

foliage during rainfall events. It is unlikely that the organism, because of its short half-life, would survive more than 1-2 days in this environment and would be unlikely to contaminate drinking water. Further, the organism is not a known human pathogen.

3. *Non-dietary exposure.* The only non-dietary exposures are expected to be to applicators and other pesticide handlers working with the product, including those workers involved at the manufacturing facility. Use of the product according to the directions for use on the label is not expected to result in any risk of adverse health effects. Exposure to the active ingredient in the manufacturing process is minimized by engineering controls. There may also be limited dermal exposure as a result of the turf use of the product (homes, schools, other public areas). Adults and children could contact treated foliage; however, these residues are not pathogenic in humans and the residues degrade rapidly over time after application.

#### *E. Cumulative Exposure*

*Beauveria bassiana* is a naturally occurring, soil-borne microorganism which is found throughout the World. Over 400 different strains have been identified, with concentrations varying from region to region depending on soil type and climatic conditions. Factors such as sunlight, temperature and humidity affect the persistence of this organism in the environment. Data from the past experimental use program indicate residues of this organism are not present on treated crops 96 hours after application.

Optimum growth for *Beauveria bassiana* occurs between 28-32°C, with no growth occurring at temperatures above 35°C. From a biological viewpoint the human body does not have the specific surface factors nor proper temperature to stimulate spore germination and infection hindering the organism's ability to cause systemic disease. This is corroborated by additional biological data from animal testing via oral, intraperitoneal, intratracheal, and dermal exposure. These studies indicate both a lack of systemic toxicity and non-pathogenicity. In addition, clearance of the test animals occurs within a relatively short time (<21 days).

*Beauveria bassiana* is effective by infecting target insects. In this respect, it shares a common mode of action with many other registered biological pesticides, including another strain of *Beauveria bassiana*. The lack of infectivity in humans and other non-insect species, combined with low

toxicity indicates that there is likely to be no appreciable cumulative effect from application of several pesticides with this mode of action. Moreover, because both products have similar target pests (whiteflies, aphids and thrips) and the product labels state that 7 to 9 days at a minimum are needed to observe control, it is unlikely that both products would be used within the 96-hour effective period on the foliage. Consequently, there would be no accumulation of residues.

#### *F. Safety Determination*

1. *U.S. population.* *Beauveria bassiana* is a ubiquitous soil microorganism which is susceptible to sunlight, temperature and humidity. Data generated during the experimental use program (1992-1994) indicate that, once applied to raw agricultural commodities, *Beauveria bassiana* does not persist. Exposure to the general public from treated foods will be negligible. Biological data previously cited indicate the organism does not persist in the mammalian body, is not pathogenic and clearance from the body occurs within 21 days.

Troy Biosciences' *Beauveria bassiana* and its formulated product, Naturalis L, are carefully monitored under a rigorous quality control program. The active ingredient is screened for bacterial contaminants, including human pathogens, and for the presence of beauvericin and aflatoxins, metabolites of potential concern. Raw materials used for the formulated product also are subject to quality control screens and meet all applicable EPA and FDA quality standards. To further assure the safety of the formulated product, each batch is monitored and must meet rigorous quality control standards.

2. *Infants and children.* Based upon the lack of persistence, favorable biological data and quality control procedures no adverse effects would be expected for infants and children. Residues of *Beauveria bassiana* would not be present on commodities used for the production of foods or formulae for infants and children.

#### *G. Effects on the Immune and Endocrine Systems*

*Beauveria bassiana* ATCC # 74040 (TBI#1) is a naturally-occurring, living, fungal organism that is not pathogenic to humans. It is unlikely that exposure to this organism would result in an effect on the human endocrine or immune systems. There are no reports of any estrogenic or other adverse effects to human population as a result of the use of *Beauveria bassiana* in the field. Based on this information, combined

with its low mammalian toxicity, it is concluded that there is a reasonable certainty that no adverse endocrine effects nor immune system effects will result from the use of *Beauveria bassiana* as an insecticide.

#### *H. Existing Tolerances*

No maximum residue level has been established for this organism by the Codex Alimentarius Commission.

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## ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL-6109-8]

### Public Notice of Draft NPDES General Permits for Wastewater Lagoon Systems Located On Indian Reservations in Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice of intent to issue NPDES general permits.

SUMMARY: Region VIII of EPA is hereby giving notice of its tentative determination to issue National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) general permits for wastewater lagoon systems located on Indian Reservations in the States of MT, ND, SD, UT, and WY and treating primarily domestic wastewater. The use of wastewater lagoon systems is the most common method of treating municipal wastewater and domestic wastewater from isolated housing developments, schools, etc., on the Indian Reservations in those states. Region VIII is proposing to use general permits instead of individual permits for permitting the discharges from such facilities in order to reduce the Region's administrative burden of issuing separate individual permits. The administrative burden for the regulated sources is expected to be about the same under the general permits as with individual permits, but it will be much quicker to obtain permit coverage with general permits than with individual permits. The discharge requirements would be essentially the same with an individual permit or under the general permit. A separate general permit is proposed to cover the aforementioned facilities within the exterior boundaries of a single reservation.

DATES: Public comments on this proposal must be received, in writing, on or before August 10, 1998.

**ADDRESSES:** Public comments should be sent to: State Assistance Program (8P2-SA); Attention: NPDES Permits; U.S. EPA, Region VIII; 999 18th Street, Suite 500; Denver, CO 80202-2466.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** For a copy of the draft permit and Fact Sheet, please write William Kennedy at the above address or telephone (303) 312-6285. Copies of the draft permit and Fact Sheet may also be downloaded from the EPA Region VIII web page at <http://www.epa.gov/region08/html/npdes/lagoons.html>. Questions regarding the specific permit requirements may be directed to Bruce Kent, telephone (303) 312-6133.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** It is proposed that general permits be issued for discharges from wastewater lagoon systems located on the following Indian Reservations:

Permit No.	Indian Reservation
<b>Montana:</b>	
MTG581### ..	Blackfeet Indian Reservation;
MTG582### ..	Crow Indian Reservation;
MTG583### ..	Flathead Indian Reservation;
MTG584### ..	Fort Belknap Indian Reservation;
MTG585### ..	Fort Peck Indian Reservation;
MTG586### ..	Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation; and,
MTG587### ..	Rocky Boy's Indian Reservation.
<b>North Dakota:</b>	
NDG581### ..	Fort Berthold Indian Reservation;
NDG582### ..	Fort Totten Indian Reservation—Also known as Devils Lake Indian Reservation;
NDG583### ..	Standing Rock Indian Reservation—Includes the entire Reservation, which is located in both North Dakota and South Dakota; and,
NDG584### ..	Turtle Mountain Indian Reservation.
<b>South Dakota:</b>	
SDG581### ..	Cheyenne River Indian Reservation;
SDG582### ..	Crow Creek Indian Reservation;
SDG583### ..	Flandreau Indian Reservation;
SDG584### ..	Lower Brule Indian Reservation;
SDG585### ..	Pine Ridge Indian Reservation—Includes the entire Reservation, which is located in both South Dakota and Nebraska; and,
SDG586### ..	Rosebud Indian Reservation.

Permit No.	Indian Reservation
<b>Utah:</b>	
UTG581### ..	Northern Shoshoni Indian Reservation;
UTG582### ..	Paiute Indian Reservations—several very small reservations, including Cedar City, Indian Peaks, Kanosh, Koosharem, and Shivwits, located in the southwest quarter of Utah;
UTG583### ..	Skull Valley Indian Reservation; and,
UTG584### ..	Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation.
<b>Wyoming:</b>	
WYG581###	Wind River Indian Reservation.

General permits are not being issued for the portions of the Navajo Indian Reservation and the Goshutes Indian Reservation in Utah since the permitting activities for these reservations are done by Region IX of EPA. Also, general permits are not being issued for the Southern Ute Indian Reservation located in the State of Colorado and the Ute Mountain Indian Reservation located in the States of Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah because of water quality concerns in the San Juan River Basin portion of the Colorado River Basin.

Coverage under the general permits will be limited to lagoon systems treating primarily domestic wastewater and will include the following three categories: (1) lagoons where no permission is required before starting to discharge; (2) permission is required before starting to discharge; and (3) the lagoon system is required to have no discharge. The effluent limitations for lagoons coming under categories 1 and 2 are based on the Federal Secondary Treatment Regulation (40 CFR part 133) and best professional judgement (BPI). There are provisions in the general permits for adjusting the effluent limitations on total suspended solids (TSS) and pH in accordance with the provisions of the Secondary Treatment Regulation. If more stringent and/or additional effluent limitations are considered necessary to comply with applicable water quality standards, etc., those limitations may be imposed by written notification to the permittee. Lagoon systems under category 3 are required to have no discharge except in accordance with the bypass provisions of the permit. Self-monitoring requirements and routine inspection requirements are included in the permits.

With the exception of the Flathead Indian Reservation and the Fort Peck

Indian Reservation, where the Tribes have Clean Water Act section 401(a)(1) certification authority, EPA intends to certify that the permit complies with the applicable provisions of the Clean Water Act so long as the permittees comply with all permit conditions. The permits will be issued for a period of five years, with the permit effective date and expiration date determined at the time of issuance.

**Economic Impact (Executive Order 12866):** EPA has determined that the issuance of this general permit is not a "significant regulatory action" under the terms of Executive Order 12866 (58 FR 51735 (October 4, 1993)) and is therefore not subject to formal OMB review prior to proposal.

**Paperwork Reduction Act:** EPA has reviewed the requirements imposed on regulated facilities in these proposed general permits under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980, 44 U.S.C. 3501 et seq. The information collection requirements of these permits have already been approved by the Office of Management and Budget in submissions made for the NPDES permit program under the provisions of the Clean Water Act.

**Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA)** as amended by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act (SBREFA): After review of the facts present in the notice printed above, I hereby certify pursuant to the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 605(b) that these general permits will not have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities.

**Authority:** Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.

Dated: June 3, 1998.

**Kerrigan G. Clough,**

*Assistant Regional Administrator, Office of Pollution Prevention, State and Tribal Assistance.*

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## EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION

### Sunshine Act Meeting

**DATE AND TIME:** Thursday, June 18, 1998 at 2 p.m. (Eastern Time).

**PLACE:** EEOC's Baltimore District Office, Conference Room on the fourth floor of the City Crescent Building, 10 South Howard Street, Baltimore, MD 21201.

**STATUS:** The meeting will be open to the public.