

register the pesticide products Pralle, Multicide Intermediate 2734, Multicide Pressurized Roach Spray 27341, and Raid Ant and Roach 17, containing new active ingredients not included in any previously registered products pursuant to the provisions of section 3(c)(5) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** By mail: George LaRocca, Product Manager (PM 13), 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. 204, CM #2, 1921 Jefferson Davis Hwy, Arlington, VA, 703-305-6100, e-mail: larocca.george@epamail.epa.gov.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

**Electronic Availability:** Electronic copies of this document and the Fact Sheet are available from the EPA home page at the **Federal Register-Environmental Documents** entry for this document under "Laws and Regulations" (<http://www.epa.gov/fedrgstr/>).

EPA issued a notice, published in the **Federal Register** of June 14, 1996 (61 FR 30234)(FRL-5373-7), which announced that the companies listed below, had submitted applications to register the pesticide products Pralle, Multicide Intermediate 2734, Multicide Pressurized Roach Spray 27341, and Raid Ant and Roach 17, (EPA File Symbols 10308-EU, 1021-RAIN, 1021-RATO, and 4822-UUT) respectively, containing active ingredients not included in any previously registered products, except for cypermethrin, which is a currently registered chemical.

These applications were approved on March 31, 1998, for two technical products and two end-use products listed below.

1. EPA Registration Number: 10308-24. Applicant: Sumitomo Chemical Company Limited 5-33 Kitahama, 4-Chome, Chou-Ku Osaka 541, Japan. Product name: Pralle. Insecticide. Active ingredient: [2,5-Dioxo-3-(2-propynyl)-imidazolidinyl]methyl (1*RS*)-*cis,trans*-chrysanthemate at 50.5%. For formulation use only.

2. EPA Registration Number: 1021-1680. Applicant: McLaughlin Gormley King Company, 8810 Tenth Avenue North, Minneapolis, MN 55427. Product name: Multicide Intermediate 2734. Insecticide. Active ingredients: Imiprothrin [2,5-Dioxo-3-(2-propynyl)-imidazolidinyl]-methyl (1*RS*)-*cis,trans*-chrysanthemate at 16.00%, 3-phenoxybenzyl-(1*RS*,3*RS*;1*RS*,3*SR*)-2,2-

dimethyl-3-(2-methylprop-1-enyl)cyclopropanecarboxylate at 11.20%, and *N*-octyl bicycloheptene dicarboximide at 20.00%. For manufacturing use only.

3. EPA Registration Number: 1021-1679. Applicant: McLaughlin Gormley King Co. Product name: Multicide Pressurized Roach Spray 27341. Insecticide. Active ingredients: Imiprothrin [2,5-Dioxo-3-(2-propynyl)-imidazolidinyl]-methyl (1*RS*)-*cis,trans*-chrysanthemate at 0.400%, 3-phenoxybenzyl-(1*RS*,3*RS*;1*RS*,3*SR*)-2,2-dimethyl-3-(2-methylprop-1-enyl)cyclopropanecarboxylate at 0.500%, and *N*-octyl bicycloheptene dicarboximide at 1.000%. For indoor use on ants, cockroaches, crickets, and other pests.

4. EPA Registration Number: 4822-447. Applicant: S.C. Johnson and Son, Inc., Racine, WI 53403-2236. Product name: Raid Ant and Roach 17. Insecticide. Active ingredients: Imiprothrin [2,4-Dioxo-1-(prop-2-ynyl)-imidazolidin-3-ylmethyl (1*R*)-*cis,trans*-chrysanthemate at 0.100% and cypermethrin [cyano (3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl 3-(2,2-dichloroethenyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate at 0.100%. For household use.

The Agency has considered all required data on risks associated with the proposed use of imiprothrin and cypermethrin, and information on social, economic, and environmental benefits to be derived from use. Specifically, the Agency has considered the nature of the chemical and its pattern of use, application methods and rates, and level and extent of potential exposure. Based on these reviews, the Agency was able to make basic health and safety determinations which show that use of imiprothrin and cypermethrin when used in accordance with widespread and commonly recognized practice, will not generally cause unreasonable adverse effects to the environment.

More detailed information on these registrations are contained in the EPA Pesticide Fact Sheet on imiprothrin and cypermethrin.

A copy of the fact sheet, which provides a summary description of these pesticides, use patterns and formulations, science findings, and the Agency's regulatory position and rationale, may be obtained from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161.

In accordance with section 3(c)(2) of FIFRA, a copy of the approved label, the list of data references, the data and other scientific information used to support registration, except for material specifically protected by section 10 of

FIFRA, are available for public inspection in the Public Information and Records Integrity Branch, Information Resources and Services Division (7502C), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, Rm. 119, CM #2, Arlington, VA 22202 (703-305-5805). Requests for data must be made in accordance with the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act and must be addressed to the Freedom of Information Office (A-101), 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460. Such requests should: (1) Identify the product name and registration number and (2) specify the data or information desired.

**Authority:** 7 U.S.C. 136.

**List of Subjects**

Environmental protection, Pesticides and pests, Product registration.

Dated: August 31, 1998.

**James Jones,**

*Director, Registration Division, Office of Pesticide Programs.*

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BILLING CODE 6560-50-F

**ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**

[PF-834; FRL-6028-4]

**Notice of Filing of Pesticide Petition**

**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 the docket control number PF-834, must be received on or before October 23, 1998.

**ADDRESSES:** By mail submit written comments to: Information and Records Integrity Branch, Public Information and Services Division (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:**

Anne S. Ball, Biopesticides and Pollution Prevention Division (7511W), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW, Washington, DC 20460. Office location, telephone number, and e-mail address: Rm. 5th. FL, Crystal Station #1, 2800 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA 22202, (703) 308-8717; e-mail: ball.anne@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 chemical in or on various food commodities under section 408 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic 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.

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-834] (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-834] 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: September 8, 1998.

**Kathleen D. Knox**

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

**Summary of Petition**

The 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 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.

**Biosafe Systems**

*PP 8F4996*

EPA has received a pesticide petition 8F4996 from Biosafe Systems, 45 E. Woodthrush Trail, East Medford, NJ 08055, 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 to establish an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance for the biochemical pesticide hydrogen peroxide in or on all food commodities.

Pursuant to section 408(d)(2)(A)(i) of the FFDCA, as amended, Biosafe Systems has submitted the following summary of information, data and arguments in support of their pesticide petition. This summary was prepared by Biosafe Systems and EPA has not fully evaluated the merits of the petition. The summary may have been edited by EPA if the terminology used was unclear, the summary contained extraneous material, or the summary was not clear

that it reflected the conclusion of the petitioner and not necessarily EPA.

**A. Product Name and Proposed Use Practices**

ZeroTol Broad Spectrum Algicide/Fungicide; Oxidate Broad Spectrum Algicide/Fungicide. Biosafe has already registered ZeroTol for use as an algicide, bactericide and fungicide to control plant pathogenic diseases on ornamentals and turf. Biosafe intends to pursue the same use pattern for Oxidate (bactericide, fungicide) as a plant dip, soil drench and foliar spray on food crops in greenhouse and agricultural use sites (such as nurseries). Both products contain 27% hydrogen peroxide by weight as the active ingredient. The food crops are as follows: apples, bananas, beans, broccoli, cabbage, cauliflower, cherries, cucurbits, filberts, grapes, nectarines, onions, peaches, peppers, plums, potatoes (including seed potatoes), prunes, and tomatoes.

**B. Product Identity/Chemistry**

1. *Identity of the pesticide.* Zeritol and Oxidate Algicide/Fungicide both contain 27% hydrogen peroxide as the active ingredient which is a colorless, moderately pungent liquid and is soluble in water. The pH is 1.05 at 25 °C, and it is non-flammable and non-explosive. In storage it is unstable at 50 °C at 30 days, is moderately corrosive and its viscosity is 0.78 cS at 22 °C. The boiling point is 100 °C and the specific gravity is 1.091 at 22 °C.

2. *Magnitude of residue at the time of harvest.* Biosafe believes that hydrogen peroxide reacts on contact with a surface on which it is applied, and rapidly degrades to oxygen and water, neither of which are of toxicological concern. Biosafe quotes a **Federal Register** notice of May 6, 1998 (63 FR 24949) (FRL 5789-2) in which the EPA established an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance for residues of the antimicrobial pesticide hydrogen peroxide up to 120 ppm, in or on raw agricultural commodities, in processed commodities, when such residues result from the use of hydrogen peroxide as an antimicrobial agent on fruits, tree nuts, cereal grains, herbs and spices. "Therefore, the lack of residues of toxicological concern and the existence of toxicological effects only at high dose levels (HDL) in experimental animals minimizes any concern for exposure to the very low doses that may be present as a result of the proposed uses."

3. *A statement of why an analytical method for detecting and measuring the levels of the pesticide residue are not needed.* Biosafe has quoted the same **Federal Register** notice of May 6, 1998

as follows: "Hydrogen peroxide is highly reactive and short lived because of the inherent instability of the peroxide bond (i.e., the O-O bond). Agitation or contact with rough surfaces, sunlight, organics and metals accelerates decomposition. The instability of hydrogen peroxide to exist as itself, along with detoxifying enzymes found in cells (e.g. catalase, glutathione peroxidase), makes it very difficult to find any residues in or on foods (at proposed use levels) by conventional analytical methods."

### C. Mammalian Toxicological Profile

BioSafe Systems proposes products containing 27% hydrogen peroxide by weight. In all cases the product is diluted with water at a rate of 1:50, 1:100 or 1:300, which results in a concentration of 0.25% to 1.50% hydrogen peroxide in the product that is applied. BioSafe Systems has cited open literature with respect to toxicity data which shows that hydrogen peroxide is toxic at high levels; that at a 1.5% concentration it has no impact on human skin, eyes or respiratory system; that the concentrate has a pH of 1.05 and thus has been categorized in Toxicity Category I for skin and eye irritation; that for the oral route of exposure, a concentration of 0.5% hydrogen peroxide was determined not to present a possible adverse effect due to the fact that hydrogen peroxide at concentrations of 0.04 and 0.05% has been classified as GRAS by FDA and USDA for use as a food additive, toothpaste or mouthwash. Biosafe summarized open literature pertaining to toxicology as follows:

Solutions containing 6% hydrogen peroxide have an acute oral LD<sub>50</sub> >5,000 milligram/kilogram (mg/kg) in rats (Toxicity Category III), an acute dermal LD<sub>50</sub> > 10,000 mg/kg in rabbits (Toxicity Category IV), and an inhalation LC<sub>50</sub> of 4 mg/l (Toxicity Category IV). Such solutions are mild irritants to rabbit skin and cause severe, irreversible corneal injury in half of the exposed rabbits (Toxicity Category I).

Solutions containing 50% hydrogen peroxide have an acute oral LD<sub>50</sub> > 500 mg/kg in rats (Toxicity Category II) and an acute dermal LD<sub>50</sub> >1,000 mg/kg in rabbits (Toxicity Category II). No deaths resulted after an 8-hour exposure of rats to saturated vapors of 90% hydrogen peroxide, LC<sub>50</sub> is 4 mg/l (2,000 ppm). Solutions containing 50% hydrogen peroxide are also extremely irritating (corrosive) to rabbit eyes (Toxicity Category I).

### D. Aggregate Exposure

1. *Dietary exposure—Food.* BioSafe has asserted that dietary exposure from use of hydrogen peroxide, as proposed is minimal since hydrogen peroxide reacts rapidly on contact with surfaces such as food and degrades into oxygen and water, neither of which are of toxicological concern.

2. *Drinking water.* BioSafe states that the proposed use may result in the transfer of minor amounts of residues to potential drinking water sources, however there is no concern for exposure due to the fact that the residues of hydrogen peroxide are oxygen and water, neither of which are of toxicological concern. Biosafe quotes the existing exemption" the EPA Office of Water indicates that when used for potable disinfection, no residues of hydrogen peroxide are present by the time the water is pumped through a distribution system." 40 CFR 180.1197.

3. *Non-dietary exposure.* BioSafe states that the potential for non-dietary exposure to the general population including infants and children is unlikely as the proposed use sites are commercial, agricultural and horticultural settings and that non-dietary exposures would not be expected pose any quantifiable risk due to lack of residues of toxicological concern.

### E. Cumulative Exposure

BioSafe states that it is not expected that, when used as proposed, hydrogen peroxide would result in residues that would remain in human food items since hydrogen peroxide reacts on contact and degrades rapidly into compounds that are not of toxicological concern.

### F. Safety Determination

1. *U.S. population.* Biosafe quotes from the established exemption from the requirement of a tolerance that EPA has concluded that no endpoint exists to suggest any evidence of significant toxicity from acute, short-term or intermediate-term exposures from the proposed food contact uses of hydrogen peroxide". BioSafe states that since hydrogen peroxide degrades rapidly on contact into residues that are not of toxicological concern, chronic risk from dietary exposure is not anticipated and since residues of hydrogen peroxide are not expected on agricultural commodities, exposure to the general U.S. population from the proposed uses is not anticipated.

2. *Infants and children.* BioSafe states that, as mentioned above, residues of hydrogen peroxide are not expected on

agricultural commodities and that hydrogen peroxide degrades rapidly on contact into residues that are of no toxicological concern and that there is a reasonable certainty of no harm for infants and children from exposure to hydrogen peroxide from the proposed uses.

### G. Effects on the Immune and Endocrine Systems

BioSafe has cited open literature in that weak direct mutagenicity responses were seen for hydrogen peroxide in Ames tests with *Salmonella typhimurium* strains TA97, TA98, TA102, and TA1537 in a 20 minute preincubation test and in a liquid incubation modification using strain TA1537. Biosafe states that there is additional information regarding immunotoxicity, developmental toxicity and chronic toxicity in the open literature.

### H. Existing Tolerances

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance has been established for residues of hydrogen peroxide up to 120 ppm in or on raw agricultural commodities, in processed commodities, when such residues result from the use of hydrogen peroxide as an antimicrobial agent on fruits, tree nuts, cereal grains, herbs and spices (40 CFR 180.1197).

### I. International Tolerances

There is no Codex Alimentarius Commission Maximum Residue Level (MRL) for hydrogen peroxide.

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## ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[PF-833; FRL-6026-1]

### 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-833, must be received on or before October 23, 1998.

**ADDRESSES:** By mail submit written comments to: Public Information and Records Integrity Branch (7502C), Information Resources and Services Division, Office of Pesticides Programs,