

safety, up to 10-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 clethodim 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 3-generation reproductive toxicity study in rats. Valent U.S.A. Corporation concludes that reliable data support use of the standard 100-fold UF and that an additional uncertainty factor is not needed for clethodim to be further protective of infants and children.

ii. *Chronic exposure and risk.* Using the conservative exposure assumptions described above (anticipated residues and percent of crop treated), the percentage of the cPAD that will be utilized by dietary (food only) exposure to residues of clethodim ranges from 0.7% for nursing infants (<1 year old), up to 4.5% for children (1–6 years). Adding the worse case potential incremental exposure to infants and children from clethodim in drinking water (0.001 mg/kg bwt/day) greatly increases the aggregate, chronic dietary exposure and the occupancy of the cPAD by 10.0% to 14.5% for children (1–6 years). EPA generally has no concern for exposures below 100% of the cPAD because the cPAD represents the level at or below which daily aggregate dietary exposure over a lifetime will not pose appreciable risks to human health. It can be concluded that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result to infants and children from aggregate, chronic exposure to clethodim residues.

iii. *Acute dietary exposure and risk.* An acute dietary endpoint was not identified. Thus, the risk from acute aggregate dietary exposure to clethodim is considered to be negligible.

iv. *Non-dietary exposure and aggregate risk.* Acute, short-term, and intermediate-term dermal and inhalation risk assessments for residential exposure to clethodim are not required because no significant toxicological effects were observed.

F. International Tolerances

Codex, Canadian, or Mexican maximum residue levels (MRLs) have been established or proposed for residues of clethodim in/on sugar beets (0.1 ppm), potatoes (0.2 ppm), rape seed (0.5 ppm), rape seed oils (0.5 ppm), sunflower seed (0.5 ppm), and

sunflower seed oils (0.05 ppm). There are no conflicts between this proposed action and international residue limits. [FR Doc. 01–7640 Filed 3–27–01; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL–6959–2]

Proposed Settlement Agreement

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice of proposed settlement agreement; request for public comment.

SUMMARY: In accordance with section 113(g) of the Clean Air Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 7413(g), notice is hereby given of a proposed settlement agreement in *Eramet Marietta, Inc., v. EPA*, No. 99–1290 (D.C. Cir.).

This case concerns a challenge to the rule entitled National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Ferroalloys Production, published in the **Federal Register** at 64 FR 27450 on May 20, 1999. The proposed settlement provides for EPA to propose revisions to the Ferroalloys rule that would amend the emission standards applicable to ferromanganese and silicomanganese production in open submerged arc furnaces and extend the compliance deadline by six months.

For a period of thirty (30) days following the date of publication of this notice, EPA will receive written comments relating to the settlement from persons who were not named as parties to the litigation in question. EPA or the Department of Justice may withhold or withdraw consent to the proposed settlement if the comments disclose facts or circumstances that indicate that such consent is inappropriate, improper, inadequate, or inconsistent with the requirements of the Act. Copies of the settlement are available from Phyllis Cochran, (202) 564–5566. Written comments should be sent to Jon Devine at Air and Radiation Division (2344A), Office of General Counsel, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20460, and must be submitted on or before April 27, 2001.

Anna L. Wolgast,

Acting General Counsel.

[FR Doc. 01–7635 Filed 3–27–01; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL–6959–5]

Proposed CERCLA Administrative Cost Recovery Settlement; United States Department of the Navy

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 administrative settlement for recovery of past response costs concerning the Hooper Sands site in South Berwick, Maine with the following settling party: United States Department of the Navy. The settlement requires the settling party to seek Congressional authorization and appropriation to pay \$1,005,478.00 to the Hazardous Substance Superfund. The settlement includes a covenant not to take administrative action against the settling party pursuant to section 107(a) of CERCLA, 42 U.S.C. 9607(a). For thirty (30) days following the date of publication of this notice, the Agency will receive written comments relating to the settlement. The Agency will consider all comments received and may modify or withdraw its consent to the settlement if comments received disclose facts or considerations which indicate that the settlement is inappropriate, improper, or inadequate. The Agency’s response to any comments received will be available for public inspection with the Docket Clerk, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency—New England, Region 1, Suite 1100 (RAA), Boston, Massachusetts 02114–2023, (617) 918–1093 (U.S. EPA CERCLA Docket No. I–98–1041).

DATES: Comments must be submitted on or before April 27, 2001.

ADDRESSES: The proposed settlement is available for public inspection or may be obtained by mail by contacting Kathleen Woodward, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency—New England, Region 1, Suite 1100 (SEL), Boston, Massachusetts 02114–2023, (617) 918–1780. Comments should reference the Hooper Sands Site, South Berwick, Maine and EPA CERCLA Docket No. I–98–1041.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kathleen Woodward, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency—New England, Region 1, Suite 1100 (SEL),