

residential exposure to sulfosate residues will be through dietary exposure only.

D. Cumulative Effects

There is no information to indicate that toxic effects produced by sulfosate are cumulative with those of any other chemical compound.

E. Safety Determination

1. *U.S. population*— i. *Acute risk*. Since there are no residential uses for sulfosate, the acute aggregate exposure only includes food and water. Using the conservative assumptions of 100% of all crops treated and assuming all residues are at the tolerance level for all established and proposed tolerances, the aggregate exposure to sulfosate will utilize 17.3% of the acute RfD for the US population. The estimated peak concentrations of sulfosate in surface and ground water are less than DWLOCs for sulfosate in drinking water as a contribution to acute aggregate exposure. Residues of sulfosate in drinking water do not contribute significantly to the aggregate acute human health risk considering the present uses and uses proposed in this action.

ii. *Chronic risk*. Using the conservative exposure assumptions described above, the aggregate exposure to sulfosate from food will utilize 7.4% of the chronic RfD for the US population. The estimated average concentrations of sulfosate in surface and ground water are less than DWLOCs for sulfosate in drinking water as a contribution to chronic aggregate exposure. Residues of sulfosate in drinking water do not contribute significantly to the aggregate chronic human health risk considering the present uses and uses proposed in this action.

2. *Infants and children*. The database on sulfosate relative to pre- and post-natal toxicity is complete. Because the developmental and reproductive effects occurred in the presence of parental (systemic) toxicity, these data do not suggest an increased pre- or post-natal sensitivity of children and infants to sulfosate exposure. Therefore, Zeneca concludes, upon the basis of reliable data, that a 100-fold uncertainty factor is adequate to protect the safety of infants and children and an additional safety factor is unwarranted.

i. *Acute risk*. Using the conservative exposure assumptions described above, the aggregate exposure to sulfosate from food will utilize 23.2% of the acute RfD for the most highly exposed group, non-nursing infants. The estimated peak concentrations of sulfosate in surface

and ground water are less than DWLOCs for sulfosate in drinking water as a contribution to acute aggregate exposure. Residues of sulfosate in drinking water do not contribute significantly to the aggregate acute human health risk considering the present uses and uses proposed in this action.

ii. *Chronic risk*. Using the conservative exposure assumptions described above, we conclude that the percent of the RfD that will be utilized by aggregate exposure to residues of sulfosate is 30.5% for non-nursing infants, the most highly exposed group. The estimated average concentrations of sulfosate in surface and ground water are less than DWLOCs for sulfosate in drinking water as a contribution to chronic aggregate exposure. Residues of sulfosate in drinking water do not contribute significantly to the aggregate chronic human health risk considering the present uses and uses proposed in this action.

F. International Tolerances

There are no Codex Maximum Residue Levels established for sulfosate.

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL-6219-7]

Proposed Amendment to CERCLA Administrative De Micromis Settlement; Waste, Inc.

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, as amended ("CERCLA"), 42 U.S.C. 9622(i), notice is hereby given of a proposed amendment to an administrative de micromis settlement concerning the Waste, Inc. Superfund site in Michigan City, Indiana, which will add National Tea Company as a settling party. The amended settlement is designed to resolve fully National Tea Company's liability at the site through a covenant not to sue under Sections 106 and 107 of CERCLA, 42 U.S.C. 9606 and 9607, and Section 7003 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, 42 U.S.C. 6973. For thirty (30) days following the date of publication of this notice, the Agency will receive written comments relating to the amended

settlement. The Agency will consider all comments received and may modify or withdraw its consent to the amended settlement if comments received disclose facts or considerations which indicate that the amended settlement is inappropriate, improper, or inadequate. The Agency's response to any comments received will be available for public inspection at

Michigan City Public Library, 100 E. 4th Street, Michigan City, Indiana and

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 5 Records Center, 77 West Jackson Boulevard (7-HJ), Chicago, IL 60604, TEL: (312) 886-0900, Mon-Fri: 7:30 a.m.-5:00 p.m.

Commenters may request an opportunity for a public meeting in the affected area in accordance with Section 7003(d) of RCRA, 42 U.S.C. 6973(d).

DATES: Comments must be submitted on or before February 19, 1999.

ADDRESSES: The proposed settlement and additional background information relating to the settlement are available for public inspection at:

Michigan City Public Library, 100 E. 4th Street, Michigan City, Indiana

La Porte County Health Department, 104 Brinckmann Avenue, Michigan City, Indiana

Bethany Baptist Church, 215 Miller Street, Michigan City, Indiana

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 5 Records Center, 77 West Jackson Boulevard (7-HJ), Chicago, IL 60604, TEL: (312) 886-0900, Mon-Fri: 7:30 a.m.-5:00 p.m.

A copy of the proposed settlement may be obtained from John Tielsch, Assistant Regional Counsel, 77 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Illinois 60604, Mail Code C-14J, 312/353-7447.

Comments should reference the Waste, Inc. site, Michigan City, Indiana, and EPA Docket No. V-W-98-C-438 and should be addressed to: Sonja Brooks, Regional Hearing Clerk, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Mail Code R-19J, 77 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Illinois 60604.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: John H. Tielsch, Assistant Regional Counsel, United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region 5, 77 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Illinois 60604, Mail Code C-14J, 312/353-7447.

Wendy L. Carney,

Acting Director, Superfund Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 5. [FR Doc. 99-1126 Filed 1-19-99; 8:45 am]

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