beginning on or after December 1, 1983 under the provisions of 38 U.S.C. 521, 541, or 542. (38 U.S.C. 3023)

6. In § 3.262, paragraph (b)(2) is revised to read as follows:

§ 3.262 Evaluation of income.

* * * * *

(b) *Income of spouse.* Income of the spouse will be determined under the rules applicable to income of the claimant. * * *

(2) *Veterans.* The separate income of the spouse of a disabled veteran who is entitled to pension under laws in effect on June 30, 1960, will not be considered. Where pension is payable under section 306(a) of Pub. L. 95-588, to a veteran who is living with a spouse there will be included as income of the veteran all income of the spouse in excess of whichever is the greater, $1,998 ($1,930 after May 31, 1982 and before December 1, 1983) or the total earned income of the spouse, which is reasonably available to or for the veteran, unless hardship to the veteran would result. The presumption that inclusion of such income is available to the veteran and would not work a hardship on him or her may be rebutted by evidence of unavailability or of expenses beyond the usual family requirements. (38 U.S.C. 521(f); sec. 306(a)(2)(B) of Pub. L. 95-588; 92 Stat. 2497).

* * * * *

[FR Doc. 83-15617 Filed 6-10-83; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8320-01-M

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Parts 144 and 146

[OW-FRL 2377-7]

State Underground Injection Control Programs: Permitting Procedures, Technical Criteria and Standards; Availability of Guidance Documents

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTION: Notice of availability.

SUMMARY: EPA promulgated final amendments to its Underground Injection Control (UIC) Program regulations on February 3, 1982 (47 FR 4992; 40 CFR Part 122 (Permitting Procedures recently recodified in 40 CFR Part 144, 48 FR 1416) and Part 146 (Technical Criteria and Standards)). The UIC regulations are promulgated pursuant to Section 1421 of the Safe Drinking Water Act. As a result of these amendments, EPA has received several questions regarding the proper interpretation of certain provisions of the UIC regulations.

This document announces the availability of two guidance documents that provide interpretation of the UIC regulations: Ground-Water Program Guidance No. 28, Appropriate Classification and Regulatory Treatment of Experimental Technologies; and Ground-Water Program Guidance No. 29, Consolidation of Permitting Procedures for Multiple Wells.

ADDRESSES: These guidances are available from EPA Headquarters and the Regional Offices. To obtain a copy contact:

Headquarters—Thomas E. Belk, Chief, Ground-Water Protection Branch, WH 550, 401 M Street SW, Washington, DC 20460.

Region I—Jerome Healey, Chief, Water Supply Branch, JFK Federal Building, Boston, MA 02203.

Region II—Walter Andrews, Chief, Water Supply Branch, Federal Building, 26 Federal Plaza, New York City, NY 10007.

Region III—Robert Blanco, Chief, Water Supply Branch, Curtis Building, 6th and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia, PA 19106.

Region IV—Donald J. Guinyard, Chief, Water Supply Branch, 345 Courtland Street, Atlanta, GA 30365.

Region V—Dr. Edith Tebo, Chief, Water Supply Branch, 230 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, IL 60604.

Region VI—Adelle Mitchell, Chief, Water Supply Branch, 1201 Elm Street, Dallas, TX 75270.

Region VII—Tom Gillard, Chief, Water Supply Branch, 324 E. 11th Street, Kansas City, MO 64106.

Region VIII—Roger Frenette, Chief, Water Supply Branch, 1860 Lincoln Street, Denver, CO 80295.

Region IX—Bill Thurston, Chief, Water Supply Branch, 215 Fremont Street, San Francisco, CA 94105.

Region X—William A. Mullen, Chief, Water Supply Branch, 1200 Sixth Avenue, Seattle, WA 98101.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Thomas E. Belk, Chief, Water Supply Branch, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street SW., Washington, DC, 20460; (202) 382-5530.

Dated: May 31, 1983.

Rebecca W. Hanmer,

Acting Assitant Administrator for Water.

[FR Doc. 83-15344 Filed 6-10-83; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-M

40 CFR Parts 204, 205, and 211

[A-FRL 2376-4]

Noise Emission Standards for Portable Air Compressors, Medium and Heavy Trucks, Motorcycles and Motorcycle Replacement Exhaust Systems, Truck Mounted Solid Waste Compactors, and Noise Labeling Requirements for Hearing Protectors; Final Rule; Revocation of Product Verification Testing, Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements; Correction and Technical Amendments.

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule; correction and technical amendments.

SUMMARY: This document corrects a final regulation published December 28, 1982 (47 FR 57709) which implemented a revocation of product verification testing, reporting and recordkeeping requirements for noise emission standards for portable air compressors, medium and heavy trucks, motorcycles and motorcycle replacement systems, truck mounted solid waste compactors, and noise labeling requirements for hearing protectors. The action is necessary to correct minor inconsistencies.

EFFECTIVE DATE: June 13, 1983.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Louise Giersch, Office of Air, Noise and Radiation (ANR-445), Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C. 20460; (202) 382-2935.

Corrections

PART 205—TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT NOISE EMISSION CONTROLS

Subpart B—Medium and Heavy Trucks

§ 205.57-2 [Corrected]

1. In § 205.57-2 *Test Vehicle Sample Selection,* paragraph (a), corrected line 15, column 1 on page 57715 is as follows: "number of vehicles as specified in paragraph (c) of."

§ 205.57-3 [Corrected]

2.a. In § 205.57-3 *Test Vehicle Preparation,* paragraph (a), corrected line 16, column 2 on page 57715 after the word "Administrator." add as follows: "For purposes of this section, prescribed manufacturing and inspection procedures include quality control testing and assembly procedures normally performed by the manufacturer on like products during early production so long as the resulting testing is not biased by the procedure."

b. In § 205.57–3, paragraph (a) on page 57715 is corrected in the last sentence by lower casing the word "The" and by adding the following phrase to the beginning of that sentence: "In the case of imported products * * *.".

§ 205.55–2 [Amended]

3. In § 205.55–2, paragraph (a)(3) is revised to read as follows:

* * * * *

(9) * * *

(3) At any time following receipt of notice under this section with respect to a configuration, the Administrator may require that the manufacturer ship test vehicles to the EPA test facility in order for the Administrator to perform the tests required for production verification.

§ 205.58–1 [Corrected]

4. In § 205.58–1 *Noise Emission Warranty*, corrected line 18 through 34, column 3 on page 57715 is as follows:

Noise Emissions Warranty

(Name of vehicle manufacturer) warrants to the first person who purchases this vehicle for purposes other than resale and to each subsequent purchaser that this vehicle as manufactured by (names of vehicle manufacturer), was designed, built and equipped to conform at the time it left (name of vehicle manufacturer)'s control with all applicable U.S. EPA Noise Control Regulations.

This warranty covers this vehicle as designed, built and equipped by (Name of vehicle manufacturer), and is not limited to any particular part, component or system of the vehicle manufactured by (name of vehicle manufacturer). Defects in design, assembly or in any part, component or system of the vehicle as manufactured by (name of vehicle manufacturer), which, at the time it left (name of vehicle manufacturer)'s control, caused noise emissions to exceed Federal standards, are covered by this warranty for the life of the vehicle.

§ 205.58–2 [Corrected]

5. Section 205.58–2 *Tampering*, paragraph (c), corrected line 17, column 1 on page 57716 is as follows: "which a proscribed act has been".

PART 205—TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT NOISE EMISSION CONTROLS

Subpart D—Motorcycles

§ 205.162–1 [Corrected]

1. Section 205.162–1 Warranty, corrected line 42, column 3 on page 57721 is as follows: "28. Section 205.162–1 (b), (c), and (d) are removed."

§ 205.168–1 [Corrected]

2. Section 205.168–1 General Requirements, paragraph (c), corrected line 24, column 2 on page 57722 is as follows: "(1) not withstanding paragraph (a)(1)".

3. Section 205.168–11 Order to cease distribution paragraph (a) is revised to read as follows:

"§ 205.168–11 Order to cease distribution.

"(a) If a category of exhaust systems is found not to comply with this subpart because it has not been verified or labeled as required by § 205.169, the Administrator may issue an order to the manufacturer to cease distribution in commerce exhaust systems of that category. This order will not be issued if the manufacturer has made a good faith attempt to properly production verify the category and can establish such good faith."

* * * * *

Dated: May 27, 1983.

Charles L. Elkins,

Acting Assistant Administrator for Air, Noise and Radiation.

[FR Doc. 83-15149 Filed 6-10-83; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-M

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40 CFR Part 271

[SW-4-FRL 2381-4]

Hazardous Waste Management Program; North Carolina; Request for Extension of Application Deadline for Interim Authorization Phase II, Component C

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTION: Notice of extension of application submission and interim authorization period.

SUMMARY: On April 11, 1983, the State of North Carolina requested a ninety (90) day extension beyond the July 26, 1983, deadline for application for Phase II, Component C, interim authorization (authority to permit land disposal facilities) under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, as amended. EPA is granting this extension. One effect of this action is to allow North Carolina to submit its application after July 26, 1983. It also avoids termination on July 26 of the interim authorization which EPA granted previously to the State for the Phase I and Phase II, Components A and B, portions of the hazardous waste program.

EFFECTIVE DATE: May 4, 1983.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: James H. Scarbrough, Chief, Residuals Management Branch, Environmental Protection Agency, 345 Courtland Street, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia 30365, Telephone (404) 881-3016.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

40 CFR 271.122(c)(4) (formerly § 123.122(c)(4); 47 FR 32377, July 26, 1982) requires that States which have received any but not all Phases/Components of interim authorization amend their original submissions by July 26, 1983, to include all Components of Phase II. 40 CFR 271.137(a) (formerly § 123.137(a); 47 FR 32378, July 26, 1982) further provides that on July 26, 1983, interim authorizations terminate except where the State has submitted by that date an application for all Phases/Components of interim authorization.

Where the authorization (approval) of the State program terminates, EPA is to administer and enforce the Federal program in those States. However, the Regional Administrator may, for good cause, extend the July 26, 1983, deadline for submission of the interim authorization application and the deadline for the termination of the approval of the State program.

Note.—40 CFR Part 123, including the July 26, 1982 amendments (47 FR 32373), was recodified on April 1, 1983 as 40 CFR Part 271 (48 FR 14248).

North Carolina received Phase I interim authorization on December 18, 1980. Phase II, Components A and B, interim authorization was granted on March 26, 1982. However, North Carolina's ability to apply for Phase II, Component C, interim authorization before July 26, 1983, was delayed when the North Carolina General Assembly did not enact the necessary legislation enabling the State Commission for Health Services to adopt revised land disposal rules prior to July 26, 1983. Anticipating enactment of the necessary legislation in late May 1983, North Carolina has committed to the following schedule for applying for authorization:

July 1983—Hold three public meetings and a public hearing on proposed revised land disposal regulations.

August 1983—Request the Commission for Health Services to adopt the regulations to become effective October 1, 1983.

August 1983—Submit a draft application for Component C to EPA if regulations are adopted.

September 1983—Submit final application for Component C.

November 1983—Submit draft application for Final Authorization.

Decision

On May 4, 1983, in consideration of the State Commission's efforts to obtain the necessary legislation and North Carolina's past performance in managing and implementing a hazardous waste management program in a timely fashion, I found there was good cause to grant the State's request for a ninety (90) day extension beyond the deadline for applying for Phase II, Component C. Therefore, North Carolina must officially submit a complete application for this component to EPA on or before October 26, 1983. If the State fails to submit a complete application by October 26, 1983, approval of the State program will terminate automatically and administration of the hazardous waste management program will revert to EPA.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 271

Hazardous materials, Indian lands, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Waste treatment and disposal, Water pollution control, Water supply, Intergovernmental relations, Penalties, Confidential business information.

Authority: This notice is issued under the authority of Sections 2002(a), 3006 and 7004(b) of the Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 6912(a), 6926 and 6974(B).

Dated: May 26, 1983.

John A. Little,

Deputy Regional Administrator.

[FR Doc. 83-15736 Filed 6-10-83; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-M

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40 CFR Parts 712 and 763

[OPTS-80013; TSH-FRL 2361-2]

Chemical Information and Asbestos Rules; Release of Aggregate Statistics

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Rule-related notice.

SUMMARY: EPA will publicly release aggregate statistics from information reported for two recent Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) section 8(a) rules, the Preliminary Assessment Information rule and the Asbestos Reporting Requirements rule. This notice describes the aggregation method that will be used and the protections from disclosure that will be afforded to individual confidential submissions. It also provides companies the opportunity to request that certain aggregate information not be released if publication would cause significant economic harm to the company. These aggregation procedures will also apply to the amendment to the Preliminary Assessment Information rule adding the chemicals from the Sixth through Ninth ITC Reports and to future iterations of the Preliminary Assessment Information rule, unless the Agency states otherwise.

DATES: Requests that aggregate information not be released must be received by EPA by July 13, 1983. Aggregate information may be released beginning July 28, 1983.

ADDRESS: See paragraph III. "Objections to Publication of Aggregates" in **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION.**

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jack P. McCarthy, Director, TSCA Assistance Office (TS-799), Office of Toxic Substances, Environmental Protection Agency, Rm. E-511, 401 M St., SW., Washington, D.C. 20460, Toll Free: (800-424-9065), In Washington, D.C.: (554-1404), Outside the USA: (Operator-202-554-1404).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

In two recent rules published under the authority of section 8(a) of SCA, the Preliminary Assessment Information rule, which was published in the **Federal Register** of June 22, 1982 (47 FR 26992) (40 CFR 712), and the Asbestos Reporting Requirements rule, which was published in the **Federal Register** of July 30, 1982 (47 FR 33198) (40 CFR 763), the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) stated that production, use, release, and worker exposure information submitted for each substance or asbestos product category or subcategory will be released in aggregate form when such release does not reveal confidential business information. To facilitate the release of aggregate statistics, the rules stated that no numerical data from individual reports will initially be released, even if they are not claimed as confidential, unless such release can be shown not to jeopardize the aggregate data set. This notice announces that EPA intends to release aggregate data from these rules after July 28, 1983. It also described the protections that will be afforded to individual confidential submissions to ensure that a company's proprietary interests are not infringed when aggregate statistics are released. The aggregate release procedures described in this notice will also be followed for amendments to the Preliminary Assessment Information rule, unless the Agency states otherwise.

Data collected under the Preliminary Assessment Information rule and its amendments are used for assessing risks associated with chemicals and in making decisions for testing chemicals. Information submitted under the Asbestos Reporting Requirements rule will be used for quantifying risks associated with different asbestos-containing products and for conducting analyses necessary to support TSCA section 6 regulatory investigations. The Agency believes that it is the intent of TSCA that the public be afforded the opportunity to participate in regulatory activities under the Act whenever means are available. Therefore, the Agency believes that it is strongly in the public interest that this aggregate data be released to support participation by interested parties in TSCA regulatory programs and to increase public understanding of the nature of and rationale for Agency actions.

II. Aggregation Methodology

EPA understands that the publication of aggregate statistics may provide data that could facilitate making estimates about the individual values that comprise the aggregates. Therefore, the Agency has taken steps to limit the ability of any party, even the companies contributing information to the aggregate, to estimate too closely the values that make up any aggregate. In other words, the Agency will normally consider releasing aggregate data only if such release does not pose a risk of causing significant competitive injury to the companies involved.

While no clear lines define what is a risk of significant competitive injury in this context, the Agency believes that the standards for aggregate release it has developed for these two data bases sufficiently minimize the risk of harm to affected companies. Specific details about the disclosure control techniques employed cannot be disclosed because to do so would significantly diminish their effectiveness. However, the levels of protection afforded are consistent with those applied by other agencies that publish statistical compilations, although the techniques used or standards applied are not necessarily identical to those employed by any individual agency. In addition, the standards conform to those recommended in "Statistical Policy Working Paper 2. Report on Statistical Disclosure and Disclosure-Avoidance Techniques" (1978), published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards of the Department of Commerce.

The publication of aggregate statistics from these two section 8(a) data bases will be controlled by a set of release criteria which require that certain minimum levels of protection be provided to the individual pieces of confidential business information that comprise the set of data, or data cell, being aggregated. The release criteria protect against disclosure of the size of the market shares held by the companies that comprise the data cell. The criteria also require a minimum level of protection for each of the cell's confidential members. Special protections are afforded when the set of data being aggregated contains a small number of confidential members.

The Agency will follow accepted statistical practice and not make public the values chosen for the dominance rules and other statistical requirements that make up the release criteria for these section 8(a) data sets. Were these values published, parties with exact or approximate knowledge about the magnitude of one or more of the confidential members of the cell might be able to approximate the other members more specifically than the Agency deems appropriate.

In addition, the Agency will provide several other procedural protections for individual confidential claims. As stated in the two rules, all information submitted to EPA will initially be treated as confidential, whether claimed as such by the submitter or not. Therefore, the Agency will release pieces of nonconfidential information only if such release will not affect the corresponding aggregate. In addition, the Agency will use its discretion in selecting formats for releasing potentially sensitive aggregates. Aggregate totals will normally be released in the form of randomly-generated ranges within which the actual aggregate total falls. Under some circumstances it may be necessary to compress categories of information together, modify the size of a range, or, in limited instances, suppress a category of data, if any of these actions are necessary to protect a company's confidential business information. The Agency also will not release information about the number of members of a data cell unless that number is large enough to limit the ability of competitors to break down the aggregate.

III. Objections to Publication of Aggregates

Companies have in the past asserted to EPA that in certain very unique circumstances the publication of aggregates, despite the extensive precautions taken by the Agency, might allow competitors to make precise enough estimates of a submitter's data to cause it competitive injury. For that reason, EPA will in most cases allow companies to request that certain categories of information submitted under these two section 8(a) rules be exempted from aggregate release if they can prove to EPA's satisfaction that such release would cause them significant economic harm. However, prior to the publication of this notice EPA found it necessary in a very limited number of instances to release aggregates of Preliminary Assessment Information rule data. The Agency may also find it necessary to release some aggregates prior to the effective date of this notice or before the end of the exemption request period provided in future iterations of the Preliminary Assessment Information rule. In every instance of such a release special precautions will be taken to ensure to the extent possible that the publication of aggregate statistics does not cause any company significant economic harm. Even if an exemption is granted, the Agency retains the right to release aggregate statistics or individual pieces of confidential data under the authority of section 14(a)(4) of TSCA, if such release is essential to a proceeding under the Act. In addition, the Agency may investigate alternatives to suppressing a category of information that would still diminish the possible harm identified by the company requesting an exemption. These alternatives might include collapsing categories of information together or modifying the size of an aggregate range.

General guidelines describing the kinds of claims which the Agency believes do not warrant an exemption, as well as procedures for requesting an exemption, are outlined below. To be eligible for an exemption a company must provide the Agency with clear evidence that the release of aggregate data for a category of information would be likely to lead to the development of estimates sufficiently precise to cause the company significant economic harm. It is not enough to show only that an aggregate could be used to refine competitors' estimates based on existing data sources or that the aggregate would provide a variety of information that previously has not been publicly available for a given industry. Rather, the company must show that a section 8(a) aggregate provides unique, otherwise unavailable information which could be used to generate very close estimates of the company's submissions. Further, the requester must show that under these circumstances, the release of such data could cause the company significant competitive injury.

The Agency recognizes that other important sources of similar information are available in the business world and that such information can be derived or generated through collusion, market surveys and estimates of the sales and operations of rival firms, or other sources of publicly available information. The Agency cannot be expected to know about all sources of information that might be used in attempting to break down a section 8(a) aggregate. However, EPA has attempted to take into account the impact of accessible extraneous sources of data on the release of aggregated section 8(a) information. A company that requests an exemption should, in providing the information required in the next paragraph, identify any extraneous sources of similar data that it believes could be used to break down an aggregate data category to which the company contributed information. The company should also explain how the release of an aggregate for a category of section 8(a) information would improve a rival's ability to estimate the exemption requester's portion of the aggregate.

Exemption requests will be accepted only if the requirements listed below are fulfilled. A company requesting an exemption must provide the following information for each category of data (categories are defined below) for which a request is made:

1. List the category of information for which it requests an exemption.

2. Describe what circumstances unique to that category create a substantial likelihood that a very close estimate of the company's section 8(a) submission could be derived by using a published aggregate.

3. Explain why such an estimate cannot be derived from other sources of similar data.

4. Describe how such estimates are likely to result in significant competitive injury to the company. This should include an explanation of why such effects should be viewed as significant and a description of the causal relationship between disclosure of aggregate data and the harmful effects.

Exemption requests can be made only on a category of information basis. A submitter for the Preliminary Assessment Information rule must identify the substance and the category of information to which each request applies. Categories that can be exempted are: (a) total production volume (items 1 and 2 of section IV of the reporting form); (b) quantity lost during manufacture (item 3); (c) production and process categories (boxes 1 and 3 of items 4, 5, 6, and 7); (d) occupational exposure (boxes 4 and 5 of items 4, 5, 6, and 7); (e) industrial and consumer products produced (items 8 and 9); and (f) customer's process categories (item 11).

Submitters for the Asbestos Reporting Requirements rule may request exemptions for the following categories:

(a) Primary processor—quantity of asbestos consumed (a separate exemption must be requested for each product subcategory, item C of the reporting form, box 3); (b) primary processor—product shipments (separate exemption for each product subcategory, item C, boxes 4 and 5); (c) secondary processor—total production (separate exemption for each end product, item D, box 2); secondary processor—consumption of asbestos mixtures (separate exemption for each product, item D, box 5); (e) total imports (separate exemption for each asbestos mixture, item E, box 3); (f) employees exposed (item G); (g) worker exposure summaries (separate exemption for each end product, item H, box 4); (h) waste and disposal (separate exemption for each end product, item J, box 3); and (i) pollution control (item K, box 6).

The categories listed above are the largest units for which an exemption can be requested. Requests can be made for smaller units of information (for example, quantity lost to the environment instead of total quantity lost during manufacture for a Preliminary Assessment Information rule substance).

EPA has taken extensive precautions to protect from disaggregation the data it will release. Given these safeguards and the public interest in releasing these aggregated data, circumstances giving rise to a risk of significant economic detriment should occur infrequently and exemptions will be granted only under limited conditions. Therefore, the information required above should be as specific as possible so that the Agency can fairly weigh the merits of requests received.

Exemption request will be treated as confidential if so requested. Each page containing confidential material should be marked "Confidential" at the top. Materials which are not so marked may be released to the public. Requests should be addressed to: Document Control Officer (TS-793), Office of Pesticides and Toxic Substances, Environmental Protection Agency, Rm. E-409, 401 M St., SW., Washington, D.C. 20460.

Exemption requests for the June 22, 1982 list of chemicals on the Preliminary Assessment Information rule (40 CFR 712.30(d)) and from producers, importers, or primary processors that reported during the first round of the Asbestos Reporting Requirements rule must be postmarked no later than July 13, 1983. Exemption requests from secondary processors reporting during the second round of the Asbestos Reporting Rule must be postmarked by July 18, 1983. Requests postmarked after these dates will not be accepted.

If EPA denies an exemption request on substantive grounds, the requester will be contacted and allowed 30 days to respond to the Agency's decision before aggregate data for that substance will be released. If EPA determines that a request is unacceptable or incomplete for one of the reasons cited above, the requester will be contacted and allowed either 10 working days or the remainder of the exemption request period, whichever is longer, to supplement or correct its request.

IV. Applicability of Aggregation Procedures

EPA will follow the procedures for release of aggregate data and requesting exemptions from release of aggregate statistics described in this notice for information submitted under future iterations of the Preliminary Assessment Information rule (40 CFR Part 712), unless the Agency states otherwise. As necessary, the Agency will add chemicals to this rule. Companies subject to future reporting under the rule must do so within 60 days of the effective date of each addition. Requests for exemptions from release of aggregate data for any substances added to the rule must be received by EPA by the end of the 60-day reporting period. These data aggregation procedures apply to the amendment to the Preliminary Assessment Information reporting requirements for chemicals listed on the Sixth through Ninth ITC Reports published in the **Federal Register** of May 19, 1983 (48 FR 22694). Requests for exemptions from release of aggregate statistics for these substances must be received by EPA by the end of the 60-day reporting period for that rule.

EPA intends to in the future review and modify, if necessary, these procedures for aggregating section 8(a) data and for requesting exemptions from aggregate release.

List of Subjects

40 CFR Part 712

Chemicals, Environmental protection, Hazardous substances, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

40 CFR Part 763

Asbestos, Confidential business information, Environmental protection, Hazardous substances, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Schools.

(Sec. 8, Pub. L. 94-469, 90 Stat. 2027 (15 U.S.C. 2607))

Dated: May 26, 1983.

Don R. Clay,

Acting Assistant Administrator for Pesticides and Toxic Substances.

[FR Doc. 83-15737 Filed 6-10-83; 8:45]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-M

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40 CFR Part 720

[OPTS-50002H BH-FRL 2381-1]

Premanufacture Notification Requirements and Review Procedures; Open Meeting

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Rule related notice; notice of open meeting.

SUMMARY: EPA will hold a meeting to explain in detail the premanufacture notification requirements published in the **Federal Register** of May 13, 1983.

DATE: The meeting will take place on Thursday, June 23, 1983, at 8:30 a.m. and adjourn by 4:00 p.m.

ADDRESS: The meeting will be held at: The Disabled American Veterans' Auditorium, 807 Maine Ave. SW., Washington, D.C. 20024.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kathy Taylor, TSCA Assistance Office (TS-799), Office of Toxic Substances, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW., Washington, D.C. 20460, Toll Free: (800-424-9065), In Washington, D.C.: 554-1404, Outside the U.S.A.: (Operator-202-554-1404).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Toxic Substances Control Act requires that any person who intends to manufacture or import a new chemical substance for commercial use notify EPA at least 90 days in advance. The premanufacture notification requirements which were published in the **Federal Register** on May 13, 1983 (48 FR 21722), require that any person who submits such notice use EPA Form No. 7710-25 beginning July 12, 1983. This meeting provides a forum for EPA officials, trade associations, environmental groups, chemical manufacturers, and other interested parties to ask questions and discuss the procedures of EPA's PMN final rule.

Dated: June 6, 1983.

Marcia Williams,

Acting Director, Office of Toxic Substances.

[FR Doc. 83-15739 Filed 6-10-83; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-M