

toxicity and conducting cumulative risk assessments. For most pesticides, although, the Agency has some information in its files that may turn out to be helpful in eventually determining whether a pesticide shares a common mechanism of toxicity with any other substances, EPA does not at this time have the methodologies to resolve the complex scientific issues concerning common mechanism of toxicity in a meaningful way.

In consideration of potential cumulative effects of etoxazole and other substances that may have a common mechanism of toxicity, there are currently no available data or other reliable information indicating that any toxic effects produced by etoxazole would be cumulative with those of other chemical compounds. Thus, only the potential risks of etoxazole have been considered in this assessment of aggregate exposure and effects.

Valent will submit information for EPA to consider concerning potential cumulative effects of etoxazole consistent with the schedule established by EPA at 62 **Federal Register** 42020 (Aug. 4, 1997) and other subsequent EPA publications pursuant to the Food Quality Protection Act.

E. Safety Determination

1. *U.S. population.*—i. *Acute risk.* The potential acute exposure from food to the U.S. population and various non-child/infant population subgroups are estimated to be 0.06 to 0.13 % of the proposed aPAD. Exposure to potential acute residues in drinking water is expected to be negligible, as acute DWLOC's are substantially higher than modeled acute DWEC's. Based on this assessment, Valent concludes that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm to the U.S. population or any population subgroup will result from acute exposure to etoxazole.

ii. *Chronic risk.* The potential chronic exposure from food to the U.S. population and various non-child/infant population subgroups are estimated to be 0.7% to 1.9% of the proposed cPAD. Chronic exposure to potential residues in drinking water is also expected to be negligible, as chronic DWLOC's are substantially higher than modeled chronic DWEC's. Based on this assessment, Valent concludes that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm to the U.S. population or any population subgroup will result from chronic exposure to etoxazole.

2. *Infants and children.*—i. *Safety Factor for Infants and Children.* In assessing the potential for additional sensitivity of infants and children to residues of etoxazole, FFDCA section

408 provides that EPA shall apply an additional margin of safety, up to ten-fold, for added protection for infants and children in the case of threshold effects unless EPA determines that a different margin of safety will be safe for infants and children. The toxicological data base for evaluating prenatal and postnatal toxicity for etoxazole is complete with respect to current data requirements. There are no special prenatal or postnatal toxicity concerns for infants and children, based on the results of the rat and rabbit developmental toxicity studies or the 2-generation reproductive toxicity study in rats. Valent has concluded that reliable data support use of the standard 100-fold uncertainty factor and that an additional uncertainty factor is not needed for etoxazole to be further protective of infants and children.

ii. *Acute risk.* The potential acute exposure from food to infants and children are estimated to be 0.16 to 0.50 % of the proposed aPAD. Exposure to potential acute residues in drinking water is expected to be negligible, as acute DWLOC's are substantially higher than modeled acute DWEC's. Based on this assessment, Valent concludes that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm to infants and children will result from acute exposure to etoxazole.

iii. *Chronic risk.* The potential chronic exposure from food to infants and children are estimated to be 2.1 to 5.7% of the proposed cPAD. Chronic exposure to potential residues in drinking water is expected to be negligible, as chronic DWLOC's are substantially higher than modeled DWEC's. Based on this assessment, Valent concludes that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm to infants and children will result from chronic exposure to etoxazole.

3. *Safety determination summary.* Aggregate acute or chronic dietary exposure to various sub-populations of children and adults demonstrate acceptable risk. Acute and chronic dietary exposures to etoxazole occupy considerably less than 100% of the appropriate PAD. EPA generally has no concern for exposures below 100% of the acute and chronic PAD's because these represent levels at or below which daily aggregate dietary exposure over a lifetime will not pose appreciable risks to human health. Chronic and acute dietary risk to children from etoxazole should not be of concern. Further, etoxazole has only agricultural uses and no other uses, such as indoor pest control, homeowner or turf, that could lead to unique, enhanced exposures to vulnerable sub-groups of the population. Valent concludes that there

is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result to the U.S. population or to any sub-group of the U.S. population, including infants and children, from aggregate chronic or aggregate acute exposures to etoxazole residues resulting from proposed uses.

F. International Tolerances

Etoxazole has not been evaluated by the JMPR and there are no Codex Maximum Residue Limits (MRL) for etoxazole. MRL values have been established to allow the following uses of etoxazole in the following countries: Turkey, Israel, South Africa, Japan, France, Taiwan, and Korea. The use pattern and MRL's are similar to those proposed for the U.S.

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

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Proposed CERCLA Section 122(h) Administrative Agreement for Recovery of Response Costs for the Amenia Town Landfill Superfund Site, Town of Amenia, Dutchess County, NY

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTION: Notice; request for public comment.

SUMMARY: In accordance with Section 122(i) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, as amended ("CERCLA"), 42 U.S.C. 9622(i), notice is hereby given by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA"), Region II, of a proposed administrative agreement pursuant to Section 122(h) of CERCLA, 42 U.S.C. 9622(h), for recovery of response costs concerning the Amenia Town Landfill Superfund Site ("Site") located in the Town of Amenia, Dutchess County, New York. The settlement requires the settling parties, Town of Amenia, New York; Ashland, Inc.; BP America Inc.; Curtiss-Wright Corporation; International Business Machines Corporation; Alastair B. Martin; Estate of Edith Martin; Metal Improvement Company, Inc.; Town of Sharon, Connecticut; Syngenta Crop Protection, Inc.; TBG Services, Inc.; Unisys Corporation; and Weyerhaeuser Company to pay \$361,873.17 in reimbursement of EPA's response costs at the Site. The settlement includes a covenant not to sue the settling parties pursuant to Section 107(a) of CERCLA, 42 U.S.C. 9607(a), in exchange for their