4. This polymer is not designed or reasonably anticipated to substantially degrade, decompose, or depolymerize.

5. It is not manufactured or imported from monomers and/or other reactants that are not already on the TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory or manufactured under an applicable TSCA Section 5 exemption.

6. It is not a water absorbing polymer.

7. The minimum average molecular weight of the above mentioned polymer is greater than 10,000. Substances with molecular weights greater than 400 are generally not readily absorbed through the intact skin, and substances with molecular weights greater than 1,000 are generally not absorbed through the intact gastrointestinal (GI) tract. Chemicals not absorbed through the GI tract are generally incapable of eliciting a toxic response. This polymer has an oligomer content less than 2% below MW 500 and less than 5% MW 1,000.

Alco believes sufficient information was submitted in the petition to assess the hazards of the N,N-dimethyl acrylamide acrylic acid polymer. No toxicology data were presented in the petition as the Agency does not generally require some or all of the listed studies to rule on the exemption from the requirement of a tolerance for an inert ingredient. Based on this polymer's conforming to the definition of a polymer and meeting the criteria of a low risk polymer under 40 CFR 723.250, Alco believes there are no concerns for risks associated with toxicity.

8. *Endocrine disruption*. There is no evidence that the polymer is an endocrine disrupter. Substances with molecular weights greater than 400 generally are not absorbed through the intact skin, and substances with molecular weights greater than 1,000 generally are not absorbed through the intact gastrointestinal (GI) tract. Chemicals not absorbed through the skin or GI tract generally are incapable of eliciting a toxic response.

B. Aggregate Exposure

1. *Dietary exposure*. Some modified acrylic polymers may be used in contact with food as components of containers used to manufacture, process, or store food when regulated for such use under the FFDCA. Modified acrylic polymers with a molecular weight greater than 1,000 daltons are not readily absorbed through the intact gastrointestinal tract and are considered incapable of eliciting a toxic response.

2. *Non-dietary exposure*. Typical uses of modified acrylic polymers are in the inks and coatings and industrial water treatment industries. In these uses the primary exposures are dermal, however, modified acrylic polymers with a molecular weight significantly greater than 400 are not readily absorbed through the intact skin and are considered incapable of eliciting a toxic response.

C. Cumulative Effects

There is data to support a conclusion of negligible cumulative risk for modified acrylic polymers. Polymers with molecular weights greater than 400 generally are not absorbed through the intact skin, and substances with molecular weights greater than 1,000 generally are not absorbed through the intact gastrointestinal (GI) tract. Chemicals not absorbed through the skin or GI tract generally are incapable of eliciting a toxic response. Therefore, there is no reasonable expectation of increased risk due to cumulative exposure. Based on this polymer conforming to the definition of a polymer and meeting the criteria of a low risk polymer under 40 CFR 723.250, Alco believes there are no concerns for risks associated with cumulative effects.

[FR Doc. 03–739 Filed 1–13–03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–S

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL–7438–9]

Innovative Technologies for Remote Collection of Data for the National Children's Study; Notice: Request for Information

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTION: Notice; request for information for Innovative Technologies for Remote Collection of Data for the National Children's Study.

SUMMARY: This request for information from the National Center for Environmental Assessment, Office of Research and Development for Innovative Technologies for Remote Collection of Data for the National Children's Study is for state-of-the-art technology (currently available and those possible in the future) to enhance data collection for this longitudinal study currently being planned by a coalition of federal agencies. This request for information (RFI) is intended strictly for market research purposes and may not lead to a solicitation or contract.

The National Children's Study (NCS) is a large long-term study of environmental influences on children's health and development. This study will explore a broad range of environmental factors, both helpful and harmful, that influence the health and well-being of children. For this study, environment is broadly defined to include chemical, physical, social, and behavioral influences on children, and to better understand the role of these factors on health and disease. More information on the NCS is available at *http://www.NationalChildrensStudy.gov*.

In initial discussions, the NCS Technology Group, consisting of technology experts within the federal government, has highlighted the utility of remote collection of data for longitudinal studies. Approaches identified include the use of Personal Digital Assistant (PDA), wireless technology, the Internet, and other technologies currently in development for collection of data between in-person visits/appointments. The three major areas discussed include: (1) Collection of questionnaire data (*e.g.*, diaries, symptom check lists, information on doctor's visits, and medications); (2) measurement and transmittal of environmental measurements (*e.g.*, devices that measure indoor or outdoor air quality, store the data over time, and transmit it to a central data location either by phone hook-up or wireless technology; devices used that collect samples, *e.g.*, dust or volatile organic compounds that can be sent to laboratories for analysis; and Global Positional System (GPS) devices that would transmit location for use in Geographic Information Systems (GIS) analyses); and (3) measurement and transmittal of health/biological measurements such as physiological measures (*e.g.*, blood pressure, heart rate, and weight).

The information provided as a response to this RFI will be included with background material in a meeting being planned to discuss these issues. Presentations and discussions during this workshop will identify the most promising and urgent of the above issues, identify existing technology that could be used or adapted for use, along with a discussion of security and confidentiality. For example, regardless of the study design, use of remote technologies for collection of questionnaire data will be a data collection method implemented from the beginning of the study. Other items will be ranked by urgency and amount of lead time needed for development. Part of this exercise would be the identification of pros and cons of the proposed technology.

The government is also seeking information from hardware and software

vendors to ensure that all available commercial-off-the-shelf (COTS) products that provide capabilities applicable to the NCS have been identified. All manufacturers and suppliers of appropriate technology that could be applied to support the NCS are offered this opportunity to describe how the government can best employ their products to meet the NCS mission needs.

In addition to currently available products, the government wants to understand the capabilities of leading-edge products currently under development that will be available by mid Fiscal Year 2004. The information submitted will be used to assist the government in the continuing development of its NCS implementation strategy.

This RFI is the first of several steps to solicit input and interest from the vendor community and to promote competition in response to needed technology for the NCS. We expect to issue other RFIs as planning evolves.

DATES: Information should be submitted via website not later than January 31, 2003, to *http://www.NationalChildrensStudy.gov.* Responses submitted after this date will not be accepted. The government will not request additional information or discuss submissions received in response to this RFI with individual responders.

ADDRESSES: Submit responses to *NCS.Technology@epa.gov (http://www.NationalChildrensStudy.gov).* Responses are limited to a total of 20 pages, and in WordPerfect or Microsoft Word. Page size must be 8.5 × 11'', font must be 12 point or larger, and margins must be at least 1 inch. Briefly describe your product, the company that produces it, and the company's other products, services, history, ownership, and information you deem relevant. Provide points of contact for the product, including name, address (also include web address, if available), phone/fax number, and email address. Discuss technical feasibility alternatives and provide nonbinding order-of-magnitude cost and estimates of developmental time for the alternatives. Hardware and software vendors should submit a concept paper describing how the product could meet potential NCS needs. Indicate whether your product is commercially available or is on the General Services Administration Federal Supply Schedule. Supplemental product brochures or marketing materials outlining specifications and capabilities also may be submitted, and will not be counted in the overall page count limits.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For further information, please contact Sherry G. Selevan, Ph.D.; mailing address: National Center for Environmental Assessment-Washington (8623D), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC 20460; telephone: 202–564–3312; facsimile: 202–565–0078; e-mail: *selevan.sherry@epa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Disclaimer

This RFI is issued for information and planning purposes only and does not constitute a solicitation. The government does not intend to award a contract on the basis of this RFI or to otherwise pay for information received in response to this RFI. Responses to the RFI will not be returned, and because they will be available for background material for a workshop, submission will not be treated as proprietary. Information provided in response to this RFI will be used to assess tradeoffs and alternatives available for determining how to proceed in the planning process for the NCS and may lead to the development of a specification for the NCS. In accordance with FAR 15.201(e), responses to this RFI are not offers and cannot be accepted by the government to form a binding contract. Responders are solely responsible for all expenses associated with responding to this RFI.

Dated: January 3, 2003.

George Alapas,

Acting Director, National Center for Environmental Assessment.

[FR Doc. 03–735 Filed 1–13–03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL–7438–4]

Koppers Charleston Superfund Site; Notice of Proposed Settlement

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice of modified proposed settlement.

SUMMARY: The United States Environmental Protection Agency is proposing to enter into an Administrative Settlement with Beazer East, Inc. for response costs pursuant to section 122(h)(1) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), 42 USC 9622(h)(1) concerning the Koppers Charleston Superfund Site (Site) located in Charleston, Charleston County, South Carolina. EPA will consider public comments on the modified proposed settlement for thirty (30) days. 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–CPSB), 61 Forsyth Street, SW, Atlanta, Georgia 30303, (404) 562–8887.

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

Dated: December 23, 2002.

James T. Miller, Acting Chief,

CERCLA Program Services Branch, Waste Management Division.

[FR Doc. 03–737 Filed 1–13–03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL–7438–6]

Clean Water Act Section 303(d): Notice Final Agency Action Withdrawing of 1 Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice of withdrawal of 1 TMDL.

Subject: This notice announces EPA final action withdrawing of the TMDL for atrazine in the water column that EPA established pursuant to the Clean Water Act (''CWA'') section 303(d), for Louisiana subsegment 080903, Big Creek from the confluence with the Boeuf River to the headwaters (including Big Colewa Bayou). EPA is withdrawing this TMDL because the draft criteria value for atrazine used in screening the waterbody to determine whether it meets Louisiana water quality standards and for calculation of allowable load allocations was draft only and had not been through the complete public notice process and had not been finalized. In place of the draft atrazine criteria number of 12 µg/l, EPA is establishing a screening value of 36 µg/l as calculated by one possible procedure found in Louisiana water quality standards (LAC 33:IX,1113.C.6). Based on this new screening value of 36 µg/l, Big Creek is not, and was not at the time EPA established this TMDL, impaired by atrazine and should not be listed on Louisiana's current CWA