fax: (202)338–1264, or e-mail at jcitrin@resolv.org.

For other information on Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulations and a List, please contact Charles Job, at the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Phone: 202–260–7084, Fax: 202–260–3762.

Members of the public wishing to attend the meeting may register by phone by contacting Mr. Jeff Citrin by November 15, 1997. Those registered for the meeting will receive background materials prior to the meeting.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

A. Background on the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulation

EPA must issue regulations establishing criteria for the monitoring of unregulated contaminants. Monitoring shall vary based on system size, source water, and contaminants likely to be found. Only a representative sample of systems serving 10,000 persons or fewer must be monitored. Within 3 years after enactment, and every 5 years thereafter, EPA shall issue a list of not more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems. Results of the monitoring are to be included in the national contaminant occurrence data base. Each state may develop an unregulated contaminant monitoring plan for small and medium systems (serving fewer than 10,000 persons). EPA is required to cover the reasonable costs of testing and laboratory analysis for such plans, using funds authorized by Congress for unregulated contaminant monitoring or a $2 million Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) reservation. EPA shall waive the requirement for monitoring of unregulated contaminants in a state if the state demonstrates that the criteria for listing are not applicable in the state. Water systems must provide the results of unregulated contaminant monitoring to the primacy agency (state/EPA) and must notify persons served by the system of the availability of results [section 1445(a)(2)].

B. Request for Stakeholder Involvement

The upcoming meeting deals specifically with EPA's efforts to develop Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulations and a List. EPA believes that the initial list of unregulated contaminants for which monitoring will be required will largely come from the first Contaminant Candidate List (CCL) to be published in final form by February 1998. EPA will use the CCL to establish priorities for additional occurrence data gathering, health effects research, and regulation development. One of EPA's goals is to obtain monitoring data on certain unregulated contaminants to determine whether any of the contaminants should be regulated in the future to protect drinking water used by consumers from public water systems. These unregulated contaminant data will also be used to support the development of future CCL and to guide future research. These data will be reported to the National Contaminant Occurrence Data Base and to the users of the selected water systems, as required by law.

The EPA Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water (OGWDW) sees the involvement of interested parties, representing a variety of perspectives and expertise, as critical to the development of a credible, effective and implementable regulation and list. This stakeholder meeting will provide an important opportunity for such involvement. Some anticipated issues