1% of the RfD for both difenzoquat and mepiquat chloride.

2. *Infants and children*. In the RED EPA has determined that the established tolerances for mepiquat chloride (including the previously established temporary tolerances for grapes) meet the safety standard under the FQPA amendment to section 408(b)(2)(C) for infants and children. The safety determination for infants and children considers the factors noted above for the general population, but also takes into account the possibility of increased dietary exposure due to the specific consumption patterns of infants and children, as well as the possibility of increased susceptibility to the toxic effects of mepiquat chloride residues in this population subgroup.

In the developmental studies, effects were seen in the fetuses only at the same or higher dose levels than effects on the mothers. In the reproduction study, no effects on reproductive performance were seen. Also, because the NOAELs from the developmental and reproduction studies were equal to or greater than the NOAEL used for establishing the reference dose, EPA concludes that it is unlikely that there is additional risk concern for immature or developing organisms. Finally, the Agency has no epidemiological information suggesting special sensitivity of infants and children to mepiquat chloride. Therefore, EPA finds that the uncertainty factor (100x) routinely used in RfD calculations is adequately protective of infants and children, and an additional uncertainty factor is not warranted for mepiquat chloride.

EPA estimates that mepiquat chloride residues in the diet of infants and children account for less than 1% of the RfD and residues in drinking water are not expected. Thus, the chronic aggregate exposure from all sources of mepiquat chloride account for less than 1% for infants and children. The acute dietary MOE for infants and children exposed to mepiquat chloride is 3,893. Therefore, the Agency concludes that aggregate risks for infants and children resulting from mepiquat chloride uses are not of concern.

F. International Tolerances

There are no Codex, Canadian, or Mexican tolerances established for mepiquat chloride on grapes. Thus, international harmonization is not an issue for these tolerances.

[FR Doc. 99–30615 Filed 11–23–99; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL–6480–5]

Sociodemographic Data Used for Identifying Potentially Highly Exposed Populations

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTION: Notice of availability of a final document.

SUMMARY: The notice announces the availability of a final document, Sociodemographic Data Used for Identifying Potentially Highly Exposed Populations (EPA/600/R–99/060, July 1999), prepared by Versar, Inc. for the National Center for Environmental Assessment, within the Office of Research and Development of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). This document assists assessors in identifying and enumerating potentially highly exposed populations. The document presents data relating to factors that potentially impact an individual or group's exposure to environmental contaminants based on activity patterns (how time is spent), microenvironments (locations where time is spent), and other sociodemographic data such as age, gender, race and economic status. Populations potentially more exposed to various chemicals of concern, relative to the general population, are also addressed.

ADDRESSES: The document is being made available electronically from the NCEA web site at *http://www.epa/ncea* under the What's New and Publications menus. Due to technical difficulties, certain tables and appendices could not be electronically reproduced. To obtain copies, please contact the National Center for Environmental Assessment's Technical Information Staff by phone (202–564–3261) or facsimile (202–565–0050). A limited number of paper copies also will be available from EPA's National Service Center for Environmental Publications on or about November 8, 1999. Interested parties may request a copy by telephoning 800–490–9198 and providing the document title and EPA number.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Amina Wilkins, National Center for Environmental Assessment-Washington Office (8623D), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC (20460); telephone: 202–564–3256; facsimile: 202–565–0076; email: *wilkins.amina@epa.gov.*

Dated: November 9, 1999.

William H. Farland,

Director, National Center for Environmental Assessment.

[FR Doc. 99–30612 Filed 11–23–99; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL–6480–6]

Notice of Proposed Administrative Settlement Pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTION: Notice; request for public comment.

SUMMARY: In accordance with Section 122(h) 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 concerning the Aurum Etching Superfund Site, with Coltec Industries, Inc.

The settlement requires the settling parties to pay a total of $33,524.76 as payment of past response costs and $15,000 in future costs to the Hazardous Substances Superfund. The settlement includes a covenant not to sue pursuant to section 107 of CERCLA, 42 U.S.C. 9607.

For thirty (30) days following the date of publication of this notice, the Agency will receive written comments relating to this notice, the Agency will receive written comments relating to the settlement. The Agency will consider all comments received and may modify or withdraw its consent to the settlement if comments received disclose facts or considerations which indicate that the settlement is inappropriate, improper, or inadequate, The Agency's response to any comments received will be available for public inspection at 1445 Ross Avenue, Dallas, Texas, 75202–2733.

DATES: Comments must be submitted on or before December 27, 1999.

ADDRESSES: The proposed settlement and additional background information relating to the settlement are available for public inspection at 1445 Ross Avenue, Dallas, Texas, 75202–2733. A copy of the proposed settlement may be obtained from Lydia Behn, 1445 Ross Avenue, Dallas, Texas, 75202–2733 at (214) 665–8419. Comments should reference the Aurum Etching Superfund