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**Title:** Reporting Requirements Under EPA's Water Alliances for Voluntary Efficiency (WAVE) Program (OMB Control No. 2040-0164, EPA ICR No. 1654.04). This is a request to renew an existing approved collection that is scheduled to expire on March 31, 2003. Under the OMB regulations, the Agency may continue to conduct or sponsor the collection of information while this submission is pending at OMB.

**Abstract:** EPA initially collects facility information and thereafter annually collects water, energy, and cost savings information from participants in the WAVE program. WAVE Partners are commercial businesses or institutions that voluntarily agree to implement cost-effective water efficiency measures in their facilities. Initially the WAVE Program targeted the lodging industry, but now includes office buildings, educational institutions and medical facilities. Another type of participant, "Supporters," works with EPA to promote water efficiency. Supporters are equipment manufacturers, water management companies, utilities, state and local governments, and the like.

The purpose of the WAVE Program is pollution prevention. EPA and the Pollution Prevention Act define pollution prevention as "source reduction," and other practices that reduce or eliminate the creation of pollutants through increased efficiency in the use of raw materials, energy, water, or other resources, or through protection of natural resources by conservation. By promoting water efficiency, WAVE prevents pollution in two basic ways. First, wastewater flows are reduced which can increase treatment efficiency at wastewater treatment plants resulting in reduced

pollutant loads. Second, less water used means that less energy will be used to treat, transport, and heat drinking water and to transport and treat wastewater. To the extent that the reduced energy use so achieved is electrical energy, power plant emissions are reduced. Water efficiency also causes less water to be withdrawn and helps preserve streamflow to maintain a healthy aquatic environment; in addition, less pumping of groundwater lowers the chance that pollutants that may be in the groundwater will be drained into a water supply well.

EPA uses the information to maintain a profile of program membership and to monitor the success of the program, demonstrate that pollution prevention can be accomplished with a non-regulatory approach, and to promote the program to potential partners. Participation in the WAVE Program is voluntary; however, a participant joins the program by signing and submitting a Membership Agreement and an annual Results Report to EPA to receive and retain program benefits, such as software and publicity. No participant is required to submit confidential business information. EPA maintains and distributes a list of program participants, and presents aggregated data only in its program progress reports.

An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. The OMB control numbers for EPA's regulations are listed in 40 CFR part 9 and 48 CFR chapter 15, and are identified on the form and/or instrument, if applicable.

**Burden Statement:** The annual public reporting and recordkeeping burden for this collection of information is estimated to average about 3 hours per Membership Agreement response, a one-time submission, and 6 hours per Results Report response, an annual submission. 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:** Commercial businesses or institutions.

**Estimated Number of Respondents:** 136.

**Frequency of Response:** Annual.

**Estimated Total Annual Hour Burden:** 389 hours.

**Estimated Total Annual Cost:** \$28,974, includes \$0 of capital startup and O&M costs.

**Changes in the Estimates:** There is a decrease of 2,167 hours in the total estimated burden currently identified in the OMB Inventory of Approved ICR Burdens. This decrease is due to simplification of the reporting process and more accurate projections of new participants.

Dated: February 26, 2003.

**Oscar Morales,**

*Director, Collection Strategies Division.*

[FR Doc. 03-5323 Filed 3-5-03; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 6560-50-P**

## ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[SFUND-2003-0003, FRL-7459-8]

### Agency Information Collection Activities: Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Trade Secret Claims for Community Right-to-Know and Emergency Planning (EPCRA Section 322)

**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency, EPA.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** In compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), this document announces that EPA is planning to submit the following continuing Information Collection Request (ICR) to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB): Trade Secret Claims for Community Right-to-Know and Emergency Planning (EPCRA Section 322), EPA ICR No. 1428.06, OMB Control No. 2050-0078, Expiration date September 30, 2003. Before submitting the ICR to OMB for review and approval, EPA is soliciting comments on specific aspects of the proposed information collection as described below.

**DATES:** Comments must be submitted on or before May 5, 2003.

**ADDRESSES:** Follow the detailed instructions in **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Sicy Jacob, Chemical Emergency Preparedness and Prevention Office,

Mail Code 5104A, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20460; telephone number: (202) 564-8019; fax number: (202) 564-8233; e-mail address: [jacob.sicy@epa.gov](mailto:jacob.sicy@epa.gov).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** EPA has established a public docket for this ICR under Docket ID number SFUND-2003-0003, which is available for public viewing at the Superfund Docket in the EPA Docket Center (EPA/DC), EPA West, Room B102, 1301 Constitution Ave., NW., Washington, DC. The EPA Docket Center Public Reading Room is open from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The telephone number for the Reading Room is (202) 566-1744, and the telephone number for the Docket is (202) 566-0276. An electronic version of the public docket is available through EPA Dockets (EDOCKET) at <http://www.epa.gov/edocket>. Use EDOCKET to obtain a copy of the draft collection of information, submit or view public comments, access the index listing of the contents of the public docket, and to access those documents in the public docket that are available electronically. Once in the system, select "search," then key in the docket ID number identified above.

Any comments related to this ICR should be submitted to EPA and OMB within 60 days of this notice, and according to the following detailed instructions: (1) Submit your comments to EPA online using EDOCKET (our preferred method), by e-mail to [superfund.docket@epa.gov](mailto:superfund.docket@epa.gov), or by mail to: EPA Docket Center, Environmental Protection Agency, Superfund Docket, Mail Code 5202T, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20460.

EPA's policy is that public comments, whether submitted electronically or in paper, will be made available for public viewing in EDOCKET as EPA receives them and without change, unless the comment contains copyrighted material, CBI, or other information whose public disclosure is restricted by statute. When EPA identifies a comment containing copyrighted material, EPA will provide a reference to that material in the version of the comment that is placed in EDOCKET. The entire printed comment, including the copyrighted material, will be available in the public docket. Although identified as an item in the official docket, information claimed as CBI, or whose disclosure is otherwise restricted by statute, is not included in the official public docket, and will not be available for public viewing in EDOCKET. For further information about the electronic docket, see EPA's

**Federal Register** notice describing the electronic docket at 67 FR 38102 (May 31, 2002), or go to [www.epa.gov/edocket](http://www.epa.gov/edocket).

**Affected entities:** Entities potentially affected by this action are both manufacturing and non-manufacturing sectors for claims under sections 303, 311 and 312 of EPCRA. Section 313 claims are submitted by covered sectors, which, as of reporting year 2002, include, metal mining ((SIC code 10 (except 1011, 1081, and 1094)); coal mining ((SIC code 12 (except 1241)); manufacturers (SIC codes 20-39); electric utilities (SIC codes 4911 (limited to facilities that combust coal and/or oil for the purpose of generating electricity for distribution in commerce), 4931 (limited to facilities that combust coal and/or oil for the purpose of generating electricity for distribution in commerce), and 4939 (limited to facilities that combust coal and/or oil for the purpose of generating electricity for distribution in commerce)); commercial hazardous waste treatment (SIC code 4953 (limited to facilities regulated under the RCRA Subtitle C, 42 U.S.C. section 6921 *et seq.*)); chemical and allied products-wholesale (SIC code 5169); petroleum bulk terminals and plants (also known as stations)-wholesale (SIC code 5171); and, solvent recovery services (SIC code 7389 (limited to facilities primarily engaged in solvents recovery services on a contract or fee basis)). In addition, federal facilities were added to the respondent community by Executive Order 12856, and were required to report beginning calendar year 1994.

**Title:** Trade Secret Claims for Community Right-to-Know and Emergency Planning (EPCRA Section 322), OMB Control Number 2050-0078, EPA ICR Number 1428.06, expiring 09/30/03.

**Abstract:** This information collection request pertains to trade secrecy claims submitted under Section 322 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 (EPCRA). EPCRA contains provisions requiring facilities to report to State and local authorities, and EPA, the presence of extremely hazardous substances (described in Section 302), inventory of hazardous chemicals (described in Sections 311 and 312) and manufacture, process and use of toxic chemicals (described in Section 313). Section 322 of EPCRA allows a facility to withhold the specific chemical identity from these EPCRA reports if the facility asserts a claim of trade secrecy for that chemical identity. The provision establishes the requirements and procedures that facilities must follow to

request trade secrecy treatment of chemical identities, as well as the procedures for submitting public petitions to the Agency for review of the "sufficiency" of trade secrecy claims.

Trade secrecy protection is provided for specific chemical identities contained in reports submitted under each of the following EPCRA sections: (1) 303 (d)(2)—Facility notification of changes that have or are about to occur, (2) 303 (d)(3)—Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) requests for facility information to develop or implement emergency plans, (3) 311—Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs) submitted by facilities, or lists of those chemicals submitted in place of the MSDSs, (4) 312—Tier II emergency and hazardous chemical inventory forms, and (5) 313 Toxic chemical release inventory forms.

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The EPA would like to solicit comments to:

(i) Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

(ii) Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

(iii) Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and

(iv) Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, e.g., permitting electronic submission of responses.

**Burden Statement:** The annual public reporting and recordkeeping burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 9.9 hours per claim. The total annual burden for the respondents is 3,483 hours at a cost of \$147,543. 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: February 26, 2003.

**Deborah Y. Dietrich,**

*Director, Chemical Emergency Preparedness and Prevention Office.*

[FR Doc. 03-5327 Filed 3-5-03; 8:45 am]

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## ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL-7459-3]

### Draft Exposure and Human Health Evaluation of Airborne Pollution from the World Trade Center Disaster

**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency.

**ACTION:** Notice of extension of public comment period.

**SUMMARY:** The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Office of Research and Development (ORD) is announcing the extension of the public comment period for the external review draft (ERD) document, Exposure and Human Health Evaluation of Airborne Pollution from the World Trade Center Disaster (EPA/600/P-02/002A, October 2002). This draft document was prepared by ORD's National Center for Environmental Assessment (NCEA) within the Office of Research and Development.

**DATES:** In the December 27, 2002, **Federal Register** (67 FR 79089), EPA announced a limited comment period through February 25, 2003. The Agency is now extending the public comment period to April 7, 2003. Technical comments should be in writing and must be postmarked by April 7, 2003.

**ADDRESSES:** The primary distribution method for the ERD will be via ORD's Web site at <http://www.epa.gov/ncea/wtc.htm>. This draft report, in PDF format, can be viewed and downloaded from the Internet for review and comment. In addition, a limited number of CD-ROM and paper copies of the ERD are available by contacting the Technical Information Staff, NCEA-W (8623D), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC 20460; telephone: (202) 564-3261; facsimile: (202) 565-0050; e-mail: [nceadc.comment@epa.gov](mailto:nceadc.comment@epa.gov). Please provide your name and mailing address, and the title and EPA number of the requested publication.

**Comment Submission:** Comments on the ERD may be mailed to the Technical Information Staff, NCEA-W (8623D), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC 20460; telephone: (202) 564-3261; facsimile: (202) 565-0050. Comments should be in writing. Please submit one unbound original with pages numbered consecutively, and three copies of the comments. For attachments, provide an index, number pages consecutively with the comments, and submit an unbound original and three copies. Electronic comments may be e-mailed to:

[nceadc.comment@epa.gov](mailto:nceadc.comment@epa.gov).

Please note that all technical comments received in response to this notice will be placed in a public record. For that reason, commentors should not submit personal information (such as medical data or home address), Confidential Business Information, or information protected by copyright. Due to limited resources, acknowledgments will not be sent.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** For information on the public comment period, contact the Technical Information Staff of the National Center for Environmental Assessment-Washington, telephone: (202) 564-3261; facsimile: (202) 565-0050; e-mail: [nceadc.comment@epa.gov](mailto:nceadc.comment@epa.gov).

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Immediately following the September 11, 2001, terrorist attack on New York City's World Trade Center, many federal agencies, including the EPA, were called upon to focus their technical and scientific expertise on the national emergency issues. EPA, other federal agencies, New York City, and New York State public health and environmental authorities focused on numerous air monitoring activities to better understand the ongoing human health impact of the disaster. Many EPA offices and programs quickly became involved with these activities, providing scientific, engineering, public health, and management expertise to help cope with the aftereffects of the collapse of the World Trade Center.

As part of these activities, a human health evaluation of exposure to air pollutants resulting from the World Trade Center disaster was initiated. The primary purpose and scope of this draft report were to evaluate the environmental levels of various air pollutants to which the public could potentially be exposed as a result of the collapse of the towers. The draft report evaluates the measured outdoor levels of various air pollutants to which the public potentially had been exposed. These data were evaluated in terms of

available health benchmarks and typical background concentrations for New York City or other urban areas. The draft evaluation concludes that, with the exception of those exposed immediately following the collapse and perhaps during the next few days, people in the surrounding community are not likely to suffer from serious long-or short-term health effects.

While the primary focus of EPA's draft evaluation is on outdoor levels of various air pollutants to which the public could potentially be exposed as a result of the collapse of the towers, some information on indoor and occupational exposures is summarized. The incursion of dust and other contaminants into residences and buildings is being addressed via a number of other studies initiated in conjunction with the plans by EPA and its federal, state, and city partners to clean up residences impacted by the collapse of the World Trade Center.

The draft report also includes a discussion of rodent respiratory toxicology studies, conducted by EPA scientists, that exposed mice to fallen dust samples collected at or near Ground Zero on September 12 and 13, 2001. The purpose of these studies was to evaluate the toxicity of fine particulate matter dust on the respiratory tract of mice and to compare well-studied particulate matter reference samples, ranging from essentially inert to quite toxic, to those collected at the World Trade Center site. These studies found that fine particles were dominated by calcium containing compounds derived from World Trade Center building materials, and that a high exposure to World Trade Center fine particulate matter could cause mild lung inflammation and airflow obstruction in mice. These findings suggest that a similarly high exposure in people could cause short-term respiratory effects such as inflammation and cough.

Further, it is important to note that while this ERD is undergoing public review and comment, a process of external independent expert scientific peer review also is underway. These review processes are the usual steps that EPA takes to ensure full and open participation by interested parties. These steps also help EPA identify areas where a draft document could be improved to strengthen both clarity and completeness of the draft. Comments from the public and from the expert peer reviewers will be used to improve the draft report before it is finalized.

Finally, EPA scientists, in collaboration with other Federal and State environmental health