conservative model used to estimate residue concentrations in shallow, highly vulnerable groundwater (i.e., sites with sandy soils and depth to groundwater of 10 to 20 feet). As indicated in EPA's drinking water exposure guidance, a very small percentage of people in the United States would derive their drinking water from such sources. GENEEC (56–Day average) and SCI-GROW water exposure values utilizes substantially less than 1% of the RfD for adults and children.

3. *Non-dietary exposure*. RH-117281 Technical is not currently registered for any indoor or outdoor residential or structural uses, and no application is pending; therefore, no non-dietary non-occupational exposure is anticipated.

4. *Aggregate exposure and risk*. The anticipated exposure from food and drinking water combined is < 2% of the RfD, and there is no expectation of other non-occupational exposure. Thus, aggregate exposure of RH-117281 Technical does not exceed EPA's level of concern, and is essentially negligible.

D. Cumulative Effects

At this time, no data are available to determine whether RH-117281 Technical has a common mechanism of toxicity with other substances. Thus, it is not appropriate to include this fungicide in a cumulative risk assessment. Unlike other pesticides for which EPA has followed a cumulative risk approach based on a common mechanism of toxicity, RH-117281 Technical does not appear to produce a toxic metabolite produced by other substances. In addition, the toxicity studies submitted to support this petition indicate that RH-117281 has only limited toxic potential. No toxic endpoints of potential concern were identified. For the purposes of this tolerance action, therefore, RH-117281 Technical [Benzamide-3,5-dichloro-N-(3-Clair-1-ethyl-1-methyl-2-oxopropyl)-4- methyl] is assumed not to have a common mechanism of toxicity with other substances.

E. Safety Determination

1. *U.S. population*— i. *Acute exposure and risk*. Since no acute endpoint was identified for RH-117281 Technical, no acute risk assessment is required.

ii. *Chronic exposure and risk*. Using the conservative exposure assumptions described above and taking into account the completeness and reliability of the toxicity data, the percentage of the RfD that will be utilized by the dietary (food only) exposure to residues of RH-117281 Technical from the proposed tolerances is 0.5% (tolerance levels) and 0.1% (anticipated residues) for the U.S. population. Aggregate exposure (food and water) are expected to be < 1% RfD. EPA generally has no concern for exposures below 100% of the RfD because the RfD represents the level at or below which daily aggregate dietary exposure over a lifetime will not pose appreciable risks to human health. Rohm and Haas concludes there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result from aggregate exposure to RH-117281 Technical residues to the U.S. population.

2. *Infants and children*—i. *General*. The potential for additional sensitivity of infants and children to residues of RH-117281 Technical is assessed using data from developmental toxicity studies in the rat and rabbit and 2-generation reproduction studies in the rat. The developmental toxicity studies are designed to evaluate adverse effects on the developing organism resulting from maternal pesticide exposure during gestation. Reproduction studies provide information relating to effects from exposure to the pesticide on the reproductive capability of mating animals and data on systemic toxicity.

ii. *Developmental toxicity studies—Rats*. In a developmental toxicity study in rats, the maternal NOAEL was 1,000 mg/kg/day, HDT, and the developmental (pup) NOAEL was 1,000 mg/kg/day HDT.

Rabbits. In a developmental toxicity study in rats, the maternal NOAEL was 1,000 mg/kg/day HDT, and the developmental (pup) NOAEL was 1,000 mg/kg/day HDT.

iii. *Reproductive toxicity study—Rats*. In a multigeneration reproductive toxicity study in rats, theparental (systemic) NOAEL was 71 mg/kg/day, based on an equivocal liver effect at the lowest observed adverse effect levels (LOAEL) of 360 mg/kg/day. The NOAEL for reproductive and developmental effects was 1,471 mg/kg/day HDT. No adverse reproductive or developmental effects were observed.

iv. *Prenatal and postnatal sensitivity*. No developmental or reproductive effects were demonstrated for RH-117281 Technical as a result of systemic exposure at up to limit doses of 1,000 and 1,471 mg/kg/day. Additionally, these NOAELs are greater than 20-fold higher than the NOAELs of 48-51 mg/kg/day from the dog and rat chronic studies which are the basis of the RfD. These developmental and reproductive studies indicate that developing and maturing animals are not more sensitive either pre or postnatally than other age groups to RH-117281 Technical; i.e., RH-117281 Technical does not exhibit additional pre or postnatal sensitivity. Thus, reliable data indicate that an additional FQPA uncertainty factor is not necessary to insure an adequate margin of safety for protection of infants and children.

a. *Acute exposure and risk*. No acute endpoint was identified for RH-117281 Technical, and therefore no acute risk assessment is required.

b. *Chronic exposure and risk*. Using the conservative exposure assumptions described above and taking into account the completeness and reliability of the toxicity data, the percentage of the RfD that will be utilized by dietary (food only) exposure to residues of RH-117281 Technical from the proposed tolerances is 1.0% (tolerance levels) and 0.2% (anticipated residues) for children, 1-infants (< 1–year) and 1.7% (tolerance levels) and 0.1% (anticipated residues) for children, 1-6 years old, the most highly exposed subgroups. Aggregate exposure (food and water) are expected to be < 2% RfD. EPA generally has no concern for exposures below 100% of the RfD because the RfD represents the level at or below which daily aggregate dietary exposure over a lifetime.

F. International Tolerances

There are currently no CODEX, Canadian or Mexican maximum residue levels (MRLs) established for RH-117281 Technical in potatoes, potato chips or flakes, grapes or raisins. Thus, no harmonization issues are required to be resolved for this action.

G. Rotation Crop Restrictions

An outdoor C rotation crop study was conducted, in which leafy, root, and grain crops and soybeans were planted back 30, 137, 210, and 365 days following four applications. No individual metabolite comprised greater than or equal to 0.01 ppm in any matrix.

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BILLING CODE 6560–50–F

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL–6431–4]

Proposed CERCLA Prospective Purchaser Agreement; Canton Industrial Corporation Site; City of Canton, Fulton County, Illinois

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTION: Notice; request for public comment.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Comprehensive Environmental Reponse, 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 Canton Industrial Corporation site at 260 East Elm Street, Canton, Fulton County, Illinois 61520 with the City of Canton. The agreement requires the City of Canton to pay $500.00 to the Hazardous Substance Superfund; enroll the site, or portions thereof that are reasonable amenable to redevelopment and reuse, in the State of Illinois Site Remediation Program; implement site security measures; and impose appropriate institutional controls. The agreement includes a covenant not to sue the City of Canton under sections 106 and 107(a) of CERCLA, 42 U.S.C. 9606 and 9607(a), contribution protection for the City of Canton under section 113(f)(2), 42 U.S.C. 9613(f)(2), and removal of any liens under section 107(1) of CERCLA, 42 U.S.C. 9607(1). For thirty (30) days followed the date of publication of this notice, the United States will receive written comments relating to the agreement. 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 Nola Hicks at (312) 886–7949 to make arrangements to inspect the comments.

DATES: Comments must be submitted on or before October 1, 1999.

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 Nola Hicks, at U.S. EPA, Region 5, 77 W. Jackson Boulevard (C–14J), Chicago, IL 60604, phone (312) 886–7949. Comments should reference the Canton Industrial Corporation prospective purchaser agreement, and should be addressed to Nola Hicks.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Nola Hicks, at U.S. EPA, Region 5, 77 W. Jackson Boulevard (C–14J), Chicago, IL 60604, phone (312) 886–7949.

Dated: July 27, 1999.

Martise Whiteurst,

Acting Director, Superfund Division, Region 5.

[FR Doc. 99–22741 Filed 8–31–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–M

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[PB–402404–IL; FRL–6087–1]

Lead-Based Paint Activities in Target Housing and Child-Occupied Facilities; State of Illinois' Authorization Application

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice; request for comments and opportunity for public hearing.

SUMMARY: On August 19, 1998, the State of Illinois submitted a partial application for EPA approval to administer and enforce training and certification requirements, training program accreditation requirements, and work practice standards for lead-based paint activities in target housing and child-occupied facilities under section 402 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA). On April 16, 1999, Illinois submitted supplemental application materials for self-certification for interim approval. This notice announces the receipt of Illinois' application, provides a 45–day public comment period, and provides an opportunity to request a public hearing on the application. Illinois has provided a certification that its program meets the requirements for interim approval of a State program under TSCA section 404 for a period of time up to 3 years. Therefore, pursuant to TSCA section 404, the program is deemed authorized as of the date of submission. If EPA finds that the program does not meet the requirements for approval of a State program, EPA will disapprove the program, at which time a notice will be issued in the **Federal Register** and the Federal program will take effect in Illinois.

DATES: Comments on the authorization application must be received on or before October 18, 1999. Public hearing requests must be received on or before September 16, 1999.

ADDRESSES: Submit all written comments and/or requests for a public hearing identified by docket number PB–402404–IL (in duplicate) to: Environmental Protection Agency, Region V, DT-8J, 77 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago, IL 60604. Comments, data, and requests for a public hearing may also be submitted electronically to: turpin.david@epamail.epa.gov. Follow the instructions under Unit IV. of this document. No information claimed to be Confidential Business Information (CBI) should be submitted through e-mail.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Marlyse Wiebenga, Project Officer, Environmental Protection Agency, Region V, DT–8J, 77 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago, IL 60604. Telephone: (312) 886–4437.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

On October 28, 1992, the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992, Public Law 102-550, became law. Title X of that statute was the Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992. That Act amended TSCA (15 U.S.C. 2601 *et seq.*) by adding Title IV (15 U.S.C. 2681-92), entitled ''Lead Exposure Reduction.''

Section 402 of TSCA authorizes and directs EPA to promulgate final regulations governing lead-based paint activities in target housing, public and commercial buildings, bridges and other structures. Those regulations are to ensure that individuals engaged in such activities are properly trained, that training programs are accredited, and that individuals engaged in these activities are certified and follow documented work practice standards. Under section 404, a State may seek authorization from EPA to administer and enforce its own lead-based paint activities program.

On August 29, 1996 (61 FR 45777) (FRL–5389–9), EPA promulgated final TSCA section 402/404 regulations governing lead-based paint activities in target housing and child-occupied facilities (a subset of public buildings). Those regulations are codified at 40 CFR part 745, and allow both States and Indian Tribes to apply for program authorization. Pursuant to section 404(h) of TSCA, EPA is to establish the Federal program in any State or Tribal Nation that does not have its own authorized program in place by August 31, 1998. States and Tribes that choose to apply for program authorization must submit a complete application to the appropriate Regional EPA Office for review. Those applications will be reviewed by EPA within 180 days of receipt of the complete application. To receive EPA approval, a State or Tribe must demonstrate that its program is at least as protective of human health and the environment as the Federal program, and provides for adequate enforcement (section 404(b) of TSCA, 15 U.S.C. 2684(b)). EPA's regulations (40 CFR part 745, subpart Q) provide the detailed