16. California Independent System Operator Corporation

[Docket No. ER01–871–000]

Take notice that on January 3, 2001, the California Independent System Operator Corporation (ISO), tendered for filing and acceptance a Utility Distribution Company Operating Agreement (UDC Operating Agreement) between the ISO and the City of Vernon, California (Vernon).

The ISO requested waiver of the Commission's 60-day prior notice requirement to allow the UDC Operating Agreement to be made effective as of January 1, 2001, the date on which Vernon has requested to become a Participating TO.

The ISO states that this filing has been served upon all parties in this proceeding.

Comment date: January 24, 2001, in accordance with Standard Paragraph E at the end of this notice.

17. Central Maine Power Company

[Docket No. ER01–872–000]

Take notice that on January 3, 2001, Central Maine Power Company (CMP), tendered for filing a service agreement for Long Term Firm Local Point-to-Point Transmission Service entered into with Regional Waste System, Inc. Service will be provided pursuant to CMP's Open Access Transmission Tariff, designated rate schedule CMP—FERC Electric Tariff, Original Volume No. 3, as supplemented.

Comment date: January 24, 2001, in accordance with Standard Paragraph E at the end of this notice.

18. Entergy Services, Inc.

[Docket No. ER01–873–000]

Take notice that on January 3, 2001, Entergy Services, Inc., on behalf of Entergy Arkansas, Inc., Entergy Gulf States, Inc., Entergy Louisiana, Inc., Entergy Mississippi, Inc., and Entergy New Orleans, Inc., (collectively, the Entergy Operating Companies) tendered for filing a Non-Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service Agreement and a Short-Term Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service Agreement both between Entergy Services, Inc., as agent for the Entergy Operating Companies, and The Legacy Energy Group, LLC.

Comment date: January 24, 2001, in accordance with Standard Paragraph E at the end of this notice.

19. California Independent System Operator Corporation

[Docket No. ER01–889–000]

Take notice that on January 4, 2001, the California Independent System Operator Corporation (ISO), tendered for filing Amendment No. 36 to the ISO Tariff. The ISO states that Amendment No. 36 is intended to provide a temporary exemption from creditworthiness requirements for Schedule Coordinators that had an Approved Credit Rating on January 3, 2001, and are either Original Participating Transmission Owners or schedule on behalf of Original Participating Transmission Owners. The ISO will extend the temporary exemption on a day to day basis, but in no event beyond March 3, 2001.

The ISO states that this filing has been served on the California Public Utilities Commission, the California Electricity Oversight Board and all California ISO Scheduling Coordinators.

Comment date: January 25, 2001, in accordance with Standard Paragraph E at the end of this notice.

Standard Paragraphs

E. Any person desiring to be heard or to protest such filing should file a motion to intervene or protest with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street, NE., Washington, DC 20426, in accordance with Rules 211 and 214 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (18 CFR 385.211 and 385.214). All such motions or protests should be filed on or before the comment date. Protests will be considered by the Commission in determining the appropriate action to be taken, but will not serve to make protestants parties to the proceeding. Any person wishing to become a party must file a motion to intervene. Copies of these filings are on file with the Commission and are available for public inspection. This filing may also be viewed on the Internet at *http://www.ferc.fed.us/ online/rims.htm* (call 202–208–2222 for assistance).

David P. Boergers,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 01–1254 Filed 1–16–01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[PF–959; FRL–6599–5]

Notice of Filing a Pesticide Petition to Establish a Tolerance for a Certain Pesticide Chemical in or on Food

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

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

DATES: Comments, identified by docket control number PF–959, must be received on or before February 16, 2001.

ADDRESSES: Comments may be submitted by mail, electronically, or in person. Please follow the detailed instructions for each method as provided in Unit I.C. of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**. To ensure proper receipt by EPA, it is imperative that you identify docket control number PF–959 in the subject line on the first page of your response.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: By mail: Mary Waller, Registration Division (7505C), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20460; telephone number: (703) 308–9354; e-mail address: waller.mary@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. General Information

A. Does this Action Apply to Me?

You may be affected by this action if you are an agricultural producer, food manufacturer or pesticide manufacturer. Potentially affected categories and entities may include, but are not limited to:

Categories	NAICS	Examples of potentially affected entities
Industry	111 112 311 32532	Crop production Animal production Food manufacturing Pesticide manufacturing

This listing is not intended to be exhaustive, but rather provides a guide for readers regarding entities likely to be affected by this action. Other types of entities not listed in the table could also be affected. The North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) codes have been provided to assist you and others in determining whether or not this action might apply to certain entities. If you have questions regarding the applicability of this action to a particular entity, consult the person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**.

B. How Can I Get Additional Information, Including Copies of this Document and Other Related Documents?

1. *Electronically.* You may obtain electronic copies of this document, and

certain other related documents that might be available electronically, from the EPA Internet Home Page at http://www.epa.gov/. To access this document, on the Home Page select ''Laws and Regulations,'' ''Regulations and Proposed Rules,'' and then look up the entry for this document under the ''**Federal Register**—Environmental Documents.'' You can also go directly to the **Federal Register** listings at http://www.epa.gov/fedrgstr/.

2. *In person.* The Agency has established an official record for this action under docket control number PF–959. The official record consists of the documents specifically referenced in this action, any public comments received during an applicable comment period, and other information related to this action, including any information claimed as confidential business information (CBI). This official record includes the documents that are physically located in the docket, as well as the documents that are referenced in those documents. The public version of the official record does not include any information claimed as CBI. The public version of the official record, which includes printed, paper versions of any electronic comments submitted during an applicable comment period, is available for inspection in the Public Information and Records Integrity Branch (PIRIB), Rm. 119, Crystal Mall #2, 1921 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA, from 8:30 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The PIRIB telephone number is (703) 305–5805.

C. How and to Whom Do I Submit Comments?

You may submit comments through the mail, in person, or electronically. To ensure proper receipt by EPA, it is imperative that you identify docket control number PF–959 in the subject line on the first page of your response.

1. *By mail.* Submit your comments to: Public Information and Records Integrity Branch (PIRIB), Information Resources and Services Division (7502C), Office of Pesticide Programs (OPP), Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20460.

2. *In person or by courier.* Deliver your comments to: Public Information and Records Integrity Branch (PIRIB), Information Resources and Services Division (7502C), Office of Pesticide Programs (OPP), Environmental Protection Agency, Rm. 119, Crystal Mall #2, 1921 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA. The PIRIB is open from 8:30 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The PIRIB telephone number is (703) 305–5805.

3. *Electronically.* You may submit your comments electronically by e-mail to: *''opp-docket@epa.gov*,'' or you can submit a computer disk as described above. Do not submit any information electronically that you consider to be CBI. Avoid the use of special characters and any form of encryption. Electronic submissions will be accepted in Wordperfect 6.1/8.0 or ASCII file format. All comments in electronic form must be identified by docket control number PF–959. Electronic comments may also be filed online at many Federal Depository Libraries.

D. How Should I Handle CBI That I Want to Submit to the Agency?

Do not submit any information electronically that you consider to be CBI. You may claim information that you submit to EPA in response to this document as CBI by marking any part or all of that information as CBI. Information so marked will not be disclosed except in accordance with procedures set forth in 40 CFR part 2. In addition to one complete version of the comment that includes any information claimed as CBI, a copy of the comment that does not contain the information claimed as CBI must be submitted for inclusion in the public version of the official record. Information not marked confidential will be included in the public version of the official record without prior notice. If you have any questions about CBI or the procedures for claiming CBI, please consult the person identified under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**.

E. What Should I Consider as I Prepare My Comments for EPA?

You may find the following suggestions helpful for preparing your comments:

1. Explain your views as clearly as possible.

2. Describe any assumptions that you used.

3. Provide copies of any technical information and/or data you used that support your views.

4. If you estimate potential burden or costs, explain how you arrived at the estimate that you provide.

5. Provide specific examples to illustrate your concerns.

6. Make sure to submit your comments by the deadline in this notice.

7. To ensure proper receipt by EPA, be sure to identify the docket control number assigned to this action in the subject line on the first page of your response. You may also provide the name, date, and **Federal Register** citation.

II. What Action is the Agency Taking?

EPA has received a pesticide petition as follows proposing the establishment and/or amendment of regulations for residues of a 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 this 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.

List of Subjects

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

Dated: January 2, 2001.

James Jones,

Director, Registration Division, Office of Pesticide Programs.

Summary of Petition

Petitioner summary of the pesticide petition is printed below as required by section 408(d)(3) of the FFDCA. The summary of the petition was prepared by the petitioner and represents the views of the petitioner. EPA is publishing the petition summary verbatim without editing it in any way. The petition summary announces the availability of a description of the analytical method available to EPA for the detection and measurement of the pesticide chemical residues or an explanation of why no such method is needed.

Gowan Company

PP 7F4879

EPA has received a pesticide petition (PP 7F4879) from Gowan Company, P.O. Box 5569, Yuma, AZ 85366–5569 proposing, pursuant to section 408(d) of the FFDCA, 21 U.S.C. 346a(d), to amend 40 CFR part 180 by establishing a tolerance for residues of dicloran (2,6-dichloro-4-nitroaniline) in or on the raw agricultural commodities peanuts at 3 parts per million (ppm), in peanut oil at 6 ppm. EPA received an amendment for two additional tolerances. The existing tolerances for dicloran on carrots is limited to residues resulting from post-harvest use only and the existing tolerance for dicloran on tomatoes is

limited to residues from pre-harvest use only. Gowan has proposed to expand the tolerances to permit residues resulting from pre-harvest use on carrots and post-harvest use on tomatoes. No numerical change in the current tolerance of 10 ppm on carrots and 5 ppm on tomatoes is proposed. 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 support granting of the petition. Additional data may be needed before EPA rules on the petition.

A. Residue Chemistry

1. *Plant metabolism*. The metabolism of dicloran in peaches, lettuce and potatoes has been studied. Parent compound and numerous metabolites derived by hydroxylation and acetylation of the nitro group, along with deamination and hydroxylation of the amino group, were seen in all crops. Glutathione conjugation with simultaneous removal of one or both chlorine atoms was shown to occur.

2. *Analytical method*. An adequate analytical method (EC GLC) is available for enforcement purposes. Parent compound is the only analyte in the tolerance expression.

3. *Magnitude of residues*. Twenty-five residue trials were conducted over 4 years. Average residues of 0.61 ppm were observed in peanuts and the highest average residue observed was 2.85 ppm. An average concentration factor of 1.6X in refined peanut oil was observed.

Five pre-harvest and three combined pre-harvest plus post-harvest carrot residue trials were conducted. Residues from the proposed pre-harvest use pattern were in all cases well below the existing post-harvest tolerance of 10 ppm.

Post-harvest tomato residue studies were conducted. Variables including dilution rates, application techniques and the composition and concentration of various wax emulsions were investigated. It was concluded that the proposed post-harvest use pattern will result in residues which are below the existing tolerance of 5 ppm for pre-harvest use.

B. Toxicological Profile

1. *Acute toxicity*. The acute oral LD_{50} of technical dicloran is greater than 10,000 milligrams/kilograms (mg/kg), the acute dermal LD_{50} is greater than 2,000 mg/kg, and the 4-hour acute inhalation LC_{50} is greater than 2 milligrams/liter (mg/L). Dicloran is not a dermal irritant but is a sensitizer. Dicloran is a mild eye irritant.

2. *Genotoxicity*. The following genotoxicity tests were conducted: gene mutation (Ames tests), structural chromosome aberration (*in vivo* cytogenetic assay using human lymphocytes) and unscheduled DNA synthesis using rat hepatocytes. Results were generally negative; however, some Ames tests with the bacterium *S. typhimurium* showed a positive response. Ames tests with *E. coli* were negative. In view of the results of mammalian chronic, oncogenic and developmental studies, however, it is considered that the results of the positive Ames tests are not relevant to human toxicity.

3. *Reproductive and developmental toxicity*. In a rabbit developmental toxicity study, the maternal no observed adverse effect level (NOAEL) was 8 mg/kg/day and the maternal lowest observed adverse effect level (LOAEL) as 20 mg/kg/day. The developmental NOAEL was greater than or equal to 50 mg/kg/day, the highest dose tested.

In a rat developmental toxicity study, the maternal and embryotoxic NOAEL was 100 mg/kg/day, and the maternal and embryotoxic LOAEL was 200 mg/kg/day. The teratological NOAEL was greater than or equal to 400 mg/kg/day, the highest dose tested (HDT).

In a 2-generation rat reproduction study, the NOAEL for systemic toxicity was 250 ppm (21 mg/kg/day) on the basis of reduced bodyweight gain and increased liver and kidney weights. The NOAEL for reproductive and developmental toxicity was also 250 ppm on the basis of reduced pup weights. No other reproductive or developmental parameters were affected at any treatment level. The highest dose tested was 1,250 ppm (110 mg/kg/day).

4. *Subchronic toxicity*. In 90-day rat studies, the NOAEL was determined to be 500 ppm in the diet (44 mg/kg/day), and the LOAEL was based upon increased liver weights in both sexes and centrilobular hepatocyte enlargement in males. Similar effects, as well as an increase in blood cholesterol concentration, were observed in 90-day mouse studies, and the NOAEL was 15 mg/kg/day.

5. *Chronic toxicity*. EPA has established the reference dose (RfD) for dicloran at 0.025 mg/kg/day. The RfD for dicloran is based on a 2-year dog feeding study with a NOAEL of 2.5 mg/kg/day and an uncertainty factor of 100. The effect of concern was increased liver weight and histological changes in hepatocytes.

6. *Animal metabolism*. Dicloran is rapidly excreted by rats, goats, and hens. Numerous metabolites derived by reduction, acetylation, hydroxylation, deamination and dechlorination were observed.

7. *Carcinogenicity*. In an 80-week mouse study, dicloran was not oncogenic when administered at dose levels up to 600 ppm (103 mg/kg/day). Heptotoxicity indicated this to be the approximate maximum tolerance dose. In a 2-year rat study, dicloran was not oncogenic when administered at 1,000 ppm (59 mg/kg/day for males and 71 mg/kg/day for females).

8. *Endocrine disruption*. Developmental toxicity studies in rats and rabbits and a reproduction study in rats gave no indication of any effects on endocrine function related to development and reproduction. Subchronic and chronic treatment did not induce any morphological changes in endocrine organs and tissues.

C. Aggregate Exposure

1. *Dietary exposure*— i. *Chronic exposure.* In a theoretical maximum residue concentration (TMRC) worse-case analysis, it was assumed that dicloran is used on 100% of the acreage of all crops on which it is registered, and that residues on these crops are equal to the tolerance levels. It was calculated that the chronic dietary exposure to the general U.S. population would be 0.0265 mg/kg/day, or 106% of the chronic RfD. For non-nursing infants, the most highly exposed subgroup, the chronic dietary exposure from all crops is calculated to be 409% of the RfD.

Actual dietary chronic exposure is known to be much lower. The U.S. Department of Agriculture, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, and California have monitored residues of dicloran in foods, and tens of thousands of analyses have been performed. These databases are readily examined using the Agency's own dietary exposure software, DEEM. It is concluded that the current actual chronic dietary exposure to dicloran from all foods is less than 0.002 mg/kg/day (less than 8% of the RfD) for non-nursing infants, the most highly exposed subgroup, and less than 0.001 mg/kg/day (less than 4% of the RfD) for the general U.S. population and all other subgroups.

Novigen Sciences DEEM software was used to perform a theoretical maximum residue concentration (TMRC) analysis for peanuts, carrots, and tomatoes. Actual results of peanut and tomato processing studies with dicloran were incorporated. Dietary exposure was calculated to be equivalent to 24% of the RfD for the U.S. population, 14% for non-nursing infants and 49% for

children 1–6, the most heavily-exposed population subgroup. Given these assumptions, the total dietary exposure from all current and proposed uses would be equivalent to no more than 28% of the RfD for the U.S. population, 22% for non-nursing infants and 53% for children 1–6. These levels of exposure are acceptable.

ii. *Acute exposure.* No developmental or reproductive effects have been observed which indicate special perinatal sensitivity. Therefore, an analysis of acute exposure has not been conducted.

a. *Food.* Dicloran is registered for use on apricots, snap beans, carrots, celery, sweet cherries, cucumbers, endive, garlic, grapes, lettuce, nectarines, onions, peaches, plums, potatoes, rhubarb, sweet potatoes and tomatoes. (See 40 CFR 180.200 for specific tolerances.) The metabolism of dicloran in plants and animals is adequately understood for the purposes of these tolerances. There is a practical analytical method for detecting and measuring levels of dicloran in or on food with a limit of detection that allows monitoring of food with residues at or above the levels set in this tolerance.

b. *Drinking water.* Dicloran was not reported in the Agency's survey of pesticides in ground water from 1971–1991, nor in the Agency's 1988–1990 survey of pesticides in drinking water wells. The compound has not been reported in surface water. A small scale prospective ground water study suggests that the average residue in ground water is well below 0.001 ppm. The Agency has not conducted a detailed analysis of potential exposure to dicloran via drinking water; however, it is believed that chronic exposure from this source is very small.

2. *Non-dietary exposure.* Dicloran has no aquatic, lawn or residential uses.

D. Cumulative Effects

At this time the Agency has not reviewed available information concerning the potentially cumulative effects of dicloran and other substances that may have a common mechanism of toxicity. For purposes of this petition only, the Agency is considering only the potential risks of dicloran in its aggregate exposure.

E. Safety Determination

1. *U.S. population—Chronic risk.* If it is assumed that all crops on which dicloran is registered are treated, and if all residues on crops are assumed to be equal to the tolerance levels, then it can be calculated that the theoretical maximum residue concentration (TMRC) is equal to 106% of the RfD for the general U.S. population and 408% of the RfD for non-nursing infants, the most highly exposed group.

Actual chronic risk is known to be much lower. Using anticipated residue concentrations, it was concluded that chronic dietary exposure to dicloran will be no more than 28% of the RfD. Exposures from drinking water and all other routes is expected to be negligible.

2. *Infants and children.* In assessing the potential for additional sensitivity of infants and children to residues of dicloran, EPA considered data from developmental toxicity studies in the rat and rabbit and reproduction studies 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.

No teratological effects have been observed with dicloran. The lowest embryotoxic NOAEL in these studies was 100 mg/kg/day, compared to a chronic NOAEL of 2.5 mg/kg/day. There is no indication of special perinatal sensitivity in the absence of maternal toxicity and thus no suggestion of special sensitivity of infants and children. It is concluded that there is a reasonable certainty of no harm to infants and children from aggregate exposure to dicloran residues.

F. International Tolerances

There are no Codex, Canadian or Mexican maximum residue levels for dicloran in peanuts. Although no numerical revisions of existing tolerance levels are proposed for carrots or tomatoes, it is noted that Canadian MRL's of 5 ppm exist for both carrots and tomatoes. Codex MRL's of 10 ppm for carrots and 0.5 ppm for tomatoes exist.

[FR Doc. 01–1352 Filed 1–16–01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–F

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[PF–986; FRL–6755–1]

Notice of Filing a Pesticide Petition to Establish a Tolerance for a Certain Pesticide Chemical in or on Food

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

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

DATES: Comments, identified by docket control number PF–986, must be received on or before February 16, 2001.

ADDRESSES: Comments may be submitted by mail, electronically, or in person. Please follow the detailed instructions for each method as provided in Unit I.C. of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**. To ensure proper receipt by EPA, it is imperative that you identify docket control number PF–961 in the subject line on the first page of your response.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: By mail: Sharlene Matten, Biopesticides and Pollution Prevention Division (7511C), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20460; telephone number: (703) 605–0514; e-mail address: matten.sharlene@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. General Information

A. Does this Action Apply to Me?

You may be affected by this action if you are an agricultural producer, food manufacturer or pesticide manufacturer. Potentially affected categories and entities may include, but are not limited to:

Categories	NAICS codes	Examples of potentially affected entities
Industry	111 112 311 32532	Crop production Animal production Food manufacturing Pesticide manufacturing

This listing is not intended to be exhaustive, but rather provides a guide for readers regarding entities likely to be affected by this action. Other types of entities not listed in the table could also be affected. The North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) codes have been provided to assist you and others in determining whether or not this action might apply to certain entities. If you have questions regarding the applicability of this action to a particular entity, consult the person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**.