ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL–6548–9]

Environmental Laboratory Advisory Board, Meeting Dates and Agenda

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTION: Notice of meeting.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to the Federal Advisory Committee Act, Public Law 92–463, as amended (5 U.S.C., App 2) notification is hereby given of an open meeting of the Environmental Laboratory Advisory Board (ELAB).

DATES: The meeting will be held on April 11, 2000, from 1:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. (EST).

ADDRESSES: While the meeting will be conducted by teleconference, the public is invited to participate by joining David Friedman in EPA Conference Room 2 on the fourth floor of the Ronald Reagan Building, 1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Among the items the Board will discuss are updates from its subcommittees, shipment of environmental samples, and any public comments the Board has received since their February 2000 meeting.

The meeting is open to the public and time will be allotted for public comment. Written comments are encouraged and should be directed to David Friedman; USEPA; 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, (8101R); Washington, DC 20460.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David Friedman; Designated Fedeal Officer; USEPA; 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, (8101R); Washington, DC 20460. If questions arise, please contact Mr. Friedman by phone at (202) 564–6662, by facsimile at (202) 565–2432 or by email at friedman.david@epa.gov.

Dated: February 29, 2000.

Henry L. Longest II,

Deputy Assistant Administrator for Management, Office of Research and Development.

[FR Doc. 00–5623 Filed 3–7–00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[PF–918; FRL–6491–4]

Notice of Filing a Pesticide Petition to Establish a Tolerance for Certain Pesticide Chemicals in or on Food

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice announces the initial filing of a pesticide petition proposing the establishment of regulations for residues of a certain pesticide chemical in or on various food commodities.

DATES: Comments, identified by docket control number PF–918, must be received on or before April 7, 2000.

ADDRESSES: Comments may be submitted by mail, electronically, or in person. Please follow the detailed instructions for each method as provided in Unit I.C. of the ''SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION.'' To ensure proper receipt by EPA, it is imperative that you identify docket control number PF–918 in the subject line on the first page of your response.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: By mail: Mary Waller, Product Manager (21), Registration Division (7505C), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, Ariel Rios Bldg., 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20460; telephone number: (703) 308–9354; e-mail address: waller.mary@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. General Information

A. Does this Action Apply to Me?

You may be affected by this action if you are an agricultural producer, food manufacturer or pesticide manufacturer. Potentially affected categories and entities may include, but are not limited to:

Categories	NAICS	Examples of potentially affected entities
Industry	111 112 311 32532	Crop production Animal production Food manufacturing Pesticide manufacturing

This listing is not intended to be exhaustive, but rather provides a guide for readers regarding entities likely to be affected by this action. Other types of entities not listed in the table could also be affected. The North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) codes have been provided to assist you and others in determining whether or not this action might apply to certain entities. If you have questions regarding the applicability of this action to a particular entity, consult the person listed under ''FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT.''

B. How Can I Get Additional Information, Including Copies of this Document and Other Related Documents?

1. *Electronically.* You may obtain electronic copies of this document, and certain other related documents that might be available electronically, from the EPA Internet Home Page at http://www.epa.gov/. To access this document, on the Home Page select ''Laws and Regulations'' and then look up the entry for this document under the ''**Federal Register**--Environmental Documents.'' You can also go directly to the **Federal Register** listings at http://www.epa.gov/fedrgstr/.

2. *In person.* The Agency has established an official record for this action under docket control number PF–918. The official record consists of the documents specifically referenced in this action, any public comments received during an applicable comment period, and other information related to this action, including any information claimed as confidential business information (CBI). This official record includes the documents that are physically located in the docket, as well as the documents that are referenced in those documents. The public version of the official record does not include any information claimed as CBI. The public version of the official record, which includes printed, paper versions of any electronic comments submitted during an applicable comment period, is available for inspection in the Public Information and Records Integrity Branch (PIRIB), 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. The PIRIB telephone number is (703) 305–5805.

C. How and to Whom Do I Submit Comments?

You may submit comments through the mail, in person, or electronically. To ensure proper receipt by EPA, it is imperative that you identify docket control number PF–918 in the subject line on the first page of your response.

1. *By mail.* Submit your comments to: Public Information and Records Integrity Branch (PIRIB), Information Resources and Services Division (7502C), Office of Pesticide Programs (OPP), Environmental Protection Agency, Ariel Rios Bldg., 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20460.

2. *In person or by courier.* Deliver your comments to: Public Information and Records Integrity Branch (PIRIB), Information Resources and Services

Division (7502C), Office of Pesticide Programs (OPP), Environmental Protection Agency, Rm. 119, Crystal Mall #2, 1921 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA. The PIRIB is open from 8:30 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The PIRIB telephone number is (703) 305–5805.

3.*Electronically.* You may submit your comments electronically by e-mail to: *''opp-docket@epa.gov,''* or you can submit a computer disk as described above. Do not submit any information electronically that you consider to be CBI. Avoid the use of special characters and any form of encryption. Electronic submissions will be accepted in Wordperfect 6.1/8.0 or ASCII file format. All comments in electronic form must be identified by docket control number PF–918. Electronic comments may also be filed online at many Federal Depository Libraries.

D. How Should I Handle CBI That I Want to Submit to the Agency?

Do not submit any information electronically that you consider to be CBI. You may claim information that you submit to EPA in response to this document as CBI 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. In addition to one complete version of the comment that includes any information claimed as CBI, a copy of the comment that does not contain the information claimed as CBI must be submitted for inclusion in the public version of the official record. Information not marked confidential will be included in the public version of the official record without prior notice. If you have any questions about CBI or the procedures for claiming CBI, please consult the person identified under ''FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT.''

E. What Should I Consider as I Prepare My Comments for EPA?

You may find the following suggestions helpful for preparing your comments:

1. Explain your views as clearly as possible.

2. Describe any assumptions that you used.

3. Provide copies of any technical information and/or data you used that support your views.

4. If you estimate potential burden or costs, explain how you arrived at the estimate that you provide.

5. Provide specific examples to illustrate your concerns.

6. Make sure to submit your comments by the deadline in this notice.

7. To ensure proper receipt by EPA, be sure to identify the docket control number assigned to this action in the subject line on the first page of your response. You may also provide the name, date, and **Federal Register** citation.

II. What Action is the Agency Taking?

EPA has received a pesticide petition as follows proposing the establishment and/or amendment of regulations for residues of a certain pesticide chemical in or on various food commodities under section 408 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Comestic Act (FFDCA), 21 U.S.C. 346a. EPA has determined that this petition contains data or information regarding the elements set forth in section 408(d)(2); however, EPA has not fully evaluated the sufficiency of the submitted data at this time or whether the data supports granting of the petition. Additional data may be needed before EPA rules on the petition.

List of Subjects

Environmental protection, Agricultural commodities, Feed additives, Food additives, Pesticides and pests, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: February 21, 2000.

James Jones,

Director, Registration Division, Office of Pesticide Programs.

Summary of Petition

The petitioner summary of the pesticide petition is printed below as required by section 408(d)(3) of the FFDCA. The summary of the petition was prepared by the petitioner and represents the view of the petitioner. EPA is publishing the petition summary verbatim without editing it in any way. The petition summary announces the availability of a description of the analytical methods available to EPA for the detection and measurement of the pesticide chemical residues or an explanation of why no such method is needed.

American Cyanamid Company

8F4946

EPA has received a pesticide petition (8F4946) from American Cyanamid Company, P.O. Box 400, Princeton, NJ 08543–0400 proposing, pursuant to section 408(d) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA), 21 U.S.C. 346a(d), to amend 40 CFR part 180 by establishing a tolerance for residues of dimethomorph, (E,Z) 4-[3-(4-chlorophenyl)-3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]morpholine in or on the imported raw agricultural commodities (RAC) of dried hops cones at 45 parts per million (ppm); and on the RAC of tomato fruit at 0.50 ppm and in or on the processed commodities of tomato puree at 0.50 ppm and tomato paste at 1.50 ppm. EPA has determined that the petition contains data or information regarding the elements set forth in section 408(d)(2) of the FFDCA; however, EPA has not fully evaluated the sufficiency of the submitted data at this time or whether the data supports granting of the petition. Additional data may be needed before EPA rules on the petition.

A. Residue Chemistry

1. *Plant metabolism.* American Cyanamid believes that the nature of the residues in hops and tomatoes is considered to be understood. This belief is based upon the results of the metabolism studies conducted on potato, grape, and lettuce. The results of the potato metabolism study show only negligible residues in tubers, 0.01–0.02 ppm total radioactive residues (TRR). This is in contrast to the aerial portions of the plant which were found to have up to 23.5 ppm TRR, thus demonstrating that translocation of dimethomorph within the plant was not significant. Almost all of the radioactive residue (97.8%) was extractable from the plant at harvest. In the aerial portion of the plant, approximately 70% of the TRR was identified as dimethomorph. No metabolites were identified that require regulation.

The results of the grape metabolism study showed that the TRR in/on grapes harvested 35 days following the last of four applications 0.8 lb active ingredient per acre (ai/acre) per application for four consecutive weeks for a total rate of 3.2 lb ai/acre (3x the proposed maximum seasonal rate) was 14.6 ppm. Unmetabolized dimethomorph accounted for 87.3% of the TRR (12.7 ppm). No metabolites were identified that require regulation.

The results of the lettuce metabolism study showed that the TRR in/on lettuce leaves harvested 4 days following the last of four applications approximately 1.0 lb ai/acre per application with a 9 to 11–day spray interval, for a total rate of 4.1 lb ai/acre, was 102 ppm. Of this total residue, 98.5% was extractable and unmetabolized dimethomorph accounted for greater than 93% of the extractable TRR. No metabolites were identified that require regulation.

2. *Analytical method.* A reliable method for the determination of dimethomorph residues in hops and

tomatoes exists; this method is the FDA Multi-Residue Method, Protocol D, as published in the Pesticide Analytical Manual I.

3. *Magnitude of residues*. The residue data for hops submitted to support this tolerance petition were taken from studies conducted in Germany. Dimethomorph residues observed in dried hops cones collected from these field studies ranged from 4.3 ppm to 42.0 ppm. These trials were conducted using four applications of dimethomorph with a maximum seasonal rate of 1.82 lb ai/acre. Therefore, a tolerance of 45.0 ppm is appropriate.

The residue data for tomatoes submitted to support this tolerance petition were collected from 16 studies conducted in tomato-producing regions of the United States. Trials were conducted using multiple applications (6–7) of dimethomorph with a maximum seasonal rate of up to 1.4 lb ai/acre (1.4x the proposed label rate). Dimethomorph residues observed in these field trials ranged from < 0.05 ppm to 0.55 ppm immediately after harvest. In a study on the magnitude of residue in tomato processed commodities, residues of dimethomorph did not concentrate in any fraction except in paste (3x). Therefore, tolerances of 0.50 ppm in/on tomato fruit, 0.50 ppm in/on tomato puree, and 1.50 ppm in/on tomato paste are proposed.

B. Toxicological Profile

1. *Acute toxicity*—i. An acute oral toxicity study in the Sprague-Dawley rat for dimethomorph technical with a LD_{50} of 4,300 milligrams/kilograms body weight (mg/kg bwt) for males and 3,500 mg/kg bwt for females. Based upon EPA toxicity criteria, the acute oral toxicity category for dimethomorph technical is Category III or slightly toxic.

ii. Oral LD_{50} studies were conducted on the two isomers (E and Z) alone:

a. An acute oral toxicity study in the Wistar rat for the E-isomer with a LD_{50} greater than 5,000 mg/kg bwt for males and approximately 5,000 mg/kg bwt for females.

b. An acute oral toxicity study in the Wistar rat for the Z-isomer with a LD_{50} greater than 5,000 mg/kg bwt for both males and females.

iii. An acute dermal toxicity study in the Wistar rat for dimethomorph technical with dermal LD_{50} greater than 5,000 mg/kg bwt for both males and females. Based on the EPA toxicity category criteria, the acute dermal toxicity category for dimethomorph is Category IV or relatively non-toxic.

iv. A 4–hour inhalation study in Wistar rats for dimethomorph technical with a LC_{50} greater than 4.2 milligrams/liter (mg/L) for both males and females. Based on the EPA toxicity category criteria, the acute inhalation toxicity category for dimethomorph technical is Category IV or relatively non-toxic.

2. *Genotoxicity*—i. *Salmonella* reverse gene mutation assays (2 studies) were negative up to a limit dose of 5,000 µg/plate. Chinese hamster (CH) lung V79 cells were negative up to toxic doses in two studies.

ii. Two CH lung structural chromosomal studies were reportedly positive for chromosomal aberrations at the highest dose tested (HDT) (160 (µg/mL)-S9; 170 µg/mL/+S9). Dimethomorph induced only a weak response in increasing chromosome aberrations in this test system. These results were not confirmed in two micronucleus tests under *in vivo* conditions.

iii. Structural chromosomal aberration studies were weakly positive in human lymphocytic cultures, but only in S9 activated cultures treated at 422 µg/mL HDT, which was strongly cytotoxic. No increase in chromosomal aberrations was observed in the absence of S9 activation at all doses. Furthermore, the positive clastogenic response observed under the *in vitro* conditions was not confirmed in two *in vivo* micronucleus assays.

iv. Micronucleus assay (two studies) indicated that dimethomorph was negative for inducing micronuclei in bone marrow cells of mice following i.p. administration of doses up to 200 mg/kg or oral doses up to the limit dose of 5,000 mg/kg. Thus, dimethomorph was found to be negative in these studies for causing cytogenic damage *in vivo*.

v. Dimethomorph was negative for inducing unscheduled DNA synthesis (UDS), in cultured rat liver cells, at doses up to 250 µg/mL, a weakly cytotoxic level.

vi. Dimethomorph was negative for transformation in Syrian hamster embryo cells treated, in the presence and absence of activation, up to cytotoxic concentrations (265 µg/ml/+S9; 50 µg/ml/-S9).

3. *Reproductive and developmental toxicity*—i. A rat developmental toxicity study with a lowest observed adverse effect level (LOAEL) for maternal toxicity of 160 mg/kg/day and a no observed adverse effect level (NOAEL) for maternal toxicity of 60 mg/kg/day. The NOAEL for developmental toxicity is 60 mg/kg/day. Dimethomorph is not teratogenic in the Sprague-Dawley rat.

ii. A rabbit developmental toxicity study with a LOAEL for maternal toxicity of 650 mg/kg/day and a NOAEL for maternal toxicity of 300 mg/kg/day. The NOAEL for developmental toxicity is 650 mg/kg/day HDT. Dimethomorph is not teratogenic in the New Zealand white rabbit.

iii. A 2–generation rat reproduction study with a LOAEL for parental systemic toxicity of 1,000 ppm (80 mg/kg/day) and a NOAEL for parental systemic toxicity of 300 ppm (24 mg/kg/day). The NOAEL for fertility and reproductive function was 1,000 ppm (80 mg/kg bwt/day) HDT.

4. *Subchronic toxicity*—i. A 90–day dietary study in Sprague-Dawley rats with a NOAEL of greater than or equal to 1,000 ppm HDT (73 mg/kg/day) for males and 82 mg/kg/day for females.

ii. A 90–day dog dietary study with a NOAEL 450 ppm (15 mg/kg/day) and a LOAEL 1,350 ppm (43 mg/kg/day).

5. *Chronic toxicity*—i. A 2–year chronic toxicity study in Sprague-Dawley rats with a NOAEL of 200 ppm (9 mg/kg/day for males and 12 mg/kg/day for females). The LOAEL for systemic toxicity is 750 ppm (36 mg/kg/day for males and 58 mg/kg/day for females).

ii. A 1 year chronic toxicity study in dogs with a NOAEL of 450 ppm (14.7 mg/kg/day) and a LOAEL of 1,350 ppm (44.6 mg/kg/day).

iii. A 2–year oncogenicity study in Sprague-Dawley rats with a NOAEL for systemic toxicity of 200 ppm (9 mg/kg/day for males and 11 mg/kg/day for females). The LOAEL for systemic toxicity was 750 ppm (34 mg/kg/day for males and 46 mg/kg/day for females). There was no evidence of increased incidence of neoplastic lesions in treated animals. The NOAEL for oncogenicity is 2,000 ppm (95 mg/kg/day for males and 132 mg/kg/day for females) HDT.

iv. A 2–year oncogenicity study in mice with a NOAEL for systemic toxicity of 100 mg/kg/day and a LOAEL of 1,000 mg/kg/day. There was no evidence of increased incidence of neoplastic lesions in treated animals. The NOAEL for oncogenicity is 1,000 mg/kg/day HDT.

6. *Animal metabolism*. Results from the livestock and rat metabolism studies show that orally administered dimethomorph was rapidly excreted by the animals. The principal route of elimination is the feces.

7. *Metabolite toxicology*. There were no metabolites identified in plant or animal commodities which require regulation.

8. *Endocrine disruption*. Collective organ weights and histopathological findings from the 2–generation reproduction study in rats, as well as

from the subchronic and chronic toxicity studies in two or more animal species, demonstrate no apparent estrogenic effects or effects on the endocrine system. There is no information available which suggests that dimethomorph technical would be associated with endocrine effects.

C. Aggregate Exposure

1. *Dietary exposure*—i. *Food*. For purposes of assessing the potential dietary exposure, a Theoretical Maximum Residue Contribution (TMRC) has been calculated from the tolerance of dimethomorph technical in or on hops at 45 ppm, whole tomatoes at 0.50 ppm, tomato puree at 0.50 ppm, and tomato paste (including tomato juice and catsup) at 1.50 ppm. This exposure assessment is based on very conservative assumptions, namely, 100% of all hops and tomato commodities consumed is treated with dimethomorph technical and that the residues of dimethomorph technical in hops and tomato commodities are equal to the tolerance. Although there are no other established United States permanent tolerances for dimethomorph technical, petitions for a permanent tolerance of 0.05 ppm in or on potatoes and for a time-limited tolerance of 2.0 ppm in or on imported grapes are pending at the Agency. Therefore, the dietary exposures to residues of dimethomorph technical in or on food will be limited to residues in hops, tomatoes, potatoes and grapes. For the overall population, the contribution of the tolerances for hops and tomato commodities to daily consumption uses only 0.05% and 0.58%, respectively, of the Reference Dose (RfD). The combined contributions of the hops, tomato and pending potato and grapes tolerances to the daily consumption uses only 1.58% of the RfD for the overall U.S. population, less than 5% for infants and non-nursing infants (2.38% and 2.60%, respectively) and less than 5% for children ages 1–6 and 7–12 (4.39% and 1.81%, respectively). Therefore, American Cyanamid concludes that the chronic dietary exposure to dimethomorph from all current and pending tolerances is less than 10% of the PAD for the U.S. population and for population subgroups (e.g., for children 1–6 years, 4.3% plus 4.39%).

ii. *Drinking water*. Currently, the only federally-registered food/feed use of dimethomorph in the United States is on potato crops. For this use, the Drinking Water Level of Concern from chronic exposure was estimated by the EPA to be 3,400 parts per billion (ppb) for the U.S. population and for males 13 years and older, 2,900 ppb for females 13 years and older, and 960 ppb for children (1–6 years). These levels are all much greater than that calculated from the Generic Estimated Environmental Concentration (GENEEC); 24 ppb for 56–days which simulates the residues in surface water. Dimethomorph residues in ground water were also estimated using the Screening Concentration in Ground Water Model (SCI–GRO), but these estimates were significantly lower than those obtained from the GENEEC model. Given the low levels of dimethomorph residues as estimated by the GENEEC model, the large margin of exposure (40x–142x), and the similarity in use pattern on potato and tomato, the additional use of dimethomorph on tomatoes is not expected to reach a level of concern for residues in drinking water. Potential exposure in drinking water in the U.S. for the proposed tolerance on imported hops is not relevant to this petition.

2. *Non-dietary exposure*. The proposed tolerances are for imported hops and, there are no residential uses for dimethomorph in the United States; therefore, non-dietary exposure in the United States is not relevant to this petition.

D. Cumulative Effects

There is no information to indicate that any toxic effects produced by dimethomorph would be cumulative with those of any other chemical. The fungicidal mode of action of dimethomorph is unique; dimethomorph inhibits cell wall formation only in Oomycete fungi. The result is lysis of the cell wall which kills growing cells and inhibits spore formation in mature hyphae. This unique mode of action and limited pest spectrum suggest that there is little or no potential for cumulative toxic effects in mammals. In addition, the toxicity studies submitted to support this petition do not indicate that dimethomorph is a particularly toxic compound. No toxic end-points of potential concern were identified.

E. Safety Determination

1. *U.S. population*. The proposed RfD is 0.1 mg/kg bwt/day, based on a NOAEL of approximately 10 mg/kg bwt/day (200 ppm) from a 2–year dietary toxicity study in rats that demonstrated decreased body weight and liver foci in females at 750 ppm. Because American Cyanamid Company believes that dimethomorph technical is not genotoxic, carcinogenic, or teratogenic and is not a reproductive toxicant, the proposed RfD is calculated using an uncertainty factor of 100. The TMRC for imported hops is estimated at 0.0000515 mg/kg bwt/day for the general population. This represents a dietary exposure to the general U.S. population which is 0.05% of the RfD. Similarly, the TMRC for all tomato commodities is estimated at 0.0005818 mg/kg bwt/day for the general U.S. population. This represents a dietary exposure to the general U.S. population which is 0.58% of the RfD. No population subgroup is more highly exposed to hops than the general population. Children ages 1–6 and 7–12 are more highly exposed to tomato commodities than the general population. The TMRC values for tomato commodities are estimated at 0.0011050 and 0.0008449 mg/kg bwt/day for children ages 1–6 and 7–12, respectively. The dietary exposure to children ages 1–6 is 1.10% of the RfD, and the dietary exposure to children ages 7–12 is 0.84% of the RfD. The combined TMRC for all current and proposed dimethomorph tolerances in hop, tomatoes, cereal grain commodities, cantaloupe, cucumber, squash, watermelon, potatoes, and grapes will utilize less than 10% of the RfD for the general U.S. population. Since EPA generally has no concern for exposures below 100% of the RfD, EPA should conclude that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result from aggregate exposure to dimethomorph residues in or on commodities of the cited crops.

2. *Infants and children*. The TMRC for hops consumed by infants, non-nursing infants, children ages 1–6 and children ages 7–12 is minimal. For all population subgroups, consumption of residues of dimethomorph in or on hops will use 0.00% of the RfD. The TMRC for tomato commodities consumed by infants, non-nursing infants, children ages 1–6 and children ages 7–12 is also minimal. The consumption of residues of dimethomorph on tomato commodities will use 0.17%, 0.25%, 1.10%, and 0.84% of the RfD for infants, non-nursing infants, children ages 1–6 and children ages 7–12, respectively. The combined TMRC values for the proposed dimethomorph tolerances in/on hops, tomatoes, potatoes and grapes in infants and non-nursing infants are 0.0023770 mg/kg bwt/day and 0.0026026 mg/kg bwt/day, respectively. The combined tolerances will use less than 5% of the RfD for infants and non-nursing infants (2.38% and 2.60%, respectively). The combined TMRC values for the proposed dimethomorph tolerances in/on hops, tomatoes, potatoes and grapes consumed by a child 1–6 years of age is 0.0043911 mg/kg bwt/day, which is less than 5% (actual 4.39%) of the RfD. The

combined TMRC values for the proposed dimethomorph tolerances in/on hops, tomatoes, potatoes and grapes consumed by a child 7–12 years of age is 0.0018062 mg/kg bwt/day, which is also less than 5% (actual 1.81%) of the RfD. Moreover, the combined TMRC values for all current and proposed dimethomorph tolerances will utilize less than 10% of the RfD for each of these subgroups. American Cyanamid Company believes that the results of the studies submitted to support this package provide no evidence that dimethomorph caused reproductive, developmental or fetotoxic effects. No such effects were noted at dose levels which were not maternally toxic. The NOAELs observed in the developmental and reproductive studies were 6 to 65 times higher than the NOAEL used to establish the proposed RfD (10 mg/kg bwt/day). There is no evidence to indicate that children or infants would be more sensitive than adults to toxic effects caused by exposure to dimethomorph. Therefore, American Cyanamid believes that the results of the toxicology and metabolism studies support both the safety of dimethomorph technical to humans based on the intended use as a fungicide on hops, tomatoes, potatoes and grapes and the granting of the requested tolerances for hops, tomato, potato and grape commodities.

F. International Issues

No Codex maximum residue levels have been established for dimethomorph to date.

[FR Doc. 00–5632 Filed 3–7–00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–F

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[OPP–181074; FRL–6493–4]

Acibenzolar; 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 Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services to use the pesticide Acibenzolar (CAS No. 135158-54-2) to treat up to 1,000 acres of tomatoes to control bacterial diseases. The Applicant proposes the use of a new chemical which has not been registered by the EPA. EPA is soliciting public comment before making the decision whether or not to grant the exemption.

DATES: Comments, identified by docket control number OPP-181074, must be received on or before March 23, 2000.

ADDRESSES: Comments may be submitted by mail, electronically, or in person. Please follow the detailed instructions for each method as provided in Unit I. of the ''SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION.'' To ensure proper receipt by EPA, it is imperative that you identify docket control number OPP–181074 in the subject line on the first page of your response.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Andrea Beard, Registration Division (7505C), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, Ariel Rios Bldg., 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20460; telephone number: (703) 308–9356; fax number: (703) 308–5433; e-mail address: beard.andrea@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. General Information

A. Does this Action Apply to Me?

You may be potentially affected by this action if you petition EPA for emergency exemption under section 18 of FIFRA. Potentially affected categories and entities may include, but are not limited to:

Categories	NAICS codes	Examples of potentially affected entities
State government	9241	State agencies that petition EPA for section 18 pesticide exemption

This listing is not intended to be exhaustive, but rather provides a guide for readers regarding entities likely to be regulated by this action. Other types of entities not listed in the table in this unit could also be regulated. The North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) codes have been provided to assist you and others in determining whether or not this action applies to certain entities. To determine whether you or your business is affected by this action, you should carefully examine the applicability provisions in 40 CFR 166. If you have any questions regarding the applicability of this action to a particular entity, consult the person listed under ''FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT.''

B. How Can I Get Additional Information, Including Copies of this Document and Other Related Documents?

1. *Electronically*. You may obtain electronic copies of this document, and certain other related documents that might be available electronically, from the EPA Internet Home Page at http://www.epa.gov/. To access this document, on the Home Page select ''Laws and Regulations'' and then look up the entry for this document under the ''**Federal Register**—Environmental Documents.'' You can also go directly to the **Federal Register** listings at http://www.epa.gov/fedrgstr/.

2. *In person*. The Agency has established an official record for this action under docket control number OPP–181074. The official record consists of the documents specifically referenced in this action, any public comments received during an applicable comment period, and other information related to this action, including any information claimed as Confidential Business Information (CBI). This official record includes the documents that are physically located in the docket, as well as the documents that are referenced in those documents. The public version of the official record does not include any information claimed as CBI. The public version of the official record, which includes printed, paper versions of any electronic comments submitted during an applicable comment period, is available for inspection in the Public Information and Records Integrity Branch (PIRIB), Rm. 119, Crystal Mall #2, 1921 Jefferson Davis Hwy., Arlington, VA, from 8:30 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The PIRIB telephone number is (703) 305–5805.

C. How and to Whom Do I Submit Comments?

You may submit comments through the mail, in person, or electronically. To ensure proper receipt by EPA, it is imperative that you identify docket control number OPP–181074 in the subject line on the first page of your response.

1. *By mail*. Submit your comments to: Public Information and Records Integrity Branch (PIRIB), Information Resources and Services Division (7502C), Office of Pesticide Programs (OPP), Environmental Protection Agency, Ariel Rios Bldg., 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20460.

2. *In person or by courier*. Deliver your comments to: Public Information and Records Integrity Branch (PIRIB),