

The addition of "poor lentil color" to the Standards, the clarification of the definitions for "good color lentils" and "fair color lentils," and the establishment of visual aids for these colors will result in a more uniform and consistent application of the Standards. While "good" and "fair" will continue to serve as the minimum color standard for U.S. Nos. 1 and 2, respectively, samples considered to be of "poor lentil color" will receive no better than a U.S. No. 3 grade designation. This will assist in moving the U.S. lentil market towards fewer quality complaints.

Also, the establishment of visual aid standards will provide the platform for the development of computer imaging technology for determining color classifications. Imaging technology eliminates certain variables in the inspection process and can provide the most uniform color classifications on a national level. This type of technology is crucial for the U.S. lentil market in becoming more competitive in the world market.

#### Immature Lentils

Lentils, like many other field crops, are occasionally harvested before all lentils have reached full maturity. These under-filled, often disfigured, lentils have less market value than fully matured lentils. To address this marketing concern, GIPSA decided to revise the lentil standards to expand the definition of "Damaged Lentils" to include "Immature Lentils."

The current definition of damaged lentils is: "Whole and pieces of lentils which are distinctly damaged by frost, weather, disease, heat (other than to a material extent), or other causes, except weevil or material heat damage, or are distinctly soiled or stained by nightshade, dirt, or toxic material." The proposed definition is: "Whole and pieces of lentils which are distinctly damaged by frost, weather, disease, heat (other than to a material extent), immaturity, or other causes, except weevil or material heat damage, or are distinctly soiled or stained by nightshade, dirt, or toxic material."

The proposed definition for immature lentils is: "Immature Lentils. Lentils that do not have a traditional lens-shaped profile due to immaturity. Immature lentils are characterized as having a thin or flat (wafer-like), wrinkled, and misshapen appearance. Lentils may also be discolored."

GIPSA conducted a crop survey in 2001 which revealed that over 70 percent of the samples reviewed showed no measurable amount of immature lentils and all samples had less than 1 percent (the limit for U.S. No. 1 is 2.0

percent) defective lentils. Based on these results, the proposed definition would have no impact on grade. Further, the following statement will appear in the Pea and Lentil Handbook as an interpretive aid for determining when a lentil is considered immature. "All three conditions (thin, wrinkled, and misshapen) must be present for an inspector to consider a lentil an immature lentil."

#### Contrasting Lentils

The terms good, fair, and poor lentil color are not intended to address the different sizes and colors associated with the lentil types and varieties produced in the U.S. The possible introduction of distinctively different lentils is a concern to those marketing lentils. Accordingly, a new factor, "contrasting lentils," is being introduced into the standards.

Introducing contrasting lentils as a new factor discourages the blending of different lentil types by focusing on inherently and noticeably different sizes and color. Additionally, it provides the processor a standard for the lentils that are consistent in size and color.

The proposed definition for contrasting lentils is: "Lentils that differ substantially in size or color from the predominating lentil type." In addition, the following statement will appear in the Pea and Lentil Handbook as an interpretive aid: "Color, as used in this definition, is limited to the lentil's natural seed coat color and excludes the mottling that may be present on some seed coats."

The proposed maximum limit for contrasting lentils for U.S. No. 1 is 2.0 percent, and the proposed maximum limit for U.S. No. 2 is 4.0 percent. Lentils containing more than 4.0 percent contrasting lentils will be graded U.S. No. 3.

These proposed standard changes were recommended to us and reviewed by the affected trade. Therefore, GIPSA is publishing these proposed standard changes with a 30 day comment period which will provide a sufficient amount of time for interested persons to comment on changes to the standards.

**Authority:** 7 U.S.C. 1621 *et seq.*

Dated: April 30, 2002.

**Donna Reifschneider,**

*Administrator, Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration.*

[FR Doc. 02-11156 Filed 5-3-02; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 3410-EN-P**

## CHEMICAL SAFETY AND HAZARD INVESTIGATION BOARD

### Sunshine Act Meeting

In connection with its investigation into the cause of the vessel failure and fire at the BP Amoco Polymers Plant in Augusta, Georgia on March 13, 2001, the United States Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board announces that it will convene a Public Meeting beginning at 10:00 a.m. local time on May 14, 2002, at 2175 K Street, Suite 400 Conference Room. The Board will also consider adopting final rule implementing Government and Sunshine Act.

The incident left three plant personnel dead. The expulsion of material from the failed vessel initiated a secondary chemical fire that took five hours to bring under control. The incident occurred during maintenance operations on equipment used to produce Amodel, a high-temperature plastic used in automobile parts. Workers were unbolting a one-ton cover plate from a process vessel when the failure occurred. Two workers were killed instantly, and a third was pronounced dead later.

At the meeting CSB staff will present to the Board the results of their investigation into this incident including an analysis of the incident together with a discussion of the key findings and root and contributing causes. The Board will consider carefully the presentations by the staff as it continues its review of the formal staff report.

This period of review will also allow the Board to carefully review all proposed recommendations that may result from this investigation. Recommendations are issued by a vote of the Board and address an identified safety deficiency uncovered during the investigation, and specify how to correct the situation. Safety recommendations are the primary tool used by the Board to motivate implementation of safety improvements and prevent future incidents. The CSB uses its unique independent accident investigation perspective to identify trends or issues that might otherwise be overlooked. CSB recommendations may be directed to corporations, trade associations, government entities, safety organizations, labor unions and others. With the issuance of a final report and recommendations, the Board begins the process that promotes saving lives and property.

All staff presentations are preliminary and are intended solely to allow the Board to consider in a public forum the

issues and factors involved in this case. No factual analyses, conclusions or findings should be considered final. Only after the Board has considered the staff presentation and thoroughly analyzed, reviewed and approved the staff report will there be an approved final record of this incident.

The meeting will be open to the public. Please notify CSB if a translator or interpreter is needed, 10 business days prior to the public meeting. For more information, please contact the Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board's Office of Prevention Outreach and Policy, (202)-261-7600, or visit our website at: [www.csb.gov](http://www.csb.gov).

**Christopher W. Warner,**  
*General Counsel.*

[FR Doc. 02-11287 Filed 5-6-02; 2:06 pm]

**BILLING CODE 6350-01-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### Bureau of Industry and Security

#### Statement of Ultimate Consignee and Purchaser

**ACTION:** Proposed Collection; comment request.

**SUMMARY:** The Department of Commerce, as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burden, invites the general public and other Federal agencies to take this opportunity to comment on proposed and/or continuing information collections, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Public Law 104-13 (44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2)(A)).

**DATES:** Written comments must be submitted on or before July 5, 2002.

**ADDRESSES:** Direct all written comments to Madeleine Clayton, DOC Paperwork Clearance Officer, (202) 482-3129, Department of Commerce, Room 6608, 14th and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20230.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Requests for additional information or copies of the information collection instrument(s) and instructions should

be directed to Ms. Marna Hayes, BIS ICB Liaison, (202) 482-5211, Department of Commerce, Room 6622, 14th & Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20230.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### I. Abstract

The form is required in support of an export license application where the country of ultimate destination is in Country Group Q, S, V, W, Y or Z. It is used by licensing officers in determining the validity of the end-use.

##### II. Method of Collection

Submitted to BIS on form BXA-711P or company letterhead.

##### III. Data

*OMB Number:* 0694-0021.

*Form Number:* Form BXA-711.

Although the name of the agency has changed to the Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS), we will continue to use previous forms until the stock is depleted.

*Type of Review:* Regular submission for extension of a currently approved collection.

*Affected Public:* Individuals, businesses or other for-profit and not-for-profit institutions.

*Estimated Number of Respondents:* 4,535.

*Estimated Time Per Response:* 16 minutes per response.

*Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours:* 1,210.

*Estimated Total Annual Cost:* No capital expenditures are required.

##### IV. Request for Comments

Comments are invited on: (a) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information shall have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden (including hours and cost) of the proposed collection of information; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques

or other forms of information technology.

Comments submitted in response to this notice will be summarized and/or included in the request for OMB approval of this information collection; they will also become a matter of public record.

Dated: April 30, 2002.

**Madeleine Clayton,**

*Departmental Paperwork Clearance Officer,  
Office of the Chief Information Officer.*

[FR Doc. 02-11079 Filed 5-3-02; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 3510-33-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### International Trade Administration

#### Antidumping or Countervailing Duty Order, Finding, or Suspended Investigation; Opportunity To Request Administrative Review

**AGENCY:** Import Administration, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

**ACTION:** Notice of opportunity to request administrative review of antidumping or countervailing duty order, finding, or suspended investigation.

#### Background

Each year during the anniversary month of the publication of an antidumping or countervailing duty order, finding, or suspension of investigation, an interested party, as defined in section 771(9) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), may request, in accordance with section 351.213 (2000) of the Department of Commerce (the Department) Regulations, that the Department conduct an administrative review of that antidumping or countervailing duty order, finding, or suspended investigation.

*Opportunity to Request a Review:* Not later than the last day of May 2002, interested parties may request administrative review of the following orders, findings, or suspended investigations, with anniversary dates in May for the following periods:

	Period
<b>Antidumping Duty Proceeding</b>	
Argentina: Light-walled Rectangular Carbon Steel Pipe and Tubing, A-357-802 .....	5/1/01-4/30/02
Belgium: Stainless Steel Plate in Coils, A-423-808 .....	5/1/01-4/30/02
Brazil:	
Iron Construction Castings, A-351-503 .....	5/1/01-4/30/02
Frozen Concentrated Orange Juice, A-351-605 .....	5/1/01-4/30/02
Canada: Stainless Steel Plate in Coils, A-122-830 .....	5/1/01-4/30/02
France: Antifriction Bearings, Ball and Spherical Plain, A-427-801 .....	5/1/01-4/30/02
Germany: Antifriction Bearings, Ball, A-428-801 .....	5/1/01-4/30/02