

unraveled. To date, one can merely speculate that, catalysed by DH (dehydrogenase) or a MO (monooxygenase), the C-N bond between the succinyl residue and the ethylene diamine part of the molecule is split, or that an aspartyl residue is removed by the cleavage of a C-N bond within the ethylenediamine part of AEAA. (Ref. 5). [S,S]-ethylene diamine disuccinic acid and related [S,S] homologues comply with internationally accepted criteria for ready biodegradability of chemicals "ostensibly because the metabolic products of the biodegradation are naturally occurring biochemicals such as succinic acid" (Ref. 6).

8. *Endocrine disruption.* [S,S]-Ethylene diamine disuccinic acid does not belong to a class of chemicals known or suspected of having adverse effects on the endocrine system. There is no evidence that [S,S]-ethylene diamine disuccinic acid had any effect on endocrine function in the developmental or reproduction studies.

#### C. Aggregate Exposure

1. *Dietary exposure.* As a minor formulation component, and given its rapid and complete mineralization, there is no reasonable expectation that [S,S]-ethylene diamine disuccinic acid will appear in the diet.

i. *Food.* As a minor formulation component, and given its rapid and complete mineralization, there is no reasonable expectation that [S,S]-ethylene diamine disuccinic acid will appear in the diet.

ii. *Drinking water.* As a minor formulation component, and given its rapid and complete mineralization, there is no reasonable expectation that [S,S]-ethylene diamine disuccinic acid will appear in water.

2. *Non-dietary exposure.* Non-dietary exposures to [S,S]-ethylene diamine disuccinic acid will be both occupational and residential. Occupational exposures include those to applicators and handlers of pesticides containing this substance. However, precautionary measures prescribed by the labels of pesticide products containing this substance will minimize these exposures. Also, [S,S]-ethylene diamine disuccinic acid is used in the U.S. in the metal treatment industry as a chelating agent. However, the precautionary measures prescribed by the product's material safety data sheet will minimize exposure to workers in this industry. [S,S]-Ethylene diamine disuccinic acid also is used in the U.S. in hair dye products as a chelating agent to stabilize the peroxide bleach portion. Exposure to [S,S]-ethylene diamine

disuccinic acid in these residential products should be minimal because the products are used for limited periods and [S,S]-ethylene diamine disuccinic acid is used in minor amounts in the products.

#### D. Cumulative Effects

The potential for [S,S]-ethylene diamine disuccinic acid and other substances that have a common mechanism of toxicity has been considered. [S,S]-Ethylene diamine disuccinic acid is a naturally occurring substance produced by certain common bacteria, and it is rapidly and completely mineralized in the environment. There is no reliable information to indicate that toxic effects produced by [S,S]-ethylene diamine disuccinic acid would be cumulative with those of any other chemicals, including another pesticide. Therefore, the Associated Octel Corporation, Limited believes that it is appropriate to consider only the potential risks of [S,S]-ethylene diamine disuccinic acid in an aggregate risk assessment.

#### E. Safety Determination

1. *U.S. population.* As presented previously, the exposures of the U.S. general population to [S,S]-ethylene diamine disuccinic acid are low, few hazards are presented by [S,S]-ethylene diamine disuccinic acid, and the risks are minimal. Use of [S,S]-ethylene diamine disuccinic acid as a minor component of pesticide formulations applied to growing crops would not contribute significantly to the level of [S,S]-ethylene diamine disuccinic acid found naturally in the environment and to which man is exposed. Further, there is adequate information to show that any toxicological concern raised by the potential contribution of [S,S]-ethylene diamine disuccinic acid to growing crops is minimal. Occupational exposure to [S,S]-ethylene diamine disuccinic acid is expected to be well controlled and limited if worker-safety procedures are routinely practiced. Residential exposure also should be minimal, because of the low levels of [S,S]-ethylene diamine disuccinic acid contained in hair dyes and the infrequent, intermittent use of these products.

2. *Infants and children.* The complete toxicological data base, including the developmental toxicity studies, was considered in assessing the potential for additional sensitivity of infants and children to residues of [S,S]-ethylene diamine disuccinic acid. The developmental toxicity studies did indicate an increased sensitivity of rats to *in-utero* exposure to [S,S]-ethylene

diamine disuccinic acid. However, this increased sensitivity appeared at very high dose levels which also caused maternal toxicity, and these levels are not expected to appear in or on growing crops, because [S,S]-ethylene diamine disuccinic acid is a minor component of pesticide formulations and it will rapidly and completely mineralize after application.

#### F. International Tolerances

There are no known international tolerances for residues of [S,S]-ethylene diamine disuccinic acid in food or animal feed.

#### G. References

- Brady, N. C. 1990. *The Nature and Properties of Soils.* MacMillan Publishing Company. New York, New York.
- Goodfellow, M., A. B. Brown, J. Cai, J. Chun and M. D. Collins. 1997. *Amycolatopsis Japonicum* sp. nov., and Actinomycete producing (S,S)-N,N'-ethylene diamine disuccinic acid. *System. Appl. Microbiol.* 20,78-84.
- Zwicker, N., U. Theobald, H. Zahner and H-D Fielder. 1997. Optimization of fermentation conditions for the production of ethylene diamine disuccinic acid by *Amycolatopsis orientalis*. *Journal of Industrial Microbiology & Biotechnology.* 19, 280-285.
- Schowaneck D., T. C. J. Feijtel, C. M. Perkins F.A. Hartman, T. W. Federle, R. J. Larson. 1997. Biodegradation of [S,S] [R,R] and mixed stereoisomers of ethylene diamine disuccinic acid (EDDS), a transition metal chelator. *Chemosphere, Vol. 34, No. 11, pp 2375-2391.*
- Bucheli-Witschel, M. and T. Egli. 2001. Environmental fate and microdegradation of aminopolycarboxylic acids. *FEMS Microbiology Reviews.* 25pp 69-106.
- Whitburn, J. S., S. D. Wilkinson and D. R. Williams. 1999. Chemical speciation of ethylene diamine-N, N'-disuccinic acid (EDDS) and its metal complexes in solution. *Chemical Speciation and Bioavailability.* 11(3) pp 85-93.

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## ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL-7861-9]

### Carolina Steel Drum Superfund Site; Notice of Proposed Settlement

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency.

**ACTION:** Notice of proposed settlement.

**SUMMARY:** The United States Environmental Protection Agency is proposing to enter into an settlement for the partial reimbursement of past response costs with Custom Drum Services, Inc., McManus and Son Drum Company, and Tallent Drum Company, Inc. pursuant to section 122 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), 42 U.S.C. 9622(h)(1) concerning the Carolina Steel Drum Superfund Site (Site) located in Rock Hill, York County, South Carolina. EPA will consider public comments on the proposed settlement for February 18, 2005. EPA may withdraw from or modify the proposed settlement should such comments disclose facts or considerations which indicate the proposed settlement is inappropriate, improper or inadequate. Copies of the proposed settlement are available from: Ms. Paula V. Batchelor, U.S. EPA, Region 4, (WMD-SEIMB), 61 Forsyth Street, SW, Atlanta, Georgia 30303, (404) 562-8887, [Batchelor.Paula@epa.gov](mailto:Batchelor.Paula@epa.gov).

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

Dated: December 29, 2004.

**De'Lyntoneus Moore,**

*Chief, Superfund Enforcement & Information Management Branch, Waste Management Division.*

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**BILLING CODE 6560-50-M**

## ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL-7862-4]

### Public Water System Supervision Program Revision for the State of Utah

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The State of Utah has revised its Public Water System Supervision (PWSS) Primacy Program by adopting regulations corresponding to the following six federal rules which revised 40 CFR part 141, the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWRs): Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (IESWTR), Lead and Copper Rule Minor Revisions (LCMR), Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts Rule (DBPR), Public Notification Rule (PNR), Consumer Confidence Rule (CCR), and Radionuclides Rule. Having determined that the State's revisions meet all

applicable requirements in the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), 42 U.S.C. 300f *et seq.*, and EPA's implementing regulations at 40 CFR part 142, the EPA approves them, with the exception of the variance provisions. The State is not approved to grant variances under SDWA Section 1415(a)(1) (42 U.S.C. 300g(4)) and 40 CFR 142.10(d)(2) because the State has not adopted 40 CFR part 142, subpart G, which is a prerequisite. Utah's program revisions still meet minimum federal requirements because the authority to grant variances is optional for the State.

Today's approval action does not extend to public water systems in Indian country as that term is defined in 18 U.S.C. 1151. Please see

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**, Item B.

**DATES:** Any member of the public is invited to request a public hearing on this determination by February 18, 2005. Please see **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**, Item C, for information on requesting a hearing. If no hearing is requested or granted, then this action shall become effective February 18, 2005. If a public hearing is requested and granted, then this determination shall not become effective until such time following the hearing as the Regional Administrator (RA) issues an order affirming or rescinding this action.

**ADDRESSES:** Requests for a public hearing should be addressed to: Robert E. Roberts, Regional Administrator, c/o Marty Swickard (8P-W-MS), U.S. EPA, Region 8, 999 18th Street, Suite 300, Denver, CO 80202-2466.

All documents relating to this determination are available for inspection at the following locations: (1) U.S. EPA, Region 8, Municipal Systems Unit, 999 18th Street (4th Floor), Denver, CO 80202-2466; (2) Utah Department of Environment Quality (DEQ), Division of Drinking Water, 1950 West North Temple, Salt Lake City, UT 84114-4830.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**

Marty Swickard, Municipal Systems Unit, EPA, Region 8 (8P-W-MS), 999 18th Street, Suite 300, Denver, CO 80202-2466, 303-312-7021.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** EPA approved Utah's application for assuming primary enforcement authority for the PWSS program, pursuant to section 1413 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), 42 U.S.C. 300g-2, and 40 CFR part 142. DEQ administers Utah's PWSS program.

#### A. Why Are Revisions to State Programs Necessary?

States with primary PWSS enforcement authority must comply

with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 142 for maintaining primacy. They must adopt regulations that are at least as stringent as the NPDWRs at 40 CFR Part 141 (*see* 40 CFR 142.10(a)). Changes to state programs may be necessary as federal primacy requirements change, since states must adopt all new and revised NPDWRs in order to retain primacy (40 CFR 142.12(a)).

#### B. How Does Today's Action Affect Indian Country (18 U.S.C. 1151) in Utah?

Utah is not authorized to carry out its PWSS program in Indian country. This includes lands within the exterior boundaries of the Skull Valley, Paiute, Navajo, Goshute, Ute Mountain, and Northwestern Shoshoni Indian Reservations; Indian country lands within the Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation; and any other areas which are "Indian country" within the meaning of 18 U.S.C. 1151.

#### C. Requesting a Hearing

Any request for a public hearing shall include the following: (1) The name, address, and telephone number of the individual, organization, or other entity requesting a hearing; (2) a brief statement of the requesting person's interest in the RA's determination and of information that the requesting person intends to submit at such hearing; and (3) the signature of the individual making the request, or, if the request is made on behalf of an organization or other entity, the signature of the responsible official of the organization or other entity.

Notice of any hearing shall be given not less than fifteen (15) days prior to the time scheduled for the hearing. Such notice will be made by the RA in the **Federal Register** and in newspapers of general circulation in the State of Utah. A notice will also be sent to the person(s) requesting the hearing as well as to the State of Utah. The hearing notice will include a statement of purpose, information regarding time and location, and the address and telephone number where interested persons may obtain further information. A final determination will be made upon review of the hearing record.

Fivolous or insubstantial requests for a hearing may be denied by the RA. However, if a substantial request is made within thirty (30) days after this notice, a public hearing will be held.

Please bring this notice to the attention of any persons known by you to have an interest in this determination.