percent crop treated, the MOEs for the 95th and 99th percentiles were 8,769 and 1,511, respectively. Acute exposure was also estimated for non-nursing infants, the most sensitive sub-population. For this population, MOEs at the 95th and 99th percentiles of exposure were 113 and 83, respectively. Using the Tier 3 method, MOEs were 909 and 396, respectively. Acute dietary risk is considered acceptable if the MOE is greater than 30, an appropriate safety factor when based on a human clinical study. Even under the conservative assumptions presented here, the more realistic estimates of dietary exposure (Tier 3 analyses) clearly demonstrate adequate MOEs up to the 99th percentile of exposure for all population subgroups.

ii. *Chronic risk*. Chronic dietary risk assessments (Dietary Exposure Evaluation Model, Novigen Sciences Inc., 1997) were conducted for triazamate using two approaches: (a) Using a tolerance level residue of 0.10 ppm assuming 100% of crop is treated and (b) Using a tolerance level residue of 0.10 ppm adjusted for projected percent crop treated. The Theoretical Maximum Residue Contribution (TMRC) from the proposed pome fruit tolerance represents 0.91% of the RfD for the U.S. population as a whole. The subgroup with the greatest chronic exposure is non-nursing infants (less than 1 year old), for which the TMRC estimate represents 6.3% of the RfD. The chronic dietary risks from this use do not exceed EPA's level of concern.

2. *Drinking water.* An additional potential source of dietary exposure to residues of pesticides are residues in drinking water. Pesticides may reach drinking water either by leaching to groundwater or by runoff to surface water. Both triazamate and its cholinesterase-inhibiting metabolite are degraded rapidly in soil. This rapid degradation has been observed in both laboratory and field studies and makes it highly unlikely that measurable residues of either compound could be found in ground or surface water when triazamate is applied according to label directions. The negligible potential for mobility was confirmed in four outdoor field dissipation studies and two outdoor lysimeter studies. There is no established Maximum Concentration Level (MCL) for residues of triazamate in drinking water. No drinking water health advisory levels have been established for triazamate. Significant exposure from cholinesterase-inhibiting residues of triazamate in drinking water is not anticipated.

3. *Non-dietary exposure.* Triazamate is not registered for either indoor or outdoor residential use. Non-occupational exposure to the general population is therefore not expected and not considered in aggregate exposure estimates.

D. Cumulative Effects

The potential for cumulative effects of triazamate with other substances that have a common mechanism of toxicity was considered. It is recognized the triazamate appears to be structurally related to the carbamate class of insecticides which produce a reversible' inhibition of the enzyme cholinesterase. However, Rohm and Haas Company concludes that consideration of a common mechanism of toxicity is not appropriate at this time since there is no reliable data to indicate that the toxic effects caused by triazamate would be cumulative with those of any other compound, including carbamates. Based on these points, Rohm and Haas Company has considered only the potential risks of triazamate in it's exposure assessment.

E. Safety Determination

1. *U.S. population.* The acute and chronic dietary exposure to triazamate and its metabolite from the proposed use on pome fruit were evaluated. Exposure to triazamate and its toxicologically significant metabolite on pome fruit does not pose an unreasonable health risk to consumers including the sensitive subgroup non-nursing infants. In Tier 1 and Tier 3 acute analyses for the 95th percentile exposures, MOEs were greater than 100 for both the general U.S. population and non-nursing infants. Using the TMRC and assuming 100% of crop treated, the most conservative chronic approach), chronic dietary exposures represents 0.6% of the RfD for the U.S. population and 6.3% for non-nursing infants under 1 year old. EPA generally has no concern for exposures below 100% of the RfD because the RfD represents the level at or below which daily aggregate dietary exposure over a lifetime will not pose appreciable risks to human health.

Using the two conservative exposure assessments described in *C. Aggregate Exposure* and taking into account the completeness and reliability of the toxicity data, Rohm and Haas Company concludes that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result from aggregate exposure to residues of triazamate and its toxicologically significant metabolite to the U.S. population and non-nursing infants.

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

Developmental toxicity was not observed in developmental studies using rats and rabbits. The NOAEL for developmental effects in rats was 64 mg/kg/day and rabbits was 10 mg/kg/day. In the two–generation reproductive toxicity study in the rat, the reproductive/ developmental toxicity NOAEL was 101–132 mg/kg/day. These NOAELs are 10–fold or higher than those observed for systemic toxicity, i.e., cholinesterase inhibition. Rohm and Haas Company concludes that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will occur to infants and children from aggregate exposure to residues of triazamate.

F. International Tolerances

There are no approved CODEX maximum residue levels (MRLs) established for residues of triazamate. (Mark Dow)

[FR Doc. 98–25756 Filed 9–29–98; 8:45 am]
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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[PF–617A; FRL–6028–1]

EcoScience Corp; Withdrawal of Pesticide Petition

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice announces the withdrawal of pesticide petition (PP) 4F4397 without prejudice to future filing.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: By mail: Shanaz Bacchus, c/o Product Manager (PM) 90, Biopesticides and Pollution Prevention Division (7511C), Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460. Office location, telephone number and e-mail address: Rm. 902W34, CM #2, 1921 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA 22202, (703) 308–8097, e-mail: bacchus.shanaz@epamail.epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In the **Federal Register** of February 8, 1995, 60

FR 7540 (FRL–4926–4), EPA issued a notice pursuant to section 408 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA), 21 U.S.C. 346a(e) announcing the filing of a pesticide tolerance petition, PP 4F4397, by EcoScience Corp., 377 Plantation St., Worcester, MA 01605. The petition requested that 40 CFR part 180 be amended by establishing an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance for residues of the microbial insecticide *Beauveria bassiana* strain ESC 170 in or on all food/feed commodities. EcoScience has since informed the Agency that it no longer wished to support the registration of the active ingredient and the pesticide petition. Further, EcoScience has not submitted data nor a reproposal of the exemption from tolerance petition to comply with the Food Quality Protection Act of 1996. EPA issued notice regarding these matters to EcoScience, noting that the application would be kept open for a period of 75 days, after which it would be administratively withdrawn. This notice announces the Agency's decision, after the 75 days have passed, to withdraw that pesticide application and the pesticide petition without prejudice to future filing.

List of Subjects

Environmental protection, Administrative practice and procedure, Agricultural commodities, Pesticides and pests, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: September 16, 1998.

Janet L. Andersen,

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

[FR Doc. 98–25757 Filed 9–29–98; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 6560–50–F

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[PB–402404–PA; FRL–6027–4]

Lead-Based Paint Activities in Target Housing and Child-Occupied Facilities; Commonwealth of Pennsylvania's Authorization Application

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

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

SUMMARY: On July 8, 1998, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania 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 Pennsylvania's application, provides a 45–day public comment period, and provides an opportunity to request a public hearing on the application.

DATES: Comments on the authorization application must be received on or before November 16, 1998. Public hearing requests must be received on or before October 30, 1998.

ADDRESSES: Submit all written comments and/or requests for a public hearing identified by docket control number ''PB–402404–PA'' (in duplicate) to: Environmental Protection Agency, Region III, Waste and Chemicals Management Division, Toxics Programs and Enforcement Branch (3WC33), 1650 Arch St., Philadelphia, PA 19103–2029.

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

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Enid A. Gerena (3WC33), Waste and Chemicals Management Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region III, 1650 Arch St., Philadelphia, PA 19103–2029, telephone: (215) 814–2067; e-mail address: gerena.enid@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

On October 28, 1992, the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992, Pub. L. 102-550, became law. Title X of that statute was the Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992. That Act amended TSCA (15 U.S.C. 2601 *et seq.*) by adding Title IV (15 U.S.C. 2681-92), entitled ''Lead Exposure Reduction.''

Section 402 of TSCA authorizes and directs EPA to promulgate final regulations governing lead-based paint activities in target housing, public and commercial buildings, bridges and other structures. Those regulations are to ensure that individuals engaged in such activities are properly trained, that training programs are accredited, and that individuals engaged in these activities are certified and follow documented work practice standards. Under section 404 of TSCA, a State may seek authorization from EPA to administer and enforce its own lead-based paint activities program.

On August 29, 1996 (61 FR 45777) (FRL–5389–9), EPA promulgated final TSCA section 402/404 regulations governing lead-based paint activities in target housing and child-occupied facilities (a subset of public buildings). Those regulations are codified at 40 CFR part 745 and allow both States and Indian Tribes to apply for program authorization. Pursuant to section 404(h) of TSCA, EPA is to establish the Federal program in any State or Tribal Nation without its own authorized program in place by August 31, 1998.

States and Tribes that choose to apply for program authorization must submit a complete application to the appropriate Regional EPA Office for review. Those applications will be reviewed by EPA within 180 days of receipt of the complete application. To receive EPA approval, a State or Tribe must demonstrate that its program is at least as protective of human health and the environment as the Federal program, and provides for adequate enforcement (section 404(b) of TSCA, 15 U.S.C. 2684(b)). EPA's regulations (40 CFR part 745, subpart Q) provide the detailed requirements a State or Tribal program must meet in order to obtain EPA approval.

A State may choose to certify that its lead-based paint activities program meets the requirements for EPA approval, by submitting a letter signed by the Governor or Attorney General stating that the program meets the requirements of section 404(b) of TSCA. Upon submission of such certification letter, the program is deemed authorized. This authorization becomes ineffective, however, if EPA disapproves the application.

Pursuant to section 404(b) of TSCA, EPA provides notice and an opportunity for a public hearing on a State or Tribal program application before authorizing the program. Therefore, by this notice EPA is soliciting public comment on whether the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania's application meets the requirements for EPA approval. This notice also provides an opportunity to request a public hearing on the application. If a hearing is requested and granted, EPA will issue a **Federal Register** notice announcing the date, time, and place of the hearing. EPA's final decision on the application will be published in the **Federal Register**.

II. State Program Description Summary

The following summary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania's proposed program has been provided by the applicant: