

residues resulting from current and proposed uses.

2. *Infants and children*—i. *Safety factor*. FFDCA section 408 provides that EPA may apply an additional safety factor (up to 10) in the case of threshold effects for infants and children to account for prenatal and postnatal toxicity and the completeness of the data base. Except for the pending request for a developmental neurotoxicity study, the toxicity data base is complete for halosulfuron-methyl. Based upon reliable toxicity data, the use of an additional 10x safety factor is not warranted. Dietary assessments do not indicate a level of concern for potential risks to infants and children based upon the low use rates of halosulfuron-methyl and that the results of field and animal RAC studies conclude that detectable residues are not expected in human foods.

ii. *Acute risk*. The acute RfD was determined to be 0.5 mg/kg/day based upon the developmental rabbit study. The percent of the acute RfD occupied is 0.72% for the U.S. population, 0.45% for females 13+ years not pregnant or nursing, and 1.61% for non-nursing infants (<1 year old). The subgroup with the highest exposure were non-nursing infants and children. The DWLOC for acute exposure for infants and children is 5,000 mg/L and is significantly less than the maximum concentration of halosulfuron-methyl in drinking water (0.008 mg/L in ground water and 4.3 mg/L in surface water).

iii. *Chronic risk*. The cRfD was determined to be 0.1 mg/kg/day based upon the chronic dog study. The percent of RfD occupied is 3.5% for the most sensitive subgroup, children (1-6 years old). The DWLOC for chronic exposure for infants and children is 1,000 mg/L and is significantly less than the maximum concentration of halosulfuron-methyl in drinking water (0.008 mg/L in ground water and 1.1 mg/L in surface water).

iv. *Short- and intermediate-term risk*. An aggregate exposure estimate and risk assessment was calculated for post-application exposure to halosulfuron-methyl from treated lawns. Short-term MOEs for food, residential oral, and residential dermal are 6,200, 4,900, and 420, respectively, for infants and children. Intermediate-term MOEs for food, residential oral, and residential dermal are 2,900, 1,500, and 130, respectively, for children and infants. The short- and intermediate-term DWLOCs for infants and children were 3,700 and 160 mg/L, respectively, which are substantially higher than the drinking water EECs for acute surface

water (4.3 mg/L) and chronic surface water (1.1 mg/L).

v. *Conclusion*. Therefore, based on complete and reliable toxicity data and the conservative exposure assessment, Monsanto concludes that there is reasonable certainty that no harm will result to infants and children from aggregate exposure to halosulfuron-methyl residues with respect to the proposed new uses on squash/cucumber subgroup of the cucurbit vegetable group.

F. International Tolerances

Maximum residue levels have not been established for residues of halosulfuron-methyl on any food or feed crop by the Codex Alimentarius Commission.

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL-6856-9]

Geiger (C&M Oil) Superfund Site, Rantowles, Charleston County, South Carolina; Notice of Proposed Settlement

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTION: Notice of proposed settlement.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to 122(h)(1) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act ("CERCLA"), the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") proposes to settle its claims for past response costs incurred at the Geiger (C&M Oil) Site ("Site") located in Rantowles, Charleston County, South Carolina with the following settling parties: Pile Drivers, Inc., the Department of Navy, and The Department of Army. For thirty (30) days following the date of publication of this notice, EPA will receive written comments relating to the settlement. EPA will consider all comments received and may modify or withdraw its consent to the settlement if comments received disclose facts or consideration which indicate that the settlement is inappropriate, improper, or inadequate. A copy of the proposed settlement may be obtained from Ms. Paula V. Batchelor, U.S. EPA Region 4, CERCLA Program Services Branch, Waste Management Division, 61 Forsyth Street, SW., Atlanta, Georgia 30303, (404) 562-8887. Comments should reference the Geiger (C&M Oil) Site in Rantowles, Charleston County, South Carolina.

Dated: August 7, 2000.

Franklin E. Hill,

Chief, CERCLA Program Services Branch, Waste Management Division.

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL-6857-1]

ILCO Superfund Site, Leeds, Jefferson County, Alabama; Notice of Proposed Settlement

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTION: Notice of Proposed Settlement.

SUMMARY: The United States Environmental Protection Agency is proposing to enter into a settlement with Lucent Technologies, Inc., for response costs 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 ILCO Superfund Site located in Leeds, Jefferson County, Alabama. EPA will consider public comments on the proposed settlement for thirty (30) days. EPA may withdraw from or modify the proposed settlement should such comments disclose facts or considerations which indicate the proposed settlement is inappropriate, improper or inadequate.

Copies of the proposed settlement are available from: Ms. Paula V. Batchelor, U.S. EPA, Region 4 (WMD-CPSB), 61 Forsyth Street SW, Atlanta, Georgia 30303, (404) 562-8887.

Written comments may be submitted to Ms. Batchelor within 30 calendar days of the date of this publication.

Dated: August 9, 2000.

Franklin E. Hill,

Chief, CERCLA Program Services Branch, Waste Management Division.

[FR Doc. 00-21526 Filed 8-22-00; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL-6856-8]

Notice of Proposed Settlement; Ware Shoals Dyeing and Printing Superfund Site; Ware Shoals, Greenwood County, South Carolina

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTION: Notice of proposed settlement.