

worst-case scenario, and only 10.2 percent of the RfD in the slightly more realistic-case scenario for the population subgroup described as non-nursing infants, less than 1 year old. Thus, even utilizing a number of unrealistic assumptions, the total of the RfD utilized for deltamethrin did not exceed 54 percent . There is generally no concern for exposures below 100 percent of the RfD since it represents the level at or below which no appreciable risks to human health is posed. Therefore, there is reasonable certainty that no harm will result to the most sensitive population subgroup described as non-nursing infants, less than one year old, from aggregate exposure to deltamethrin.

E. Cumulative Effects

At the present time, there are insufficient data available to allow AgrEvo to properly evaluate the potential for cumulative effects from the various pyrethroids now being used, or from any other chemicals that may have similar mechanisms of toxicity. Furthermore, because of the need to utilize data from multiple registrants, such an analysis cannot be conducted by a single registrant. AgrEvo is currently participating in a joint industry effort to evaluate the potential aggregate risks from exposure to all pyrethroids but the results from this evaluation are not yet available. As an interim measure, AgrEvo has performed an initial evaluation of the potential combined effects from exposure to two pyrethroids, deltamethrin and tralomethrin, that are currently registered by AgrEvo Environmental Health and AgrEvo USA Companies. A combined assessment of these two active ingredients is considered appropriate because tralomethrin is rapidly debrominated into deltamethrin

and because the two molecules have essentially identical toxicology profiles. For the same reasons previously discussed for deltamethrin, non-dietary exposures to tralomethrin are not expected to pose a significant risk to human health and, therefore, have not been evaluated. Potential dietary exposures to tralomethrin are, however, considered here. The RfD established for tralomethrin is 0.0075 mg/kg bodyweight/day based on a two-year rat feeding study and a 100 fold safety factor to account for interspecies extrapolation and intraspecies variation. Using the dietary exposure assumptions described above in section D, chronic dietary exposures utilize 16.9 percent of the tralomethrin RfD in the worst-case scenario, and only 3.9 percent of the tralomethrin RfD in the slightly more realistic-case scenario for the general population. For the population subgroup described as non-nursing infants, less than one year old, 32 percent of the RfD for tralomethrin is utilized in the worst-case scenario, and only 11 percent of the RfD for tralomethrin in the slightly more realistic-case scenario. (The crops/uses considered for tralomethrin are those for which tolerances have been established for experimental use permits and those listed in 40 CFR 180.422, 185.5450, and 186.5450.) A simple cumulative risk assessment can be made by adding the percent RfD utilized for deltamethrin and tralomethrin. However, this is a gross overestimate because, based on efficacy, economics, and/or label restrictions, crops and food/feed handling establishments would not be concurrently treated with both products. This is especially important in considering food/feed handling uses because all foods are considered to contain residues of both deltamethrin

and tralomethrin. Nonetheless, looking at this simple summation, it is shown that in the worst-case scenario described in section D, chronic dietary exposures utilize 33.9 percent of the RfDs for tralomethrin/deltamethrin, while in the slightly more realistic-case scenario only 6.5 percent of the RfDs for tralomethrin/deltamethrin are utilized. For the population subgroup described as non-nursing infants, less than one-year old, 86 percent of the RfDs for tralomethrin/deltamethrin are utilized in the worst-case scenario, while only 21.2 percent of the RfDs for tralomethrin/deltamethrin are utilized in the slightly more realistic-case scenario. Thus, even utilizing a number of unrealistic assumptions, and using a simple summation of percent RfD utilized for each active ingredient, the total of percent RfD utilized for deltamethrin/tralomethrin did not exceed 86 percent, and is actually less than 21.2 percent, for the population subgroup non-nursing infants, less than one year old. Therefore, there is reasonable certainty that no harm will result from cumulative aggregate exposures to deltamethrin and tralomethrin for the general population and/or infants and children.

G. International Tolerances

Deltamethrin is a broad spectrum insecticide used throughout the world to control pests of livestock, crops, ornamental plants and turf, and household, commercial, and industrial food use areas. A reevaluation of the maximum residue limits (MRL s) was conducted in 1994, in accordance with the EC Directive (91/414/EEC) Registration Requirements for Plant Protection Products. A comparison of the proposed CODEX MRLs and proposed tolerances for deltamethrin is presented below:

Commodity	Proposed/Current MRL	Proposed/Established
	(CODEX)	Tolerance (USEPA)
Food/Feed Handling Uses	0.05 ppm	0.05 ppm

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[OPP-181044; FRL 5713-4]

Carbofuran; Receipt of Application for Emergency Exemption, Solicitation of Public Comment

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: EPA has received specific exemption requests from the Mississippi Department of Agriculture and Commerce, and from the Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry (hereafter referred to as the "Applicants") to use the pesticide flowable Carbofuran (Furadan 4F Insecticide/Nematicide) (EPA Reg. No.

279–2876) to treat up to 1 million acres of cotton in Mississippi and to treat up to 1 million acres of cotton in Louisiana, to control cotton aphids. The Applicants propose the use of a chemical which has been the subject of a Special Review within EPA's Office of Pesticide Programs. The granular formulation of carbofuran was the subject of a Special Review between the years of 1986 – 1991, which resulted in a negotiated settlement whereby most of the registered uses of granular carbofuran were phased out. While the flowable formulation of carbofuran is not the subject of a Special Review, EPA believes that the proposed use of flowable carbofuran on cotton could pose a risk similar to the risk assessed by EPA under the Special Review of granular carbofuran. 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 May 15, 1997.

ADDRESSES: Three copies of written comments, bearing the identification notation "OPP–181044," should be submitted by mail to: Public Response and Program Resource 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, Crystal Mall #2, 1921 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA.

Comments and data may also be submitted electronically by following the instructions under "SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION" of this document. 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 provided by the submitter for inclusion in the public record. Information not marked confidential may be disclosed publicly by EPA without prior notice. All written comments filed pursuant to this notice will be available for public inspection in Rm. 1132, Crystal Mall No. 2, 1921 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA, from 8:30 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, except legal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: By mail: David Deegan, Registration Division (7505W), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460. Office location and telephone number: Floor 6, Crystal Station #1, 2800 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA, (703) 308–8327; e-mail: deegan.dave@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 Applicants have requested the Administrator to issue specific exemptions for the use of carbofuran on cotton to control aphids. Information in accordance with 40 CFR part 166 was submitted as part of these requests. As part of these requests, the Applicants assert that the states of Mississippi and Louisiana are likely to experience nonroutine infestations of aphids during the 1996 cotton growing season. The Applicants further claim that, without specific exemptions of FIFRA for the use of flowable carbofuran on cotton to control cotton aphids, cotton growers in much of these states will suffer significant economic losses. The Applicants also detail use programs designed to minimize risks to pesticide handlers and applicators, nontarget organisms (both Federally-listed endangered species, and nonlisted species), and to reduce the possibility of drift and runoff.

The Applicants propose to make no more than two applications at the rate of 0.25 lbs. active ingredient [(a.i.)] (8 fluid oz.) in a minimum of 2 gallons of finished spray per acre by air, or 10 gallons of finished spray per acre by ground application. The total maximum proposed use during the 1997 growing season (Mississippi proposes a use season from the date of EPA issuance until September 15, 1997; Louisiana proposes a use season beginning June 1, 1997 until September 30, 1997) would be 0.5 lbs. a.i., (16 fluid oz.) per acre. The Applicants propose that the maximum acreage which could be treated under the requested exemptions would be 1 million acres in each state. If all acres were treated at the maximum proposed rates, then 500,000 lbs. a.i. would be used in each state.

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 chemical (i.e., an active ingredient) which has been the subject of a Special Review within EPA's Office of Pesticide Programs, and the proposed use could pose a risk similar to the risk assessed by EPA under the previous Special Review. 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–181044] (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 notice record is located 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. Comment and data will also be accepted on disks in Wordperfect 5.1 file format or ASCII file format. All comments and data in electronic form must be identified by the docket number [OPP–181044]. 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 exemptions requested by the Mississippi Department of Agriculture and Commerce, and by the Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry.

List of Subjects

Environmental protection, Pesticides and pests, Emergency exemptions.

Dated: April 18, 1997.

Peter Caulkins,

Acting Director, Registration Division, Office of Pesticide Programs.

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