U.S. population to cloquintocet-mexyl would correspond to 0.000014 mg/kg/day or 0.04% of its RfD. The chronic MOE against the NOEL in the most sensitive species is 269,286-fold. EPA generally has no concern for exposures below 100% of the RfD because the RfD represents the level at or below which daily aggregate dietary exposure over a lifetime will not pose appreciable risks to human health. Therefore, it is concluded that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result from aggregate exposure to residues of cloquintocet-mexyl.

2. *Infants and children*. In assessing the potential for additional sensitivity of infants and children to residues of cloquintocet-mexyl, data from developmental toxicity studies in the rat and rabbit and a 2- generation reproduction study in the rat have been considered. The developmental toxicity studies are designed to evaluate adverse effects on the developing organism resulting from chemical exposure during prenatal development to one or both parents. Reproduction studies provide information relating to effects from exposure to a chemical on the reproductive capability of mating animals and data on systemic toxicity.

The highest dose level of 400 mg/kg/day in a developmental toxicity study in rats resulted in reduced body weight gain of the dams and signs of retarded fetal development. No teratogenic activity due to the test article was detected. The NOEL for dams and fetuses was 100 mg/kg/day. Although mortality was observed in rabbit dams at the dose level of 300 mg/kg/day, no teratogenic effects were noted. The NOEL for both dams and fetuses was 60 mg/kg/day.

Dietary administration of cloquintocet-mexyl over 2-generations at levels as high as 10,000 ppm did not affect mating performance, fertility, or litter sizes in rats, but a slightly reduced body weight development of adults and pups was noted at this level. The target organ was kidney in adults and pups. The treatment had no effect on reproductive organs. The developmental and reproductive NOEL was 5,000 ppm, corresponding to a mean daily intake of 350 mg/kg cloquintocet-mexyl.

FFDCA section 408 provides that EPA may apply an additional safety factor for infants and children in the case of threshold effects to account for pre- and post-natal toxicity and the completeness of the database. Based on the current toxicological data requirements, the database relative to pre- and post-natal effects for children is complete. Further, for cloquintocet-mexyl, the NOEL of 3.77 mg/kg/day from the combined chronic/oncogenicity study in rats, which was used to calculate the RfD, is already lower than the NOEL's of 100 and 60 mg/kg/day for the rat and rabbit developmental toxicity studies, respectively. Further, the developmental and reproductive NOEL of 350 mg/kg/day from the cloquintocet-mexyl reproduction study is nearly 100 times greater than the NOEL for the combined chronic/oncogenicity rat study. These data would indicate there is no additional sensitivity of infants and children to cloquintocet-mexyl. Therefore, it is concluded that an additional uncertainty factor is not warranted to protect the health of infants and children from the use of cloquintocet-mexyl.

Using the conservative exposure assumptions described above, it is concluded that the percentage of the RfD that will utilized by aggregate exposure to residues of cloquintocet-mexyl for its proposed use as a safener for clodinafop-propargyl on wheat is 0.01% for nursing infants less than 1–year old, 0.03% for non-nursing infants, 0.08% for children 1-6 years old and 0.06% for children 7-12 years old. Therefore, based on the completeness and reliability of the toxicity data and the conservative nature of the exposure assessment, it is concluded that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result to infants and children from exposure to residues of cloquintocet-mexyl.

F. International Tolerances

Cloquintocet-mexyl is used as a safener for the herbicide, clodinafop-propargyl. There are no Codex Alimentarius Commission (CODEX) maximum residue levels (MRLs) established for residues of cloquintocet-mexyl in or on raw

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[OPP–181060; FRL 5782–4]

Carfentrazone ethyl; Receipt of Application for Emergency Exemption, Solicitation of Public Comment

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: EPA has received a specific exemption request from the California Environmental Protection Agency, Department of Pesticide Regulation (hereafter referred to as the ''Applicant'') to use the pesticide carfentrazone ethyl (CAS 128639–02–1) to treat up to 70,000 acres of rice to control California arrowhead *Sagittaria montevidensis spp. Calcycina*) and Ricefield bulrush *Scirpus mucronatus*. The Applicant proposes the use of a new (unregistered) chemical. Therefore, in accordance with 40 CFR 166.24, EPA is soliciting public comment before making the decision whether or not to grant the exemption.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before April 30, 1998.

ADDRESSES: Three copies of written comments, bearing the identification notation ''OPP–181060,'' should be submitted by mail to: Public Information and Records Integrity Branch, Information Resources and Services Division (7502C), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460. In person, bring comments to: Rm. 119, Crystal Mall #2, 1921 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA.

Comments and data may also be submitted electronically by sending electronic mail (e-mail) to: opp-docket@epamail.epa.gov. Follow the instruction under ''SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION.'' No Confidential Business Information (CBI) should be submitted through e-mail.

Information submitted in any comment concerning this notice may be claimed confidential by marking any part or all of that information as CBI. Information so marked will not be disclosed except in accordance with procedures set forth in 40 CFR part 2. A copy of the comment that does not contain CBI must be submitted for inclusion in the public record. Information not marked confidential may be included in the public record by EPA without prior notice.

The public docket is available for public inspection in Rm. 119, Crystal Mall #2, 1921 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA, from 8:30 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: By mail: Stephen Schaible, Registration Division (7505C), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460. Office location, telephone number, and e-mail: Floor 2, Crystal Mall #2, 1921 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA, (703–308–9362); e-mail: schaible.stephen@epamail.epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Pursuant to section 18 of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) (7 U.S.C. 136p), the Administrator may, at her discretion, exempt a state agency

from any registration provision of FIFRA if she determines that emergency conditions exist which require such exemption. The Applicant has requested the Administrator to issue a specific exemption for the use of carfentrazone ethyl on rice to control California arrowhead *Sagittaria montevidensis spp. Calcycina* and ricefield bulrush *Scirpus mucronatus*. Information in accordance with 40 CFR part 166 was submitted as part of this request.

According to the Applicant, these two weed species cause economic damage by competing with rice plants for soil, nutrients and sunlight, and by interfering with harvesting equipment to reduce yields. Resistance to the registered alternative herbicide of choice, bensulfuron methyl, has occurred; resistance was first reported in 1992 and a survey conducted in 1995 estimated that 60% of rice fields have resistant California arrowhead and 15% have resistant ricefield bulrush. Phenoxy herbicides such as MCPA or 2,4-D may be used on bensulfuron methyl resistant weeds, but are phytotoxic to rice plants. Additionally, manufacturers have announced that they will not supply these products in the Sacramento Valley, due to persistent concerns about off-target applications, drift and damage symptoms on non-target crops, especially cotton. Propanil and triclopyr may offer partial control of these weeds, but neither is labeled for this use.

Under the proposed exemption, a maximum of 12 oz. of product (0.3 lbs. active ingredient (a.i.)) per acre per season may be used. Two applications are specified, by air or ground; for early postseeding applications to flooded paddies with water-seeded rice, apply 8 ounces (2 lbs. a.i.) per acre, and for postemergent applications to rice with weeds exposed, apply 4 oz. of product (0.1 lbs. a.i.) per acre. A postharvest interval (PHI) of 7 days is specified, as is a Restricted Entry Interval (REI) of 12 days. The use of carfentrazone ethyl is only allowed if the following conditions are met:

(1) It has been documented that the listed weeds on this section 18 are not controlled by bensulfuron methyl in the field(s) that are to be treated with carfentrazone ethyl, or where propanil cannot be used due to buffer zone restrictions.

(2) Field(s) that are to be treated are within the propanil buffer zones. This section 18 emergency exemption is not for use on wild rice.

This notice does not constitute a decision by EPA on the application itself. The regulations governing section 18 require publication of a notice of receipt of an application for a specific exemption proposing use of a new chemical (i.e., an active ingredient not contained in any currently registered pesticide) or if an emergency exemption for a use has been requested in any 3 previous years, and a complete application for registration of the use and/or a tolerance petition has not been submitted to the Agency. Such notice provides for opportunity for public comment on the application.

The official record for this notice, as well as the public version, has been established for this notice under docket number [OPP–181060] (including comments and data submitted electronically as described below). A public version of this record, including printed, paper versions of electronic comments, which does not include any information claimed as CBI is available for inspection from 8:30 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The official record is the paper record maintained at the address in ''ADDRESSES'' at the beginning of this document.

Electronic comments can be sent directly to EPA at:opp-docket@epamail.epa.gov

Electronic comments must be submitted as an ASCII file avoiding the use of special characters and any form of encryption. Comments and data will also be accepted on disks in WordPerfect in 5.1/6.1 or ASCII file format. All comments and data in electronic form must be identified by the docket number [OPP–181060]. Electronic comments on this notice may be filed online at many Federal Depository Libraries.

The Agency, accordingly, will review and consider all comments received during the comment period in determining whether to issue the emergency exemption requested by the California Environmental Protection Agency, Department of Pesticide Regulation.

List of Subjects

Environmental protection, Pesticides and pests, Emergency exemptions.

Dated: April 1, 1998.

James Jones,

Director, Registration Division, Office of Pesticide Programs.

[FR Doc. 98–10018 Filed 4–14–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–F

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Notice of Public Information Collection(s) being Reviewed by the Federal Communications Commission

April 9, 1998.

SUMMARY: The Federal Communications Commission, as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork burden invites the general public and other Federal agencies to take this opportunity to comment on the following information collection(s), as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Pub. L. 104–13. An agency may not conduct or sponsor a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid control number. No person shall be subject to any penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) that does not display a valid control number. Comments are requested concerning (a) whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Commission, including whether the information shall have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the Commission's burden estimate; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on the respondents, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

DATES: Written comments should be submitted on or before June 15, 1998. If you anticipate that you will be submitting comments, but find it difficult to do so within the period of time allowed by this notice, you should advise the contact listed below as soon as possible.

ADDRESSES: Direct all comments to Judy Boley, Federal Communications Commission, Room 234, 1919 M St., NW., Washington, DC 20554 or via internet to jboley@fcc.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For additional information or copies of the information collection(s), contact Judy Boley at 202–418–0214 or via internet at jboley@fcc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

OMB Approval Number: 3060-0821.

Title: DTV Engineering Analysis for De Minimis Standard.

Form Number: N/A.

Type of Review: Extension of a currently approved collection.

Respondents: Businesses or other for-profit, not-for-profit institutions.

Number of Respondents: 20.