

First, the assessment serves as an example EPA Stressor Identification (SI) case study, whereby the report may help future assessors understand the SI process for other biologically impaired ecosystems and the scientific community better understand urban-related stressor interactions. Target audience members may include government agency and consulting firm scientists attempting to conduct their own case studies and managers interested in learning what the SI process is capable of.

Second, the assessment provides useful information for the specific environmental improvement of the Long Creek watershed. This is especially timely, as managers are currently considering options for promoting ecological recovery of the watershed.

The Long Creek watershed is biologically impaired and located primarily in South Portland, Maine. A relatively unimpaired upstream portion of the Red Brook watershed, adjacent to and immediately south of Long Creek, provides a reference condition and is also discussed in the report. The contributing watersheds of both streams are urbanized, home to industrial, commercial, and residential land uses. The Long Creek and Red Brook watersheds showcase a wide range of topics related to resource management including the environmental implications of urban land use for coastal regions and the interactions among multiple causes linked to biological impairment.

The Long Creek project team, consisting of the U.S. EPA and Maine Department of Environmental Protection, followed U.S. EPA's SI guidance to conduct the case study. A rudimentary knowledge of the SI process may assist report readers; U.S. EPA's CADDIS (Causal Analysis/Diagnosis Decision Information System) Web site, <http://www.epa.gov/caddis/>, provides causal assessors with the most recent SI methodology.

The project team identified four specific biological effects defining impairment and seven candidate causes of impairment. The biological effects include decreased Ephemeroptera, Plecoptera, and Trichoptera (EPT) generic richness, increased percentage of non-insect taxa individuals, increased Hilsenhoff Biotic Index (HBI) score, and absence of brook trout. Candidate causes include increased onsite organic production (or autochthony), decreased dissolved oxygen, altered flow regime (increased hydrologic flashiness, including decreased baseflow and increased peaks), decreased large woody debris, increased sediment, increased

temperature, and toxic substances (including, *e.g.*, metals and ionic strength).

Specific biological effects and candidate causes were evaluated at three impaired sites on Long Creek. Implications associated with interactions among probable causes of impairment are discussed in terms of this case study and causal assessment in general.

Dated: March 14, 2008.

Rebecca Clark,

Acting Director, National Center for Environmental Assessment.

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL-8546-6]

Underground Injection Control Program; Hazardous Waste Injection Restrictions; Petition for Exemption—Class I Hazardous Waste Injection; Veolia ES Technical Solutions, L.L.C., Port Arthur, TX

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice of Final Decision on a No Migration Petition Reissuance.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that exemptions to the land disposal restrictions under the 1984 Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments to the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act have been reissued to Veolia ES Technical Solutions, L.L.C., (Veolia) for two Class I injection wells located at Port Arthur, Texas. As required by 40 CFR Part 148, the company has adequately demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Environmental Protection Agency by the petition and supporting documentation that, to a reasonable degree of certainty, there will be no migration of hazardous constituents from the injection zone for as long as the waste remains hazardous. This final decision allows the underground injection by Veolia, of the specific restricted hazardous wastes identified in this exemption, into Class I hazardous waste injection wells Nos. WDW-160 and WDW-358 at the Port Arthur, Texas facility, until November 30, 2018, unless EPA moves to terminate these exemptions under provisions of 40 CFR 148.24. Additional conditions included in this final decision may be reviewed by contacting the Region 6 Ground Water/UIC Section. As required by 40 CFR 148.22(b) and 124.10, a public notice was issued

January 17, 2008. The public comment period closed on March 3, 2008. No comments were received. This decision constitutes final Agency action and there is no Administrative appeal. This decision may be reviewed/appealed in compliance with the Administrative Procedure Act.

DATES: This action is effective as of March 14, 2008.

ADDRESSES: Copies of the petition and all pertinent information relating thereto are on file at the following location: Environmental Protection Agency, Region 6, Water Quality Protection Division, Source Water Protection Branch (6WQ-S), 1445 Ross Avenue, Dallas, Texas 75202-2733.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Philip Dellinger, Chief Ground Water/UIC Section, EPA—Region 6, telephone (214) 665-7150.

Dated: March 14, 2008.

Miguel I. Flores,

Division Director, Water Quality Protection Division (6WQ).

[FR Doc. E8-6209 Filed 3-25-08; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[EPA-HQ-OPP-2007-1021; FRL-8354-7]

Flutolanil and Its Metabolites; Withdrawal of Tolerance Petition

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Agency is withdrawing pesticide petition (PP 6F7070) at the request of the petitioner, Nichino America, Inc., because the data submitted to the Agency do not support the proposed indirect or inadvertent tolerances for flutolanil on corn and cotton.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Lisa Jones, Registration Division (7505P), Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20460-0001; telephone number: (703) 308-9424; fax number: (703) 308-5320; e-mail address: jones.lisa@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. General Information

A. Does this Action Apply to Me?

Although this action only applies to the registrant in question, it is directed to the public in general. Since various individuals or entities may be interested, the Agency has not attempted to describe all the specific