

Manufacturing, 40 CFR part 63, subpart NNN, expiration date 8/31/00. For identification purposes, this combined ICR will continue to use OMB Control Number 2060-0114 and EPA ICR No. 1160.06, which formerly was applicable to NSPS, subpart PPP. OMB Control Number 2060-0359 and EPA ICR Number 1795.01 had been used for NESHAP-MACT Subpart NNN and will no longer be valid. This ICR describes the nature of the information collection and its expected burden and cost; where appropriate, it includes the actual data collection instrument.

DATES: Comments must be submitted on or before June 22, 2000.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For a copy of the ICR contact Sandy Farmer at EPA by phone at (202) 260-2740, by E-Mail at Farmer.Sandy@epamail.epa.gov or download off the Internet at <http://www.epa.gov/icr> and refer to EPA ICR No. 1160.06. For technical questions about the ICR contact Gregory Fried at EPA by phone at (202) 564-7016 or by email at fried.gregory@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Title: NSPS Subpart PPP, Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources—Wool Fiberglass Insulation Manufacturing and NESHAP-MACT Subpart NNN, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants—Wool Fiberglass Manufacturing, OMB Control Number 2060-0114, EPA ICR No. 1160.06. This is a request for extension of two currently approved collections which will be combined into one collection.

Abstract: Plants subject to NSPS Subpart PPP and/or NESHAP-MACT Subpart NNN must provide notifications to EPA of construction, modification, startups, shut downs, date and results of initial performance tests and provide semiannual reports of excess emissions. Owners/operators of wool fiberglass manufacturing facilities subject to NSPS Subpart PPP and/or NESHAP-MACT, Subpart NNN must also record continuous measurements of control device operating parameters.

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. The **Federal Register** document required under 5 CFR 1320.8(d), soliciting comments on this collection of information was published October 29, 1999 for NSPS Subpart PPP and January 21, 2000 for NESHAP-MACT

Subpart NNN in **Federal Register**. No comments were received.

Burden Statement: The annual public reporting and recordkeeping burden for the collection of information for these two standards on existing wool fiberglass manufacturing facilities is estimated to average 149 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: Wool Fiberglass Insulation Manufacturing Plants for NSPS, Subpart PPP and/or Wool Fiberglass Manufacturing Plants for NESHAP-MACT Subpart NNN

Estimated Number of Respondents: 29.

Frequency of Response: Initial and semiannual.

Estimated Total Annual Hour Burden: 19,098

Estimated Total Annualized Capital and Operating & Maintenance Cost Burden: \$496,000.

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. 1160.06 and OMB Control No. 2060-0114 in any correspondence.

Ms. Sandy Farmer, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Environmental Information, Collection Strategies Division (2822), 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20460;

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: May 20, 2000.

Oscar Morales,

Director, Collection Strategies Division.

[FR Doc. 00-12957 Filed 5-22-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL-6703-9]

Science Advisory Board; Notification of Public Advisory Committee Meeting; Meeting Date Correction

Incorrect meeting dates were announced for one of the two Science Advisory Board Executive Committee (EC) meetings at 65 FR 30589-30591, dated May 12, 2000. The meeting was originally announced for Monday, June 12, 2000. The meeting should have been announced for Friday, June 16, 2000. There are no changes to the other EC meeting (scheduled for May 30, 2000) or the Drinking Water Committee meeting (scheduled for June 5-7, 2000) announced in that FR.

The correct meeting announcement information is below.

The Executive Committee (EC) of US EPA's Science Advisory Board will conduct a public teleconference meeting on Friday, June 16, 2000. Additional instructions about how to participate in the conference call can be obtained by calling Ms. Priscilla Tillery-Gadson no earlier than one week prior to the meeting (beginning June 9) at (202) 564-4533, or via e-mail at tillery.priscilla@epa.gov.

Availability of Review Materials—Drafts of the reports that will be reviewed at the meeting should be available to the public at the SAB website (<http://www.epa.gov/sab>) by close-of-business on June 1, 2000.

Dated: May 16, 2000.

Donald G. Barnes,

Staff Director, Science Advisory Board.

[FR Doc. 00-12793 Filed 5-22-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[PF-941; FRL-6557-1]

Notice of Filing Pesticide Petitions to Establish Tolerances for Certain Pesticide Chemicals in or on Food

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice announces the initial filing of a pesticide petition

proposing the establishment of regulations for residues of certain pesticide chemicals in or on various food commodities.

DATES: Comments, identified by docket control number PF-941, must be received on or before June 22, 2000.

ADDRESSES: Comments may be submitted by mail, electronically, or in person. Please follow the detailed instructions for each method as provided in Unit I.C. of the

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION. To ensure proper receipt by EPA, it is imperative that you identify docket control number PF-941 in the subject line on the first page of your response.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: By mail: Sheila Moats, EPA Biopesticides and Pollution Prevention Division (7505C), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, Ariel Rios Bldg., 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20460; telephone number: (703) 308-1259; e-mail address: moats.sheila@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. General Information

A. Does this Action Apply to Me?

You may be affected by this action if you are an agricultural producer, food manufacturer or pesticide manufacturer. Potentially affected categories and entities may include, but are not limited to:

Cat-egories	NAICS codes	Examples of poten-tially affected entities
Industry	111	Crop production.
	112	Animal production.
	311	Food manufacturing.
	32532	Pesticide manufac-turing.

This listing is not intended to be exhaustive, but rather provides a guide for readers regarding entities likely to be affected by this action. Other types of entities not listed in the table could also be affected. The North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) codes have been provided to assist you and others in determining whether or not this action might apply to certain entities. If you have questions regarding the applicability of this action to a particular entity, consult the person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**.

B. How Can I Get Additional Information, Including Copies of this Document and Other Related Documents?

1. *Electronically.* You may obtain electronic copies of this document, and certain other related documents that might be available electronically, from the EPA Internet Home Page at <http://www.epa.gov/>. To access this document, on the Home Page select "Laws and Regulations" and then look up the entry for this document under the "Federal Register—Environmental Documents." You can also go directly to the **Federal Register** listings at <http://www.epa.gov/fedrgstr/>.

2. *In person.* The Agency has established an official record for this action under docket control number PF-941. The official record consists of the documents specifically referenced in this action, any public comments received during an applicable comment period, and other information related to this action, including any information claimed as confidential business information (CBI). This official record includes the documents that are physically located in the docket, as well as the documents that are referenced in those documents. The public version of the official record does not include any information claimed as CBI. The public version of the official record, which includes printed, paper versions of any electronic comments submitted during an applicable comment period, is available for inspection in the Public Information and Records Integrity Branch (PIRIB), Rm. 119, Crystal Mall #2, 1921 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA, from 8:30 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The PIRIB telephone number is (703) 305-5805.

C. How and to Whom Do I Submit Comments?

You may submit comments through the mail, in person, or electronically. To ensure proper receipt by EPA, it is imperative that you identify docket control number PF-941 in the subject line on the first page of your response.

1. *By mail.* Submit your comments to: Public Information and Records Integrity Branch (PIRIB), Information Resources and Services Division (7502C), Office of Pesticide Programs (OPP), Environmental Protection Agency, Ariel Rios Bldg., 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20460.

2. *In person or by courier.* Deliver your comments to: Public Information and Records Integrity Branch (PIRIB), Information Resources and Services

Division (7502C), Office of Pesticide Programs (OPP), Environmental Protection Agency, Rm. 119, Crystal Mall #2, 1921 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA. The PIRIB is open from 8:30 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The PIRIB telephone number is (703) 305-5805.

3. *Electronically.* You may submit your comments electronically by e-mail to: "opp-docket@epa.gov," or you can submit a computer disk as described above. Do not submit any information electronically that you consider to be CBI. Avoid the use of special characters and any form of encryption. Electronic submissions will be accepted in Wordperfect 6.1/8.0 or ASCII file format. All comments in electronic form must be identified by docket control number PF-941. Electronic comments may also be filed online at many Federal Depository Libraries.

D. How Should I Handle CBI That I Want to Submit to the Agency?

Do not submit any information electronically that you consider to be CBI. You may claim information that you submit to EPA in response to this document as CBI by marking any part or all of that information as CBI. Information so marked will not be disclosed except in accordance with procedures set forth in 40 CFR part 2. In addition to one complete version of the comment that includes any information claimed as CBI, a copy of the comment that does not contain the information claimed as CBI must be submitted for inclusion in the public version of the official record. Information not marked confidential will be included in the public version of the official record without prior notice. If you have any questions about CBI or the procedures for claiming CBI, please consult the person identified under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**.

E. What Should I Consider as I Prepare My Comments for EPA?

You may find the following suggestions helpful for preparing your comments:

1. Explain your views as clearly as possible.
2. Describe any assumptions that you used.
3. Provide copies of any technical information and/or data you used that support your views.
4. If you estimate potential burden or costs, explain how you arrived at the estimate that you provide.
5. Provide specific examples to illustrate your concerns.

6. Make sure to submit your comments by the deadline in this notice.

7. To ensure proper receipt by EPA, be sure to identify the docket control number assigned to this action in the subject line on the first page of your response. You may also provide the name, date, and **Federal Register** citation.

II. What Action is the Agency Taking?

EPA has received pesticide petitions as follows proposing the establishment and/or amendment of regulations for residues of certain pesticide chemicals in or on various food commodities under section 408 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA), 21 U.S.C. 346a. EPA has determined that this petition contains data or information regarding the elements set forth in section 408(d)(2); however, EPA has not fully evaluated the sufficiency of the submitted data at this time or whether the data support granting of the petitions. Additional data may be needed before EPA rules on the petitions.

List of Subjects

Environmental protection, Agricultural commodities, Feed additives, Food additives, Pesticides and pests, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: May 4, 2000.

Kathleen D. Knox,

Acting Director, Biopesticides and Pollution Prevention Division, Office of Pesticide Programs.

Summaries of Petitions

The petitioner summaries of the pesticide petitions are printed below as required by section 408(d)(3) of the FFDCA. The summaries of the petitions were prepared by the petitioner and represents the view of the petitioner. The petition summaries announce the availability of a description of the analytical methods available to EPA for the detection and measurement of the pesticide chemical residues or an explanation of why no such method is needed.

1. Natural Plant Products S.A.

0F6073

EPA has received a pesticide petition 0F6073 from Natural Plant Products S.A., Route d'Artix, B.P. 80, 64150 Nogueres, France, proposing pursuant to section 408(d) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA), 21 U.S.C. 346a(d), to amend 40 CFR part 180 to establish an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance for

biochemical pesticide Geraniol [3,7-dimethyl-[E]-2,7-octadien-1-ol] in or on all raw agricultural commodities (RACs).

Pursuant to section 408(d)(2)(A)(i) of the FFDCA, as amended, Natural Plant Products S.A. has submitted the following summaries of information, data, and arguments in support of their pesticide petitions. The summaries were prepared by Natural Plant Products S.A. and EPA has not fully evaluated the merits of the pesticide petitions. The summaries may have been edited by EPA, if the terminology used was unclear, the summaries contained extraneous material, or the summaries unintentionally made the reader conclude that the findings reflected EPA's position and not the position of the petitioner.

A. Product Name and Proposed Use Practices

Geraniol will be incorporated into the end-use product Biomite as an active ingredient. Biomite is proposed for use as a foliar spray for the control of Tetranychid mites on a variety of agricultural and greenhouse crops. The product is used at the first appearance of spider mite activity on a particular crop, subsequent applications are made as required but not sooner than every 7 days. The application rates of 76 oz in 200 gallons to 20 oz in 50 gallons/per acre equate to 0.085–0.315 oz of Geraniol per acre.

B. Product Identity/Chemistry

Geraniol is a Monoterpene alcohol which is found in over 250 essential oils, and as a semiochemical in more than 14 species of insects encompassing 7 families from 5 orders. It is a colorless to pale yellow oily liquid with a sweet, rose odor. Geraniol is listed at 40 CFR 152.25(g) as a minimum risk pesticide active ingredient.

C. Mammalian Toxicological Profile

The toxicological profile of Geraniol is, acute oral two studies LD₅₀ 3.6 grams/kilograms (g/kg) and 4.8 g/kg in rats; acute dermal LD₅₀ greater than 5.0 g/kg. Chronic oral toxicity, 1,000 parts per million (ppm) fed to rats daily for 16 weeks produced no effects; 1,000 ppm fed to rats daily for 28 weeks produced no effects. Geraniol exhibited severe primary skin irritation in rabbits 100 milligrams (mg)/24 hr.; humans 16 mg/48 hr.; Guinea pigs 100 mg/24 hr. but was non-irritating to miniature pigs at 50 mg in the Draize test. Geraniol is a sensitizer although it exhibits relatively weak and variable responses. Geraniol when tested at doses up to 100 micrograms against *Salmonella*

typhimurium TA 97 and TA 102 exhibited no mutagenicity. Geraniol was granted generally recognized as safe (GRAS) status by FEMA in 1965, and is approved as GRAS by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) when used as a synthetic flavoring and adjuvant for direct addition to food for human consumption.

Waivers are being requested for genotoxicity, reproductive and developmental toxicity, sub-chronic toxicity and acute toxicity to non-target species based on Geraniol's ubiquity in nature, long history of use in the fragrance industry and as a flavoring in alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages, ice cream, candies and baked good etc., favorable toxicological profile in chronic toxicological studies, and the inconsequential exposure resulting from the label-directed use rates.

D. Aggregate Exposure

1. *Dietary exposure*—i. *Food*. Current dietary exposure to Geraniol occurs from its use as a flavoring agent and adjuvant in food and beverages (0.8 ppm—11 ppm). Considering the low dose of Geraniol required to achieve the desired effect and the levels of Geraniol found in processed food and beverages, it can be concluded that incremental dietary exposure from the proposed use on agricultural and greenhouse crops is insignificant.

ii. *Drinking water*. Geraniol residues in drinking water are expected to be minimal from the proposed uses due to the low application rate, insolubility in water, and the expected rapid biodegradation in the soil.

2. *Non-dietary exposure*. Geraniol is used to the approximate annual amount of 800,000 lbs as a fragrance component in the manufacture of detergents, soaps, creams, lotions, perfumes, and aromatherapy products. Geraniol is also a component of the floral blend used as a lure in Japanese beetle traps. In the seven currently registered Japanese beetle traps, the Geraniol is present at a loading of 2.84–10.70%. The contribution to non-dietary exposure of Geraniol through the use of Biomite is not expected to pose any risk.

E. Cumulative Exposure

It is not expected that Geraniol when used as proposed would result in residues that would remain in human food items at levels which would be of toxicological concern. Because of the low inherent toxicity, low agricultural use rates (compared with flavor and fragrance amounts) no cumulative effects with other substances that might have a common mechanism of toxicity are anticipated.

F. Safety Determination

1. *U.S. population.* The use of products containing Geraniol, which is of low toxicity and used in low concentrations is compatible with the Agency's objectives to register reduced risk pesticides. The application of a volatile Terpenoid alcohol at the label-directed rates is expected to result in negligible residues that are of no toxicological concern, and therefore exposure and risk to the general U.S. population from these proposed agricultural uses is not anticipated.

2. *Infants and children.* Geraniol is ubiquitous in foodstuffs beverages, in soaps, detergents, and creams and hence the proposed agricultural uses pose no threat to infants and children. In fact, as the Geraniol-containing biopesticide product replaces existing miticides with less favorable toxicological profiles risk to infants and children will be reduced.

G. Effects on the Immune and Endocrine Systems

Oral chronic toxicity studies and mutagenicity studies have been cited above. There is no literature available to suggest that immune or endocrine systems will be compromised by the use of Geraniol as an active ingredient in a biochemical pest control agent used at the label-directed rates.

H. Existing Tolerances

There are no known existing tolerances for the use of Geraniol as a pesticide.

I. International Tolerances

The Council of Europe listed Geraniol in 1970 giving it an allowable daily intake (ADI) of 5 milligrams/kilograms bodyweight/day.

2. Natural Plant Products S.A.

OF6145

EPA has received a pesticide petition OF6145 from Natural Plant Products S.A., Route d'Artix, B.P. 80, 64150 Nogueres, France, proposing pursuant to section 408(d) of the FFDCA, 21 U.S.C. 346a(d), to amend 40 CFR part 180 to establish an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance for biochemical pesticide Citronellol [3,7-dimethyl-6-octen-1-ol] in or on all raw agricultural commodities.

A. Product Name and Proposed Use Practices

Citronellol will be incorporated into the end-use product Biomite as an active ingredient. Biomite is proposed for use as a foliar spray for the control of Tetranychid mites on a variety of agricultural and greenhouse crops. The

product is used at the first appearance of spider mite activity on a particular crop, subsequent applications are made as required but not sooner than every 7 days. The application rates of 76 oz in 200 gallons to 20 oz in 50 gallons/per acre equate to 0.085–0.315 oz of Citronellol per acre.

B. Product Identity/Chemistry

Citronellol is a Monoterpene alcohol which is found in over 30 essential oils, and as a semiochemical in the spider mite *Tetranychus urticae*, the Formicine ant *Lasius alienus* and the bumble bee *Pyrobombus pratorum*. Citronellol also occurs in black currants, certain other fruits, wines, beer and black tea. It is a colorless to pale yellow oily liquid with a sweet, rose, leather, musty, floral odor. It is insoluble in water.

C. Mammalian Toxicological Profile

The toxicological profile of Citronellol is, acute oral LD₅₀ 3.45 g/kg in rats; acute dermal LD₅₀ 2.65 g/kg (rabbit). Citronellol exhibited severe primary skin irritation in rabbits and Guinea pigs (100 mg/24 hr) and moderate to humans (16 mg/48 hr). Citronellol when tested at doses up to 100 micrograms against *Salmonella typhimurium* TA 97 and TA 102 exhibited no mutagenicity. Citronellol has GRAS status at 21 CFR 172.515 when used as a synthetic flavoring and adjuvant for direct addition to foods for humans. Waivers are being requested for genotoxicity, reproductive and developmental toxicity, sub-chronic toxicity and acute toxicity to non-target species based on Citronellol's ubiquity in nature, long history of use in cosmetics, fragrance, detergent, and household cleaners, its natural occurrence in fruit and beverages, its wide use as a synthetic flavoring agent and adjuvant, and the inconsequential exposure resulting from the label-directed use rates.

D. Aggregate Exposure

1. *Dietary exposure*—i. *Food.* Current dietary exposure to Citronellol occurs from its natural occurrence in fruits and beverages, and its use as a flavoring agent and adjuvant in food and beverages. Considering the low dose of Citronellol required to achieve the desired effect and the levels of Citronellol found in natural and processed food and beverages, it can be concluded that incremental dietary exposure from the proposed use on agricultural and greenhouse crops is insignificant.

ii. *Drinking water.* Citronellol residues in drinking water are expected to be minimal from the proposed uses due to the low application rate, insolubility in

water, and the expected rapid biodegradation in the soil.

2. *Non-dietary exposure.* Citronellol is widely used as a fragrance component in the manufacture of detergents, soaps, creams, lotions, perfumes, and aromatherapy products. Citronellol is also a component of Citronella oil used in candles, sprays, oils, lotions, and towelettes as a repellent for mosquitoes and other flying insects. Currently there are 31 active pesticide registrations containing Citronella oil. Citronellol is also contained in lemongrass oil, an active ingredient in two currently registered repellents. The contribution to non-dietary exposure of Citronellol through the use of Biomite is not expected to pose any risk.

E. Cumulative Exposure

It is not expected that Citronellol when used as proposed would result in residues that would remain in human food items at levels which would be of toxicological concern. Because of the low inherent toxicity, low agricultural use rates no cumulative effects with other substances that might have a common mechanism of toxicity are anticipated.

F. Safety Determination

1. *U.S. population.* The use of products containing Citronellol, which is of low toxicity and used in low concentrations is compatible with the Agency's objectives to register reduced risk pesticides. The application of a volatile Terpenoid alcohol at the label-directed rates is expected to result in negligible residues that are of no toxicological concern, and therefore, exposure and risk to the general U.S. population from these proposed agricultural uses, is not anticipated.

2. *Infants and children.* Citronellol is ubiquitous in foodstuffs and beverages, and in soaps, detergents and creams and hence the proposed agricultural uses pose no threat to infants and children. In fact, as the Citronellol-containing biopesticide product replaces existing miticides with less favorable toxicological profiles risk to infants and children will be reduced.

G. Effects on the Immune and Endocrine Systems

Mutagenicity studies have been cited above. There is no literature available to suggest that immune or endocrine systems will be compromised by the use of Citronellol as an active ingredient in a biochemical pest control agent used at the label-directed rates.

H. Existing Tolerances

There are no known existing tolerances for the use of Citronellol as a pesticide.

I. International Tolerances

The Council of Europe listed Citronellol in 1970 giving it an allowable daily intake (ADI) of 5 milligrams/kilograms bodyweight/day.

[FR Doc. 00-12961 Filed 5-22-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-F

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY.

[FRC-670S-1]

Nutrient Criteria Development; Notice of Nutrient Criteria Technical Guidance Manual: Lakes and Reservoirs, First Edition

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice of nutrient criteria technical guidance manual: Lakes and reservoirs, first edition.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) announces the availability of a nutrient criteria technical guidance manual for lakes and reservoirs. This document provides State and Tribal water quality managers and others with guidance on how to develop numeric nutrient criteria for lakes and reservoirs. This document does not contain site-specific numeric nutrient criteria for any lake or reservoir. This guidance was principally developed to assist States and Tribes in their efforts to establish nutrient criteria. States and Tribes are clearly in the best position to consider site-specific conditions in developing nutrient criteria. While this guidance contains EPA's scientific recommendations regarding defensible approaches for developing regional nutrient criteria, this guidance is not regulation; thus it does not impose legally binding requirements on EPA, States, Territories, Tribes, or the public, and might not apply to a particular situation based upon the circumstances. States, Territories, and authorized Tribes retain the discretion to adopt, where appropriate, other scientifically defensible approaches to developing regional or local nutrient criteria that differ from these recommendations.

We have decided to issue technical guidance in a manner similar to that which we are using to issue new and revised criteria (see **Federal Register**, December 10, 1998, 63 FR 68354 and in the EPA document titled, National

Recommended Water Quality—Correction EPA 822-Z-99-001, April 1999). Therefore, we invite the public to provide scientific views on this guidance. We will review and consider information submitted by the public on significant scientific issues that might not have otherwise been identified by the Agency during development of this guidance. This guidance has been through external peer review, and a summary of these comments is available on the Nutrient website (<http://www.epa.gov/OST/standards/nutrient.html>) After review of the submitted significant scientific information, we will publish a revised document, or publish a notice indicating its decision not to revise the document.

This document has been prepared for publication by the Office of Science and Technology, Office of Water, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Mention of trade names or commercial products does not constitute endorsement or recommendation for use.

DATES: All significant scientific information must be submitted to the Agency by July 24, 2000. Any scientific information submitted should be adequately documented and contain enough supporting information to indicate that acceptable and scientifically defensible procedures were used and that the results are likely reliable.

ADDRESSES: This notice contains a summary of the Nutrient Criteria Technical Guidance Manual: Lakes and Reservoirs, First Edition. Copies of the complete document may be obtained from EPA's Water Resource Center by phone at 202-260-7786, or by e-mail to: center.water-resource@epa.gov, or by conventional mail to EPA Water Resource Center, RC-4100, Ariel Rios Building, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20460. The document is also available electronically at <http://www.epa.gov/OST/standards/nutrient.html>.

An original and two copies of written significant scientific information should be sent to Robert Cantilli (MC-4304), U.S. EPA, Ariel Rios Building, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20460. Written significant scientific information may be submitted electronically in ASCII or Word Perfect 5.1, 5.2, 6.1, or 8.0 formats to OW-General@epa.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dr. George Gibson, USEPA, Health and Ecological Criteria Division (4304), Office of Science and Technology, Ariel Rios Building, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20460; or call

(410) 305-2618; fax (410) 305-3093; or e-mail gibson.george@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Introduction

On March 24, 1998, the President's Clean Water Action Plan was presented in the **Federal Register**. The Clean Water Action Plan specifically stated that EPA will establish recommended water quality criteria for nutrients that reflect the different types of water bodies and different ecoregions of the country and that will assist States and Tribes in adopting numeric water quality standards for nutrients. Consistent with the objectives of the Clean Water Action Plan, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency presented a National Strategy for the Development of Regional Nutrient Criteria on June 25, 1998, that described the approach the Agency would follow in developing nutrient information and working with States and Tribes to adopt nutrient criteria as part of State/Tribal water quality standards. The major focus of the strategy is the development of waterbody-type technical guidance and recommended ecoregion-specific nutrient criteria by the year 2000. Once EPA develops waterbody-type guidance and recommended nutrient criteria, EPA intends to assist States and Tribes in adopting numeric nutrient criteria into water quality standards by the end of 2003.

Overview of the Problem

Cultural eutrophication (*i.e.*, that associated with humans) of United States surface waters is a long-standing problem; approximately half of the reported impairments in National waters are attributable to excess nutrients. Nitrogen and phosphorus are the primary cause of eutrophication, and algal blooms are often a response to enrichment. Within lakes and reservoirs, chronic symptoms of overenrichment include low dissolved oxygen, fish kills, increased sediment accumulation, and species and abundance shifts of flora and fauna. The problem is National in scope, but varies in nature from one region of the country to another due to geographical variations in geology and soil types. For these reasons, EPA has decided to develop its recommend nutrient criteria on an ecoregional basis for use by States and Tribes.

Summary of Nutrient Criteria Technical Guidance Manual for Lakes and Reservoirs

EPA initiated the National Strategy to Develop Regional Nutrient Criteria to address enrichment problems. The