

and use and interpretation; as well as which contaminants should be included in the data base.

EPA is working on a Conceptual Approach for the National Drinking Water Contaminant Occurrence Data Base. This approach considers factors such as what data are needed in the data base, how is the database going to be used, what information is available for the database, how can databases be merged, and how to address data uncertainty with quality assurance and quality control. Both chemical contaminants and microbes will be considered in the National Drinking Water Contaminant Occurrence Data Base development process. Background material on the Conceptual Approach and the process to develop and implement the National Drinking Water Contaminant Occurrence Data Base will be sent to all registered participants in advance of the meeting. The specific issues for discussion at the meeting will be based on this material and will include (but may not be limited to) the following:

1. What type of information does the National Occurrence Data Base have to contain for EPA to make determinations on what contaminants need further action?

2. What standard methodologies/analytical techniques and units of measure will be acceptable to populate the National Occurrence Data Base?

3. What should be the quality assurance/quality control procedures for accepting data into the National Occurrence Data Base and for determining its usefulness for a specific end-use?

4. What should be the criteria for accepting data from external and internal data sources? What type of data should be required for data quality? Should there be different levels of data quality for different uses?

5. What are the sources of data that can be used to populate the National Occurrence Data Base and are they available in a form that can be used by the EPA and be accessible to the public?

6. How should linkages to other databases be accommodated?

7. Are there certain data fields that EPA should structure its query functions around?

8. In what forms should the data in the National Occurrence Data Base be made readily accessible to the public?

9. In making the National Occurrence Data Base publicly accessible should the information be available electronically? What kind of user interface is important?

10. Should the National Occurrence Data Base information be able to be graphically displayed?

11. What data does your organization possess that is relevant to the National Occurrence Data Base?

12. What specific data fields should be included in the National Occurrence Data Base?

13. What historical data should be included in the data base?

EPA has convened this public meeting to hear the views of stakeholders on the Conceptual Approach, concerning the development and maintenance of a National Drinking Water Contaminant Occurrence Data Base. The public is invited to provide comments on the issues listed above or other issues related to the National Drinking Water Contaminant Occurrence Data Base during the May 21–22, 1997 meeting.

Dated: March 25, 1997.

**Cynthia Dougherty,**

*Director, Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water.*

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## ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL–5811–9]

### Science Advisory Board Notification of Public Advisory Committee Meeting; Open Meeting

Pursuant to the Federal Advisory Committee Act, Public Law 92–463, notice is hereby given that the Human Exposure and Health Subcommittee (HEHS) of the Science Advisory Board's (SAB) Integrated Risk Project will meet on May 5–6, 1997, at the Environmental Protection Agency's Waterside Mall Complex, 401 M Street, SW, Washington, DC 20460 in Room 17 of the Washington Information Center. For convenient access, members of the public should use the public entrances to the Waterside Mall commercial area on either the "I" or "M" street side of the complex. The meeting will begin at 9:00 a.m. and end no later than 5:00 p.m. on each day. All times noted are Eastern Time. All meetings are open to the public. Due to limited space, seating at meetings will be on a first-come basis.

The main purpose of the meeting is to discuss human exposure (and their consequences) to various pollutants and to consider the potential for risk reduction. The Subcommittee's activities are part of an SAB project to update the 1990 SAB report, *Reducing Risk: Setting Priorities and Strategies for*

Environmental Protection. In a letter dated October 25, 1995, to Dr. Matanoski, Chair of the SAB Executive Committee, Deputy Administrator Fred Hansen charged the SAB to: (1) Develop an updated ranking of the relative risk of different environmental problems based upon explicit scientific criteria; (2) provide an assessment of techniques and criteria that could be used to discriminate among emerging environmental risks and identify those that merit serious, near-term Agency attention; (3) assess the potential for risk reduction and propose alternative technical risk reduction strategies for the environmental problems identified; and (4) identify the uncertainties and data quality issues associated with the relative rankings. The project will be conducted by several SAB panels, including HEHS, working at the direction of an ad hoc Steering Committee established by the Executive Committee.

Single copies of *Reducing Risk* can be obtained by contacting the SAB's Committee Evaluation and Support Staff (1400), 401 M Street, SW, Washington, DC 20460, telephone (202) 260–8414, or fax (202) 260–1889. Members of the public desiring additional information about the meeting, including an agenda, should contact Ms. Mary Winston, Staff Secretary, Science Advisory Board (1400), US EPA, 401 M Street, SW, Washington DC 20460, by telephone at (202) 260–8414, fax at (202) 260–7118, or via the INTERNET at: [winston.mary@epamail.epa.gov](mailto:winston.mary@epamail.epa.gov).

Anyone wishing to make an oral presentation at the meeting must contact Mr. Samuel Rondberg, Designated Federal Official for the HEHS, in writing, no later than 4:00 p.m., April 28, 1997, by fax at (202) 260–7118, or via the INTERNET at [rondberg.sam@epamail.epa.gov](mailto:rondberg.sam@epamail.epa.gov). The request should identify the name of the individual who will make the presentation and an outline of the issues to be addressed. At least 35 copies of any written comments to the Committee are to be given to Mr. Rondberg no later than the time of the presentation for distribution to the Committee and the interested public. See below for additional information on providing comments to the SAB.

### Providing Oral or Written Comments at SAB Meetings

The Science Advisory Board expects that public statements presented at its meetings will not be repetitive of previously submitted oral or written statements. In general, each individual or group making an oral presentation will be limited to a total time of ten

minutes. For conference call meetings, opportunities for oral comment will be limited to no more than five minutes per speaker and no more than fifteen minutes total. Written comments (at least 35 copies) received in the SAB Staff Office sufficiently prior to a meeting date, may be mailed to the relevant SAB committee or subcommittee prior to its meeting; comments received too close to the meeting date will normally be provided to the committee at its meeting. Written comments may be provided to the relevant committee or subcommittee up until the time of the meeting.

Dated: April 3, 1997.

**Donald G. Barnes,**

*Staff Director, Science Advisory Board.*

[FR Doc. 97-9692 Filed 4-14-97; 8:45 am]

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## ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[OPPTS-44639; FRL-5600-7]

### TSCA Chemical Testing; Receipt of Test Data

**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** This notice announces EPA's receipt of test data on tertiary amyl methyl ether (TAME) (CAS No. 994-05-8). These data were submitted pursuant to an enforceable testing consent agreement/order issued by EPA under section 4 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA). Publication of this notice is in compliance with section 4(d) of TSCA.

#### FOR FURTHER 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.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Under 40 CFR 790.60, all TSCA section 4 enforceable consent agreements/orders must contain a statement that results of testing conducted pursuant to testing enforceable consent agreements/orders will be announced to the public in accordance with section 4(d).

#### I. Test Data Submissions

Test data for TAME were submitted by The American Petroleum Institute (API), on behalf of the Tertiary Amyl Methyl Ether (TAME) Consortium, pursuant to a TSCA section 4

enforceable testing consent agreement/order at 40 CFR 799.5000. EPA received the data on March 6, 1997. The submission includes two final reports entitled 1) "Developmental Toxicity Evaluation of Inhaled Tertiary Amyl Methyl Ether (TAME) in CD (Sprague-Dawley) Rats" and 2) "Developmental Toxicity Evaluation of Inhaled Tertiary Amyl Methyl Ether (TAME) in CD-1 Mice." This chemical has potentially wide use as a gasoline additive.

EPA has initiated its review and evaluation process for this data submission. At this time, the Agency is unable to provide any determination as to the completeness of the submission.

#### II. Public Record

EPA has established a public record for this TSCA section 4(d) receipt of data notice (docket number OPPTS-44639). This record includes copies of all studies reported in this notice. The record is available for inspection from 12 noon to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, except legal holidays, in the TSCA Nonconfidential Information Center (also known as the TSCA Public Docket Office), Rm. B-607 Northeast Mall, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460, e-mail address: oppt.ncic@epamail.epa.gov.

**Authority:** 15 U.S.C. 2603.

#### List of Subjects

Environmental protection, Test data.

Dated: April 7, 1997.

**Frank Kover,**

*Acting Director, Chemical Control Division, Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics.*

[FR Doc. 97-9687 Filed 4-14-97; 8:45 am]

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## ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[OPPTS-211043; FRL-5578-1]

### Lead Azide; Response to Citizen's Petition Under TSCA Section 21

**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

**ACTION:** Notice; Denial of TSCA Section 21 Petition.

**SUMMARY:** EPA received a petition under section 21 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) on May 2, 1996, from a citizen requesting that the Agency promulgate a regulation under TSCA section 6 that would prohibit the manufacturing, processing, or distribution in commerce of lead azide. The petitioner claims that she suffered injuries through the use of lead azide to

produce a "special effect" in filmmaking and that manufacture of such substance should be prohibited to prevent future human injury. EPA has evaluated the petition and upon further consideration, denied it on July 31, 1996.

#### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Susan B. Hazen, Director, Environmental Assistance Division (7408), Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460, Telephone: 202-260-1404, TDD: (202-554-0551), e-mail: TSCA-Hotline@epa.mail.epa.gov.

#### I. Background

##### A. Statutory Requirements

1. *TSCA section 21.* Section 21 of TSCA, 15 U.S.C. 2620, provides that any person may petition EPA to initiate proceedings for the issuance, amendment, or repeal of a rule or order under section 4, 5, 6, or 8 of TSCA, 15 U.S.C. 2603, 2604, 2605, or 2607. As required by section 21(b), the petition must set forth the facts that the petitioner claims establish the need for the Agency to issue, amend, or repeal a rule or order under those sections of TSCA. (See also Guidance for Petitioning the Environmental Protection Agency under Section 21 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (50 FR 46827, November 13, 1985). Section 21(b) also directs EPA to decide either to grant or deny the petition within 90 days after the petition is filed. If EPA denies a petition, the Agency must publish the reason(s) for the denial in the **Federal Register**. If the Agency grants the petition, EPA must promptly commence an appropriate proceeding in accordance with section 4, 5, 6, or 8 of TSCA.

If EPA denies a petition, or fails to make a decision within the 90-day review period, the petitioner may, within 60 days from the date of the decision or from the end of the review period, commence a civil action in a U.S. district court to compel initiation of the requested rulemaking. For a petition for a new rule or order, the court must provide opportunity for the petition to be considered *de novo*. Section 21(b)(4) identifies petitioners' rights and the procedures to be followed under such civil action. Relief available under section 21 is limited to initiation of a proceeding to issue, amend, or appeal a rule under section 4, 6, or 8, or an order under section 5(e) or 6(b)(2).

2. *TSCA section 6.* Under section 6 of TSCA, 15 U.S.C. 2605(a), EPA may issue rules to limit or prohibit the manufacture, processing, or distribution