

azafenidin was calculated for the subpopulation of concern, children (ages 1-6 years) to be 1.6 parts per million (ppm). The estimated maximum concentration of azafenidin in surface water (24 ppb) derived from PRZM/EXAMS is much lower than the acute DWLOC. Therefore, one can conclude with reasonable certainty that residues of azafenidin in drinking water do not contribute significantly to the aggregate acute human health risk. The chronic DWLOCs are 0.1 ppm for the U.S. population and 0.03 ppm for the most sensitive subgroup, children (1-6 years). The DWLOCs are substantially higher than the PRZM/EXAMS estimated annual environmental concentration of 4.7 ppb for azafenidin in surface water. Therefore, one can conclude with reasonable certainty that residues of azafenidin in drinking water do not contribute significantly to the aggregate chronic human health risk.

2. *Non-dietary exposure.* Azafenidin is pending registration for use in weed control in selective non-food crop situations including certain temperate woody crops, and in non-crop situations including industrial sites and unimproved turf areas. Azafenidin is not to be used in on residential temperate woody plantings, or on lawns, walkways, driveways, tennis courts, golf courses, athletic fields, commercial sod operations, or other high maintenance fine turf grass areas, or similar areas. Any non-occupational exposure to azafenidin is likely to be negligible.

#### D. Cumulative Effects

The herbicidal activity of azafenidin is due to its inhibition of an enzyme involved with synthesis of the porphyrin precursors of chlorophyll, protoporphyrinogen oxidase. Mammals utilize this enzyme in the synthesis of heme. Although there are other herbicides that also inhibit this enzyme, there is no reliable information that would indicate or suggest that azafenidin has any toxic effects on mammals that would be cumulative with those of any other chemicals. In addition there is no valid methodology for combining the risks of adverse effects of overexposures to these compounds.

#### E. Safety Determination

1. *U.S. population.* Based on the completeness and reliability of the azafenidin toxicology database and using the conservative aggregate exposure assumptions presented earlier, it is concluded that azafenidin products may be used with a reasonable certainty of no harm relative to exposures from

food and drinking water. The TMRC determined for the combined pending and proposed uses of azafenidin in citrus, grapes, pome fruit, stone fruit, sugar cane and tree nuts utilized only 0.2% of the cRfD (an exposure of 0.000007 mg/kg bw/d). The chronic calculated drinking water level of comparison DWLOCs of 0.1 ppm for the U.S. population is substantially higher than the PRZM/EXAMS estimated annual environmental concentration of 4.7 ppb for azafenidin. Therefore, one can conclude with reasonable certainty that chronic aggregate exposure will not exceed 100% of the cRfD. In a similar analysis of acute risk for the U.S. population, a predicted exposure of 0.000158 mg/kg bw/d, equivalent to 0.10% of the aRfD is determined. The aRfD For the U.S. population is based on an acute NOAEL of 16 mg/kg bw/d from an oral developmental toxicity study with rats, and a 100-fold safety factor. An acute DWLOC for azafenidin, calculated for the subpopulation of children (ages 1-6 yrs), was 1.6 parts per million (ppm). The estimated maximum concentration of azafenidin in water (24 ppb) derived from PRZM/EXAMS is again, much lower than this acute DWLOC. Therefore, one can conclude with reasonable certainty that residues of azafenidin in drinking water would not contribute significantly to the aggregate acute human health risk. In conclusion, there is a reasonable certainty of no harm to the general population resulting from either acute or chronic aggregate exposure to azafenidin.

2. *Infants and children.* In assessing the potential for additional sensitivity of infants and children to residues of azafenidin, data from the previously discussed developmental and multigeneration reproductive toxicity studies were considered. Developmental studies are designed to evaluate adverse effects on the developing organism resulting from pesticide exposure during pre-natal development. Reproduction studies provide information relating to reproductive and other effects on adults and offspring from pre-natal and post-natal exposures to the pesticide. The rat reproduction and developmental studies indicated developmental effects in this species at exposures that produced minimal maternal effects. A clear dose-response and developmental NOAEL has been defined for these effects. FFDCA section 408 provides that EPA may apply an additional uncertainty factor for infants and children in the case of threshold effects to account for pre-natal and post-natal toxicity and the completeness of

the database. The additional uncertainty factor may increase the margin of exposure (MOE) from the usual 100- up to 1,000-fold. Based on current toxicological data requirements, the database for azafenidin relative to pre-natal and post-natal effects for children is complete. In addition, the NOAEL of 0.3 mg/kg/day in the 1-year dog study and upon which the RfD is based is much lower than the NOAELs defined in the reproduction and developmental toxicology studies. Conservative assumptions utilized to estimate acute and chronic dietary exposures of infants and children to azafenidin demonstrated that only 0.17% of the aRfD and 0.7% of the cRfD were utilized. Chronic and acute drinking water levels of concern (DWLOC's) of 0.03 ppm and 1.6 ppm calculated for children age 1-6-years, were significantly greater than predicted chronic and acute water concentrations of 4.7 ppb and 24 ppb respectively. Based on these exposure estimates it may be concluded that there is reasonable certainty that no harm will result to infants and children from aggregate exposures to azafenidin.

#### F. International Tolerances

There are no established Canadian, Mexican or Codex MRLs for azafenidin. Compatibility is not a problem.

[FR Doc. 99-28728 Filed 11-2-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-F

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## FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

[Docket No. 99-21]

### South Carolina Maritime Services, Inc. v. South Carolina State Ports Authority; Notice of Filing of Complaint and Assignment

Notice is given that a complaint was filed by South Carolina Maritime Services, Inc. ("Complainant"), against South Carolina State Ports Authority ("Respondent"). The complaint was served on October 27, 1999. Complainant alleges that Respondent violated sections 10(b)(10) and (d)(4) of the Shipping Act of 1984, 46 U.S.C. app. §§ 1709(b)(10) and (d)(4), by refusing to deal with gaming vessels and refusing to provide berthing space to Complainant for its "cruises to nowhere" and cruises to the Bahamas, yet providing berthing space to other vessels providing "cruises to nowhere" and cruises to the Bahamas.

This proceeding has been assigned to the office of Administrative Law Judges. Hearing in this matter, if any is held, shall commence within the limitations

prescribed in 46 CFR 502.61, and only after consideration has been given by the parties and the presiding officer to the use of alternative forms of dispute resolution. The hearing shall include oral testimony and cross-examination in the discretion of the presiding officer only upon proper showing that there are genuine issues of material fact that cannot be resolved on the basis of sworn statements, affidavits, depositions, or other documents or that the nature of the matter in issue is such that an oral hearing and cross-examination are necessary for the development of an adequate record. Pursuant to the further terms of 46 CFR 502.61, the initial decision of the presiding officer in this proceeding shall be issued by October 27, 2000, and the final decision of the Commission shall be issued by February 26, 2001.

**Bryant L. VanBrakle,**  
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 99-28734 Filed 11-2-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6730-01-M

## FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

### Ocean Transportation Intermediary License Applicants

Notice is hereby given that the following applicants have filed with the Federal Maritime Commission applications for licenses as Non-Vessel Operating Common Carrier and Ocean Freight Forwarder—Ocean Transportation Intermediaries pursuant to section 19 of the Shipping Act of 1984 as amended (46 U.S.C. app. 1718 and 46 CFR 515).

Persons knowing of any reason why any of the following applicants should not receive a license are requested to contact the Office of Freight Forwarders, Federal Maritime Commission, Washington, D.C. 20573.

Non-Vessel-Operating Common Carrier Ocean Transportation Intermediary Applicants:

Uni International, America Corp. d/b/a Unistar Lines, 190 Walker Street S.W., Suite 204, Atlanta, GA 30313, Officers: Joseph Schulte, President, (Qualifying Individual), Eduardo Macaluso, Vice President

General Logistics International Inc., 139 York Drive, Princeton, NJ 08540, Officer: Glenn R. Nudell, President, (Qualifying Individual)

Shipping International, 1161 Mission Street, San Francisco, CA 94103, Hossein Bolourchi, Sole Proprietor

Newmark Shipping Ltd. d/b/a R S Freight, Inc., 4455 Torrance Boulevard, Suite 848, Torrance, CA

90503, Officer: Alfred Yau, President, (Qualifying Individual)

Non-Vessel-Operating Common Carrier and Ocean Freight Forwarder Transportation Intermediary Applicants:

SeaGate Logistics, Inc., 182-11 150th Road, Suite #205, Jamaica, NY 11413, Officers: Vi Hung Vuong, President, (Qualifying Individual), Renbo Lee, Secretary, Secretary

Ocean Freight Forwarders—Ocean Transportation Intermediary Applicants:

All World International Shipping, Inc., 2630 NW 97th Avenue, Miami, FL 33172, Officers: Elizabeth R. Monserrate, (Qualifying Individual), Alexandra Gayraud, President

Arrowpak, Inc., 2240 74th Street, North Bergen, NJ 09047, Officers: Walter J. Kenney, Vice President, (Qualifying Individual), Paul S. Doherty, Jr., President

Dated: October 29, 1999.

**Bryant L. VanBrakle,**  
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 99-28735 Filed 11-2-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6730-01-P

## FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

### Formations of, Acquisitions by, and Mergers of Bank Holding Companies

The companies listed in this notice have applied to the Board for approval, pursuant to the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1841 *et seq.*) (BHC Act), Regulation Y (12 CFR Part 225), and all other applicable statutes and regulations to become a bank holding company and/or to acquire the assets or the ownership of, control of, or the power to vote shares of a bank or bank holding company and all of the banks and nonbanking companies owned by the bank holding company, including the companies listed below.

The applications listed below, as well as other related filings required by the Board, are available for immediate inspection at the Federal Reserve Bank indicated. The application also will be available for inspection at the offices of the Board of Governors. Interested persons may express their views in writing on the standards enumerated in the BHC Act (12 U.S.C. 1842(c)). If the proposal also involves the acquisition of a nonbanking company, the review also includes whether the acquisition of the nonbanking company complies with the standards in section 4 of the BHC Act (12 U.S.C. 1843). Unless otherwise noted, nonbanking activities will be conducted throughout the United States.

Unless otherwise noted, comments regarding each of these applications

must be received at the Reserve Bank indicated or the offices of the Board of Governors not later than November 26, 1999.

**A. Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland** (Paul Kaboth, Banking Supervisor) 1455 East Sixth Street, Cleveland, Ohio 44101-2566:

1. *Rockhold-Brown Bancshares, Inc.*, Bainbridge, Ohio; to become a bank holding company by acquiring 100 percent of the voting shares of The Rock-Hold Brown & Company Bank, Bainbridge, Ohio.

2. *United Bancshares, Inc.*, Columbus Grove, Ohio; to acquire 100 percent of the voting shares of The Bank of Leipsic Company, Leipsic, Ohio.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, October 28, 1999.

**Robert deV. Frierson,**

*Associate Secretary of the Board.*

[FR Doc. 99-28660 Filed 11-2-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6210-01-F

## FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

### Notice of Proposals to Engage in Permissible Nonbanking Activities or to Acquire Companies that are Engaged in Permissible Nonbanking Activities

The companies listed in this notice have given notice under section 4 of the Bank Holding Company Act (12 U.S.C. 1843) (BHC Act) and Regulation Y (12 CFR Part 225), to engage *de novo*, or to acquire or control voting securities or assets of a company, including the companies listed below, that engages either directly or through a subsidiary or other company, in a nonbanking activity that is listed in § 225.28 of Regulation Y (12 CFR 225.28) or that the Board has determined by Order to be closely related to banking and permissible for bank holding companies. Unless otherwise noted, these activities will be conducted throughout the United States.

Each notice is available for inspection at the Federal Reserve Bank indicated. The notice also will be available for inspection at the offices of the Board of Governors. Interested persons may express their views in writing on the question whether the proposal complies with the standards of section 4 of the BHC Act.

Unless otherwise noted, comments regarding the applications must be received at the Reserve Bank indicated or the offices of the Board of Governors not later than November 17, 1999.

**A. Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco** (Maria Villanueva, Manager of Analytical Support, Consumer