

#### D. Cumulative Effects

There is no reason to suspect that toxic effects of PEG-modified FD&C Blue No. 1, Methyl-PEG-modified FD&C Blue No. 1, PEG-modified Methyl Violet 2B would be cumulative with those of any other pesticide inert or active chemical, and there are no data to indicate that this would be the case. Thus, Milliken considers it appropriate to evaluate the potential risks of the colorants solely in the context of the aggregate exposure assessment.

#### E. Safety Determination

1. *U.S. population.* Data from acute toxicity studies show FD&C Blue No. 1, PEG and Methyl PEG Analogs and PEG-modified Methyl Violet 2B to be of a very low order of toxicity. Furthermore, two compounds that are closely related to the colorants of interest, FD&C Blue No. 1 and Methyl Violet 2B, currently are exempt from the requirement of a tolerance under 40 CFR 180.1001 paragraphs (b) and (c), respectively. In addition, FD&C Blue No. 1 is cleared by FDA for use in coloring food and drugs. Use of the polymeric colorants of interest as inert ingredients in pesticides applied to turf grass seeds and seeds for edible plants such as beans, squash, and soybeans is not expected to result in significant dietary exposures. Furthermore, there currently are no other registered pesticidal uses in which these polymeric colorants are used.

Because of the *de minimis* potential dietary exposures to the polymeric colorants, there are no dietary risk concerns associated with the intended use of the colorants, and there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result from such use.

2. *Infants and children.* The toxicity and exposure data in the petition are sufficiently complete to adequately address the potential for additional sensitivity to infants and children. Specifically, as discussed above, developmental and reproductive effects studies on PEG-modified and Methyl-PEG-modified FD&C Blue No. 1 have shown no developmental/reproductive effects. Based on these data, together with the low potential dietary exposure to the colorants, there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result to infants and children from aggregate exposure to PEG-modified FD&C Blue No. 1, and Methyl-PEG-modified FD&C Blue No. 1. Furthermore, although developmental effects studies have not been conducted on PEG-modified Methyl Violet 2B, the potential dietary exposure to this colorant is sufficiently low as to establish that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will

result to infants and children from aggregate exposure to PEG-modified Methyl Violet 2B.

#### F. International Tolerances

There are no Codex maximum residue levels established for residues of PEG-modified FD&C Blue No. 1, Methyl-PEG-modified FD&C Blue No. 1, or PEG-modified Methyl Violet 2B. (Amelia Acierito)

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### ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY.

[OPPTS-00222; FRL-5740-3]

#### Regional Training Courses on EPCRA Section 313 Reporting Requirements

**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** EPA will hold a series of 2-day training courses on the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 (EPCRA) section 313. The training courses are intended primarily to introduce the reporting requirements to the staffs of recently added industry groups that will be subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 (62 FR 23834, May 1, 1997)(FRL-5578-3) beginning on January 1, 1998.

**DATES:** For the dates of the training courses see "SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION."

**ADDRESSES:** For the locations of the training courses see "SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION."

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Michael Hart (202) 260-1576, or the EPCRA Information Hotline at (800) 535-0202. To register call the Hotline number.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** EPA will hold a series of 2-day training courses on the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 (EPCRA) section 313, which are intended primarily to introduce the reporting requirements to facility staff for facilities recently added (62 FR 23834 May 1, 1997). These newly added industries include Metal Mining (SIC code 10, except 1011, 1081, and 1094), Coal Mining (SIC code 12, except 1241), Electric Utilities (SIC codes 4911, 4931, and 4939 [limited to facilities that combust coal and/or oil for the purpose of generating electricity for distribution in commerce]), Commercial Hazardous Waste Treatment (SIC codes 4953 [limited to facilities regulated under

RCRA Subtitle C, 42 U.S.C. section 6921 et seq.]), Solvent Recovery Services (SIC code 7389 [limited to facilities primarily engaged in solvents recovery services on a contract or fee basis]), Chemical and Allied Products—Wholesale (SIC code 5169), and Petroleum Bulk Terminal and Stations—Wholesale (SIC code 5171). The training course consists of a series of presentations covering the basic requirements of EPCRA section 313 and the sections of the Pollution Prevention Act of 1990 (PPA) that relate to the EPCRA section 313 requirements. A variety of hands-on exercises using the EPCRA section 313 reporting Form R and associated guidance materials will be used to help participants understand the EPCRA section 313 reporting process. Guidance documents being developed to assist the new industries comply with EPCRA section 313 and PPA requirements will be made available at the training sessions. Persons who should consider attending are staff from facilities which operate in the newly added industry sectors, staff from facilities that may be affected by the recent changes to EPCRA section 313, and Federal and private sector facility staff responsible for completing their facilities TRI reporting form(s), and consulting firms who may be assisting them.

Registration for the training courses will be taken on a first-come-first-served basis until 2-weeks prior to the start date of each course. EPA intends to present sector-specific training modules for each of the new industry sectors added, but this may be modified for each of the training sessions based on responses received. There is limited space available.

To register, contact The EPCRA Information Hotline at the telephone number listed under "FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT." When registering, give your name, postal (and electronic, if any) mailing address, telephone and fax numbers, and the industry sector in which you are interested in receiving particular training. Guidance documents for each of the newly added industry groups will be made available at each of the training sessions whether the training session contains a reporting module for that industry or not. Notification will be sent to each applicant regarding their acceptance for the training session. There is no registration fee for this training. If there is insufficient interest in any of the course, those courses may be canceled. Registrants will be notified in the event a training course is canceled. The Agency bears no responsibility for attendees' decision to

purchase nonrefundable transportation tickets or accommodation reservations.

The training courses will be held on the following dates. To find out the times and specific locations of the training courses, call the person and telephone number listed under "FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT."

Dates	Location
September 17 and 18, 1997.	Region 1— Boston, MA
September 23 and 24, 1997.	Region 8— Denver, CO
September 25 and 26, 1997.	Region 10—Seattle, WA
October 7 and 8, 1997.	Region 3—Philadelphia, PA
October 15 and 16, 1997.	Region 4—Atlanta, GA
October 21 and 22, 1997.	Region 6—Dallas, TX
October 28 and 29, 1997.	Region 9—San Francisco, CA
November 4 and 5, 1997.	Region 7—Kansas City, KS
November 12 and 13, 1997.	Region 2—New York City, NY
November 18 and 19, 1997.	Region 5—Chicago, IL

#### List of Subjects

Environmental protection, Community right-to-know, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Toxic chemicals.

Dated: August 20, 1997.

**William H. Sanders, III,**

*Director, Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics.*

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#### ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL-5885-3]

#### Proposed Settlement Under Section 122(g) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act; Tulalip Landfill Superfund Site

**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

**ACTION:** Notice of proposed administrative settlement and opportunity for public comment.

**SUMMARY:** The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") is proposing to enter into an administrative settlement to resolve claims under the

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, as amended ("CERCLA"). Notice is being published to inform the public of the proposed settlement and of the opportunity to comment. The settlement is intended to resolve past and estimated future liabilities of 8 *de minimis* parties for costs incurred, or to be incurred, by EPA at the Tulalip Landfill Superfund Site in Marysville, Washington.

**DATES:** Comments must be provided on or before September 29, 1997.

**ADDRESSES:** Comments should be addressed to Docket Clerk, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 10, ORC-158, 1200 Sixth Avenue, Seattle, Washington 98101, and should refer to In Re Tulalip Landfill Superfund Site, Marysville, Washington, U.S. EPA Docket No. 10-97-0034-CERCLA.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Elizabeth McKenna, Office of Regional Counsel (ORC-158), 1200 Sixth Avenue, Seattle, Washington 98101, (206) 553-0016.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** In accordance with section 122(i)(1) of CERCLA, notice is hereby given of a proposed administrative settlement concerning the Tulalip Landfill hazardous waste site located on Ebey Island between Steamboat Slough and Ebey Slough in the Snohomish River delta system between Everett and Marysville, Washington. The Site was listed on the National Priorities List ("NPL") on April 25, 1995. 60 FR 20350 (April 25, 1995). Subject to review by the public pursuant to this document, the agreement has been approved by the United States Department of Justice. Below are listed the 8 parties who have executed the proposed Administrative Order on Consent.

Associated Grocers, Inc./Thriftway Stores, Inc.; General Disposal Corporation; Goodwill Industries; Kaiser Gypsum Company, Inc.; R.M. Halfman Trucking; The Boeing Company; Safeway Inc.; Washington Iron Works (Ederer, Inc.).

The EPA is entering into this agreement under the authority of sections of 122(g), 106 and 107 of CERCLA, 42 U.S.C. 9622(g), 9606 and 9607. Section 122(g) authorizes settlements with *de minimis* parties to allow them to resolve their liabilities at Superfund sites without incurring substantial transaction costs. Under this authority, the agreement proposes to settle with parties in the Tulalip Landfill case who each are responsible for less than 1.0% of the volume of hazardous substances at the site.

General Disposal Corporation's volume is greater than 1.0%, but it is shared with a potentially responsible party for the site who is not a party to this agreement.

In February and March 1988, EPA contractor Ecology & Environment, Inc. ("E&E") performed a site inspection of the landfill for NPL evaluation. The inspection revealed groundwater contamination with unacceptably high levels of arsenic, barium, cadmium, chromium, lead, mercury, and silver. Water samples taken in the wetlands adjacent to the site showed exceedences of marine chronic criteria for cadmium, chromium, and lead, as well as exceedences in marine acute criteria for copper, nickel, and zinc. In addition, a variety of metals were found in on-site pools and leachate. The study concluded that contamination was migrating off site. On July 29, 1991, EPA proposed adding the Tulalip Landfill to the NPL, and on April 25, 1995, with the support of the Governor of the State of Washington and the Tulalip Tribes of Washington, EPA published the final rule adding the Site to the NPL.

EPA is performing a Remedial Investigation ("RI") and Feasibility Study ("FS") in two parts pursuant to an Administrative Order on Consent with several potentially responsible parties. The first part, which has been completed, evaluated various containment alternatives for the landfill source area, which includes approximately 147 acres in which waste was deposited. The second part evaluates the off-source areas, which include the wetlands and tidal channels that surround the landfill source area. On March 1, 1996, EPA issued a Record of Decision that selected an interim remedial action for the source area. The selected interim remedy requires installation of an engineered, low-permeability cover over the source area of the landfill, at an estimated cost of \$25.1 million.

The proposed settlement requires each settling party to pay a fixed sum of money based on their volumetric share. The total amount that may be recovered from the proposed settlement is \$1,624,406.42. The amount paid will be deposited in the Tulalip Landfill Special Account within the EPA Hazardous Substances Superfund to be used for the cover over the source area at the landfill. Upon full payment, each settling party will receive a release from further civil or administrative liabilities for the Site and statutory contribution protection under section 122(g)(5), 42 U.S.C. 9622(g)(5).

EPA will receive written comments relating to this proposed settlement for