

limited, and registrations will be accepted on a first-come, first-served basis. There will be a limited time for comments from the public during the workshop. Please let Versar, Inc., know if you wish to make comments.

The draft guidance document on ecological soil screening levels is available on the Internet at <http://www.epa.gov/superfund/programs/risk/tooleco.htm>. A limited number of paper copies are available from Versar. If you are requesting a paper copy, please provide your name, mailing address, and the document title, *Ecological Soil Screening Level Guidance*. Copies are available from Versar, Inc. by calling Mr. Amanjit Paintal, Versar, Inc., 6850 Versar Center, Springfield, VA 22151 at 703-750-3000 extension 449, or send a facsimile to 703-642-6954. You can also request a copy by e-mail by writing to paintama@versar.com.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For workshop information, registration, and logistics, contact Mr. Amanjit Paintal, Versar, Inc., 6850 Versar Center, Springfield, VA 22151, at 703-750-3000 extension 449 or via email at paintama@versar.com.

For technical information, contact Steve Ells, OSWER, telephone: 703-603-8822, facsimile: 703-603-9100, e-mail: ells.steve@epa.gov; or Randy Wentsel, ORD, telephone: 202-564-3214, facsimile: 202-565-0050, e-mail: wentsel.randy@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The purpose of the document is to put forward procedures to develop scientifically sound, ecologically based, soil screening levels that are protective of the terrestrial environment for up to 24 chemicals of concern. As part of the process, methodologies and models that use site-specific exposure data to modify these screening levels are presented.

Although several different entities (Oak Ridge National Laboratory, the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment, the Dutch National Institute of Public Health and the Environment, and the Ontario Ministry of Environment and Energy) have developed sets of soil screening levels, benchmarks, or preliminary remediation goals for many contaminants, EPA has not embraced any specific approach for use nationally at all Superfund sites. Although some EPA Regional Offices, Federal agencies, states and contractors use one or more of these approaches, many do not and instead perform literature searches for toxicity data on each of the chemicals of potential concern and develop site-specific soil concentrations to be used as screening

levels for the site under investigation. This repetitious approach can be very costly and time-consuming.

In order to improve national consistency and to conserve resources, an effort was made to form a multi-stakeholder process to develop scientifically sound, ecologically-based, soil screening levels, and many have participated, e.g., EPA, DoD, DOE, states, industry, and consultants. This collaborative project is expected to result in a Superfund guidance document that includes generic ecological soil screening levels (Eco-SSLs) for up to 24 chemicals that are frequently of ecological concern at Superfund sites. These Eco-SSLs will be soil concentrations that are expected to be protective of the mammalian, avian, plant, and soil invertebrates communities that could be exposed to the chemicals of concern. These Eco-SSLs will be conservative in order to be confident that chemicals that could present an unacceptable risk are not screened out early in the risk assessment process. The process used to develop this first set of Eco-SSLs can also be used to develop additional screening levels for other chemicals.

The participants produced draft Eco-SSLs for mammals, birds, plants, and soil biota. The plant and soil biota values were developed from available plant and soil invertebrate toxicity test data. The mammal and bird benchmarks were back-calculated from a hazard quotient of 1.0 using animal toxicity data and a small number of generic food chain models. The lowest reasonable Eco-SSL for each chemical will then be used to screen chemicals found at sites. These generic (i.e., not site-specific) Eco-SSLs will be used during Step 2 of the Superfund Ecological Risk Assessment (ERA) process (Ecological Risk Assessment Guidance for Superfund; Process for Designing and Conducting Ecological Risk Assessments, 1997), when there often are only limited site-specific data available. These levels represent a set of screening ecotoxicity values that can be used routinely to identify those chemicals of potential concern (COPCs) in soils requiring further evaluation in a baseline ecological risk assessment; they are not national cleanup standards.

Dated: July 3, 2000.

William H. Farland,

Director, National Center for Environmental Assessment.

[FR Doc. 00-17350 Filed 7-7-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL-6732-6]

Science Advisory Board; Notification of Change in Location of a Public Advisory Committee Meeting

Pursuant to the Federal Advisory Committee Act, Public Law 92-463, notice is hereby given of a change in location for the Science Advisory Board's (SAB's) Executive Committee meeting scheduled for Wednesday and Thursday, July 12-13, 2000. This meeting was previously noticed in 65 FR 39614, June 27, 2000. The only change from that previous notice is the meeting location. Both days of the meeting will now be held at the US Environmental Protection Agency, Environmental Research Center (ERC), Highway 54 and T.W. Alexander Drive, Research Triangle Park, NC. On July 12, the meeting will be in ERC Classroom Two, and on July 13, the meeting will be in ERC Classroom One. The meeting will convene each day at 8:30 am and adjourn no later than 5:30 pm. All times noted are Eastern Daylight Time. The meeting is open to the public, however, seating is limited and available on a first come basis.

Dated: June 30, 2000.

Donald G. Barnes,

Staff Director, Science Advisory Board.

[FR Doc. 00-17336 Filed 7-7-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[PF-954; FRL-6594-5]

Notice of Filing of 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 pesticide petitions 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-954, must be received on or before August 9, 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-954 in the subject line on the first page of your response.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: By mail: Treva C. Alston, Registration Division (7505C), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20460; telephone number: (703) 308-8373; e-mail address: alston.treva@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	Examples of poten- tially affected entities
Industry	111 112 311 32532	Crop production Animal production Food manufacturing 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-

954. 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-954 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, 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-954. 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 Comestic Act (FFDCA), 21 U.S.C. 346a. EPA has determined that the petitions contain 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 petition.

List of Subjects

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

Dated: June 29, 2000.

James Jones,

Director, Registration 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.

I. Huntsman Petrochemical Corporation

PP 0E6098

EPA has received a pesticide petition PP 0E6098 from Huntsman Petrochemical Corporation, 3040 Post Oak Blvd., Houston TX 77056 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 poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α -(2-methyl-1-oxo-2-propenyl)- ω -methoxy-, polymer with 2-propenoic acid, 2-methyl- and 2-propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester, for use as a surfactant in formulations when used in accordance with good agricultural practices as an inert ingredient in pesticide formulations applied to growing crops or on the raw agricultural commodity (RAC) after harvest. EPA has determined that the petition contains data or information regarding the elements set forth in section 408(d)(2) of the FFDCA; however, EPA has not fully evaluated the sufficiency of the submitted data at this time or whether the data support granting of the petition. Additional data may be needed before EPA rules on the petition.

A. Residue Chemistry

Analytical method. Huntsman is petitioning that poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α -(2-methyl-1-oxo-2-

propenyl)- ω -methoxy-, polymer with 2-propenoic acid, 2-methyl- and 2-propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester be exempt from the requirement of a tolerance based upon the definition of a low risk polymer as per 40 CFR 723.250. Therefore, an analytical method to determine residues of poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α -(2-methyl-1-oxo-2-propenyl)- ω -methoxy-, polymer with 2-propenoic acid, 2-methyl- and 2-propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester in RACs has not been proposed.

B. Toxicological Profile

1. *Acute toxicity.* In the case of certain chemical substances that are defined as "polymers," the Agency has established a set of criteria which identifies categories of polymers that present low risk. These criteria (described in 40 CFR 723.250) identify polymers that are typically not readily absorbed, and are relatively unreactive and stable compounds in comparison to other chemical substances. These properties generally limit a polymer's ability to cause adverse effects. In addition, these criteria exclude polymers about which little is known. The Agency believes that polymers meeting the criteria noted above will present minimal or no risk. Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α -(2-methyl-1-oxo-2-propenyl)- ω -methoxy-, polymer with 2-propenoic acid, 2-methyl- and 2-propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester conforms to the definition of a polymer given in 40 CFR 723.250(b) and meets the following criteria that are used to identify low risk polymers.

i. Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α -(2-methyl-1-oxo-2-propenyl)- ω -methoxy-, polymer with 2-propenoic acid, 2-methyl- and 2-propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester is not a cationic polymer, nor is it capable of becoming a cationic polymer in the natural aquatic environment.

ii. Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α -(2-methyl-1-oxo-2-propenyl)- ω -methoxy-, polymer with 2-propenoic acid, 2-methyl- and 2-propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester contains as an integral part of its composition the atomic elements carbon, hydrogen, oxygen.

iii. Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α -(2-methyl-1-oxo-2-propenyl)- ω -methoxy-, polymer with 2-propenoic acid, 2-methyl- and 2-propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester does not contain as an integral part of its composition, except as impurities, any element other than those listed in 40 CFR 723.250(d)(2)(iii).

iv. Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α -(2-methyl-1-oxo-2-propenyl)- ω -methoxy-, polymer with 2-propenoic acid, 2-methyl- and 2-propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester is not designed, nor is it

reasonably anticipated to substantially degrade, decompose, or depolymerize.

v. Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α -(2-methyl-1-oxo-2-propenyl)- ω -methoxy-, polymer with 2-propenoic acid, 2-methyl- and 2-propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester is manufactured using monomers and/or other reactants that are already included on the TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory or covered under an applicable TSCA section 5 exemption.

vi. Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α -(2-methyl-1-oxo-2-propenyl)- ω -methoxy-, polymer with 2-propenoic acid, 2-methyl- and 2-propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester is not a water absorbing polymer with a number average molecular weight greater than or equal to 10,000.

vii. The number average molecular weight of poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α -(2-methyl-1-oxo-2-propenyl)- ω -methoxy-, polymer with 2-propenoic acid, 2-methyl- and 2-propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester is 3,700. Substances with molecular weights greater than 400 generally are not absorbed through the intact skin, and substances with molecular weights greater than 1,000 generally are not absorbed through the intact gastrointestinal (GI) tract. Chemicals not absorbed through the skin or GI tract generally are incapable of eliciting a toxic response.

viii. Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α -(2-methyl-1-oxo-2-propenyl)- ω -methoxy-, polymer with 2-propenoic acid, 2-methyl- and 2-propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester contains approximately 0.03% oligomeric material below molecular weight 500 and approximately 0.22% oligomeric material below 1,000 molecular weight.

ix. Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α -(2-methyl-1-oxo-2-propenyl)- ω -methoxy-, polymer with 2-propenoic acid, 2-methyl- and 2-propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester does not contain reactive functional groups.

2. *Endocrine disruption.* There is no evidence that poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α -(2-methyl-1-oxo-2-propenyl)- ω -methoxy-, polymer with 2-propenoic acid, 2-methyl- and 2-propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester is an endocrine disrupter, where as substances with molecular weights greater than 400 generally are not absorbed through the intact skin, and substances with molecular weights greater than 1,000 generally are not absorbed through the intact GI tract. Chemicals not absorbed through the skin or GI tract generally are incapable of eliciting a toxic response.

C. Aggregate Exposure

1. Dietary exposure—i. Food.

Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α -(2-methyl-1-

oxo-2-propenyl)- ω -methoxy-, polymer with 2-propenoic acid, 2-methyl- and 2-propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester is not absorbed through the intact GI tract and is considered incapable of eliciting a toxic response.

ii. *Drinking water.* Based upon the aqueous insolubility of poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α -(2-methyl-1-oxo-2-propenyl)- ω -methoxy-, polymer with 2-propenoic acid, 2-methyl- and 2-propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester, there is no reason to expect human exposure to residues in drinking water.

2. *Non-dietary exposure.* Although there may be exposures to the compound through dietary, and/or non-occupational sources, the chemical characteristics of this compound are such that there is reasonable certainty of no harm from aggregate exposure.

D. Cumulative Effects

There is no reasonable expectation of any increased risk due to cumulative exposure to poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α -(2-methyl-1-oxo-2-propenyl)- ω -methoxy-, polymer with 2-propenoic acid, 2-methyl- and 2-propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester, since polymers with molecular weights greater than 400 generally are not absorbed through the intact skin, and substances with molecular weights greater than 1,000 generally are not absorbed through the intact GI tract. Chemicals not absorbed through the skin or GI tract generally are incapable of eliciting a toxic response.

E. Safety Determination

1. *U.S. population.* Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α -(2-methyl-1-oxo-2-propenyl)- ω -methoxy-, polymer with 2-propenoic acid, 2-methyl- and 2-propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester causes no safety concerns because it conforms to the definition of a low risk polymer given in 40 CFR 723.250(b) and, as such, is considered incapable of eliciting a toxic response. Also, there are no additional pathways of exposure (non-occupational, drinking water, etc.) where there would be additional risk.

2. *Infants and children.* Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α -(2-methyl-1-oxo-2-propenyl)- ω -methoxy-, polymer with 2-propenoic acid, 2-methyl- and 2-propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester causes no additional concern to infants and children because it conforms to the definition of a low risk polymer given in 40 CFR 723.250(b) and, as such, is considered incapable of eliciting a toxic response. Also, there are no additional pathways of exposure (non-occupational, drinking water, etc.) where infants and children would be at additional risk.

F. International Tolerances

Huntsman is not aware of any country requiring a tolerance for poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α -(2-methyl-1-oxo-2-propenyl)- ω -methoxy-, polymer with 2-propenoic acid, 2-methyl- and 2-propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester, nor have there been any CODEX maximum residue levels established for any food crops at this time.

II. Huntsman Petrochemical Corporation

PP 0E6099

EPA has received a pesticide petition PP 0E6099 from Huntsman Petrochemical Corporation, 3040 Post Oak Blvd., Houston, TX 77056 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 2,5-furandione, polymer with (1-methylethenyl)benzene, sodium salt for use as a surfactant in formulations when used in accordance with good agricultural practices as an inert ingredient in pesticide formulations applied to growing crops or on the RAC after harvest. EPA has determined that the petition contains data or information regarding the elements set forth in section 408(d)(2) of the FFDCA; however, EPA has not fully evaluated the sufficiency of the submitted data at this time or whether the data support granting of the petition. Additional data may be needed before EPA rules on the petition.

A. Residue Chemistry

Analytical method. Huntsman is petitioning that 2,5-furandione, polymer with (1-methylethenyl)benzene, sodium salt be exempt from the requirement of a tolerance based upon the definition of a low risk polymer as per 40 CFR 723.250. Therefore, an analytical method to determine residues of 2,5-furandione, polymer with (1-methylethenyl)benzene, sodium salt in RACs has not been proposed.

B. Toxicological Profile

1. *Acute toxicity.* In the case of certain chemical substances that are defined as "polymers," the Agency has established a set of criteria which identifies categories of polymers that present low risk. These criteria (described in 40 CFR 723.250) identify polymers that typically are not readily absorbed and are relatively unreactive and stable compounds in comparison to other chemical substances. These properties generally limit a polymer's ability to cause adverse effects. In addition, these criteria exclude polymers about which

little is known. The Agency believes that polymers meeting the criteria noted above will present minimal or no risk. 2,5-Furandione, polymer with (1-methylethenyl)benzene, sodium salt conforms to the definition of a polymer given in 40 CFR 723.250(b) and meets the following criteria that are used to identify low risk polymers.

i. 2,5-Furandione, polymer with (1-methylethenyl)benzene, sodium salt is not a cationic polymer, nor is it capable of becoming a cationic polymer in the natural aquatic environment.

ii. 2,5-Furandione, polymer with (1-methylethenyl)benzene, sodium salt contains, as an integral part of its composition, the atomic elements carbon, hydrogen, oxygen and monovalent sodium.

iii. 2,5-Furandione, polymer with (1-methylethenyl)benzene, sodium salt does not contain as an integral part of its composition, except as impurities, any element other than those listed in 40 CFR 723.250 (d)(2)(iii).

iv. 2,5-Furandione, polymer with (1-methylethenyl)benzene, sodium salt is not designed, nor is it reasonably anticipated to substantially degrade, decompose, or depolymerize.

v. 2,5-Furandione, polymer with (1-methylethenyl)benzene, sodium salt is not manufactured from monomers and/or other reactants that are not already included on the TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory or manufactured under an applicable TSCA section 5 exemption.

vi. 2,5-Furandione, polymer with (1-methylethenyl)benzene, sodium salt is not a water absorbing polymer with a number average molecular weight greater than or equal to 10,000.

vii. The number average molecular weight of 2,5-furandione, polymer with (1-methylethenyl)benzene, sodium salt is 15,000. Substances with molecular weights greater than 400 generally are not absorbed through the intact skin, and substances with molecular weights greater than 1,000 generally are not absorbed through the intact GI tract. Chemicals not absorbed through the skin or GI tract generally are incapable of eliciting a toxic response.

viii. 2,5-Furandione, polymer with (1-methylethenyl)benzene, sodium salt contains less than 0.1% oligomeric material below 1,000 molecular weight. The amount of oligomeric material less than 500 molecular weight is essentially nil.

ix. 2,5-Furandione, polymer with (1-methylethenyl)benzene, sodium salt does not contain reactive functional groups.

2. *Endocrine disruption.* There is no evidence that 2,5-furandione, polymer

with (1-methylethenyl)benzene, sodium salt is an endocrine disrupter, where as substances with molecular weights greater than 400 generally are not absorbed through the intact skin, and substances with molecular weights greater than 1,000 generally are not absorbed through the intact GI tract. Chemicals not absorbed through the skin or GI tract generally are incapable of eliciting a toxic response.

C. Aggregate Exposure

1. *Dietary exposure*—i. *Food*. 2,5-Furandione, polymer with (1-methylethenyl)benzene, sodium salt is not absorbed through the intact GI tract and is considered incapable of eliciting a toxic response.

ii. *Drinking water*. Based upon the aqueous insolubility of 2,5-furandione, polymer with (1-methylethenyl)benzene, sodium salt, there is no reason to expect human exposure to residues in drinking water.

2. *Non-dietary exposure*. Although there may be exposures to the 2,5-furandione, polymer with (1-methylethenyl)benzene, sodium salt through dietary, and/or non-occupational sources, the chemical characteristics of this compound are such that there is reasonable certainty of no harm from aggregate exposure.

D. Cumulative Effects

There is no reasonable expectation of any increased risk due to cumulative exposure to 2,5-furandione, polymer with (1-methylethenyl)benzene, sodium salt since polymers with molecular weights greater than 400 generally are not absorbed through the intact skin, and substances with molecular weights greater than 1,000 generally are not absorbed through the intact GI tract. Chemicals not absorbed through the skin or GI tract generally are incapable of eliciting a toxic response.

E. Safety Determination

1. *U.S. population*. 2,5-Furandione, polymer with (1-methylethenyl)benzene, sodium salt causes no safety concerns because it conforms to the definition of a low risk polymer given in 40 CFR 723.250(b) and, as such, is considered incapable of eliciting a toxic response. Also, there are no additional pathways of exposure (non-occupational, drinking water, etc.) where there would be additional risk.

2. *Infants and children*. 2,5-Furandione, polymer with (1-methylethenyl)benzene, sodium salt causes no additional concern to infants and children because it conforms to the definition of a low risk polymer given in 40 CFR 723.250(b) and, as such, is

considered incapable of eliciting a toxic response. Also, there are no additional pathways of exposure (non-occupational, drinking water, etc.) where infants and children would be at additional risk.

F. International Tolerances

Huntsman is not aware of any country requiring a tolerance for 2,5-furandione, polymer with (1-methylethenyl)benzene, sodium salt, nor have there been any CODEX maximum residue levels established for any food crops at this time.

[FR Doc. 00-17357 Filed 7-7-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-F

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL-6732-7]

Proposed CERCLA Prospective Purchaser Agreement; Green Industries Site; City of Sharonville (Cincinnati), Hamilton County, Ohio

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTION: Notice; request for public comment.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, as amended ("CERCLA"), 42 U.S.C. 9601 *et seq.*, and the authority of the Attorney General of the United States to compromise and settle claims of the United States as delegated, notice is hereby given of a proposed prospective purchaser agreement concerning the Green Industries Corporation site at 3603 East Kemper Road, in Sharonville (Cincinnati), Hamilton County, Ohio 45241, with the Port Authority for Brownfield Redevelopment in Cincinnati and Hamilton County ("the Port Authority"). The agreement requires the Port Authority to pay \$500.00 to the EPA Hazardous Substance Superfund; to commence participation in the Ohio EPA Voluntary Action Program ("VAP") and, thereafter, to use its best efforts to perform such investigation, characterization and remediation activities as are necessary to attain VAP cleanup standards and/or attain a VAP Covenant Not to Sue; and to provide to U.S. EPA access to the site and to records kept by the Port Authority, retaining any such records for at least five (5) years after the effective date of the agreement. The agreement includes U.S. EPA's covenant not to sue or to take any other civil or administrative action against the Port Authority for any and all civil liability

for injunctive relief or reimbursement of response costs pursuant to Sections 106 or 107(a) of CERCLA, 42 U.S.C. 9606 and 9607(a), with respect to existing contamination at or from the site. The United States will consider all comments received and may modify or withdraw its consent to the agreement if comments received disclose facts or considerations which indicate that the agreement is inappropriate, improper, or inadequate. The United States' response to any comments received will be available for public inspection at U.S. EPA, Region 5, 77 W. Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, IL 60604. Please contact Richard R. Wagner at (312) 886-7947 to make arrangements to inspect the comments.

DATES: Comments must be submitted on or before August 9, 2000.

ADDRESSES: The proposed settlement is available for public inspection at U.S. EPA, Region 5, 77 W. Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, IL 60604. A copy of the proposed agreement may be obtained from Richard R. Wagner, at U.S. EPA, Region 5, 77 W. Jackson Boulevard (C-14J), Chicago, IL 60604, phone (312) 886-7947. Comments should reference the Green Industries Corporation prospective purchaser agreement, and should be addressed to Richard R. Wagner.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Richard R. Wagner, at U.S. EPA, Region 5, 77 W. Jackson Boulevard (C-14J), Chicago, IL 60604, phone (312) 886-7947.

Dated: March 27, 2000.

William E. Muno,
Director, Superfund Division, U.S. EPA
Region 5.

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL-6732-3]

BMI Textron Superfund Site; Notice of Proposed Settlement

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTION: Notice of Proposed Settlement.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency is proposing to enter into a settlement with the BMI Textron Corporation for response cost pursuant to Section 122(h)(1) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), 42 U.S.C. 9622(h)(1) concerning the BMI Textron Site located in Lake Park, Florida.. EPA will