

TABLE 1. — REGISTRATIONS WITH REQUESTS FOR AMENDMENTS TO DELETE USES IN CERTAIN PESTICIDE REGISTRATIONS

EPA Reg No.	Product Name	Active Ingredient	Delete From Label
000228-00267	Riverdale MCPA 10E	MCPA, isooctyl ester	Rice, aquatic food uses, aquatic non-food uses
000279-01380	Thiodan 50 WP Insecticide	Endosulfan	Alfalfa (grown for forage), artichokes, barley, oats, rye, wheat, peas (seed crop only), safflower, sunflower, sugar beets
000279-02149	Methyl Parathion 2 Thiodan 3 EC	Endosulfan; Methyl Parathion	Broccoli, celery, lettuce, potatoes
000279-02306	Endosulfan Technical Insecticide	Endosulfan	Alfalfa (grown for forage), artichokes, barley, oats, rye, wheat, peas (seed crop only), safflower, sunflower, sugar beets
000279-02609	Methyl Parathion 1.0 Thiodan 2.0 C.O. EC	Endosulfan; Methyl Parathion	Artichokes, broccoli, celery, lettuce
000279-02659	Thiodan 2 C.O. EC Insecticide	Endosulfan	Artichokes, barley oats, rye, wheat, broccoli, celery, cherries, corn (seed crop only), potatoes, safflower, sunflower, sugar beets, sweet corn, sweet potatoes
000279-02735	Thiodan Pyrenone C.O. Insecticide	Endosulfan; Piperonyl butoxide; Pyrethrins	Artichokes, celery, cucumbers, melons, pumpkin, summer and winter squash, eggplant, lettuce, peppers, potatoes, sweet corn; field tomatoes
000279-02822	Thiodan 2 Pyrenone 0.3-0.03 EC Insecticide	Endosulfan; Piperonyl butoxide; Pyrethrins	Alfalfa (grown for forage), artichokes, barley, oats, rye, wheat, broccoli, celery, cherries, corn (seed crop only), cucumbers, melon, pumpkin, summer & winter squash, eggplant, grapes, lettuce, peas (seed crop only), peppers, potatoes, safflower, sunflower, sugar beets, sweet corn, field tomatoes
000279-02924	Thiodan 3 EC Insecticide	Endosulfan	Alfalfa (grown for forage), artichokes, barley, oats, rye, wheat, peas (seed crop only), safflower, sunflower, sugar beets
000279-03129	Thiodan WSB Insecticide	Endosulfan	Alfalfa (grown for forage), artichokes, barley, oats, rye, wheat, peas (seed crop only), safflower, sunflower, sugar beets

The following Table 2 includes the names and addresses of record for all registrants of the products in Table 1, in sequence by EPA company number.

TABLE 2. — REGISTRANTS REQUESTING AMENDMENTS TO DELETE USES IN CERTAIN PESTICIDE REGISTRATIONS

Company No.	Company Name and Address
000228	Riverdale Chemical Co., 425 West 194th Street, Glenwood, IL 60425.
000279	FMC Corporation, 1735 Market Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103.

III. Existing Stocks Provisions

The Agency has authorized registrants to sell or distribute product under the previously approved labeling for a period of 18 months after approval of the revision, unless other restrictions have been imposed, as in special review actions.

List of Subjects

Environmental protection, Pesticides and pests, Product registrations.

Dated: February 3, 1997.

James H. Kearns,
Acting Director, Program Management and Support Division, Office of Pesticide Programs.

[FR Doc. 97-3515 Filed 2-12-97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-F

[PF-710; FRL-5588-9]

**Appropriate Technology Limited;
Pesticide Tolerance Petition Filing**

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice of filing.

SUMMARY: This notice announces the initial filing of a pesticide petition proposing the establishment of a regulation for an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance for residues of extract from *Quercus falcata* (red oak), *Rhus aromatic* (sumac), *Rhizophora mangle* (mangrove), and *Opuntia lindheimeri* (prickly pear cactus) in or on all raw agricultural commodities. The summary was prepared by Appropriate Technology Limited.

DATES: Comments, identified by the docket number [PF-710], must be received on or before, April 14, 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 by 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 5.1 file format or ASCII file format. All comments and data in electronic form must be identified by docket number [PF-710]. 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 comment 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: By mail: Teung F. Chin c/o (PM 90), Biopesticides and Pollution Prevention Division, Office of Pesticide Programs, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460. Office location, telephone number and e-mail address: 5th floor, CS#1, 2800 Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA 22202, Telephone No. 703-308-1259, e-mail: chin.teung@epamail.epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: EPA has received a pesticide petition (PP 8F3635) from Appropriate Technology Limited, 3601 Garden Brook, Dallas, TX 75234 proposing pursuant to section 408(d) of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, 21 U.S.C. 346a(d), to amend 40 CFR part 180 by establishing

an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance the residues of Plant Extract 620. Pursuant to section 408(d)(2)(A)(i) of the FFDCA, as amended, Appropriate Technology Limited has submitted the following summary of information, data and arguments in support of their pesticide petition. This summary was prepared by Appropriate Technology Limited and EPA has not fully evaluated the merits of the petition. The summary may have been edited by EPA if the terminology used was unclear, the summary contained extraneous to clarify that the conclusions and arguments were the petitioner's and not necessarily EPA's and to remove certain extraneous material, or the summary was not clear that it reflected the conclusion of the petitioner and not necessarily EPA.

I. Petition Summary

A. Product Identity/Chemistry

Appropriate Technology Limited states that Plant Extract 620 is an aqueous extract derived from *Quercus falcata* (red oak), *Rhus aromatic* (sumac), *Rhizophora mangle* (mangrove), and *Opuntia lindheimeri* (prickly pear cactus). The resulting botanical extracts are used in the preparation of end-use formulations. Agrispon® and Sincocin® are water-based products containing trace minerals and Plant Extract 620. Agrispon® is a plant growth regulator that may be applied to turf and agricultural products to stimulate root growth and increase a plant's ability to withstand pests and environmental stresses. Sincocin® is used to control plant parasitic nematodes by reducing the feeding vigor of nematodes.

Studies submitted by Appropriate Technology Limited show that the identified active constituents known to be present in the subject plant extracts are present naturally in many plants and would, therefore, be indistinguishable from existing natural background levels. This petition proposes an exemption for the requirement of a tolerance; therefore, Appropriate Technology Limited does not believe an analytical method is necessary to protect the human health and environment.

B. Proposed Use Practices

Plant extract from *Quercus falcata*, *Rhus aromatic*, *Rhizophora mangle*, and *Opuntia lindheimeri* is the sole active ingredient in the end-use products Agrispon and Sincocin. Both products are mixed with enough water to evenly cover the desired area at the recommended rate of application. The maximum recommended application

rate for any use pattern would not exceed 60 grams of plant extract/acre/application; the maximum application rate for food crops would not exceed 18 grams of plant extract/acre/application.

Agrispon® is diluted with water to evenly cover the desired area at an application rate of 13 fluid ounces/acre (oz/acre) for annuals, and greenhouses. The recommended timing and frequency of applications depends on the plant growth cycle length. A single application is recommended for plants with a growth cycle of 60 days or less. A second application, 45 to 60 days after the first, is recommended for plants with a growing cycle of 60 to 120 days. For long season plants, or those having a growing cycle longer than 120 days, Agrispon® may be applied every 45 to 60 days during the period when the plant is growing vigorously. Agrispon® is applied to the soil surface under trees at a rate of 13 fluid oz/acre, with an additional 6 fluid oz/acre applied to the tree canopy. For evergreens, applications are recommended every 60 days. Deciduous trees should first be treated at bud break or leaf flush in the spring. Subsequent applications are recommended every 60 days until dormancy occurs.

Sincocin® is applied to food crops and orchards at a rate of 26 fluid ounces/acre. For both food crops and orchards, the first application should be made during initial root flush with subsequent applications every 60 days during active growth. The application rate for turf and ornamentals is 2.75 gallons (87 fluid ounces)/acre. Golf greens and tee boxes should be treated every day for root pathogens or every 30 days for nematode control. Golf fairways should be treated every 30 days. Ornamentals should first be treated at root flush, with subsequent applications every 30 to 60 days during active growth.

C. Toxicological Profile

Plant Extract 620 is derived from *Quercus falcata* (red oak), *Rhus aromatic* (sumac), *Rhizophora mangle* (mangrove), and *Opuntia lindheimeri* (prickly pear cactus). Plant Extract 620 will not itself be offered for sale, but is used by the manufacturer in formulating the end-use products Agrispon® and Sincocin®. Agrispon® and Sincocin® are the only products to which consumers and the public could be exposed. The following table summarizes the toxicological data Appropriate Technology Limited has submitted in support of the exemption from the requirement of a tolerance:

Study	Product	Result	Toxicity Category
Acute Oral	Plant Extract 620	LD ₅₀ >5,000 mg/kg	IV
Acute Dermal	Plant Extract 620	LD ₅₀ >5,000 mg/kg	IV
Acute Inhalation	Sincocin®	LD ₅₀ >2.04 mg/l	IV
Eye Irritation	Plant Extract 620	unwashed eyes: severely irritating	I
.....		washed eyes: moderately irritating	III
.....	Agrispon®	unwashed eyes: minimally irritating	IV
.....	Sincocin®	unwashed eyes: minimally irritating	IV
Dermal Irritation	Plant Extract 620	moderately irritating	III
Ames Mutagenicity	Agrispon®	not mutagenic	n/a
.....	Sincocin®	not mutagenic	n/a

Appropriate Technology Limited states that Agrispon® and Sincocin®, the products that will be available for distribution, are toxicity categories III and IV for all routes and responses. Based on the results of the acute toxicology and mutagenicity data summarized above, the Agency has determined that all toxicology data requirements have been satisfied. Subchronic, chronic, immune, endocrine, and non-dietary cumulative exposure data requirements have been waived. Appropriate Technology Limited believes the submitted data are sufficient to demonstrate that there are no foreseeable human health hazards likely to arise from the use of either Agrispon® or Sincocin®.

D. Aggregate Exposure

Occupational exposure will be mitigated through the use of proper personal protective equipment. Appropriate Technology Limited believes the lack of mammalian toxicity and low active ingredient concentration of the end-use products illustrate that health risks resulting from inhalation and dermal exposure of applicators and other handlers is negligible.

Appropriate Technology Limited states that dietary exposure will be extremely small due to the low application rate of 18 grams/acre or less, washing off of foliage and fruit by rainfall or during food processing and handling, and likely by degradation of the plant extracts by soil microflora. Furthermore, the oral toxicity of Plant Extract 620 is so low that Appropriate Technology Limited asserts that any foreseeable residues would be of little consequence.

Appropriate Technology Limited states that exposure to drinking water will be minimal. Neither Agrispon® or Sincocin® will be applied directly to water. The active ingredient concentration of any potential spray drift will be extremely minimal due to

the low active ingredient concentration. The active ingredient concentration of both products is 0.56% and the products are diluted with water prior to application, further reducing the concentration. Additionally, the subject plant extracts are of natural origin and therefore subject to degradation by soil microorganisms. Finally, if residues of Plant Extract 620 do occur in drinking water, Appropriate Technology Limited believes that toxicity data demonstrate that there is no foreseeable human health hazard.

E. Cumulative Effects

Appropriate Technology Limited believes that none of the active constituents are known or suspected to have any cumulative effect. The water solubility of the constituents in this aqueous extract are likely to be easily excreted resulting in no tissue accumulations. Furthermore, there is no indication of mammalian toxicity.

F. Safety Determination

Appropriate Technology Limited believes the toxicology data are sufficient to demonstrate that there are no foreseeable human health hazards likely to arise from the use of plant extracts derived from *Quercus falcata*, *Rhus aromatic*, *Rhizophora mangle*, and *Opuntia lindheimeri*. Furthermore, the identified active ingredients known to be present in these plant extracts are present naturally in many plants.

G. Existing Tolerances

No tolerances or tolerance exemptions have previously been granted for extracts from *Quercus falcata*, *Rhus aromatic*, *Rhizophora mangle*, and *Opuntia lindheimeri*.

II. Public Record

Interested persons are invited to submit comments on this notice of filing. Comments must bear a notation

indicating the document control number, [PF-710].

A record has been established for this notice under docket number [PF-710] 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 Room 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 an 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: February 6, 1997.

Janet L. Anderson,

Director, Biopesticides and Pollution
Prevention Division, Office of Pesticide
Programs.

[FR Doc. 97-3517 Filed 2-12-97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-F

[PF-708; FRL-5587-3]

**ISK Biosciences Corporation;
Pesticide Tolerance Petition Filing**

AGENCY: Environmental Protection
Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice of filing.

SUMMARY: This notice announces the filing of a pesticide petition proposing the establishment of a regulation for residues of chlorothalonil in or on almonds and almond hulls. The notice includes a summary of the petition prepared by the petitioner, ISK Biosciences Corporation.

DATES: Comments, identified by the docket number [PF-708], must be received on or before March 17, 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.

Comments and data may also be submitted electronically by sending electronic mail (e-mail) to: opp-docket@epamail.epa.gov. Comments 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 docket number [PF-708]. Electronic comments on this notice of filing may be filed online at many Federal Depository Libraries. Additional information on electronic submissions can be found in Unit II. of this document.

Information submitted as 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: By mail: Cynthia Giles-Parker, Product Manager (PM 22), Registration Division (7505C), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460. Office location, telephone number, and e-mail address: Crystal Mall #2, Room 229, 1921 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA, 703-305-7740, e-mail: giles-parker.cynthia@epamail.epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: EPA has received a pesticide petition (PP 5F4558), originally published in the Federal Register on November 15, 1995 (60 FR 57419) (FRL-4971-5), from ISK Biosciences Corporation ("ISK"), 5966 Heisley Road, P.O. Box 8000, Mentor, Ohio 44061, 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 180.275 by establishing tolerances for residues of the fungicide chlorothalonil and its metabolite, 4-hydroxy-2,5,6-trichloroisophthalonitrile (SDS-3701) in or on the raw agricultural commodity (RAC) almonds (nutmeats) at 0.05 parts per million (ppm) and almond hulls at 1.0 ppm. The proposed analytical method is by electron capture gas chromatography. 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.

As required by section 408(d) of the FFDCA, as recently amended by the Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA) Pub. L. 104-170, ISK included in the petition a summary of the petition and authorization for the summary to be published in the Federal Register in a notice of receipt of the petition. The summary represents the views of ISK. EPA is in the process of evaluating the petition. As required by section 408(d)(3) of the FFDCA, EPA is including the summary as a part of this notice of filing. EPA has made minor edits to the summary for the purpose of clarity.

I. Petition Summary

A. Residue Chemistry Data

1. *Plant/animal metabolism.* The nature of the residue of chlorothalonil in plants and animals, including

ruminants, is well understood. Chlorothalonil is not systemic in plants. Any chlorothalonil residue found on almond nutmeats occurs as a surface residue from transfer of the residue during harvesting and shelling operations. Chlorothalonil is rapidly metabolized in the ruminant and is not transferred to meat and milk from the dietary consumption by animals. Furthermore, chlorothalonil is not stable in meat or milk.

2. *Analytical method.* An adequate analytical method (gas chromatography) is available for enforcement purposes. The method is listed in the Pesticide Analytical Manual, Vol. II (PAM II).

3. *Magnitude of the residues.* Residue data from studies conducted with almonds support a tolerance of 0.05 ppm for combined residues of chlorothalonil and its metabolite, 4-hydroxy-2,5,6-trichloroisophthalonitrile in/on almond nutmeats and 1.0 ppm in/on almond hulls. Residues of chlorothalonil on plants are surface residues. Nutmeats are not systemically exposed to chlorothalonil since chlorothalonil is not a systemic fungicide in plants. Chlorothalonil residues are not directly translocated to the nutmeats, but residues from the hulls that contaminate the almond shells during harvest may be transferred to the nutmeats during the shelling process.

B. Toxicological Profile

The following studies on file with the Agency support this petition.

1. *Acute toxicity.* Acute toxicity studies include an acute oral rat study on technical chlorothalonil with an LD₅₀ >10,000 milligram/kilogram (mg/kg), an acute dermal toxicity study in the rabbit with an LD₅₀ >20,000 mg/kg, a 4-hour inhalation study with finely ground technical chlorothalonil resulting in a LC₅₀ of 0.092 mg/L (actual airborne concentration), a primary eye irritation study with irreversible eye effects in the rabbit at 21 days, a primary dermal irritation study showing technical chlorothalonil is not a dermal irritant, and a dermal sensitization study showing technical chlorothalonil is not a skin sensitizer.

2. *Genotoxicity.* The mutagenic potential of chlorothalonil has been evaluated in a large number of studies covering a variety of endpoints. ISK concludes that chlorothalonil is not mutagenic.

Mutagenicity studies with chlorothalonil include gene mutation assays in bacterial and mammalian cells; *in vitro* and *in vivo* chromosomal aberration assays; DNA repair assays in bacterial systems; and cell