

1168. No CBI should be submitted to Abt Associates either electronically or by mail.

2. *In person:* Deliver your comments to either location listed immediately above.

3. *Electronically.* Submit electronic comments by e-mail to: "opptncic@epa.gov," or you may mail or deliver your standard computer disk using the addresses in this unit. Electronic comments on the draft Phase II Report may be submitted alternatively to Abt Associates Inc., which is under contract to EPA on this project, at: srabani_roy@abtassoc.com. All comments submitted directly to Abt Associates Inc., will also be entered into the official record for this action.

Do not submit any information electronically that you consider to be CBI. Electronic comments must be submitted as an ASCII file, avoiding the use of special characters and any form of encryption. Comments and data will also be accepted on standard computer disks in WordPerfect 6/7/8 or ASCII file format. All comments in electronic form must be identified by the docket control number "OPPTS-00169B" and "AR-139-Consumer Labeling Initiative." Electronic comments may also be filed online at many Federal Depository Libraries.

II. Background

EPA launched a voluntary Consumer Labeling Initiative (CLI) in 1996 (61 FR 12011, March 22, 1996) (FRL-4956-8) to explore ideas from consumers, industry, and health and safety professionals on ways to make the environmental, safe use, and health information on household product labels easier for consumers to find, read, understand, and use. The CLI was designed as a pilot project addressing indoor insecticides, outdoor pesticides, and household hard surface cleaners. The first stage of the CLI concluded with publication of the CLI Phase I Report (EPA-700-R-96-001) in September 1996. Phase II of the project, which began in 1997 and ran through early 1999, included qualitative research with consumers conducted by EPA, as well as quantitative research undertaken voluntarily by the Agency's industry and trade association partners. The raw data from these surveys were placed in the CLI Administrative Record (AR-139) for public inspection and comment (63 FR 57298, October 27, 1998) (FRL-6040-3).

The draft CLI Phase II Report contains the detailed findings, conclusions, and recommendations developed from the survey information and other ongoing CLI activities. Comments received on or before July 29, 1999, will be

incorporated in the final version of the CLI Phase II Report, which is expected to be published in the fall of 1999. The draft Phase II Report can be downloaded in PDF file format at: <http://www.abtdemo.com/cli>. The draft Report is approximately 165 pages, with Appendices of approximately 200 pages. PDF files require the use of the Adobe Acrobat Reader, which can be downloaded without charge at: <http://www.adobe.com>. The draft Phase II Report can also be reviewed in hard copy in the CLI Administrative Record (AR-139).

III. How Should I Handle CBI Information 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 listed in the "FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT" section.

IV. Public Record

The Agency has established an official record for this action under administrative record AR-139. 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 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 from noon to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The official record is located in the TSCA Nonconfidential

Information Center, Rm. NE-B607, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC.

List of Subjects

Environmental protection.

Dated: July 13, 1999.

Wardner Penberthy,

Acting Director, Chemical Control Division, Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics.

[FR Doc. 99-18341 Filed 7-15-99; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL-6379-8]

Report on the Shrimp Virus Peer Review Workshop

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice of availability of a final report.

SUMMARY: This notice announces the availability of a final report of a peer review and risk assessment workshop on nonindigenous pathogenic shrimp viruses, which was held January 7-8, 1998. The report was sponsored by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), National Center for Environmental Assessment, on behalf of the Joint Subcommittee on Aquaculture (JSA), under the National Science and Technology Council. Completed under contract to the EPA, the document, "Report on the Shrimp Virus Peer Review and Risk Assessment Workshop: Developing a Qualitative Risk Assessment" (EPA/600/R-99/027), describes the potential risks of nonindigenous pathogenic shrimp viruses on wild shrimp populations in U.S. coastal waters. Expert conclusions and recommendations contained in the report have undergone an independent scientific review. The results of this independent review and the draft final report were used as the basis for a risk management workshop on shrimp viruses held on July 28-29, 1998, in New Orleans [see **Federal Register** 63(130)36895-36896 (July 8, 1998)].

ADDRESSES: An electronic version of the final report will be accessible on the EPA National Center for Environmental Assessment home page at <http://www.epa.gov/ncea/>.

A limited number of paper copies will be available from the EPA's National Service Center for Environmental Publications (NSCEP), P.O. Box 42419, Cincinnati, OH 45242; telephone: 1-800-490-9198 or 513-489-8190; facsimile: 513-489-8695. Please provide your name and mailing address and the

title and EPA number of the document, "Report on the Shrimp Virus Peer Review and Risk Assessment Workshop: Developing a Qualitative Risk Assessment" (EPA/600/R-99/027).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dr. H. Kay Austin, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Research and Development, National Center for Environmental Assessment (8601D), 401 M Street, SW, Washington, DC 20460; telephone: (202) 564-3328; fax: (202) 565-0090; e-mail: austin.kay@epa.gov. For technical assistance contact Dr. Tom McIlwain, Chairperson of the JSA Shrimp Virus Work Group, National Marine Fisheries Service, 3209 Frederick Street, Pascagoula, MS 39567, (601) 762-4591.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Public concerns over the potential introduction and spread of nonindigenous pathogenic shrimp viruses to the wild shrimp fishery and shrimp aquaculture industry in U.S. coastal waters have been increasing. Although these viruses pose no threat to human health, outbreaks on U.S. shrimp farms, the appearance of diseased shrimp in U.S. commerce, and new information on the susceptibility of shrimp and other crustaceans to these viruses prompted calls for action. In response, the JSA tasked the Federal interagency Shrimp Virus Workgroup with assessing the shrimp virus problem. The JSA includes representatives of the U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Marine Fisheries Service (DOC/NOAA/NMFS); the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Cooperative State Research, Education and Extension Service (DOA/CREES); Animal Plant Health Inspection Service (DOA/APHIS); and Agricultural Research Service (DOA/ARS); U.S. Department of Energy; U.S. Department of Defense; Army Corp of Engineers (DOD/ACE); U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Food and Drug Administration (HHS/FDA); Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA); the EPA; and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS). The Federal interagency Shrimp Virus Workgroup includes individuals from DOC/NMFS, EPA, FWS, and USDA/APHIS.

Publication of this final report is one of a series of related activities sponsored by EPA, in cooperation with DOC/NMFS, USDA/APHIS, and FWS, on behalf of the JSA. In June 1997, the Shrimp Virus Workgroup summarized the available information on shrimp viruses in a report to the JSA entitled, "An Evaluation of Potential Shrimp Virus Impacts on Cultured Shrimp and on Wild Shrimp Populations in the Gulf

of Mexico and Southeastern U.S. Atlantic Coastal Waters" [JSA Shrimp Virus Report (JSVR)]. The JSVR was reviewed at four stakeholder meetings [see Federal Register 62(112):31790-31791 (June 11, 1997)], jointly sponsored by EPA, DOC/NMFS, and USDA/APHIS on behalf of the JSA, during July and August 1997. Available products of these efforts include the JSVR (see <http://www.nmfs.gov/trade/special.html>) and the Minutes of the Stakeholder Meetings Report (EPA/630/R-92/001) (see <http://www.epa.gov/ncea/pdfs/shrimp5.pdf>). These products and additional stakeholder (public) comments formed the basis for the shrimp virus peer review and risk assessment workshop. The workshop participants considered several potential pathways of nonindigenous pathogenic shrimp viruses to wild shrimp populations, including shrimp aquaculture, shrimp processing and "other" sources and pathways, and independently assessed risks using a qualitative risk assessment approach developed by the Aquatic Nuisance Species Task Force.

As described in the report, workshop participants concluded that viruses could survive in pathways leading to coastal environments, and that there is potential for viruses to affect native shrimp in localized areas, such as an estuary or bay. However, many participants believed that local populations of shrimp would recover rapidly as a result of reintroduction of shrimp or increases in reproduction. Although there was high uncertainty, most workshop participants believed that the risks from viral introductions to the entire population of native shrimp in U.S. coastal waters is relatively low. Limitations in time and information during the workshop prevented the participants from fully considering impacts to organisms besides shrimp, although they believed these organisms deserved further consideration.

Finally, while qualitative evaluations are valuable, workshop participants noted that they are associated with a great deal of uncertainty. However, given the limited information currently available, participants believed that it is not feasible to conduct a more comprehensive, quantitative assessment of the risks associated with nonindigenous pathogenic shrimp viruses at this time. Participants noted that there is a need to conduct further systematic research efforts to reduce uncertainty.

The workshop report and the results of the independent scientific review of its conclusions and recommendations were used as the basis for a risk

management workshop on shrimp viruses held on July 28-29, 1998, in New Orleans. A report of the risk management workshop (jointly sponsored by the EPA Gulf of Mexico Program, DOC/NMFS, and DOA/CREES/ARS) that develops options and strategies for managing the threat of shrimp viruses to cultured and wild stocks of shrimp in U.S. coastal waters is currently being developed.

Dated: June 21, 1999.

William H. Farland,

Director, National Center for Environmental Assessment.

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL-6378-9]

South Bay Asbestos Superfund Site Proposed Notice of Administrative Settlement

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice; request for public comment.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 ("CERCLA"), 42 U.S.C. 9600 *et seq.*, notice is hereby given that a proposed prospective purchaser agreement associated with the South Bay Asbestos Superfund Site was executed by the United States Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") on June 16, 1999. The proposed prospective purchaser agreement would resolve certain potential claims of the United States under sections 106 and 107 of CERCLA, 42 U.S.C. 9606 and 9607, and section 7003 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 6973, against Legacy Partners 2335 LLC (the "Purchaser"). The proposed settlement would require the purchaser to pay EPA a one-time payment of \$75,000.

For thirty (30) calendar days following the date of publication of this document, EPA will receive written comments relating to the proposed settlement. If requested prior to the expiration of this public comment period, EPA will provide an opportunity for a public meeting in the effected area. EPA's response to any comments received will be available for public inspection at the U.S. Environmental