Copies of the filing were served on Coral Power, L.L.C., Texas Public Utility Commission, the Kentucky Public Service Commission, the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio and the Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission.

Comment date: December 30, 1996, in accordance with Standard Paragraph E at the end of this notice.

14. Cambridge Electric Light Company

[Docket No. ES97–15–000]

Take notice that on December 9, 1996, Cambridge Electric Light Company filed an application, under § 204 of the Federal Power Act, seeking authorization to issue short-term notes, from time to time, in an aggregate principal amount of not more than $20 million outstanding at any one time, during two-year period commencing on the effective date of the authorization with a final maturity date of not more than one year from the date of issuance.

Comment date: January 8, 1997, in accordance with Standard Paragraph E at the end of this notice.

15. Commonwealth Electric Company

[Docket No. ES97–16–000]

Take notice that on December 9, 1996, Commonwealth Electric Company filed an application, under § 204 of the Federal Power Act, seeking authorization to issue short-term notes, from time to time, in an aggregate principal amount of not more than $60 million outstanding at any one time, during two-year period commencing on the effective date of the authorization with a final maturity date of not more than one year from the date of issuance.

Comment date: January 8, 1997, in accordance with Standard Paragraph E at the end of this notice.

16. Pacific Northwest Generating Cooperative

[Docket No. ES97–17–000]

Take notice that on December 10, 1996, Pacific Northwest Generating Cooperative (PNGC) filed an application, under § 204 of the Federal Power Act, seeking authorization to enter into a 12-month revolving line of credit agreement with the National Rural Utilities Cooperative Finance Corporation (CFC) under which PNGC would borrow funds under a revolving facility in the maximum aggregate principal amount of $5 million.

Comment date: January 2, 1997, in accordance with Standard Paragraph E at the end of this notice.

Standard Paragraph

E. Any person desiring to be heard or to protest said filing should file a motion to intervene or protest with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20426, in accordance with Rules 211 and 214 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (18 CFR 385.211 and 18 CFR 385.214). All such motions or protests should be filed on or before the comment date. Protests will be considered by the Commission in determining the appropriate action to be taken, but will not serve to make protestants parties to the proceeding. Any person wishing to become a party must file a motion to intervene. Copies of this filing are on file with the Commission and are available for public inspection.

Lois D. Cashell,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 96–32498 Filed 12–20–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

Sunshine Act Meeting

AGENCY HOLDING MEETING: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

FEDERAL REGISTER CITATION OF PREVIOUS ANNOUNCEMENT: December 16, 1996, 61 FR 66033.

PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED TIME AND DATE OF MEETING: December 18, 1996, 10:00 a.m.

CHANGE IN THE MEETING: The following Project numbers and company have been added to the Agenda scheduled for the December 18, 1996 meeting.

Item No., Docket No. and Company

CAH–3

P–7115–013, 019, 022, 023 and 026, Municipal Electric Authority of Georgia

Lois D. Cashell,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 96–32636 Filed 12–20–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–M

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL–5669–2]

Effluent Guidelines Task Force Open Meeting

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice of meeting.

SUMMARY: The Effluent Guidelines Task Force, an EPA advisory committee, will hold a meeting to discuss the Agency's Effluent Guidelines Program. The meeting is open to the public.

DATES: The meeting will be held on Tuesday, January 28, 1997 from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., and Wednesday, January 29, 1997 from 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.

ADDRESSES: The meeting will take place at the Madison Hotel, 15th & M Streets, NW, Washington, DC.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Beverly Randolph, Office of Water (4303), 401 M Street, SW, Washington, DC 20460; telephone (202) 260–5373; fax (202) 260–7185.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Pursuant to the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Pub. L. 92–463), the Environmental Protection Agency gives notice of a meeting of the Effluent Guidelines Task Force (EGTF). The EGTF is a subcommittee of the National Advisory Council for Environmental Policy and Technology (NACEPT), the external policy advisory board to the Administrator of EPA.

The EGTF was established in July of 1992 to advise EPA on the Effluent Guidelines Program, which develops regulations for dischargers of industrial wastewater pursuant to Title III of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.). The Task Force consists of members appointed by EPA from industry, citizen groups, state and local government, the academic and scientific communities, and EPA regional offices. The Task Force was created to offer advice to the Administrator on the long-term strategy for the effluent guidelines program, and particularly to provide recommendations on a process for expediting the promulgation of effluent guidelines. The Task Force generally does not discuss specific effluent guideline regulations currently under development.

The meeting is open to the public, and limited seating for the public is available on a first-come, first-served basis. The public may submit written comments to the Task Force regarding improvements to the Effluent Guidelines program. Comments should be sent to Beverly Randolph at the above address. Comments submitted by January 24, 1997, will be considered by the Task Force at or subsequent to the meeting.

Dated: December 13, 1996.

Beverly Randolph,

Designated Federal Official.

[FR Doc. 96–32525 Filed 12–20–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

[PF–683; FRL–5577–1]

Rhone-Poulenc Ag Company; Pesticide Tolerance Petition Filing

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice of filing.

SUMMARY: This notice is a summary of a pesticide petition proposing the establishment of a regulation for residues of cyclanilide in or on cottonseed, cotton gin byproducts, milk, fat, meat, meat by-products, and kidney of cattle, goats, horses, hogs and sheep. The summary was prepared by the petitioner, Rhone-Poulenc Ag Company.

DATES: Comments, identified by the docket number [PF–683], must be received on or before, January 22, 1997.

ADDRESSES: By mail, submit written comments to Public Response and Program Resources Branch, Field Operations Division (7506C), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St. SW., Washington, DC 20460. In person, bring comments to Rm. 1132, CM #2. 1921 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA 22202.

Comments and data may also be submitted electronically be sending electronic mail (e-mail) to: 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 file format or ASCII file format. All comments and data in electronic form must be identified by docket number [PF–683]. Electronic comments on this notice may be filed online at many Federal Depository Libraries. Additional information on electronic submissions can be found below this document.

Information submitted as a comments concerning this document may be claimed confidential by marking any part or all of that information as ''Confidential Business Information'' (CBI). CBI should not be submitted through e-mail. Information marked as CBI 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 disclosed publicly by EPA without prior notice. All written comments will be available for public inspection in Rm. 1132 at the address given above, from 8:30 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Philip V. Errico, Acting Product Manager (PM 22), Rm., 229, CM #2, 1921 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA., 703–305–5540, e-mail: errico.philip@epamail.epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: EPA has received a pesticide petition (PP) 6F4643 from Rhone-Poulenc AG Company, P.O. Box 12014, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709 proposing pursuant to section 408(d) of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, 21 U.S.C. section 346a(d), to amend 40 CFR part 180 by establishing a tolerance for residues of the plant growth regulator, cyclanilide [1-(2,4-dichlorophenylaminocarbonyl)-cyclopropane carboxylic acid] determined as 2,4-dichloroaniline (calculated as cyclanilide) in or on the raw agricultural commodities cottonseed at 0.6 parts per million (ppm); cotton gin byproducts at 25 ppm; milk at 0.04 ppm; fat of cattle, goats, horses, hogs and sheep at 0.10 ppm; meat of cattle, goats, horses, hogs and sheep at 0.02 ppm; meat by-products (except kidney) of cattle, goats, horses, hogs and sheep at 0.2 ppm; and kidney of cattle, goats, horses, hogs and sheep at 2.0 ppm. The proposed analytical method is gas chromatography.

Pursuant to the section 408(d)(2)(A)(i) of the FFDCA, as amended, Rhone-Poulenc AG Company has submitted the following summary of information, data and arguments in support of their pesticide petition. This summary was prepared by Rhone-Poulenc AG Company and EPA has not fully evaluated the merits of the petition. EPA edited the summary to clarify that the conclusions and arguments were the petitioner's and not necessarily EPA's and to remove certain extraneous material.

I. Petition Summary

A. Toxicology Profile

1. *Acute toxicity*. The acute oral toxicity study resulted in a LD_{50} of 315 mg/kg for males and 208 mg/kg for females. The acute dermal toxicity in rabbits resulted in an LD_{50} in either sex of greater than 2000 mg/kg. The acute inhalation study in rats resulted in a LC_{50} greater than 2.6 mg/l. Cyclanilide was not irritating to the skin of rabbits in the primary dermal irritation study. In the primary eye irritation study in rabbits, cyclanilide caused severe irritation that cleared in 14 days. The dermal sensitization study in guinea pigs indicated that cyclanilide is not a sensitizer. Based on the results of the eye irritation study only, cyclanilide technical is placed in toxicity Category I.

2. *Mutagenicity*. The compound was found to be devoid of mutagenic activity in the Ames assay and also in the HGPRT assay using Chinese hamster ovary cells. Positive findings (clastogenicity) were seen in the in vitro chromosomal aberrations study with Chinese hamster ovary cells at doses that caused significant cytotoxicity. However, no evidence of clastogenic activity was observed in an in vivo mouse micronucleus test at doses that produced significant toxicity. A second group of mutagenicity studies was performed on a cyclanilide technical product that was produced by a different manufacturing process. Results of these tests were generally equivalent to the above studies. The weight-of-evidence from the two mutagenicity study batteries suggest that this material is non-genotoxic.

3. *Rat metabolism*. The rat metabolism study consisted of a single oral low dose group at 5 mg/kg, a single oral high dose group at 50 mg/kg and a repeat oral low dose group at 5 mg/kg/day for 14 days. The results indicated that males and females did not differ in absorption following both single oral and repeated oral dosing. A difference was observed between the single oral high dose group and the single oral low dose group in that the percentage of the absorbed dose was lower for the high group. The distribution of cyclanilide 7 days after single oral high dosing was limited since only the skin and fur, kidney, liver and the plasma exhibited any significant amounts of radioactivity. The distribution of cyclanilide 7 days after single oral low dosing and repeated dosing was even more limited. Cyclanilide was eliminated rapidly with the majority of the dose being excreted in the first 48 hours after dosing for the single oral high dose group and in the first 24 hours after dosing for the single low dose and repeated dose groups. The percentage of radioactivity eliminated via the urine was greater than that eliminated in the feces for the single low dose and repeated dose groups, while the converse was observed for the single high dose group. The major radioactive component in the urine and feces was identified as the parent material. However, up to 31 radioactive components were observed in the urine and up to 37 components were observed in the feces. The second most abundant radioactive component in the urine samples was identified as the methyl ester of cyclanilide. The remaining metabolites were conjugates of cyclanilide.

4. *Chronic effects*. a. Cyclanilide was admixed in the diet to 60 Sprague-Dawley rats/sex/group at doses of 0, 50, 150, 450, and 1000 ppm. For each dose, 10 rats/sex/group were designated to be sacrificed at one year. Nine of 60 high dose males and 4 of 60 high dose females died during the first 12 months

of the study versus 4 of 60 control males and 1 of 60 control females. By study termination at 24 months, survival in treated males and females was comparable to controls. The study was terminated after 23 months based on survival rates. During the first week of the study, 17 of 60 males and 23 of 60 females in the high dose were reported to have slightly increased muscle tone which was detected upon handling. Body weights were statistically significantly lower for males treated with 450 and 1000 ppm for the first month of the study. Body weights for females at 450 and 1000 ppm were lower than controls throughout the first 12 month period and were 9–14% lower than controls at week 53. During the second year of treatment, mean body weights of females given 450 or 1000 ppm were approximately 10–20% lower than controls. An initial, transient decrease in food consumption was evident in animals receiving the 1000 ppm concentration in the diet. Clinical chemistry studies performed at 6, 12, 18, and 23 months revealed possible hepatic toxicity which consisted of decreases in serum cholesterol and globulin levels if females treated with 450 and 1000 ppm and in males treated at 1000 ppm. No effect of cyclanilide administration was evident from hematology or urinalysis evaluations at any time point. Macroscopic and microscopic postmortem evaluations of animals which died during the study or were sacrificed after 12 or 23 months of treatment revealed no effect at any dose level. No oncogenic effect was evident. Based on the decreased body weight gains in females and decreases in serum cholesterol and globulin levels at 450 ppm, the No Observed Effect Level (NOEL) for dietary administration is 150 ppm (7.5 mg/kg/day).

b. Cyclanilide was administered to pure-bred Beagle dogs (5 dogs/sex/group) via dietary admixture at dose levels of 0, 40, 160, and 640 ppm for 52 weeks. These doses were selected using a 6-week study in which doses of 800 ppm or higher resulted in inappetence, decreased body weight gain and elevated SGOT and SGPT. In the one-year study, body weight gains for high dose male and female dogs were lower than controls throughout the study. The mean body weight change for high dose males from week 0 to 52 was 0.0 kg as compared to a 2.6 kg gain for the control males. The mean body weight change for high dose females from week 0 to 52 was 0.0 kg versus 2.0 kg gain for the female controls. There were no treatment-related deaths during the study and clinical signs were unremarkable. Mean serum alkaline phosphatase values for the high dose males were elevated at months 3, 6 and 12 and were slightly elevated at month 12 for the high dose females. Elevations in mean serum aspartate aminotransferase and alkaline phosphatase values for high dose males, resulting from 2 of the five animals, were also seen at month 12. No effects of cyclanilide were evident in hematology, urinalysis or organ weight data. Microscopic findings in the liver which were only seen in high dose dogs consisted of minimal to moderate hepatocellular degeneration and necrosis, subacute/chronic inflammation, post-necrotic scarring, regenerative hepatocellular hypertrophy, hyperplasia of bile ducts, vascular hemorrhages, and brown pigment in hepatocellular and reticulendothelial cytoplasm. In the kidneys, brown pigment in the cytoplasm of the epithelium lining the convoluted tubules, seen in almost all dogs on test was most severe in the high dose animals. The NOEL for this study was determined to be 160 ppm (4 mg/kg/day).

5. *Carcinogenicity* a. Cyclanilide was administered for two years admixed in the diet to 60 Sprague-Dawley rats/sex/group at doses of 0, 50, 150, 450, and 1000 ppm. Macroscopic and microscopic postmortem evaluations of animals which died during the study or were sacrificed after 12 or 23 months of treatment revealed no effect at any dose level. No oncogenic effect was evident. Based on the decreased body weight gains in females and decreases in serum cholesterol and globulin levels at 450 ppm, the NOEL for dietary administration is 150 ppm (7.5 mg/kg/day).

b. Cyclanilide was administered chronically via dietary administration to 60 CD 1 mice/sex/group for 18 months at dose levels of 0, 50, 250, and 1000 ppm. There were no effects of cyclanilide on survival, and survival rates were between 65 and 80% overall. Body weights for high dose males and females were consistently lower than controls throughout the study. In female mice, statistically significantly decreased body weight gains were seen throughout week 37 and in males, body weight gain decreases were seen through week 21. At study termination, body weight differences from controls were 6% for males and 2% for females. Physical observations throughout the study were unremarkable. No toxic or oncogenic effects were evident from hematology data. Mean liver weights and liver/body weight ratios for high dose males and females were slightly higher than control values at study termination. Macroscopic and microscopic postmortem examinations revealed no toxic or oncogenic effects of cyclanilide administration.

6. *Teratology*. a. In rats, cyclanilide was administered by gavage at doses of 0, 3, 10, or 30 mg/kg for gestation days 6–18. Doses were selected based on a range-finding study. In the full study, maternal toxicity was evident at the dosage level of 30 mg/kg and consisted of significantly reduced body weight gain (25% less than controls for gestation days 6–16) and decreased food consumption during the treatment period. There was no evidence of maternal toxicity at lower doses. The administration of cyclanilide during the critical phase of organogenesis did not affect intrauterine survival, fetal sex ratio, or fetal weight. No treatment-related malformations or developmental variations were noted in the study. The NOEL for maternal toxicity was 10 mg/kg/day and the NOEL for developmental toxicity was 30 mg/kg/day.

b. In rabbits, cyclanilide was administered by gavage at doses of 0, 3, 10, and 30 mg/kg for gestation days 6–19. Doses were selected based on a range finding study. In the full study, there were 20 animals per group. Maternal toxicity in the high dose animals was characterized by decreased food consumption, decreased body weight gains (90% less than controls for gestation days 6–19), wobbly gait, apparent hind limb paralysis, decreased activity, salivation, emaciation and decreased defecation at 30 mg/kg. Mean body weight gains during gestation days 6–19 were 22 grams for the 30 mg/kg group and 209 grams for the controls. Two females administered 30 mg/kg and one female in the control group aborted on gestation days 18, 20, and 28, respectively. At 30 mg/kg, a slight increase in embryo-lethality in association with maternal toxicity was seen due to two animals that had total litter resorption. However, this post-implantation loss was well within historical control ranges for the laboratory. All other Cesarean section parameters evaluated, including the mean number of corpora lutea, implantation sites, viable fetuses, early and late resorptions, fetal sex ratio, gravid uterus weight and fetal body weights were generally comparable between the control and treatment groups. No treatment-related malformations or developmental variations were noted in the study. The NOEL for maternal toxicity was 10 mg/kg/day and the NOEL for developmental toxicity was 30 mg/kg/day.

7. *Reproductive effects*. Cyclanilide was administered to Sprague-Dawley rats in the feed at 0, 30, 300, and 1000 ppm to examine reproductive performance. The pre-mating period was 10 weeks. Animals were randomly mated within treatment groups for a three week mating period to produce the F1 offspring. The F1 litters were culled to 8 pups on postnatal day 4 and weaned on postnatal day 21. At weaning, 10 weanlings/sex/group were necropsied, and 30/sex/group were selected as F1 parents to produce the F2 generation. The F0 females were necropsied with histopathology of reproductive and selected organs for high dose and control animals. After an 11 week pre-breed period the F1 rats were mated for 3 weeks to produce the F2 generation. At weaning of the F2 litters, 10 weanlings/sex/group were necropsied. After weaning of the F2 litters, parental F1 animals were necropsied for histopathology of reproductive and selected organs. Adult toxicity was observed in both generations in both sexes at 300 and 1000 ppm with respect to body weight and food consumption. Transient isolated cases of decreased food consumption were seen also at 30 ppm. One male and one female in the F1 post-weaning group died at 1000 ppm. The mortality of the F1 animals was considered a consequence of their small size due to reduced body weights at 1000 ppm during the lactation period, and therefore, treatment related. No treatment-related clinical signs were seen in F0, F1 or F2 animals. Slight mineralization was seen in the kidneys of the F1 males at 300 and 1000 ppm and in the females at 30, 300 and 1000 ppm. Administration of cyclanilide had no effect on reproductive parameters including fertility, litter size, prenatal death, stillbirth or sex ratios. There was no NOEL for adult toxicity in this study due to isolated transient effects on adult food consumption and renal histopathology in F1 females at the low dose. The adult toxicity Lowest-Observed Effect Level (LOEL) for F1 females was 30 ppm (1.5 mg/kg/day). The adult toxicity NOEL for F1 males was 30 ppm. The NOEL for reproductive toxicity was at least 1000 ppm and the NOEL for postnatal toxicity (reduced pup body weights) was 30 ppm.

8. *Neurotoxicity*. a. In acute neurobehavioral and motor activity studies, 3 of 5 males and 1 of 5 females administered 150 mg/kg exhibited a transient increase in body tone and a slight overall gait incapacity on the day of dosing. The slight gait effects were characterized by a knuckling of the forelimbs and exaggerated/slow abducted movements. In motor activity tests, the total activity counts for males and females in the 150 mg/kg group were decreased at approximately 7 hours after dosing (peak effect time) when compared to the controls. None of these signs were seen at day 7 or 14 or at any time for animals receiving the next lower dose, 50 mg/kg. In addition, there were no gross or histopathological findings in the nervous system at any dose level. The NOEL for neurobehavioral effects following acute oral exposure is 50 mg/kg. The temporary nature of the changes seen and the absence of any neuropathology findings indicate that there is no persistent neurotoxic effect of cyclanilide.

b. A 90–day study in rats was performed to examine the potential effects of cyclanilide on behavior and neuromorphology. The doses were 0, 50, 450, and 1200 ppm in the diet and there were 12 animals/sex/group. A functional observation battery (FOB) and motor activity test were performed prestudy and on weeks 4, 8, and 13. At the completion of the study, 6 rats/sex/.group were perfused for neuropathological evaluation. Lower body weights were seen on day 7 for the males at 1200 ppm. For females treated at 1200 ppm, significantly lower body weights were seen on days 21, 42, 52, and 70. Qualitative FOB evaluations revealed no effects of cyclanilide. Significantly lower hind-limb splay values were seen for females in the high dose group at week 13. In the absence of any other differences in behavioral measures for these animals, this finding was not considered to be of neurotoxicological significance. Quantitative evaluations of grip strength and body temperature were unaffected. There were no gross or histopathological findings in the nervous system considered to be related to treatment. The NOEL for neurotoxicity is 1200 ppm (60 mg/kg/day).

B. Aggregate Exposure

Cyclanilide is intended for use only on cotton and as a result, the dietary exposure will be very low. Based on the results from these studies, the nature and magnitude of the residues in cotton, meat and milk are considered to be adequately understood. Rhone-Poulenc sponsored a raw agricultural commodity (RAC) study at ten locations in 1993 and at twelve trial locations (representing the major cotton production areas of picker and stripper cotton varieties) in 1994. In 1993, residues of cyclanilide in treated samples ranged from 0.06 to 0.44 ppm. In 1994, cyclanilide residues ranged from 0.06 to 0.55 ppm in/on cotton seed and from 1.41 to 22.9 ppm in/on gin trash. The cow feeding study determined the magnitude of cyclanilide residues in the meat and milk of lactating dairy cattle following a 28–day oral exposure to cyclanilide. When cyclanilide residues plateaued, average concentrations in the milk were approximately 0.013, 0.044, and 0.19 ppm for the 1X, 3X, and 10X groups, respectively. The maximum cyclanilide residues found in milk, kidney, liver, fat and muscle from the 1X group were 0.040, 1.4, 0.14, 0.021, and 0.019 ppm respectively. Rhone-Poulenc proposes the following tolerances for cyclanilide:

Commodity	Part per million (ppm)
Cotton	
Cottonseed	0.6 ppm
Gin byproduct	25 ppm
Dairy Cow	
Milk	0.04 ppm
Cattle, goats, horses, hogs and sheep	
Fat	0.10 ppm
Meat	0.02 ppm
Meat byproducts	
Except kidney	0.20 ppm
Kidney	2.0 ppm

These tolerances are based on the primary metabolite of cyclanilide, 2,4-dichloroaniline, since the enforcement methods for cyclanilide in either cotton or processed fractions or animal substrates are ''common moiety'' methods, which hydrolyze cyclanilide to 2,4-dichloroaniline with subsequent conversion to *N*-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-2-chloropropylamide.

Two methods have been developed for establishing and enforcing tolerances for cyclanilide residues in cotton (RAC and Processed Fractions) and animal substrates. In both the plant and animal methods, cyclanilide residues are hydrolyzed with hot aqueous base to 2,4-dichloroaniline, which is distilled from the reaction mixture, partitioned into dichloromethane, and ultimately, reacted with 2-chloropropionyl chloride to yield *N*-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-2-chloropropylamide. After cleanup on a Florisil column, residues are quantified as *N*-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-2-chloropropylamide using gas chromatography equipped with a Supelco wide-bore Sup-Herb open tubular column and electron capture detection.

In a cotton processing study, raw agricultural and processed commodity samples were analyzed for cyclanilide residues. Total cyclanilide residue levels in cotton raw agricultural and processed commodity samples ranged from 0.85 - 0.91 ppm in cottonseed and 0.06 - 0.13 ppm in cottonseed hulls. There were no residues above the level of quantification (LOQ) in any of the other processed commodities (meal, crude oil, refined oils and soapstocks).

The Food Quality Protection Act of 1996 lists three other potential sources of exposure to the general population that must be addressed. These are pesticides in drinking water, exposure from non-occupational sources, and the potential cumulative effect of pesticides with similar toxicological modes of action. Based on the available studies and the use pattern, Rhone-Poulenc does not anticipate residues of cyclanilide in drinking water. There is no established Maximum Concentration Level or Health Advisory Level for cyclanilide under the Safe Drinking Water Act.

The potential for non-occupational exposure to the general public is also insignificant. There are no residential lawn or garden uses anticipated for cyclanilide products where the general population may be exposed via inhalation or dermal routes. Rhone-Poulenc concludes that consideration of a common mechanism of toxicity is not appropriate at this time since there is no significant toxicity observed for cyclanilide even at high doses, cyclanilide is the only known pesticide member of its class of chemistry, and that there is no reliable data to indicate that the effects noted would be cumulative with those of any other class of compounds. Based on these points, Rhone-Poulenc has considered only the potential risks of cyclanilide in its exposure assessment.

C. Safety Determination

The NOEL's for cyclanilide are 7.5 mg/kg/day for the chronic rat study, 35 mg/kg/day for the mouse oncogenicity study, and 4 mg/kg/day for the dog 1 year chronic study. In the rat 2 generation reproduction study, the LOEL was 1.5 mg/kg/day due to kidney effects (slight mineralization) that was not seen in other rat studies. Using the LOEL of 1.5 mg/kg/day and a safety factor of 300, the Reference Dose (RfD) is estimated to be 0.005 mg/kg/day. The safety factor was chosen based on the minimal severity of the finding which did not appear to affect the overall health of the animal and would not be expected to significantly affect the function of the organ.

1. *DRES-U.S. Population, Infants, Children (1–6 years old)* a. *General U.S. population.* A chronic dietary risk assessment was conducted using two approaches: (1) an absolute worst case scenario using the proposed tolerances, and (2) a conservatively realistic assessment using data from actual residue studies (anticipated residues). These assessments incorporated either tolerance values or anticipated residue concentrations for cyclanilide in cottonseed meal, cottonseed oil, meat and milk. In the worst case scenario, exposure to cyclanilide was 0.000311 mg/kg/day for the U.S. population (48 states, all seasons). This exposure correlates to 6.2% of the calculated RfD. The highest exposure was observed in the children sub-population (aged 1–6 years), followed by the non-nursing infants subgroup. The exposures for these two groups were found to be 0.000995 (19.9% of the RfD) and 0.000597 mg/kg/day (11.9% of the RfD), respectively. The commodities which were found to be significant contributors to exposure were dairy products. The reasonably conservative analysis yielded exposure values of 0.000022 mg/kg/day for the U.S. population (48 states, all seasons). This correlates to 0.4% of the RfD. The highest exposure was observed in the children sub-population (aged 1–6 years), followed by the non-nursing infants subgroup. The exposures for these two groups were found to be 0.000072 (1.4% of the RfD) and 0.000045 mg/kg/day (0.9% of the RfD), respectively. Again, the commodities which were found to be significant contributors to exposure were dairy products.

b. *Infants and children.* In assessing the potential for additional sensitivity of infants and children to residues of cyclanilide, the available developmental toxicity and reproductive toxicity studies and the potential for endocrine modulation by cyclanilide were considered. Developmental toxicity studies in two species indicate that cyclanilide is not a teratogen. The 2-generation reproduction study in rats demonstrated that there were no adverse effects on reproductive performance, fertility, fecundity, pup survival, or pup development. Maternal and developmental NOELs and LOELs were comparable, indicating no increased susceptibility of developing organisms. No evidence of endocrine effects were noted in any study. It is therefore concluded that cyclanilide poses no additional risk for infants and children and no additional uncertainty factor is warranted.

2. *Adequate margin of safety for infants and children.* FFDCA section 408 provides that an additional safety factor for infants and children may be applied in the case of threshold effects. Since, as discussed in the previous section, the toxicology studies do not indicate that young animals are any more susceptible than adult animals and the fact that the proposed RfD calculated from the LOEL from the 2 generation reproduction study already incorporates an additional uncertainty factor, Rhone-Poulenc believes that an adequate margin of safety is therefore provided by the proposed RfD. Additionally, this LOEL is also 5X lower than the next lowest NOEL (chronic rat study, NOEL = 7.5 mg/kg/day) in the cyclanilide toxicology data base.

3. *Endocrine effects.* Cyclanilide has no endocrine-modulation characteristics as demonstrated by the lack of endocrine effects in developmental, reproductive, subchronic, and chronic studies.

D. Other Considerations

There is an extensive residue and toxicology database to support the registration of cyclanilide. All studies performed satisfy the current appropriate FIFRA guidelines. Included in the data submitted are studies which showed the nature and magnitude of cyclanilide in cotton, wheat, ruminants and hen. The metabolism of ^{14}C-cyclanilide in cotton was investigated and the findings indicated that ^{14}C-

cyclanilide undergoes negligible metabolism in mature cotton. Following application to mature cotton, foliage contained approximately 27 ppm cyclanilide equivalents, while the concentration in the lint ranged from 1.0 to 4.0 ppm, depending on whether the boll was open at the time of foliar application. The seed, in contrast, did not contain any detectable residue. Greater than 97% of the extractable radioactive residues in the foliage was identified as 14^{C}-cyclanilide. The radioactive residues present in the lint were identified solely as the parent material, 14^{C}-cyclanilide.

14^{C}-cyclanilide has been shown to be rapidly absorbed and metabolized to a limited extent by methylation or conjugation reactions in the rat, but is apparently unchanged in the goat and hen. The main product eliminated in both urine and feces in the rat and goat and in the excreta of the chicken was 14^{C}-cyclanilide. Elimination was observed to be rapid in all three species with very low levels of radioactive residues being found in the tissues at the time of sacrifice. The blood/plasma half-life (t1/2) was approximately 90 hours in the rat. No significant sex differences were observed in the behavior of cyclanilide in the rat.

There are no Codex tolerances for cyclanilide. There are no minor crop uses for cyclanilide.

E. Conclusion

The request of a tolerance for cyclanilide on cotton meets the criteria in the Food Quality Protection Act of 1996 that ''there is reasonable certainty that no harm will result from aggregate exposure to the chemical residue including all anticipated dietary exposures and all other exposures for which there is reliable information.'' The toxicology data base clearly indicates that: cyclanilide does not pose any acute dietary risks; cyclanilide is not genotoxic; cyclanilide's metabolism does not result in metabolites that present any chronic dietary risk; cyclanilide is neither an oncogen, neurotoxicant, developmental or reproductive toxicant.

An RfD of 0.005 mg/kg/day is proposed based on the LOEL in the 2 generation reproduction study. The percent of the RfD that will be utilized by aggregate exposure to residues is extremely low under the reasonably conservative analysis (0.4% for adults and 1.4% for children under 6 years of age). No additional uncertainty factor for infants and children is warranted based on the completeness and reliability of the database, the demonstrated lack of increased risk to developing organisms, and the lack of endocrine-modulating effects.

II. Administrative Matters

Interested persons are invited to submit comments on the this notice of filing. Comments must bear a notation indicating the document control number, [PF–683]. All written comments filed in response to this petition will be available in the Public Response and Program Resources Branch, at the address given above from 8:30 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, except legal holidays.

A record has been established for this notice under docket number [PF–683] 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 public record is located in Rm. 1132 of the Public Response and Program resources Branch, Field Operations Division (7506C), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, Crystal Mall #2, 1921 Jefferson Davis highway, Arlington, VA.

Electronic comments can be sent directly to EPA at:

opp=Docket@epamail.epa.gov

Electronic comments must be submitted as ASCII file avoiding the use of special characters and any form of encryption.

The official record for this rulemaking, as well as the public version, as described above will be kept in paper form. Accordingly, EPA will transfer all comments received electronically into printed, paper form as they are received and will place the paper copies in the official rulemaking record which will also include all comments submitted directly in writing. The official rulemaking record is the paper record maintained at the address in ''ADDRESSES'' at the beginning of this document.

List of Subjects

Environmental Protection, Administrative practice and procedure, Agricultural commodities, Pesticides and pests, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: December 12, 1996.

Peter Caulkins,

Acting Director, Registration Division, Office of Pesticide Programs.

[FR Doc. 96–32359 Filed 12–20–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–F

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION

Agency Information Collection Activities: Proposed Collection and Change in Filing Requirements

AGENCY: Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, 44 U.S.C. Chapter 35, the Commission announces that it intends to submit to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) a request to extend the existing collection of information, State and Local Government Information Report (EEO–4), with the following change in reporting requirements. Government jurisdictions with fewer than 1,000 full-time employees will report their employment on a summary report. Separate functional reports will be required only for those functions, with 100 or more full-time employees. Employment in functions with fewer than 100 full-time employees will be combined in one report. Previously all jurisdictions with 250 or more employees had to file separate reports for all functions regardless of employment size. The reporting requirements for all other jurisdictions with more than 1,000 employees remain unchanged. This proposed change will reduce the number of forms filed by state and local governments by 50%.

The Commission is seeking public comments on the proposed extension and change in reporting requirements.

DATES: Written comments on this notice must be submitted on or before February 21, 1997.

ADDRESSES: Comments should be submitted to Frances M. Hart, Executive Officer, Executive Secretariat, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, 10th Floor, 1801 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20507. As a convenience to commentators, the Executive Secretariat will accept comments transmitted by facsimile (''FAX'') machine. The telephone number of the FAX receiver is (202) 663–4114. (This is not a toll free number). Only comments of six or fewer pages will be accepted via FAX transmittal. This limitation is necessary