and the 1998 Supplemental Children's Survey. For the purposes of this document, Monsanto made the very conservative assumption that the entire corn and sorghum crops were treated with furilazole (i.e., 100% crop treated), that all corn and sorghum commodities contained residues of furilazole at the existing or proposed tolerance levels, and that no losses occurred during storage, processing or cooking.

ii. *Drinking water*. Insufficient monitoring data are available for a comprehensive risk assessment of furilazole residues in drinking water. However, the EPA has previously used the Pesticide Root Zone/Exposure Analysis Modeling System (PRZM/EXAMS) and Screening Concentrations in Ground Water (SCI-GROW) models to develop conservative estimates of potential furilazole concentrations in surface and shallow ground water, respectively as published in the **Federal Register** of April 3, 2002 (67 FR 15727). For surface water, the Agency calculated Estimated Environmental Concentrations (EECs) of 1.2 parts per billion (ppb), 0.8 ppb and 0.22 ppb for acute, chronic (non-cancer) and cancer risk assessments, respectively. For ground water, the Agency calculated an EEC of 0.02 ppb for all exposure scenarios. To assess potential health risks associated with possible residues of furilazole in drinking water, Monsanto compared these EECs to drinking water levels of concern (DWLOC), which were calculated by subtracting the estimated exposures to furilazole from food from the appropriate Reference Dose (RfD), and making standard assumptions regarding drinking water consumption and body weights for adults and children.

2. *Non-dietary exposure*. There are no residential or non-agricultural uses of furilazole. Therefore, non-dietary, non-occupational exposures to furilazole are expected to be negligible and were not included within this risk assessment.

D. Cumulative Effects

Monsanto has no reliable data or information to suggest that furilazole shares a common mechanism of toxicity with any other chemical. Therefore, only the potential effects of furilazole are addressed in this document.

E. Safety Determination

1. *U.S. population*. The toxicology endpoints used to assess potential acute, chronic and carcinogenic risks from furilazole were those previously identified by the EPA and published in the **Federal Register** on April 3, 2002 (67 FR 15727). Acute dietary risks were assessed using an acute reference dose (RfD) of 0.1 milligrams/kilograms (mg/kg)/day. This was based on a no observed adverse effect level (NOAEL) of 10 mg/kg/day for increased resorptions in a developmental toxicity study in rats and a 100-fold uncertainty factor (UF). The only population subgroup of potential concern for this effect was females aged 13 and older because this is an in-utero effect applicable only to females of childbearing age. Acute risk assessments for other population subgroups were not conducted since no other acute toxicology endpoint was identified.

Potential risks for chronic toxicity to all population subgroups were assessed using a chronic reference dose (cRfD) of 0.0009 mg/kg/day. This was based on a NOAEL of 0.26 mg/kg/day for increased liver and kidney weights in a chronic rat study and an UF of 300. This UF included an extra 3X to account for the lack of a one-year dog study. Since furilazole is classified by the EPA as ''likely to be carcinogenic to humans'', potential carcinogenic risks have been quantified using the cancer slope factor (Q*) of 0.0274 $(mg/kg/day)^{-1}$ previously used by EPA.

With the exception of a lack of a one-year dog study, the toxicology and exposure information available for furilazole was considered to be valid, reliable and complete according to current regulatory standards. No evidence of increased susceptibility of offspring was noted in rats or rabbits following in utero and/or postnatal exposure to furilazole. Therefore, the Agency has determined that no additional Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA) safety factor was needed to protect infants or children.

2. *Acute risk*. Based on the above assumptions, the 99th percentile for acute dietary (food) exposure to furilazole for females aged 13 to 50 was estimated to be 0.000095 mg/kg/day. This exposure represents 0.09% of the RfD. In general, exposures utilizing less than 100% of the RfD are not of concern. The DWLOC calculated for this scenario was 3000 ppb, which is far above the acute EECs of 1.2 ppb for surface water and 0.02 ppb for ground water calculated by the EPA. Therefore, Monsanto concludes that there is a reasonable certainty that acute dietary exposure to furilazole will not pose a significant risk to human health.

3. *Chronic risk*. Based on the above assumptions, chronic dietary exposure to furilazole from food for the overall U.S. population was estimated to be 0.000014 mg/kg/day. This represents about 1.5% of the cRfD. Chronic dietary exposure from food for children 3–5, the most highly exposed population subgroup, was estimated to be 0.000032 mg/kg/day, which represents 3.6% of the cRfD. Both of these values are well below 100% of the RfD. In addition, the chronic DWLOCs for the overall U.S. population and children were calculated to be 31 and 8.7 ppb, which are greater than the chronic EECs of 0.8 ppb for surface water and 0.02 ppb for ground water calculated by the Agency. Therefore, Monsanto concludes that there is a reasonable certainty that chronic dietary exposure to furilazole will not pose a significant risk to human health.

4. *Cancer risk*. Based on the above assumptions, the average daily lifetime exposure to furilazole from food for the overall U.S. population was estimated to be 0.000014 mg/kg/day. Using linear low-dose extrapolation, the 95% upper confidence limit of the lifetime cancer risk associated with this level of exposure was estimated to be 3.7×10^{-7}. Cancer risks of less than 1×10^{-6} are generally considered to be negligible. The DWLOC for carcinogenic risks to the overall U.S. population was calculated to be 0.8 ppb, which is greater than the EECs of 0.22 ppb for surface water and 0.02 ppb for ground water calculated by EPA for use in cancer risk assessment. Therefore, Monsanto concludes that there is a reasonable certainty that lifetime aggregate exposure to furilazole will not pose a significant risk of cancer.

5. *Overall conclusion of safety*. Based on the data summarized herein, Monsanto concludes that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result to the U.S. population, including infants and children, from the current and proposed uses of furilazole.

F. International Tolerances

The Codex Alimentarius Commission has not established a maximum residue level for furilazole.

[FR Doc. 05–10842 Filed 5–31–05; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 6560–50–S

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL–7919–8]

Florida Petroleum Reprocessors Superfund Site; Notice of Proposed Settlement

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice of proposed *de minimis* settlement.

SUMMARY: Under section 122(g) (4) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability

Act (CERCLA), the Environmental Protection Agency has offered a *de minimis* settlement at the Florida Petroleum Reprocessors Superfund Sire (Site) located in Davie, Florida. EPA will consider public comments until July 1, 2005. EPA may withdraw from or modify the proposed settlement should such comments disclose facts or considerations which indicated the proposed settlement in inappropriate, improper, or inadequate. Copies of the proposed settlement are available from: Ms. Paula V. Batchelor, Environmental Protection Agency, Region 4, Superfund Enforcement & Information Management Branch, Waste Management Division, 61 Forsyth Street, SW., Atlanta, Georgia 30303. (404) 562–8887. *Batchelor.Paula@EPA.gov.*

Written or e-mail comments may be submitted to Paula V. Batchelor at the above address within 30 days of the date of publication.

Dated: May 4, 2005.

Rosalind H. Brown,

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

[FR Doc. 05–10849 Filed 5–31–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

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

May 18, 2005.

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(s), 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; (b) the accuracy of the Commission's burden estimate; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on the respondents, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

DATES: Written Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) comments should be submitted on or before July 1, 2005. If you anticipate that you will be submitting comments, but find it difficult to do so within the period of time allowed by this notice, you should advise the contact listed below as soon as possible.

ADDRESSES: Direct all comments regarding this Paperwork Reduction Act submission to Judith B. Herman, Federal Communications Commission, Room 1–C804, 445 12th Street, SW., DC 20554 or via the Internet to *Judith-B.Herman@fcc.gov.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For additional information or copies of the information collection(s), contact Judith B. Herman at 202–418–0214 or via the Internet at *Judith-B.Herman@fcc.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

OMB Control No.: 3060–0169.

Title: Sections 43.51 and 43.53, Reports and Records of Communications Common Carriers and Affiliates.

Form No.: N/A.

Type of Review: Extension of a currently approved collection.

Respondents: Business or other for-profit.

Number of Respondents: 71 respondents; 374 responses.

Estimated Time Per Response: 82.92–100.7 hours.

Frequency of Response: On occasion and annual reporting requirements, recordkeeping requirement and third party disclosure requirement.

Total Annual Burden: 6,029 hours.

Total Annual Cost: N/A.

Privacy Act Impact Assessment: N/A.

Needs and Uses: The Commission is submitting an extension (no change) for this information collection in order to obtain the full three-year clearance from OMB. Section 43.51 requires any communication common carrier described in paragraph (b) of this section must file with the Commission, within thirty (30) days of execution, a copy of each contract, agreement, concession, license, authorization, operating agreement or other arrangement to which it is a party and any amendments. In addition to other reporting requirements, this rule section also requires an annual reporting requirement, third party disclosure requirement and recordkeeping requirements. Section 43.53 requires each communication common carrier engaged directly in the transmission or reception of telegraph communications between the continental United States and any foreign country shall file a report with the Commission within thirty (30) days of the date of any arrangement concerning the division of the total telegraph charges on such communications other than transiting.

Federal Communications Commission.

Marlene H. Dortch,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 05–10560 Filed 5–31–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712–01–P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Notice of Public Information Collection(s) Being Submitted for Review to the Office of Management and Budget

May 16, 2005.

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(s), as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) 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; (b) the accuracy of the Commission's burden estimate; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on the respondents, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

DATES: Written Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) comments should be submitted on or before July 1, 2005. If you anticipate that you will be submitting PRA comments, but find it difficult to do so within the period of time allowed by this notice, you should advise the contact listed below as soon as possible.

ADDRESSES: Direct all Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) comments to