exposure for non-nursing infants < 1 year old was estimated to be 0.000657 mg/kg/day (MOE of 5784); 99th percentile 0.007700 mg/kg/day (MOE of 493); and 99.9th percentile 0.019395 mg/kg/day (MOE of 195). The 95th percentile of exposure for children 1 to 6 years old (the most highly exposed population subgroup) and children 7 to 12 years old was estimated to be, respectively, 0.001184 mg/kg/day (MOE of 3208) and 0.001177 mg/kg/day (MOE of 3227); 99th percentile 0.003894 mg/kg/day (MOE of 975) and 0.003337 (MOE of 1138); and 99.9th percentile 0.034204 mg/kg/day (MOE of 111) and 0.013940 (MOE of 272). The 95th percentile of exposure for females (13+/nursing) was estimated to be 0.001070 mg/kg/day (MOE of 3549); 99th percentile 0.003318 mg/kg/day (MOE of 1145); and 99.9th percentile 0.011127 mg/kg/day (MOE of 341). Therefore, FMC concludes that there is reasonable certainty that no harm will result from acute exposure to zeta-cypermethrin.

2. *Infants and children*— i. *General.* In assessing the potential for additional sensitivity of infants and children to residues of zeta-cypermethrin, FMC considered data from developmental toxicity studies in the rat and rabbit, and a 2-generation reproductive study in the rat. The data demonstrated no indication of increased sensitivity of rats to zeta-cypermethrin or rabbits to cypermethrin *in utero* and/or postnatal exposure to zeta-cypermethrin or cypermethrin. The developmental toxicity studies are designed to evaluate adverse effects on the developing organism resulting from pesticide exposure during prenatal development to one or both parents. Reproduction studies provide information relating to effects from exposure to the pesticide on the reproductive capability of mating animals and data on systemic toxicity. FFDCA section 408 provides that EPA may apply an additional margin of safety for infants and children in the case of threshold effects to account for prenatal and postnatal toxicity and the completeness of the data base.

ii. *Developmental toxicity studies.* In the prenatal developmental toxicity studies in rats and rabbits, there was no evidence of developmental toxicity at the highest doses tested (35.0 mg/kg/day in rats and 700 mg/kg/day in rabbits). Decreased body weight gain was observed at the maternal LOAEL in each study; the maternal NOAEL was established at 12.5 mg/kg/day in rats and 100 mg/kg/day in rabbits.

iii. *Reproductive toxicity study.* In the 2-generation reproduction study in rats, offspring toxicity (body weight) and parental toxicity (body weight, organ weight, and clinical signs) was observed at 27.0 mg/kg/day and greater. The parental systemic NOAEL was 7.0 mg/kg/day and the parental systemic LOAEL was 27.0 mg/kg/day. There were no developmental (pup) or reproductive effects up to 45.0 mg/kg/day, highest dose tested.

iv. *Prenatal and postnatal sensitivity.* There was no evidence of developmental toxicity in the studies at the highest doses tested in the rat (35.0 mg/kg/day) or in the rabbit (700 mg/kg/day). Therefore, there is no evidence of a special dietary risk (either acute or chronic) for infants and children which would require an additional safety factor.

v. *Postnatal.* Based on the absence of pup toxicity up to dose levels which produced toxicity in the parental animals, there is no evidence of special postnatal sensitivity to infants and children in the rat reproduction study.

vi. *Conclusion.* Based on the above, FMC concludes that reliable data support use of the standard 100-fold uncertainty factor, and that an additional uncertainty factor is not needed to protect the safety of infants and children. As stated above, aggregate exposure assessments utilized significantly less than 1% of the RfD for either the entire U. S. population or any of the 26 population subgroups including infants and children. Therefore, it may be concluded that there is reasonable certainty that no harm will result to infants and children from aggregate exposure to cypermethrin residues.

F. International Tolerances

There are no Codex, Canadian, or Mexican residue limits for residues of zeta-cypermethrin in or on rice grain, straw or hulls.

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL–6434–5]

University of Florida Pentaborane Site; Notice of Proposed Settlement

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTION: Notice; request for public comment.

SUMMARY: In accordance with section 122(i) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, as amended (''CERCLA''), 42 U.S.C. 9622(i), notice is hereby given of a proposed administrative settlement for recovery of past response costs concerning the University of Florida Pentaborane Site in Gainesville, Alachua County, Florida with the following Settling Party: the University of Florida. The settlement requires the Settling Party to pay $10,000 to the Hazardous Substance Superfund. The settlement includes a covenant not to sue the settling party pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 9607(a). EPA may withdraw from or modify the proposed settlement if comments received disclose facts or considerations which indicate that the settlement is inappropriate, improper, or inadequate. Copies of the proposed settlement are available from: Ms. Paula V. Batchelor, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region IV, Waste Management Division, 61 Forsyth Street, SW, Atlanta, Goergia 30303, 404/562–8887.

Written comments may be submitted to Ms. Batchelor at the above address within 30 days of the date of publication.

Dated: August 23, 1999.

Franklin E. Hill,

Chief, Program Services Branch, Waste Management Division.

[FR Doc. 99–23273 Filed 9–7–99; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 6560–50–M

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Notice of Public Information Collection(s) Being Reviewed by the Federal Communications Commission, Comments Requested

August 30, 1999.

SUMMARY: The Federal Communications Commission, as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork burden invites the general public and other Federal agencies to take this opportunity to comment on the following information collection, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Public Law 104–13. An agency may not conduct or sponsor a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid control number. No person shall be subject to any penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) that does not display a valid control number. Comments are requested concerning (a) whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Commission, including whether the information shall have practical utility;