equivalent method in accordance with part 53 and show its designated method identification number.

(5) If such an analyzer has two or more selectable ranges, the label or sticker must be placed in close proximity to the range selector and indicate which range or ranges have been included in the reference or equivalent method designation.

(6) An applicant who offers samplers or analyzers for sale as part of a reference or equivalent method is required to maintain a list of ultimate purchasers of such samplers or analyzers and to notify them within 30 days if a reference or equivalent method designation applicable to the method has been canceled or if adjustment of the sampler or analyzer is necessary under 40 CFR 53.11(b) to avoid a cancellation.

(7) An applicant who modifies a sampler or analyzer previously designated as part of a reference or equivalent method is not permitted to sell the sampler or analyzer (as modified) as part of a reference or equivalent method (although he may choose to sell it without such representation), nor to attach a label or sticker to the sampler or analyzer (as modified) under the provisions described above, until he has received notice under 40 CFR 53.14(c) that the original designation or a new designation applies to the method as modified, or until he has applied for and received notice under 40 CFR 53.8(b) of a new reference or equivalent method determination for the analyzer as modified.

(8) An applicant who offers samplers or analyzers for sale as part of a reference or equivalent method is required to maintain the manufacturing facility in which the sampler or analyzer is manufactured as an ISO 9001-registered facility.

(9) An applicant who offers samplers or analyzers for sale as part of a reference or equivalent method is required to submit annually a properly completed Product Manufacturing Checklist, as specified in part 53.

Aside from occasional breakdowns or malfunctions, consistent or repeated noncompliance with any of these conditions should be reported to: Director, National Exposure Research Laboratory, Human Exposure and Atmospheric Sciences Division (MD–77), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27711.

Designation of these reference methods is intended to assist the States in establishing and operating their air quality surveillance systems under part 58. Questions concerning the commercial availability or technical aspects of any of these methods should be directed to the appropriate applicant.

Dated: April 10, 1998.

Henry L. Longest II,

Acting Assistant Administrator for Research and Development.

[FR Doc. 98–10144 Filed 4–15–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–U

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[PF–802; FRL–5782–8]

Notice of Filing of Pesticide Petitions

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

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

DATES: Comments, identified by the docket control number PF–802, must be received on or before May 18, 1998.

ADDRESSES: By mail submit written comments to: Public Information and Records Integrity Branch (7502C), Information Resources and Services Division, Office of Pesticides Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460. In person bring comments to: Rm. 119, CM #2, 1921 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA.

Comments and data may also be submitted electronically to: opp-docket@epamail.epa.gov. Follow the instructions under ''SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION.'' No confidential business information should be submitted through e-mail.

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. 119 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: Product Manager (PM-10), Marion Johnson, Registration Division (7505C), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460. Office location and telephone number: Rm. 208, CM #2, 1921 Jefferson Davis Hwy, Arlington, VA 22202, 703–305–6788, e-mail: johnson.marion@epamail.epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: EPA has received a pesticide petition as follows proposing the establishment and/or amendment of regulations for residues of certain pesticide chemicals 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 the 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.

The official record for this notice of filing, as well as the public version, has been established for this notice of filing under docket control number [PF–802] (including comments and data submitted electronically as described below). A public version of this record, including printed, paper versions of electronic comments, which does not include any information claimed as CBI, is available for inspection from 8:30 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The official record is 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 5.1/6.1 or ASCII file format. All comments and data in electronic form must be identified by the docket control number [PF–802] and appropriate petition number. Electronic comments on this notice may be filed online at many Federal Depository Libraries.

List of Subjects

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

Dated: April 3, 1998.

James Jones,

Director, Registration Division, Office of Pesticide Programs.

Summaries of Petitions

Petitioner summaries of the pesticide petitions are printed below as required by section 408(d)(3) of the FFDCA. The summaries of the petitions were prepared by the petitioners and represent the views of the petitioners. EPA is publishing the petition summaries verbatim without editing them 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.

E.I. duPont de Nemours and Company

PP 8F4948

EPA has received a pesticide petition (PP 8F4948) from E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company (DuPont), P.O. Box 80038, Wilmington, DE 19880–0038, 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 a tolerance for residues of the insecticide DPX-MP062, (*R,S*)-methyl 7-chloro-2,5-dihydro-2-[[(methoxycarbonyl)[4-(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl] amino]carbonyl]indeno[1,2-e][1,3,4]oxadiazine-4a(3*H*)-carboxylate, in/on the raw agricultural commodities as follows: pome fruit at 2.0 parts per million (ppm), apple pomace at 6.0 ppm, head and stem brassicas at 10.0 ppm, cottonseed at 3.0 ppm, cotton gin trash at 15.0 ppm, leaf lettuce at 20.0 ppm, head lettuce at 7.0 ppm, fruiting vegetables at 0.70 ppm, sweet corn kernel at 0.02 ppm, sweet corn forage at 20.0 ppm, and sweet corn stover at 25.0 ppm, meat 0.02 ppm, milk at 0.10 ppm, cattle kidney at 0.05 ppm; and by establishing a tolerance for residues of the insecticide DPX-MP062, (*R,S*)-methyl 7-chloro-2,5-dihydro-2-[[(methoxycarbonyl)[4-(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl] amino]carbonyl] indeno[1,2-e][1,3,4]oxadiazine-4a(3*H*)-carboxylate and its metabolite (IN-JT333), methyl 7-chloro-2,5-dihydro-2-[[[4-(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl] amino]carbonyl]indeno[1,2-e][1,3,4]oxadiazine-4a(3*H*)-carboxylate, in/on milk fat at 0.75 ppm and cattle fat at 0.75 ppm. Three analytical enforcement methods are available for determining these plant and animal residues; they are HPLC with UV detection, GC-MSD and HPLC column-switching with UV detection. 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

DPX-MP062 and DPX-JW062 are mixtures of two isomers (DPX-KN128 and IN-KN127). Only one of the isomers, DPX-KN128, has insecticidal activity. JW062 is a 50:50 mixture of the isomers. DPX-MP062 is enriched to 75:25 for the insecticidally active DPX-KN128. Registration is being sought for DPX-MP062. Some DPX-JW062 data is relevant and is being included to support the registration.

Since the insecticidal efficacy is based on the concentration of DPX-KN128, the application rates have been normalized on a DPX-KN128 basis. The proposed tolerance expression includes both DPX-KN128 and IN-KN127 and the residue method does not distinguish between the enantiomers, therefore residues are reported as the sum of DPX-KN128 combined with IN-KN127. Residues of DPX-KN128 combined with IN-KN127, whether derived from DPX-MP062 or DPX-JW062, will be referred to as ''KN128/KN127''.

1. *Plant metabolism*. The metabolism of DPX-MP062 in plants is adequately understood to support these tolerances. Plant metabolism studies in cotton, lettuce, grapes and tomatoes showed no significant metabolites. The only significant residue was parent compound.

2. *Analytical method*. One plant residue enforcement method detects and quantitates DPX-MP062 in cotton and sweet corn matrices by HPLC with UV detection. The other plant residue enforcement method detects and quantitates DPX-MP062 in various matrices including lettuce, tomato, pepper, cabbage, broccoli, cauliflower, apple, pear, grape, cottonseed, tomato and apple processed commodity samples by GC-MSD. The analytical method for detecting and quantitating DPX-MP062 in animal matrices including whole and skim milk, cream, fat, muscle, liver and kidney is an HPLC column-switching method using UV detection. The limit of quantitation in each method allows monitoring of crops and animal matrices with DPX-MP062 residues at or above the levels proposed in these tolerances.

3. *Magnitude of residues*—i. *Pome fruit*. The magnitude and decline of residues of KN128/KN127 were determined on apple and pear, the representative commodities of the pome fruit crop group.

ii. *Pome fruit - apple*. Residue studies were conducted with a total of 21 trials in 1995 and 1996. Studies in 1995 were done with DPX-JW062. Studies in 1996 were conducted with DPX-MP062 with concurrent trials of DPX-JW062 and DPX-MP062 in a number of locations.

In 1995, DPX-JW062 was applied as a 60% water dispersable granule to 12 test sites in New York, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Michigan, Utah, California, Washington and Oregon. DPX-JW062 was applied as four broadcast applications at the maximum per application rate of 0.133 lb. DPX-KN128/acre for a maximum seasonal use rate of 0.532 lb. a.i./acre. Applications were made approximately 7-days apart. The target PHI was 28 days. Residues of KN128/KN127 at the target PHI of 28 days ranged from 0.21 - 1.1 ppm.

In 1996, a total of 9 trials were conducted with DPX-MP062 and DPX-JW062. DPX-MP062 was applied as a 30% water dispersable granule to 5 test sites in New York, Michigan, California, and Washington. DPX-MP062 was applied as four broadcast applications at the maximum per application rate of 0.133 lb. DPX-KN128/acre for a maximum seasonal use rate of 0.532 lb. a.i./acre. DPX-JW062 was applied as a 60% water dispersable granule in concurrent trials at 4 test sites. Applications were made approximately 7-days apart. The target PHI was 28-days. Residues of KN128/KN127 for all sites at the target PHI of 28-days ranged from 0.084 - 0.89 ppm. Comparable residues of KN128/KN127 were found on apples treated with either test substance in concurrent trials.

4. *Pome fruit - apple, process fractions*. A study was conducted to determine the magnitude and concentration of KN128/KN127 in apple and its processed fractions, juice and wet pomace, following application of DPX-MP062 Experimental Insecticide. Residues were determined as the sum of the isomers and are reported as KN128/KN127. DPX-MP062 was applied as a 30% water dispersable granule in four broadcast applications at 1x and 5x the proposed maximum seasonal rate of 0.535 lb. DPX-KN128/acre. The application interval was 5-days and the pre-harvest interval was 3-days. When applied at 5x the maximum seasonal use rate, quantifiable residues KN128/KN127 were not detected in juice. KN128/KN127 concentrated in wet

pomace. The concentration factor in wet pomace was 2.6x.

5. *Pome fruit - pear*. In 1996, DPX-MP062 was applied as a 30% water dispersable granule to 6 test sites in New York, California and Washington. DPX-MP062 was applied as four broadcast applications at the maximum per application rate of 0.133 lb. DPX-KN128/acre for a maximum seasonal use rate of 0.532 lb. a.i./acre. Applications were made approximately 7-days apart. The target PHI was 28-days. Residues of KN128/KN127 at the target PHI of 28 days ranged from 0.035 - 0.12 ppm. Residues of KN128/KN127 on pears were within the range of KN128/KN127 residues on apples resulting from application of DPX-MP062.

6. *Fruiting vegetables*. The magnitude and decline of residues of KN128/KN127 were determined on pepper and tomato, the representative commodities of the fruiting vegetable crop group.

7. *Fruiting vegetables- pepper*. In 1996, DPX-MP062 was applied as a 30% water dispersable granule to 9 test sites in Florida, North Carolina, Ohio, Texas and California. DPX-MP062 was applied as four broadcast applications at the maximum per application rate of 0.067 lb. DPX-KN128/acre for a maximum seasonal use rate of 0.268 lb. a.i./acre. Applications were made approximately 5-days apart. The target PHI was 3-days. Residues of KN128/KN127 at the target PHI of 3-days ranged <0.02 - 0.08 ppm in bell peppers and >0.02 - 0.10 ppm in non-bell peppers.

8. *Fruiting vegetables - tomato*. Residue studies were conducted with a total of 19 trials in 1995 and 1996. Studies in 1995 were done with DPX-JW062. Studies in 1996 were conducted with DPX-MP062 with side-by-side comparisons of DPX-JW062 and DPX-MP062 in a number of locations. In 1995, DPX-JW062 was applied as a 60% water dispersable granule to 12 test sites in California, Florida, Maryland and Pennsylvania. DPX-JW062 was applied as four broadcast applications at the maximum per application rate of 0.067 lb. DPX-KN128/acre for a maximum seasonal use rate of 0.268 lb. a.i./acre. Applications were made approximately 5 days apart. The target PHI was 3-days. Residues of KN128/KN127 at the target PHI of 3-days ranged from 0.033 - 0.43 ppm.

In 1996, a total of 7 trials were conducted with DPX-MP062 and DPX-JW062. DPX-MP062 was applied as a 30% water dispersable granule to 4 test sites in Florida, Indiana and California. DPX-MP062 was applied as four broadcast applications at the maximum per application rate of 0.067 lb. DPX-KN128/acre for a maximum seasonal use rate of 0.27 lb. a.i./acre. DPX-JW062 was applied as a 60% water dispersable granule in concurrent trials at 3 test sites. Applications were made approximately 5-days apart. The target PHI was 3-days. Residues of KN128/KN127 for all sites at the target PHI of 3-days for all sites ranged from <0.02 - 0.16 ppm. Comparable residues of KN128/KN127 were found on tomatoes treated with either test substance in concurrent trials.

9. *Fruiting vegetables - tomato process fractions*. A study was conducted which determined the magnitude and concentration of KN128/KN127 in tomatoes and its processed fractions, puree and paste, following application of DPX-MP062 Experimental Insecticide. DPX-MP062 is a 75:25 isomer mixture which contains the isomers DPX-KN128 and IN-KN127. DPX-MP062 was applied as a 30% water dispersable granule in four broadcast applications at 1x and 5x the proposed maximum seasonal rate of 0.535 lb. DPX-KN128/acre. The application interval was 5-days and the pre-harvest interval was 3-days. When applied at 5x the maximum seasonal use rate, DPX-MP062 did not concentrate in puree and concentrated slightly in paste. Concentration factors in puree and paste were 0.5x and 1.4x respectively.

10. *Cole crops*— i. *Head and stem brassica*. The magnitude and decline of residues of KN128/KN127 were determined on broccoli and cabbage, the representative commodities of the head and stem brassica sub group of the cole crop group.

ii. *Broccoli*. Residue studies were conducted with a total of 10 trials in 1995 and 1996. Studies in 1995 were done with DPX-JW062. Studies in 1996 were conducted with DPX-MP062 with side-by-side comparisons of DPX-JW062 and DPX-MP062 in a number of locations.

In 1995, DPX-JW062 was applied as a 60% water dispersable granule to 6 test sites in Arizona, California, Oregon and Texas. DPX-JW062 was applied as four broadcast applications at the maximum per application rate of 0.067 lb. DPX-KN128/acre for a maximum seasonal use rate of 0.268 lb. a.i./acre. Applications were made approximately 3-days apart. The target PHI was 3-days. Residues of KN128/KN127 for all sites at the target PHI of 3-days ranged from 0.28 - 2.5 ppm .

In 1996, a total of 4 trials were conducted with DPX-MP062 and DPX-JW062. DPX-MP062 was applied as a 30% water dispersable granule to 2 test sites in California and Texas. DPX-MP062 was applied as four broadcast applications at the maximum per application rate of 0.067 lb. DPX-KN128/acre for a maximum seasonal use rate of 0.268 lb. a.i./acre. DPX-JW062 was applied as a 60% water dispersable granule in concurrent trials at 2 test sites. Applications were made approximately 3-days apart. The target PHI was 3-days. Residues of KN128/KN127 for all sites at the target PHI of 3 days ranged from 0.23 - 0.8 ppm. Comparable residues of KN128/KN127 were found on broccoli treated with either test substance in concurrent trials.

11. *Cabbage*. Residue studies were conducted with a total of 12 sites in 1995 and 1996. Studies in 1995 were done with DPX-JW062. Studies in 1996 were conducted with DPX-MP062 with side-by-side comparisons of DPX-JW062 and DPX-MP062 in a number of locations.

In 1995, DPX-JW062 was applied as a 60% water dispersable granule to 6 test sites in California, Maryland, Florida, Texas, New York, and Wisconsin. DPX-JW062 was applied as four broadcast applications at the maximum per application rate of 0.067 lb. DPX-KN128/acre for a maximum seasonal use rate of 0.268 lb. a.i./acre. Applications were made approximately 3-days apart. The target PHI was 3-days. Residues of KN128/KN127 at the target PHI of 3-days ranged from 0.60 - 4.00 ppm (wrapper leaves attached) and <0.02 - 0.16 ppm (wrapper leaves removed).

In 1996, a total of 6 trials were conducted with DPX-MP062 and DPX-JW062. DPX-MP062 was applied as a 30% water dispersable granule to 4 test sites in Florida, Wisconsin, and California. DPX-MP062 was applied as four broadcast applications at the maximum per application rate of 0.067 lb. DPX-KN128/acre for a maximum seasonal use rate of 0.268 lb. a.i./acre. DPX-JW062 was applied as a 60% water dispersable granule in concurrent trials at 2 test sites. Applications were made approximately 3-days apart. The target PHI was 3-days. Residues of KN128/KN127 for all sites at the target PHI of 3-days ranged from 0.14 to 6.4 ppm (wrapper leaves attached) and <0.020 to 0.32 ppm (wrapper leaves removed). Comparable residues of KN128/KN127 were found on cabbage treated with either test substance in concurrent trials.

12. *Lettuce - head and leaf*. The magnitude and decline of residues of KN128/KN127 were determined on head and leaf lettuce. Residue studies were conducted with a total of 20 trials in 1995 and 1996. Studies in 1995 were done with DPX-JW062. Studies in 1996

were conducted with DPX-MP062 with side-by-side comparisons of DPX-JW062 and DPX-MP062 in a number of locations.

In 1995, DPX-JW062 was applied as a 60% water dispersable granule to 9 test sites in Arizona, California, Florida and Maryland. Head lettuce was grown at 5 sites, leaf lettuce at 4. DPX-JW062 was applied as four broadcast applications at the maximum per application rate of 0.067 lb. DPX-KN128/acre for a maximum seasonal use rate of 0.268 lb. a.i./acre. Applications were made approximately 3 days apart. The target PHI was 3 days. On head lettuce, residues of KN128/KN127 at the target PHI of 3 days ranged from 0.59 - 4.7 ppm (wrapper leaves attached) and 0.022 - 2.1 ppm (wrapper leaves removed). On leaf lettuce, residues of KN128/KN127 at the target PHI of 3 days ranged from 3.2 - 13 ppm.

In 1996, a total of 11 trials were conducted with DPX-MP062 and DPX-JW062. DPX-MP062 was applied as a 30% water dispersable granule to 6 (4 for head lettuce and 2 for leaf lettuce) test sites in Florida, Maryland, Arizona, and California. DPX-MP062 was applied as four broadcast applications at the maximum per application rate of 0.067 lb. DPX-KN128/acre for a maximum seasonal use rate of 0.268 lb. a.i./acre. DPX-JW062 was applied as a 60% water dispersable granule in concurrent trials at 5 test sites (3 for head lettuce and 2 for leaf lettuce). Applications were made approximately 3 days apart. The target PHI was 3 days. On head lettuce, residues of KN128/KN127 for all sites at the target PHI of 3 days ranged from 0.18 - 3.7ppm (wrapper leaves attached) and <0.02 - 0.74 ppm (wrapper leaves removed). On leaf lettuce, residues of KN128/KN127 at the target PHI of 3 days ranged from 2.8 - 7.9 ppm. Comparable residues of KN128/KN127 were found on lettuce treated with either test substance in concurrent trials.

13. *Sweet corn*. The magnitude and decline of residues of KN128/KN127 were determined on sweet corn. Residue studies were conducted with a total of 19 trials in 1995 and 1996. Studies in 1995 were done with DPX-JW062. Studies in 1996 were conducted with DPX-MP062 with side-by-side comparisons of DPX-JW062 and DPX-MP062 in a number of locations.

In 1995, DPX-JW062 was applied as a 60% water dispersable granule to 9 test sites in New York, Maryland, Florida, Minnesota, Illinois, California, Oregon, and Washington. DPX-JW062 was applied as four broadcast applications at the maximum per application rate of 0.067 lb. DPX-KN128/acre for a maximum seasonal use rate of 0.268 lb. a.i./acre. Applications were made approximately 3-days apart. The target PHI was 3-days for kernels plus cob with husks removed (K + CWHR) and 35-days for stover. The highest residue found in K + CWHR was 0.012 ppm. Residues of KN128/KN127 detected in 3-day forage samples ranged from 1.7 ppm to 13 ppm. Residues of KN128/KN127 detected in 35-day stover ranged from 0.86 to 20 ppm. ppm.

In 1996, a total of 10 trials were conducted with DPX-MP062 and DPX-JW062. DPX-MP062 was applied as a 30% water dispersable granule to 6 test sites in Maryland, Illinois, Minnesota, Indiana, Wisconsin, and California. DPX-MP062 was applied as four broadcast applications at the maximum per application rate of 0.067 lb. DPX-KN128/acre for a maximum seasonal use rate of 0.268 lb. a.i./acre. DPX-JW062 was applied as a 60% water dispersable granule in concurrent trials at 4 test sites. Applications were made approximately 3- days apart. The target PHI was 3-days. No quantifiable residues were found in 3-day samples of K + CWHR. Residues of KN128/KN127 detected in 3-day forage samples for all sites ranged from 0.95 ppm to 10 ppm. Residues of KN128/KN127 detected in 35-day stover for all sites ranged from 1.5 to 13 ppm. Comparable residues of KN128/KN127 were found on sweet corn treated with either test substance in concurrent trials.

14. *Cotton*. The magnitude and decline of residues of KN128/KN127 were determined on cotton. Residue studies were conducted with a total of 19 trials in 1995 and 1996. Studies in 1995 were done with DPX-JW062. Studies in 1996 were conducted with DPX-MP062 with side-by-side comparisons of DPX-JW062 and DPX-MP062 in a number of locations.

In 1995, DPX-JW062 was applied as a 35% suspension emulsion to 8 test sites in North Carolina, Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas, Oklahoma, Arizona, and California. DPX-JW062 was applied as four broadcast applications at the maximum per application rate of 0.133 lb. DPX-KN128/acre for a maximum seasonal use rate of 0.532 lb. a.i./acre. Applications were made approximately 5-days apart. The target PHI was 14-days. Residues of KN128/KN127 on undelinted seed cotton at the target PHI of 14-days ranged from 0.13- 1.9 ppm.

In 1996, a total of 11 trials were conducted with DPX-MP062 and DPX-JW062 DPX-MP062 was applied as a 15% suspension concentrate to 7 test sites in Georgia, Mississippi, Texas, Oklahoma and California. DPX-MP062 was applied as four broadcast applications at the maximum per application rate of 0.133 lb. DPX-KN128/acre for a maximum seasonal use rate of 0.532 lb. a.i./acre. DPX-JW062 was applied as a 60% water dispersable granule in concurrent trials at 4 test sites. Applications were made approximately 5 days apart. The target PHI was 14-days. Residues of KN128/KN127 for all sites at the target PHI of 14-days ranged from 0.033 - 1.0 ppm in undelinted seed and 2.9 - 12 ppm in cotton gin trash. Comparable residues of KN128/KN127 were found on cotton treated with either test substance in concurrent trials.

15. *Cotton - process fractions*. A study was conducted to determine the magnitude and concentration of KN128/KN127 in cotton and its processed fractions, hulls, meal, and refined oil following application of DPX-MP062 Experimental Insecticide. DPX-MP062 is a 75:25 isomer mixture which contains the isomers DPX-KN128 and IN-KN127. DPX-KN128 is the insecticidally active isomer. Residues were determined as the sum of the isomers and are reported as KN128/KN127. DPX-MP062 was applied as a 15% suspension-emulsion in four broadcast applications at 1X and 5x the proposed maximum seasonal rate of 0.535 lb. DPX-KN128/acre. The application interval was 5-days and the pre-harvest interval was 14-days. When applied at 5x the maximum seasonal use rate, KN128/KN127 did not concentrate in any process fraction and quantifiable residues were not detected in meal. Concentration factors in hulls and refined oil were 0.03X and 0.04X respectively.

16. *Livestock animal metabolism*. Animal metabolism has been studied in the rat, hen, and cow and is well understood. In contrast to crops, DPX-MP062 is extensively metabolized in animals.

17. *Poultry*. In poultry, hens were fed at 10 ppm/day for 5 days, 87-88% of the total administered dose was excreted; parent comprised 51-54% of the total dose in excreta. Concentration of residues in eggs were low, 0.3-0.4 of the total dose, as was the concentration of residues in muscle, 0.2% of the total dose. Parent and IN-JT333 were not detected in egg whites; only insecticidally inactive metabolites were identified. Parent and IN-JT333 were found in egg yolks; however, their concentrations were very low-0.01-0.02 ppm. Concentrations of parent and IN-JT333 in muscle were at or below the limit of quantitation, (LOQ) (0.01 ppm). A poultry feeding study was not conducted because finite concentrations of residues would not be expected based on the low concentration of residues in

the metabolism study and the approximate 200-fold excess under which the metabolism study was conducted compared to a proposed 1X feeding dose. Further, the only poultry feed item that could contain DPX-MP062 residues is cotton meal. In a cotton processing study run at 5X, no detectable residues of DPX-MP062 were seen. Thus no tolerances are proposed for poultry or eggs.

18. *Cattle*. For the cow study, the cattle were fed at 10 ppm/day for 5-days; approximately 20% of the total administered dose was excreted in urine and 53-60% was excreted in feces in 5-days. Four-tenths to 1.2% of the total dose in urine was parent indicating extensive metabolism; parent represented 46-68% of the fecal activity. Thus, most residues were not absorbed; those residues that were absorbed were extensively metabolized. Less than 1% of the total administered dose was in milk, most of which was parent compound. The insecticidally active metabolite IN-JT333 was not found in milk. Residues in muscle represented less than 0.01% of the total administered dose most of which was parent. IN-JT333 was not detected in muscle. No other metabolites were seen above 10% of the dose, thus only parent and IN-JT333 were monitored in the cattle feeding study.

Contribution of feed items to the cattle diet.

The Highest Average Field Trial (HAFT) value (based upon data from field residue trials for sweet corn and apples (DuPont Reports AMR 3291-95, AMR 3737-96, AMR 3292-95, and AMR 3950-96) was multiplied by a correction factor for drying, a concentration factor, if appropriate, and the percentage of the cattle diet for the feed item. The contribution to the cattle diet in ppm was then calculated:

Feed Item	HAFT	Drying Factor	Calculated Residue (ppm)	% Diet	Contribution (ppm)
Sweet corn forage	10	0.48	20.83	50	10.42
Sweet corn cannery waste	10	0.3	33.33	30	10.00
Apple pomace	2.6	0.4	6.50	20	1.30
Total					21.72

19. *Cattle feeding study*. A cattle feeding study was conducted with DPX-MP062 at doses of 7.5 ppm, 22.5 and 75 ppm which were based on preliminary residue values available at the time. Based on final residue values for the respective commodities contributing to the cattle diet, the 22.5 ppm feeding level is an appropriate feeding level from which to propose tolerances.

KN128/KN127 concentrations at the 22.5 ppm feeding level were 0.053 ppm for whole milk, 0.018 ppm for skim milk and 0.58 ppm for cream. The mean KN128/KN127 concentrations were proportional to the dosing level in whole milk, skim milk and cream. IN-JT333 concentrations at the 22.5 ppm feeding level were below the LOQ for whole milk and skim milk. The concentration of IN-JT333 in cream was 0.022 ppm. The mean IN-JT333 concentrations were proportional to the dosing level in cream.

KN128/KN127 and IN-JT333 concentrations at the 22.5 ppm feeding level were below the level of quantitation (LOQ) for all tissues, except fat (0.45 ppm, KN128/KN127 and 0.03 ppm IN-JT333) and kidney (0.017 ppm KN128/KN127), throughout 28 days of dosing. The mean KN128/KN127 residues in muscle, fat, liver, and kidney samples were proportional to the dosing level. The meanIN-JT333 residues in fat were proportional to the dosing level.

B. Toxicological Profile

1. *Acute toxicity*. Based on EPA criteria, DPX-MP062 should be classified as follows for Toxicity Categories:

Title	Test Animal	Results	Category
Oral	Rat	LD_{50}1730 mg/kg(M) LD_{50}268 mg/kg(F)	Category II
Dermal	Rat	LD_{50}>5000 mg/kg	Category IV
Inhalation	Rat	LC_{50}>5.4 mg/L (M) LC_{50} 4.2 mg/L (F)	Category IV
Eye irritation	Rabbit	Effects reversed within 72 hours.	Category III
Dermal irritation	Rabbit	No irritation	Category IV
Dermal sensitization	Guinea pig	Sensitizer	

Formulated products are slightly less acutely toxic than DPX-MP062.

DPX-MP062 exhibited acute neurotoxic effects (decreased forelimb grip strength, decreased foot splay, and some evidence of slightly reduced motor activity), but only at the highest doses tested. The NOEL was 100 mg/kg for males and 50 mg/kg for females.

2. *Genotoxicity*. DPX-MP062 has shown no genotoxic activity in the following listed *in-vitro* and *in-vivo* tests:

i. Ames— Negative

ii. *In-vitro* mammalian gene mutation (CHO/HGPRT)— Negative

iii. *In-vitro* unscheduled DNA synthesis— Negative

iv. *In-vitro* chromosomal aberration— Negative

v. *In-vivo* mouse micronucleus— Negative

3. *Reproductive and developmental toxicity*. The results of a series of studies indicated that there were no reproductive, developmental or teratogenic hazards associated with the use of DPX-MP062.

In a 2-generation rat reproduction study, the parental NOEL was 1.3 and 1.5 mg/kg/day for males and females, respectively. The parental NOEL was based on observations of reduced weight gain and food consumption for the higher concentration groups of the F0 generation and potential treatment-related changes in spleen weights for the higher groups of the F1 generation. There was no effect on mating or fertility. The NOEL for fertility and reproduction was, 6.4 and 6.9 mg/kg/day for males and females, respectively.

The fetal (developmental) NOEL was 1.3 and 1.5 mg/kg/day for males and females, respectively, and based on the reduced mean pup weights noted for the F1 litters of the higher concentration groups. The effects on pup weights occurred only at a maternal effect level and may have been due to altered growth and nutrition in the dams.

In studies conducted to evaluate developmental toxicity potential, DPX-MP062 was neither teratogenic nor uniquely toxic to the conceptus (i.e., not considered a developmental toxin). Developmental studies conducted in rats and rabbits demonstrated that the rat was more susceptible than the rabbit to the maternal and fetal effects of DPX-MP062. Developmental toxicity was observed only in the presence of maternal toxicity. The NOEL for maternal and fetal effects in rats was 2 mg/kg/day based on body weight effects and decreased food consumption at 4 mg/kg/day. The NOEL for developmental effects in fetuses was >4 mg/kg/day. In rabbits, the maternal and fetal NOELS were 500 mg/kg/day based on body weight effects (and in dams, decreased food consumption).

4. *Subchronic toxicity*. Subchronic (90-day) feeding studies were conducted with rats, mice, and dogs.

In a 90-day feeding study in rats, the NOEL was 6.01 and 2.13 mg/kg/day for males and females, respectively. In male rats, the NOEL was based on decreased body weight and nutritional parameters, mild hemolytic anemia and decreased total protein and globulin concentration. In female rats, the NOEL was based on decreased body weight and food efficiency. Female rats also had compound related mortality, clinical signs of toxicity, and mild hemolytic anemia.

In a subchronic neurotoxicity study in rats, there was no evidence of neurotoxicity at 11.9 and 6.09 mg/kg/day, the highest dose tested for males and females, respectively. The standard subchronic rat study showed equivocal evidence of neurotoxicity (i.e., ataxia and tremors) but only in moribund animals.

The subchronic NOEL in dogs (2/5 mg/kg/day, M/F) was also based on hemolytic anemia. Erythrocyte values for most dogs were within a range that would be considered normal for dogs in a clinical setting.

Mice were less sensitive to DPX-MP062 than the rats or dogs. NOELs (23/16 mg/kg/day, M/F) were based on body weight and nutritional effects, as well as clinical signs suggestive of neurotoxicity.

In a 28-day repeated dose dermal study, the NOEL was 1,000 mg/kg/day based on the hemolytic anemia observed in the 2,000 mg/kg/day group females.(being revised).

5. *Chronic toxicity*. Chronic studies with DPX-MP062 were conducted on rats, mice, and dogs to determine oncogenic potential and/or chronic toxicity of the compound. Effects generally similar to those observed in the 90-day studies were seen in the chronic studies. DPX-MP062 was not oncogenic.

The chronic NOEL in male rats was 2.4 mg/kg/day based on body weight and nutritional effects at 5 mg/kg/day and above. In females, the NOEL of 2.13 mg/kg/day was based on body weight and nutritional changes, as well as biologically significant hematologic changes at 3.6 mg/kg/day and above. Hemolytic effects were present only through the 18-month evaluation. The regenerative nature of DPX-MP062-induced hemolytic anemia was demonstrated by the absence of significant changes in indicators of circulating erythrocyte mass at the 24-month evaluation.

In mice, the chronic NOEL of 2.63 mg/kg/day for males was based on deceased body weight and weight gain effects and food efficiency at 13.8 mg/kg/day and above. The NOEL for females was 3.99 mg/kg/day based on body weight and nutritional effects, neurotoxicity, and mortality at 20.3 mg/kg/day.

In dogs, the chronic NOEL was about 1 mg/kg/day in males and females based on hemolytic effects similar to those seen in the subchronic dog study. The biological significance of changes at the next highest dose was equivocal because changes in circulating erythrocyte mass at that concentration (2.3 mg/kg/day and 2.4 mg/kg/day for males and females, respectively) were within historical control ranges and were not associated with changes in erythrocyte indices, reticulocyte counts, or platelet counts.

6. *Animal metabolism*. In rats, DPX-MP062 was readily absorbed at low dose (5 mg/kg)but saturated at the high dose (150 mg/kg). DPX-MP062 was metabolized extensively, based on very low excretion of parent compound in bile and extensive excretion of metabolized dose in the urine and feces. Some parent compound remained unabsorbed and was excreted in the feces. No parent compound was excreted in the urine. The retention and elimination of the metabolite IN-JT333 from fat appeared to be the overall rate determining process for elimination of radioactive residues from the body. Metabolites in urine were cleaved products (containing only one radiolabel),while the major metabolites in the feces retained both radiolabels. Major metabolic reactions included hydroxylation of the indanone ring, hydrolysis of the carboxylmethyl group from the amino nitrogen and the opening of the oxadiazine ring which gave rise to cleaved products. Metabolites were identified by mass spectral analysis, NMR, UV and/or by comparison to standards chemically synthesized or produced by microsomal enzymes.

7. *Metabolite toxicology*. The only metabolite of significance is IN-JT333 which is formed through animal and soil metabolism although only at levels of approximately 15% or less. Direct dietary exposure to IN-JT333 is only expected to occur as trace residues in milk fat and animal fat.

Other Potential Toxicology Considerations - Endocrine Modulation Chronic, lifespan, and multigenerational bioassays in mammals and acute and subchronic studies on aquatic organisms and wildlife did not reveal endocrine effects. Any endocrine related effects would have been detected in this definitive array of required tests. The probability of any such effect due to agricultural uses of DPX-MP062 is negligible.

C. Aggregate Exposure

DPX-MP062 is a new insecticide with proposed uses on the commercial crops pome fruit, head & stem brassicas, sweet corn, cotton, head lettuce, leaf lettuce and fruiting vegetables. There are no residential uses.

1. *Dietary exposure*. The chronic RfD of 0.01 mg/kg bw/day is based on a NOEL of 1.1 mg/kg bw/day from the 1-year dog feeding study and an uncertainty factor of 100. The acute NOEL of 2 mg/kg bw/day is based upon weight loss seen at the 4 mg/kg bw/day level in a rat developmental study. Since it could be argued that weight loss is not an acute effect, it is likely that the acute NOEL is much higher than 2 mg/kg bw/day.

2. *Food*— i. *Chronic dietary exposure assessment*. Chronic dietary exposure resulting from the proposed use of DPX-MP062 on apples, pears, cotton, broccoli, cabbage, cauliflower, lettuce, sweet corn, peppers, and tomatoes is well within acceptable limits for all sectors of the population. The Chronic Module of the Dietary Exposure Evaluation Model (DEEM, Novigen Sciences, Inc., 1997 Version 5.21) was used to conduct the assessment with the anticipated reference dose (RfD) of 0.01 mg/kg/day. The analysis used overall mean field trial values and conservatively assumed that 30% of the crops on the proposed label would be

treated with DPX-MP062. The chronic dietary exposure to DPX-MP062 is 0.000309 mg/kg bw/day, and utilizes 3.1% of the RfD for the overall U.S. population. The exposure of the most highly exposed subgroup in the population, children age 1-6 years, is 0.000633 mg/kg/day, and utilizes 6.3% of the RfD. The table below lists the results of this analysis which indicate large margins of safety for each population subgroup and very low probability of effects resulting from chronic exposure to DPX-MP062.

Subgroup	Maximum Dietary Exposure (mg/kg/day)	%RfD
U.S. Population	0.000309	3.1
Non-Nursing Infants (<1 year old)	0.000264	2.6
Children (1-6 years)	0.000633	6.3
Females (13-50 years)	0.000248	2.5

ii. *Acute dietary exposure*. Results of the Tier 3 acute dietary exposure analysis show that an adequate margin of safety exists for all population subgroups and that no acute effects would result from dietary exposure to DPX-MP062. Margins of exposure (MOE) were calculated based on an acute NOEL of 2 mg/kg bw/day from the rat developmental study. The acute dietary exposure to DPX-MP062 is 0.002271 mg/kg bw/day, MOE = 881, for the overall U.S. population. The exposure of the most highly exposed subgroup in the population, children age 1 - 6 years, is 0.004469 mg/kg/day, MOE = 448. The results of this analysis are given in the table below. All of the results are extremely reassuring because they are based on several very conservative assumptions and include exposure from ten crops, which collectively comprise a significant portion of the diet. Since the MOEs are above 100, the acute dietary safety of DPX-MP062 clearly meets the FQPA standard of reasonable certainty of no harm.

Subgroup	99th Percentile of Exposure		99.9th Percentile of Exposure	
	Exposure (mg/kg/day)	MOE	Exposure (mg/kg/day)	MOE
U.S. Population	0.002271	881	0.006846	292
Non-Nursing (<1 yr.)	0.002339	855	0.003937	508
Children (1-6)	0.004469	448	0.014810	135
Females (13-50 yrs.)	0.001893	1057	0.005775	346

3. *Drinking water*. DPX-MP062 is highly unlikely to contaminate groundwater resources due to its immobility in soil, low water solubility, high soil sorption, moderate soil half-life, and resulting low groundwater ubiquity score (GUS) of 0.620. Both acute and chronic drinking water exposure analyses were calculated using EPA screening models (SCI-GROW for groundwater and GENEEC for surface water). The calculated acute margin of exposure was greater than 5,000 for all subpopulations. The predicted chronic exposure for all subpopulations was 0.1% of the RfD (0.01 mg/kg/bw/d). Thus exposures to drinking water were found to be negligible.

4. *Non-dietary exposure*. DPX-MP062 products are not labeled for residential non-food uses, thereby eliminating the potential for residential exposure. Non-occupational, non-dietary exposure for DPX-MP062 has not been estimated because the proposed products are limited to commercial crop production. Therefore, the potential for non-occupational exposure is insignificant.

D. Cumulative Effects

EPA's consideration of a common mechanism of toxicity is not necessary at this time because there is no indication that toxic effects of DPX-MP062 would be cumulative with those of any other chemical compounds. Oxadiazine chemistry is new, and DPX-MP062 has a novel mode of action compared to currently registered active ingredients.

E. Safety Determination

1. *U.S. population*. Dietary and occupational exposure will be the major routes of exposure to the U.S. population, and ample margins of safety have been demonstrated for both situations. The chronic dietary exposure to DPX-MP062 is 0.000309 mg/kg/day, which utilizes 3.1% of the RfD for the overall U.S. population, assuming 30% of the crops are treated and residues equivalent to overall mean field trial values. The MOE for acute dietary exposure to the U.S. population is 881 (99th percentile) and 292 (99.9th percentile). Using only PHED data levels A and B (those with a high level of confidence), the MOEs for occupational exposure are 5891 for mixer/loaders and 6511 for applicators. Based on the completeness and reliability of the toxicity data and the conservative exposure assessments, there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result from the aggregate exposure of residues of DPX-MP062 including all anticipated dietary exposure and all other non-occupational exposures.

2. *Infants and children*. Chronic dietary exposure of the most highly exposed subgroup in the population, children age 1-6 years, is 0.000633 mg/kg/day or 6.3% of the RfD. For Infants (non-nursing, >1 yr.), the exposure accounts for 2.6% of the RfD. The MOE for acute dietary exposure for children (1-6 years) is 448 (99th percentile) and 135 (99.9th percentile). For non-nursing infants (>1 yr.), the MOE is 855 at the 99th percentile and 508 at the 99.9th percentile. There are no residential uses of DPX-MP062 and contamination of drinking water is extremely unlikely. Based on the completeness and reliability of the toxicity data, the lack of toxicological endpoints of special concern, the lack of any indication that children are more sensitive than adults to DPX-MP062, and the conservative exposure assessment, there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result to infants and children from the aggregate exposure of residues of DPX-MP062, including all anticipated dietary exposure and all other non-occupational exposures. Accordingly, there is no need to apply an additional safety factor for infants and children.

F. International Tolerances

To date, no international tolerances exist for DPX-MP062.

[FR Doc. 98–10150 Filed 4–15–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–F

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Notice of Public Information Collections Submitted to OMB for Review and Approval

April 10, 1998.

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

DATES: Written comments should be submitted on or before [insert date 30 days after date of publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER]. If you anticipate that you will be submitting comments, but find it difficult to do so within the period of time allowed by this notice, you should advise the contact listed below as soon as possible.

ADDRESSES: Direct all comments to Judy Boley, Federal Communications Commission, Room 234, 1919 M St., NW., Washington, DC 20554 or via internet to jboley@fcc.gov and Timothy Fain, OMB Desk Officer, 10236 NEOB 725 17th Street, NW., Washington, DC 20503 or fain_t@a1.eop.gov.

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

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

OMB Approval No.: 3060-0798.

Title: Application for Wireless Telecommunications Bureau Radio Service Authorization.

Form No.: FCC 601.

Type of Review: Revision of an existing collection.

Respondents: Individuals or households; Businesses or other for profit; Not-for-profit institutions; State and Local or Tribal Government.

Number of Respondents: 240,320.

Estimated Hour Per Response: 1.25 hours per respondent. The Commission estimates 50 % of the respondents will hire a consultant to prepare the required information. The estimated time for coordinating with these consultants is 30 minutes per respondent. The estimated time for the remaining 50% of the respondents to complete the collection is 1.25 hours per response. This collection covers a wide variety of services and 1.25 represents an average time for completion.

Total Annual Burden: 210,280 hours.

Estimated Total Annual Costs: $30,340,000. This estimate includes costs incurred by 50% of the respondents hiring consultant to prepare the required information. The estimated costs for hiring these consultants is $200 per hour. This total also includes a $2.50 postage fee for the respondents not filing electronically.

Needs and Uses: FCC form 601 will be used as the general application for market based licensing and site-by site licensing in the Wireless Telecommunications SErvices. The purpose of this revisions is to include use by several more radio services, modify schedules and include additional services. This consolidated form will allow common fields, questions and statements to reside in one place and allow the technical data specificed in each service to be captured on its own form or schedule. This consolidated form will eventually replace existing forms used by WTB such as FCC 313, 313R, 402, 402R, 405, 405A, 406, 415, 464, 464A, 489, 494, 503, 452R, 574, 574R, 600 and 701.

Please note that the burden estimates in this notice differ from the estimates provided in the Notice published 63 FR 5521, February 3, 1998. The Commission is requesting clearance for services in addition to those proposed in that notice. Schedules have been added to the form to include Maritime Services (excluding ships), Aviation Services (excluding aircraft), Fixed Microwave Services, Broadcast Auxiliary Services, Private Land Mobile Radio Services, General Wireless Communications Services, Personal Communications Service, Public Mobile Services as well as the Cellular and Paging Radio Services that were published in the February notice.

Federal Communications Commission.

William F. Caton,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 98–10136 Filed 4–15–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712–01–F

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

Sunshine Act Meeting

AGENCY: Federal Election Commission.

DATE AND TIME: Tuesday, April 21, 1998 at 10:00 a.m.

PLACE: 999 E Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

STATUS: this Meeting will be closed to the public.

ITEMS TO BE DISCUSSED:

Compliance matters pursuant to 2 U.S.C. § 437g.

Audits conducted pursuant to 2 U.S.C. § 437g, § 438(b), and Title 26, U.S.C.

Matters concerning participation in civil actions or proceedings or arbitration.

Internal personnel rules and procedures or matters affecting a particular employee.

DATE AND TIME: Thursday, April 23, 1998 at 10:00 a.m.

PLACE: 999 E Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. (ninth floor).

STATUS: This Meeting will be open to the Public.

ITEMS TO BE DISCUSSED:

Correction and Approval of Minutes.

Advisory Opinion 1998–05: American Electric Power Service Corporation by counsel, Barbara A. Belville.

Administrative Matters.

PERSON TO CONTACT FOR INFORMATION: Mr. Ron Harris, Press Officer, Telephone: (202) 219–4155.

Marjorie W. Emmons,

Secretary of the Commission.

[FR Doc. 98–10197 Filed 4–14–98; 10:28 am]

BILLING CODE 6715–01–M

FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

Ocean Freight Forwarder License; Applicants

Notice is hereby given that the following applicants have filed with the