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

EPA Reg No.	Product Name	Active Ingredient	Delete from Label
4816–447	P-D 5 Residual Insecticide Intermediate	Pyrethrins Piperonyl Butoxide ..... Chlorpyrifos	Do.
4816–622	Pyrenone Dursban Aqueous Base	Pyrethrins Piperonyl Butoxide ..... Chlorpyrifos	Do.
4816–634	Pyrenone Dursban W-B	Pyrethrins Piperonyl Butoxide ..... Chlorpyrifos	Do.
4816–638	Pyrenone Dursban Aqueous Base II	Pyrethrins Piperonyl Butoxide ..... Chlorpyrifos	Do.

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
279	FMC Corporation, Agricultural Products Group, 1735 Market St., Philadelphia, PA 19103
432	AgrEvo Environmental Health, 95 Chestnut Ridge Road, Montvale, NJ 07645
769	SureCo, Inc., An Indirect Subsidiary of Verdant Brands, Inc., 9555 James Ave., South, Suite 200, Bloomington, MN 55431
1021	McLaughlin Gormley King Company, 8810 Tenth Avenue North, Minneapolis, MN 55427
4816	AgrEvo Environmental Health, 95 Chestnut Ridge Road, Montvale, NJ 07645

III. Existing Stocks Provisions

The Agency has authorized registrants to sell or distribute product under the previously approved labeling for a period of 12 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: May 5, 1999.

Richard D. Schmitt,

Acting Director, Information Resources and Services Division, Office of Pesticide Programs.

[FR Doc. 99–12481 Filed 5–18–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–F

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[PF–873; FRL–6079–8]

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–873, must be received on or before June 18, 1999.

ADDRESSES: By mail submit written comments to: Information and Records Integrity Branch, Public Information and Services Divison (7502C), 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 by following 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:.Sidney Jackson, Registration Support Branch, 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: Rm. 272, Crystal Mall #2, 1921 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA 22202, (703) 305–7610; e-mail:jackson. sidney@epamail.epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: EPA has received pesticide petitions as follows proposing the establishment and/or amendment of regulations for residues of certain pesticide chemical in or on various food commodities under section 408 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Comestic Act (FFDCA), 21 U.S.C. 346a. EPA has determined that these petitions 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–873] (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 file format or ASCII file format. All comments and data in electronic form must be identified by the docket control number (PF–873) 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: May 7, 1999.

Peter Caulkins,

Acting Director, Registration Division, Office of Pesticide Programs.

Summary of Petition

The petitioner summary of the pesticide petitions is printed below as required by section 408(d)(3) of the FFDCA. The summary of the petitions was prepared by the petitioner and represents the views of the petitioner. EPA is publishing the petitions 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.

1. Interregional Research Project No. 4

PP 6E4629, 6E4760, 8E4993, 8E5009, 9E5084, 9E5069, and 9E5064

EPA has received pesticide petitions (6E4629, 6E4760, 8E4993, 8E5009, 9E5084, 9E5069, and 9E5064) from Interregional Research Project No. 4 (IR-4), New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, P. O. Box 231, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ 08903 and FMC Corporation, Agricultural Group, Philadelphia, PA 19103 proposing, pursuant to section 408(d) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA), 21 U.S.C. 346a(d), to amend 40 CFR part 180 by establishing tolerances for residues of the insecticide bifenthrin, 2-methyl-(1,1'-biphenyl)-3-yl methyl-3-(2-chloro-3,3,3-trifluoro-1-propenyl)-2,2 dimethylcyclopropane carboxylate in or on the raw agricultural commodities (RAC):

1. PP 6E4629 proposes the establishment of a tolerance for artichoke at 1 part per million (ppm).

2. PP 6E4760 proposes the establishment of a tolerance for crop group 9 cucurbit vegetables at 0.4 ppm.

3. PP 8E4993 proposes the establishment of a tolerance for crop subgroup 6B edible-podded legume vegetables at 0.2 ppm.

4. PP 8E5009 proposes the establishment of a tolerance for eggplant at 0.05 ppm.

5. PP 9E5084 proposes the establishment of a tolerance for rapeseed including, canola and crambe seed, at 0.05 ppm.

6. PP 9E5069 proposes the establishment of a tolerance for crop subgroup 5A Head and Stem Brassica, excluding cabbage, at 0.6 ppm and cabbage at 4.0 ppm.

7. PP 9E5064 proposes the establishment of a tolerance for crop subgroup 6B, succulent shelled peas and beans at 0.5 ppm.

2. FMC Corporation

PP 8F5014

EPA has received a pesticide petition (8F5014) from FMC Corporation, Agricultural Group, Philadelphia, PA 19103 proposing, pursuant to section 408(d) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA), 21 U.S.C. 346a(d), to amend 40 CFR part 180 by establishing a tolerance for residues of the insecticide bifenthrin in or on the raw agricultural commodity: sweet corn at 0.05 ppm and proposes to amend the existing tolerance for corn forage from 2.0 to 3.0 ppm.

EPA has determined that the petitions contain 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 support granting of the petitions. Additional data may be needed before EPA rules on the petitions.

A. Residue Chemistry

1. *Plant metabolism*. The metabolism of bifenthrin in plants is adequately understood. Studies have been conducted to delineate the metabolism of radiolabelled bifenthrin in various crops all showing similar results. The residue of concern is the parent compound only.

2. *Analytical method*. The practical analytical method for detecting and measuring levels of bifenthrin in or on food with a limit of detection that allows monitoring of food with residues at or above the levels set in these tolerances Gas Chromatography with Electron Capture Detection (GC/ECD) analytical method P-2132M.

3. *Magnitude of residues*. Field bifenthrin residue trials for each commodity, unless otherwise noted, were conducted according to approved protocol that include 5 applications of the active ingredient (a.i.) at a rate of 0.1 pounds (lbs.) a.i./ acre(A).

Field residue trials have been conducted at the maximum label rate for lima bean and succulent shelled peas. Results from these trials demonstrate that the proposed bifenthrin tolerance of 0.05 ppm for subgroup 6B succulent shelled peas and beans will not be exceeded when the product is applied following the proposed use directions.

Field residue trials meeting EPA study requirements have been conducted at the maximum label rate for the crop canola. Results from these trials demonstrate that the proposed bifenthrin tolerance of 0.05 ppm for rapeseed (including canola and crambe) will not be exceeded when the product is applied following the proposed use directions.

Residues of bifenthrin in or on artichoke were evaluated in two field trials where artichokes were treated with bifenthrin at the rates of 0.1 lb a.i./ A or 0.2 lb a.i./A. Samples were taken 5 days after the last treatment. Artichokes treated at the rate of 0.1 lb a.i./A had residues as high as 0.67 ppm. Artichokes treated at the rate of 0.2 lb a.i./A had residues as high as 0.62 ppm.

Residue levels of bifenthrin in eggplant were evaluated in field trails after two treatments at a rate of 0.1 lbs. a.i./A and samples taken 7 days after the last application. No detectable residues

above the test method's limit of quantitation (L0Q) (0.05 ppm) were found in any of the test samples.

Field residue trials conducted for the cucurbit vegetable group included a total of three foliar applications of bifenthrin at 0.1 lb a.i./A to cucumber, cantaloupe and summer squash. The first foliar application was applied prebloom; the second application was applied post bloom; the third application was made post bloom 7 to 10 days after the second application, except in one instance. In some trials, fruit were harvested 0, 3 and 7 or 8 days after the last application. In all cases, the maximum residue found did not exceed the proposed tolerance of 0.4 ppm.

For the head and stem brassica crop subgroup (5A), IR-4 proposed that EPA establish a tolerance for bifenthrin on commodities, excluding cabbage, at 0.6 ppm, and that a separate tolerance for cabbage be established at 4.0 ppm. Samples were collected 6-8 days after the last application for the analysis of residues. Residues up to 0.56 ppm bifenthrin were found in broccoli and up to 0.19 ppm were found in cauliflower samples. Treated cabbage sampled showed residues as high as 3.09 ppm in heads with wrapper leaves. The tolerance proposal for bifenthrin on cabbage is based on residue data for cabbage with wrapper leaves.

Field residue trials were conducted at the maximum label rate for the crop subgroup edible-podded legume vegetables. Results from these trails demonstrate that the proposed bifenthrin tolerance of 0.2 ppm (crop subgroup edible-podded legume vegetables) and 0.5 ppm (crop subgroup succulent shelled pea) will not be exceeded when the product is applied following the proposed use directions.

B. Toxicological Profile

1. *Acute toxicity*. For the purposes of assessing acute dietary risk, FMC has used the maternal no-observed adverse effect level (NOAEL) of 1.0 milligrams/kilogram/day (mg/kg/day) from the oral developmental toxicity study in rats. The maternal lowest-observed adverse effect level (LOAEL) of this study of 2.0 mg/kg/day was based on tremors from day 7-17 of dosing. This acute dietary endpoint is used to determine acute dietary risks to all population subgroups.

2. *Genotoxicity*. The following genotoxicity tests were conducted on bifenthrin and all yielded negative results including: gene mutation in *Salmonella* (Ames); chromosomal aberrations in Chinese hamster ovary and rat bone marrow cells; hypoxanthine guanine phophoribosyl transferase (HGPRT) locus mutation in mouse lymphoma cells; and unscheduled DNA synthesis in rat hepatocytes.

3. *Reproductive and developmental toxicity*—i. In the rat reproduction study, parental toxicity occurred (decreased bwt) at 5 mg/kg/day with a NOAEL of 3 mg/kg/day. There were no developmental (pup) or reproductive effects up to 5.0 mg/kg/day highest dose tested (HDT). See discussion of developmental toxicity studies in section E.2 of this unit.

ii. *Postnatal sensitivity*. Based on the absence of pup toxicity up to dose levels which produced toxicity in the parental animals, there is no evidence of special postnatal sensitivity to infants and children in the rat reproduction study.

4. *Subchronic toxicity* The maternal NOAEL of 1.0 mg/kg/day from the oral developmental toxicity study in rats is also used for short- and intermediate-term margin of exposure (MOE) calculations (as well as acute, discussed in (1) above). The maternal LOAEL of this study of 2.0 mg/kg/day was based on tremors from day 7-17 of dosing.

5. *Chronic toxicity*—i. The reference dose (RfD) has been established at 0.015 mg/kg/day. This RfD is based on a 1-year oral feeding study in dogs with a NOAEL of 1.5 mg/kg/day, based on intermittent tremors observed at the LOAEL of 3.0 mg/kg/day; an uncertainty factor of 100 is used.

ii. Bifenthrin is classified as a Group C chemical (possible human carcinogen) based upon urinary bladder tumors in mice; assignment of a Q* has not been recommended.

6. *Animal metabolism*. The metabolism of bifenthrin in animals is adequately understood. Metabolism studies in rats with single doses demonstrated that about 90% of the parent compound and its hydroxylated metabolites are excreted.

7. *Metabolite toxicology*. The Agency has previously determined that the metabolites of bifenthrin are not of toxicological concern and need not be included in the tolerance expression.

8. *Endocrine disruption*. To date, no special studies investigating potential estrogenic or other endocrine effects of bifenthrin have been conducted. However, no evidence of such effects were reported in the standard battery of required toxicology studies which have been completed and found acceptable. Based on these studies, FMC Corporation concludes that there is no evidence to suggest that bifenthrin has an adverse effect on the endocrine system.

C. Aggregate Exposure

1. *Dietary exposure*—i. *Food*. Tolerances have been established for the residues of bifenthrin, in or on a variety of raw agricultural commodities including: hops; strawberries; corn grain, forage, and fodder; cottonseed; and livestock commodities of cattle, goats, hogs, horses, sheep, poultry, eggs and milk. Pending tolerances for artichokes, the crop group cucurbit vegetables, the crop subgroup edible-podded legume vegetables and subgroup succulent shelled pea and bean, eggplant, citrus, raspberries, sweet corn, canola, and the subgroup head and stem brassica also exist. For the purposes of assessing the potential dietary exposure for the existing and pending tolerances, FMC has utilized available information on anticipated residues, monitoring data and percent crop treated as follows:

ii. *Acute exposure and risk*. Acute dietary exposure risk assessments are performed for a food-use pesticide if a toxicological study has indicated the possibility of an effect of concern occurring as a result of a 1-day or single exposure. For the purposes of assessing acute dietary risk for bifenthrin, the maternal NOAEL of 1.0 mg/kg/day from the oral developmental toxicity study in rats was used. The maternal LOAEL of this study of 2.0 mg/kg/day was based on tremors from day 7-17 of dosing. This acute dietary endpoint was used to determine acute dietary risks to all population subgroups. Available information on anticipated residues, monitoring data and percent crop treated was incorporated into a Tier 3 analysis, using Monte Carlo modeling for commodities that may be consumed in a single serving. These assessments show that the MOEs are greater than the EPA standard of 100 for all subpopulations. The 99.9th percentile of exposure for the overall U.S. population was estimated to be 0.005278 mg/kg/day (MOE of 189). The 99.9th percentile of exposure for all infants < 1-year old was estimated to be 0.006255 mg/kg/day (MOE of 159). The 99.9th percentile of exposure for nursing infants < 1-year old was estimated to be 0.004280 mg/kg/day (MOE of 233). The 99.9th percentile of exposure for non-nursing infants < 1-year old was estimated to be 0.005812 mg/kg/day (MOE of 172). The 99.9th percentile of exposure for children 1 to 6 years old (the most highly exposed population subgroup) was estimated to be 0.009578 mg/kg/day (MOE of 104). Therefore, FMC concludes that the acute dietary risk of

bifenthrin, as estimated by the dietary risk assessment, does not appear to be of concern.

iii. *Chronic exposure and risk*. The acceptable RfD is 0.015 mg/kg/day, based on a NOAEL of 1.5 mg/kg/day from the chronic dog study and an uncertainty factor of 100. The endpoint effect of concern were tremors in both sexes of dogs at the L0AEL of 3.0 mg/kg/day. A chronic dietary exposure/risk assessment has been performed for bifenthrin using the above RfD. Available information on anticipated residues, monitoring data and percent crop treated was incorporated into the analysis to estimate the Anticipated Residue Contribution (ARC). The ARC is generally considered a more realistic estimate than an estimate based on tolerance level residues. The ARC are estimated to be 0.000356 mg/kg bwt/day and utilize 2.4% of the RfD for the overall U. S. population. The ARC for children 7-12 years old and children 1-6 years old (subgroups most highly exposed) are estimated to be 0.000558 mg/kg bwt/day and 0.001008 mg/kg bwt/day and utilizes 3.7% and 6.7% of the RfD, respectively. Generally speaking, the EPA has no cause for concern if the total dietary exposure from residues for uses for which there are published and proposed tolerances is less than 100% of the RfD. Therefore, FMC concludes that the chronic dietary risk of bifenthrin, as estimated by the dietary risk assessment, does not appear to be of concern.

iv. *Drinking water*. Laboratory and field data have demonstrated that bifenthrin is immobile in soil and will not leach into ground water. Other data show that bifenthrin is virtually insoluble in water and extremely lipophilic. As a result, FMC concludes that residues reaching surface waters from field runoff will quickly adsorb to sediment particles and be partitioned from the water column. Further, a screening evaluation of leaching potential of a typical pyrethroid was conducted using EPA's Pesticide Root Zone Model (PRZM3). Based on this screening assessment, the potential concentrations of a pyrethroid in ground water at depths of 1 and 2 meters are essentially zero < 0.001 parts per billion (ppb). Surface water concentrations for pyrethroids were estimated using PRZM3 and Exposure Analysis Modeling System (EXAMS) using standard EPA cotton runoff and Mississippi pond scenarios. The maximum concentration predicted in the simulated pond was 0.052 ppb. Concentrations in actual drinking water would be much lower than the levels predicted in the hypothetical, small, stagnant farm pond model since drinking water derived from surface water would normally be treated before consumption. Based on these analyses, the contribution of water to the dietary risk estimate is negligible. Therefore, FMC concludes that together these data indicate that residues are not expected to occur in drinking water.

v. *Non-dietary exposure*. Analyses were conducted which included an evaluation of potential non-dietary (residential) applicator, post-application and chronic dietary aggregate exposures associated with bifenthrin products used for residential flea infestation control and agricultural/commercial applications. The aggregate analysis conservatively assumes that a person is concurrently exposed to the same active ingredient via the use of consumer or professional flea infestation control products and to chronic level residues in the diet. In the case of potential non-dietary health risks, conservative point estimates of non-dietary exposures, expressed as total systemic absorbed dose (summed across inhalation and incidental ingestion routes) for each relevant product use category (i.e., lawn care) and receptor subpopulation (i.e., adults, children 1-6 years and infants < 1-year) are compared to the systemic absorbed dose NOAEL for bifenthrin to provide estimates of the MOEs. Based on the toxicity endpoints selected by EPA for bifenthrin, inhalation and incidental oral ingestion absorbed doses were combined and compared to the relevant systemic NOAEL for estimating MOEs.

In the case of potential aggregate health risks, the above mentioned conservative point estimates of inhalation and incidental ingestion non-dietary exposure (expressed as systemic absorbed dose) are combined with estimates (arithmetic mean values) of chronic average dietary (oral) absorbed doses. These aggregate absorbed dose estimates are also provided for adults, children 1-6 years and infants < 1-year. The combined or aggregated absorbed dose estimates (summed across non-dietary and chronic dietary) are then compared with the systemic absorbed dose NOAEL to provide estimates of aggregate MOEs.

The non-dietary and aggregate (non-dietary + chronic dietary) MOEs for bifenthrin indicate a substantial degree of safety. The total non-dietary (inhalation + incidental ingestion) MOEs for post-application exposure for the lawn care product evaluated was estimated to be > 194,000 for adults, 52,400 for children 1-6 years old and 56,700 for infants < 1-year. The aggregate MOE (inhalation + incidental oral + chronic dietary, summed across all product use categories) was estimated to be 2,664 for adults, 653 for children 1-6 years old and 1,042 for infants (< 1-year). It can be concluded that the potential non-dietary and aggregate (non-dietary + chronic dietary) exposures for bifenthrin are associated with substantial margins of safety.

D. Cumulative Effects

In consideration of potential cumulative effects of bifenthrin and other substances that may have a common mechanism of toxicity, FMC Corporation concludes that there are currently no available data or other reliable information indicating that any toxic effects produced by bifenthrin would be cumulative with those of other chemical compounds, thus only the potential risks of bifenthrin have been considered in this assessment of its aggregate exposure. FMC intends to submit information for EPA to consider concerning potential cumulative effects of bifenthrin consistent with the schedule established by EPA in the **Federal Register** of August 4, 1997 (62 FR 42020) (FRL-5734-6) and other EPA publications pursuant to the Food Quality Protection Act.

E. Safety Determination

1. *U.S. population*. The established RfD is 0.015 mg/kg/day, based on a NOAEL of 1.5 mg/kg/day from the chronic dog study and an uncertainty factor of 100. Available information on anticipated residues, monitoring data and percent crop treated was incorporated into an analysis to estimate the ARC for 26 population subgroups. The ARC is generally considered a more realistic estimate than an estimate based on tolerance level residues. The ARC are estimated to be 0.000356 mg/kg bwt/day and utilize 2.4% of the RfD for the overall U.S. population. The ARC for children 7-12 years old and children 1-6 years old (subgroups most highly exposed) are estimated to be 0.000558 mg/kg bwt/day and 0.001008 mg/kg bwt/day and utilizes 3.7% and 6.7% of the RfD, respectively. Generally speaking, the EPA has no cause for concern if the total dietary exposure from residues for uses for which there are published and proposed tolerances is less than 100% of the RfD. Therefore, FMC concludes that the chronic dietary risk of bifenthrin, as estimated by the aggregate risk assessment, would not exceed the Agency's level of concern.

For the overall U.S. population, the calculated MOE at the 95th percentile

was estimated to be 719; 386 at the 99th percentile; and 189 at the 99.9th percentile. For all infants < 1-year old, the calculated MOE at the 95th percentile was estimated to be 531; 186 at the 99th percentile; and 159 at the 99.9th percentile. For nursing infants < 1-year old, the calculated MOE at the 95th percentile was estimated to be 1,478; 528 at the 99th percentile; and 233 at the 99.9th percentile. For non-nursing infants < 1-year old, the calculated MOE at the 95th percentile was estimated to be 470; 189 at the 99th percentile; and 172 at the 99.9th percentile. For the most highly exposed population subgroup, children 1-6 years old, the calculated MOE at the 95th percentile was estimated to be 347; 225 at the 99th percentile; and 104 at the 99.9th percentile. Therefore, FMC concludes that there is reasonable certainty that no harm will result from acute exposure to bifenthrin.

2. *Infants and children*—i. *General*. In assessing the potential for additional sensitivity of infants and children to residues of bifenthrin, FMC considered data from developmental toxicity studies in the rat and rabbit, and a 2-generation reproductive study in the rat. The developmental toxicity studies are designed to evaluate adverse effects on the developing organism resulting from pesticide exposure during prenatal development to one or both parents. Reproduction studies provide information relating to effects from exposure to the pesticide on the reproductive capability of mating animals and data on systemic toxicity. The Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA) section 408 provides that EPA may apply an additional margin of safety for infants and children in the case of threshold effects to account for pre- and postnatal toxicity and the completeness of the data base.

ii. *Developmental toxicity studies*. In the rabbit developmental study, there were no developmental effects observed in the fetuses exposed to bifenthrin. The maternal NOAEL was 2.67 mg/kg/day based on head and forelimb twitching at the LOAEL of 4 mg/kg/day. In the rat developmental study, the maternal NOAEL was 1 mg/kg/day, based on tremors at the LOAEL of 2 mg/kg/day. The developmental (pup) NOAEL was also 1 mg/kg/day, based upon increased incidence of hydroureter at the LOAEL (2 mg/kg/day). There were 5/23 (22%) litters affected (5/141 fetuses since each litter only had one affected fetus) in the 2 mg/kg/day group, compared with zero in the control, 1, and 0.5 mg/kg/day groups.

According to recent data (1992-1994) for this strain of rat, incidence of distended ureter averaged 11% with a maximum incidence of 90%.

iii. *Reproductive toxicity study*. In the rat reproduction study, parental toxicity occurred as decreased bwt at 5.0 mg/kg/day with a NOAEL of 3.0 mg/kg/day. There were no developmental (pup) or reproductive effects up to 5.0 mg/kg/day HDT.

iii. *Pre- and postnatal sensitivity*-a. *Pre-natal*. Since there was not a dose-related finding of hydroureter in the rat developmental study and in the presence of similar incidences in the recent historical control data, the marginal finding of hydroureter in rat fetuses at 2 mg/kg/day (in the presence of maternal toxicity) is not considered a significant developmental finding. Nor does it provide sufficient evidence of a special dietary risk (either acute or chronic) for infants and children which would require an additional safety factor.

b. *Postnatal*. Based on the absence of pup toxicity up to dose levels which produced toxicity in the parental animals, there is no evidence of special post-natal sensitivity to infants and children in the rat reproduction study.

c. *Conclusion*. Based on the above, FMC concludes that reliable data support use of the standard 100-fold uncertainty factor, and that an additional uncertainty factor is not needed to protect the safety of infants and children. As stated above, aggregate exposure assessments utilized less than 10% of the RfD for either the entire U.S. population or any of the 26 population subgroups including infants and children. Therefore, it may be concluded that there is reasonable certainty that no harm will result to infants and children from aggregate exposure to bifenthrin residues.

F. International Tolerances

There are no Codex, Canadian, or Mexican residue limits for residues of residues of bifenthrin in or on the subject commodities.

[FR Doc. 99–12482 Filed 5–18–99; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 6560–50–F

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[PB–402404–AR; FRL–6078–1]

Lead; Requirements for Lead-Based Paint Activities in Target Housing and Child-Occupied Facilities; State of Arkansas's Authorization Application

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice; request for comments and opportunity for a public hearing.

SUMMARY: On March 29, 1999, the State of Arkansas submitted an application for EPA approval to administer and enforce training and certification requirements, training program accreditation requirements, and work practice standards for lead-based paint activities in target housing and child-occupied facilities under section 402 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA). This notice announces the receipt of Arkansas's application, and provides a 45–day public comment period and an opportunity to request a public hearing on the application. Arkansas has provided a certification that their program meets the requirements for approval of a State program under section 404 of TSCA. Therefore, pursuant to section 404, the program is deemed authorized as of the date of submission. If EPA finds that the program does not meet the requirements for approval of a State program, EPA will disapprove the program, at which time a notice will be issued in the **Federal Register** and the Federal program will be established.

DATES: The State program became effective March 29, 1999. Submit comments on the authorization application on or before July 6, 1999. Public hearing requests must be submitted on or before June 2, 1999.

If a public hearing is requested and granted, the hearing will be held on May 21, 1999, 1:30 p.m., at the Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality, Administration Building, 8003 National Drive, Little Rock, Arkansas. If a public hearing is not requested, this meeting time and place will be canceled. Therefore, individuals are advised to verify the status of the public hearing by contacting Jeffrey Robinson (name, telephone number, and address are provided in the ''FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT'' section of this notice) after June 2, 1999 and before the May 21, 1999 public hearing date.

ADDRESSES: Submit all written comments and/or requests for a public hearing identified by docket control number ''PB–402404–AR'' (in duplicate) to: Environmental Protection Agency, Region VI, 6PD–T, 1445 Ross Avenue, Suite 1200, Dallas, Texas 75202–2733.

Comments, data, and requests for public hearing may also be submitted electronically to steele.eva@epamail.epa.gov. Follow the instructions under Unit IV. of this document. No Confidential Business Information (CBI) should be submitted through e-mail.