exposure assessment, Monsanto concludes that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result from aggregate exposure to residues of glyphosate, including all anticipated dietary exposure and all other non-occupational exposures.

F. International Tolerances

Codex maximum residue levels have not been established for residues of glyphosate on the crops proposed for tolerances in this petition.

[FR Doc. 00–20539 Filed 8–11–00; 8:45 a.m.]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–S

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL–6846–7]

Regulatory Reinvention (XL) Pilot Projects

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice of availability of the Project XL Proposed Final Project Agreement: Autoliv XL Project.

SUMMARY: EPA is requesting comments on a proposed Project XL Final Project Agreement (FPA) for Autoliv Automobile Safety Products, U.S.A. (hereafter ''Autoliv''). The FPA is a voluntary agreement developed collaboratively by Autoliv, the State of Utah, and EPA. Project XL, announced in the **Federal Register** on May 23, 1995 (60 FR 27282), gives regulated entities the flexibility to develop alternative strategies that will replace or modify specific regulatory or procedural requirements on the condition that they produce greater environmental benefits.

In the draft FPA, Autoliv proposes to develop, evaluate and implement, an alternative to open burning of certain wastes generated at its facility. This waste is reactive only, and contains no appreciable levels of hazardous constituents. These reactive hazardous wastes are presently treated through open burning at a RCRA Interim Status facility.

Autoliv currently operates a $3 million Metals Recovery Facility (MRF) designed to recover aluminum and steel from inflator units containing live pyrotechnic material as well as previously fired units. The MRF is capable of recovering 2000 pounds per hour of recyclable aluminum and steel from off-spec commercial inflator units and their components while minimizing the waste to the environment. Autoliv's XL Project proposes to process small volumes of its waste pyrotechnic materials within the MRF rather than sending the materials to a RCRA regulated treatment, storage or disposal facility (TSDF) for open burning. Specifically, the company is asking EPA to grant a conditional exemption from the definition of hazardous waste for the pyrotechnic materials processed through the MRF. The MRF has an extensive air pollution train which is capable of capturing the particulate emissions produced by the waste pyrotechnic materials.

The proposed project will demonstrate that it is feasible to utilize existing equipment to process certain hazardous wastes in a more efficient and environmentally sound manner, under a more flexible regulatory framework. EPA anticipates that this project will provide information on how to develop alternative approaches to handling waste. This information would be useful to EPA in learning more about alternative treatment approaches for airbag manufacturing wastestreams. The company is also committing to reinvest percentage of the savings incurred through this project into additional pollution prevention activities at their facility. The type and extent of these activities will be specified after the first year's cost savings are calculated.

DATES: The period for submission of comments ends on August 21, 2000.

ADDRESSEES: To obtain a copy of the draft Final Project Agreement, contact: Mary Byrne, 999 18th Street, Suite 500, Denver, CO 80202–2466, or Ted Cochin, U.S. EPA, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave NW., (1802), Washington, DC 20460. The documents are also available via the Internet at the following location: ''http://www.epa.gov/ProjectXL''. In addition, public files on the Project are located at EPA Region 8 in Denver. Questions to EPA regarding the documents can be directed to Mary Byrne at (303) 312–6491 or Ted Cochin at (202) 260–0880. Additional information on Project XL, including documents referenced in this notice, other EPA policy documents related to Project XL, application information, and descriptions of existing XL projects and proposals, is available via the Internet at ''http://www.epa.gov/ProjectXL''.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: To obtain a copy of the draft Final Project Agreement, contact: Mary Byrne, 999 18th Street, Suite 500, Denver, CO 80202–2466, or Ted Cochin, U.S. EPA, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., (1802), Washington, DC 20460. The documents are also available via the Internet at the following location: ''http://www.epa.gov/ProjectXL''. In addition, public files on the Project are located at EPA Region 8 in Denver. Questions to EPA regarding the documents can be directed to Mary Byrne at (303) 312–6491 or Ted Cochin at (202) 260–0880. Additional information on Project XL, including documents referenced in this notice, other EPA policy documents related to Project XL, application information, and descriptions of existing XL projects and proposals, is available via the Internet at ''http://www.epa.gov/ProjectXL''.

Dated: July 26, 2000.

Jay Benforado,

Acting Associate Administrator, Office of Policy, Economics and Innovation.

[FR Doc. 00–20537 Filed 8–11–00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL–6850–6]

Regulatory Reinvention XL Pilot Projects; Project XL Proposed Final Project Agreement: Kodak Pollution Prevention Project

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice of availability of the Project XL Proposed Final Project Agreement: Kodak Company Pollution Prevention Project.

SUMMARY: EPA is requesting comments on a proposed Project XL Final Project Agreement (FPA) for the Kodak Company (hereafter ''Kodak.'') The FPA is a voluntary agreement developed collaboratively by Kodak and the EPA.

DATES: Comments are due on or before August 28, 2000.

ADDRESSES: All comments on this proposed FPA should be sent to: Janet Murray, EPA Headquarters, Ariel Rios Building, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., mail code 1802, Washington DC 20460, or to BillWaugh, EPA Headquarters, Ariel Rios Building, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, mail code 7403, Washington DC 20460. Comments may also be faxed to Ms. Murray at (202) 260–3125 or Mr. Waugh at (202) 260–0118. Comments may also be received via e-mail sent to: *murray.janet@epa.gov* or *waugh.bill@epa.gov.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: To obtain a copy of the proposed FPA, contact: Janet Murray, EPA Headquarters, Ariel Rios Building, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., mail code 1802, Washington DC 20460. The FPA and related documents are also available via the Internet at http://www.epa.gov/ProjectXL. Information on the project is also available for viewing at Kodak's

Neighborhood Information Center, located on the first floor of Building 28, 200 Ridge Road West, in Rochester, NY 14652–3413. Questions to EPA regarding documents can be directed to Janet Murray at (202) 260–7570. To be included in the Kodak Project XL mailing list for information about future meetings, or XL Progress Reports, contact Janet Murray at (202) 260–7570 or Bill Waugh at (202) 260–3489. Information on other aspects of Project XL, descriptions of other XL projects and proposals, and application information is available via the Internet at *http://www.epa.gov/ProjectXL.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Project XL, first announced in the **Federal Register** on May 23, 1995 (60 FR 27282), gives regulated entities the flexibility to develop alternative strategies that will replace or modify specific regulatory or procedural requirements on the condition that they produce greater environmental benefits. EPA has set a goal of implementing fifty XL projects in full partnership with the states.

The Eastman Kodak Company (Kodak) in partnership with the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is entering into a Project XL Final Project Agreement (FPA) to pilot the application of and the dissemination of information about the Pollution Prevention Framework (P2 Framework) developed by the EPA Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances (OPPTS).

In the context of this XL Project, Kodak will apply the P2 Framework early in its product development cycle to help identify and develop products and processes that can be sustained both environmentally and economically. Kodak's application of the P2 Framework to its operations will help develop environmentally preferable products, while saving considerable time and money. Kodak believes many other companies can also develop environmentally preferable products by applying OPPT's P2 Framework, especially at the Research and Development stage of product development. As a part of their participation in this XL project, Kodak will receive administrative flexibility in the form of a shortened pre-manufacture review period (from 90 days to 45) for those new chemicals developed under the P2 Framework and submitted to the Agency for approval.

The EPA Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances (OPPTS) has developed a set of computerized risk screening tools which have the potential to significantly advance EPA's pollution prevention objectives by allowing companies to calculate or estimate important risk-related properties based on an analysis of chemical structure. OPPTS uses these tools in the P2 Framework to evaluate new chemicals when test data are lacking. OPPTS is also making these tools in the P2 Framework available to industry and demonstrating how they could be used to design safer chemicals, reduce waste generation, and identify other P2 opportunities. Kodak will pilot the application of and the dissemination of information about the P2 Framework under the Project XL Agreement.

The Agency encourages chemical manufacturers to incorporate health and environmental issues into product decision making during the development of new chemical substances. EPA has several ongoing initiatives intended to help stakeholders better assess risk issues during the early stages of chemical development efforts. Examples include the Design for Environment Program, the Green Chemistry Program, and the P2 Framework, among other programs. Of specific relevance to the Kodak XL Final Project Agreement is the P2 Framework as utilized in the development of safer new chemicals submitted as Premanufacture Notices (PMNs) under section 5 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA).

The P2 Framework is a set of computer models that predict risk-related properties of chemicals using structure activity relationships (SARs) and standard (default) scenarios. These models have been developed over a 20-year period by EPA's Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics to screen new chemicals in the absence of data. Annually, EPA evaluates over 2,000 new chemicals submitted under section 5 of TSCA. TSCA requires that EPA evaluate the chemicals within 90 days, however the law does not require that the submitter conduct laboratory tests to evaluate the potential hazard and risk of the chemicals. Operating under this time limitation, and often without complete data, EPA has developed methods to quickly screen chemicals in the absence of data.

The P2 Framework Models capture the expertise of multiple EPA scientists, grantees, support contractors, and others in the scientific community, who have worked for over 20 years screening chemicals in the absence of data. The P2 Framework Project presents these 18 models to industry with the hope that the models will be useful in identifying potential problem chemicals and processes early in the research and development process.

The Framework, as currently constructed, does not address all biological endpoints. It is a screening-level methodology that is of most value when chemical-specific data are lacking. By using the P2 Framework early-on in product development, Kodak expects to submit pre-manufacture notices (PMNs) to EPA on new chemicals that will foster the development of new, greener products and emphasize P2 through source reduction. Kodak would then receive Project XL flexibility to manufacture PMN chemicals in 45 days as opposed to the current 90 day review period. The 45-day period would only be available for chemicals for which EPA has no further concerns. At day 20–25 of the 90 day review period, the Agency concludes its evaluation of chemicals it has determined to be low risk.

As part of their participation in this project, Kodak will not only institute full usage of the P2 Framework at its facilities, but will also conduct a series of innovative actions to help demonstrate to other stakeholders how the P2 Framework can help to develop products that are both environmentally and economically sustainable. Kodak will complete three separate and independent initiatives beyond its own use of the P2 Framework, in which they will address the scientific community, the business community, and upper level management within selected companies. Each of these three initiatives is designed to make other industrial stakeholders aware of the source reduction, pollution prevention and economic benefits that flow from use of the P2 Framework.

The P2 Framework allows companies to improve the environmental performance (*i.e.,* lower health hazard, lower environmental hazard, or lower exposure potential) of products, reduce costs, decrease potential liability, and improve market share, resulting in a significant competitive advantage. Companies can improve the environmental performance of their products by using the P2 Framework to pre-screen their product development options.

The public comment period on this project will be 14 days.

Dated: August 8, 2000.

Elizabeth Shaw,

Director, Office of Environmental Policy Innovation.

[FR Doc. 00–20536 Filed 8–11–00; 8:45 am]

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