

Alexander Drive, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For information concerning the Consumer Products Environmental Partnerships Program, contact Mr. Bruce Moore, U.S. EPA, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, Sector Policies and Programs Division, Natural Resources and Commerce Group (E143-03), Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27711, telephone number: (919) 541-5460, fax number (919) 541-3470, e-mail address: moore.bruce@epa.gov. If you plan to attend the meeting, please submit your name and affiliation by e-mail or by telephone to Mr. Moore no later than Thursday, March 13, 2008.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. General Information

Docket. EPA has established a docket for this program under Docket ID Number EPA-HQ-OAR-2008-0142. Publicly available docket materials are available either electronically through www.regulations.gov or in hard copy at the EPA Docket Center, Public Reading Room, EPA West, Room 3334, 1301 Constitution Ave., NW., Washington, DC. The 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 Public Reading Room is (202) 566-1744, and the telephone number for the Air Docket is (202) 566-1742.

II. Background

EPA envisions that the consumer products of interest to the working group will encompass a wide array of personal care products, household cleaners, automotive aftermarket chemicals, non-agricultural pesticides, non-industrial adhesives and sealants, aerosol spray paints, architectural coatings, and other formulated products. These products are used by consumers in and around homes, offices, schools, and in a variety of other settings. These important products can enhance the quality of life of consumers, make household chores easier, and have beneficial health functions through control of household pests and pathogens in and around living spaces.

However, as these products are used, stored, and are disposed of, some or all of their ingredients evaporate and enter the air. One concern that has been raised is the effect of household and institutional consumer product use on indoor air quality. In addition to personal exposure during use, consumer products also contribute to ground-level ozone formation, have solid waste and groundwater impacts due to disposal of

spent packaging, are sources of fine particulate matter through secondary aerosol formation, and in some cases can contribute to stratospheric ozone depletion and global warming. Furthermore, increased use of nanomaterials in consumer products is an emerging issue. With such potential multimedia and multipollutant impacts, consumer products are ripe for additional environmental attention.

Since the late 1980s, a substantial segment of these products (e.g., architectural coatings, aerosol coatings, and many categories of household and institutional consumer products) have been regulated intensely by EPA and several States for purposes of controlling ground-level ozone formation through limits placed on the volatile organic compound content of the products. We commend the States and the consumer products and coatings industries for their cooperative efforts to reduce ozone formation resulting from use of these products. Furthermore, some manufacturers voluntarily have improved the environmental performance of their products over the years. However, other potential environmental effects generally have not been addressed.

The EPA believes that consumer choice in the marketplace can be an effective means of bringing about change in the environmental performance of household and institutional products. Key elements of such a market-based approach include educating consumers and making information available concerning the environmental attributes of the products they use. We also believe that reliable information concerning the degree of environmental stewardship exhibited by consumer products and coatings manufacturers should play a role in consumers' purchasing decisions. For this information to be useful, manufacturers who are good environmental stewards should be recognized in a manner that is readily apparent to the consumer in the marketplace.

III. Structure of the Meeting

The EPA envisions this meeting to consist of three major phases: (1) Presentation of background information on consumer products, existing stewardship programs, constraints on environmental marketing claims, and EPA's initial thoughts on a few possible partnership approaches; (2) several concurrent breakout sessions to explore these approaches; and (3) formation of the Consumer Products Partnerships Working Group, including subgroups for specific approaches.

Dated: February 26, 2008.

Jennifer N. Edmonds,

Acting Director, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards.

[FR Doc. E8-3936 Filed 2-28-08; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL-8535-6]

Science Advisory Board Staff Office; EPA Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee (CASAC); Notification of Public Advisory Committee Meeting (Teleconference) of the Ambient Air Monitoring & Methods (AAMM) Subcommittee

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA or Agency) Science Advisory Board (SAB) Staff Office announces a public teleconference of the Ambient Air Monitoring & Methods (AAMM) Subcommittee of the Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee (CASAC) to conduct a consultation concerning ambient air monitoring issues related to the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for lead, including issues associated with alternative lead indicators.

DATES: The teleconference meeting will be held on Tuesday, March 25, 2008, from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. (Eastern Time).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Any member of the public who wishes to obtain the teleconference call-in number and access code; submit a written or brief oral statement (three minutes or less); or receive further information concerning this teleconference meeting, must contact Mr. Fred Butterfield, Designated Federal Officer (DFO). Mr. Butterfield may be contacted at the EPA Science Advisory Board (1400F), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20460; or via telephone/voice mail: (202) 343-9994; fax: (202) 233-0643; or e-mail at: butterfield.fred@epa.gov. General information concerning the CASAC or the EPA SAB can be found on the EPA Web site at: <http://www.epa.gov/casac> or <http://www.epa.gov/sab>, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background: The CASAC, which is comprised of seven members appointed by the EPA Administrator, was established under section 109(d)(2) of the Clean Air Act (CAA or Act) (42 U.S.C. 7409) as an independent

scientific advisory committee. The CASAC provides advice, information and recommendations on the scientific and technical aspects of issues related to air quality criteria and NAAQS under sections 108 and 109 of the Act. The CASAC is chartered under the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA), as amended, 5 U.S.C., App. The SAB Staff Office established the CASAC AAMM Subcommittee in 2004 as a standing subcommittee to provide the EPA Administrator, through the CASAC, with advice and recommendations, as necessary, on topical areas related to ambient air monitoring, methods and networks. The Subcommittee complies with the provisions of FACA and all appropriate SAB Staff Office procedural policies.

Section 109(d)(1) of the CAA requires that the Agency periodically review and revise, as appropriate, the air quality criteria and the NAAQS for the six "criteria" air pollutants, including lead. The current review of the Lead NAAQS was initiated in early 2005. In December 2007, the CASAC Lead Review Panel met to conduct a review of the Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (ANPR) on the NAAQS for Lead. The Lead Panel also reviewed the Agency's Final Lead Staff Paper and the Final Lead Risk Assessment Report. The CASAC's report to the EPA Administrator concerning this review (EPA-CASAC-08-007, dated January 22, 2008) is posted on the CASAC Web page that can be accessed at the URL address provided above.

In this report, the CASAC noted that Agency staff, in its Final Lead Staff Paper, had recommended that the Administrator consider retaining lead in total suspended particulates (Pb-TSP) as the indicator for ambient lead. While, historically, the Lead NAAQS has relied on TSP samples for quantifying ambient lead concentrations, the CASAC recommended that EPA should transition to lead in PM₁₀ (Pb-PM₁₀) sampling for quantifying ambient lead concentrations. In particular, the CASAC observed that Pb-PM₁₀ is a much more accurate and precisely measured indicator and represents the fraction of lead that is more relevant for human exposures. Furthermore, the CASAC noted that there is a greater availability of Pb-PM₁₀ samplers than Pb-TSP samplers throughout the U.S. Additionally, the CASAC found the existing Pb-TSP network inadequate in its ability to characterize population exposures, conditions around large sources, and concentrations at typical ambient concentrations in many parts of the country. CASAC also indicated in the letter that its AAMM Subcommittee would be better-suited to provide advice

on lead monitoring and network design issues. Accordingly, the purpose of this public teleconference meeting is for the Subcommittee to conduct a consultation with Agency staff on several draft EPA documents relating to the ambient air monitoring of Pb-PM₁₀, including options for the Lead NAAQS indicator, a draft Federal Reference Method (FRM) for Pb-PM₁₀, lead monitoring network design, and sampling frequency. The SAB Staff Office has developed the consultation as a mechanism to provide early input and advice to EPA on technical issues that should be considered in the development of regulations, guidelines, or technical guidance before the Agency has taken a position.

Technical Contacts: Any technical questions concerning these Lead NAAQS indicator and ambient air monitoring issues can be directed to Mr. Kevin Cavender, OAQPS, at phone: (919) 541-2364, or e-mail: cavender.kevin@epa.gov; or to Mr. Lewis Weinstock, OAQPS, at phone: (919) 541-3661, or e-mail: weinstock.lewis@epa.gov.

Availability of Meeting Materials: On or about March 3, 2008, the Agency will post the documents to be discussed during this consultation on the EPA Technology Transfer Network (TTN) Web page for the Lead NAAQS, "Lead (Pb)—Documents from Current Review—Technical Documents," found at: http://www.epa.gov/ttn/naaqs/standards/pb/s_pb_cr_td.html. In addition, the Agency will announce the availability of these materials, to include the process for submitting public comments on these documents, by means of a separate **Federal Register** notice to be published around the first week in March. Furthermore, a copy of the draft agenda and other materials for this CASAC teleconference will be posted on the SAB Web site at: <http://yosemite.epa.gov/sab/sabproduct.nsf/WebCASAC/recentadditions> prior to the meeting.

Procedures for Providing Public Input: Interested members of the public may submit relevant written or oral information for the CASAC AAMM Subcommittee to consider on the topics included in this advisory activity and/or the group conducting the activity. **Oral Statements:** In general, individuals or groups requesting an oral presentation at a public teleconference will be limited to three minutes per speaker, with no more than a total of 30 minutes for all speakers. Interested parties should contact Mr. Butterfield, DFO, in writing (preferably via e-mail), by March 18, 2008, at the contact information noted above, to be placed

on the list of public speakers for this meeting. **Written Statements:** Written statements should be received in the SAB Staff Office by March 21, 2008, so that the information may be made available to the Subcommittee for its consideration prior to this teleconference. Written statements should be supplied to the DFO electronically via e-mail (acceptable file formats: Adobe PDF, MS Word, WordPerfect, MS PowerPoint, or Rich Text files in IBM-PC/Windows 98/2000/XP format).

Accessibility: For information on access or services for individuals with disabilities, please contact Mr. Butterfield at the phone number or e-mail address noted above, preferably at least ten days prior to the meeting, to give EPA as much time as possible to process your request.

Dated: February 25, 2008.

Anthony F. Maciorowski,
Deputy Director, EPA Science Advisory Board Staff Office.

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[EPA-HQ-OPP-2007-1056; FRL-8350-5]

Pesticide Emergency Exemptions; Agency Decisions and State and Federal Agency Crisis Declarations

Editorial Note: This notice did not appear in the issue of Wednesday, February 27, 2008. As a result, it is being printed in its entirety.

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: EPA has granted or denied emergency exemptions under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) for use of pesticides as listed in this notice. The exemptions or denials were granted during the period October 1, 2007 through December 31, 2007 to control unforeseen pest outbreaks.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: See each emergency exemption or denial for the name of a contact person. The following information applies to all contact persons: Team Leader, Emergency Response Team, Registration Division (7505P), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20460-0001; telephone number: (703) 308-9366.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: