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

8. 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. Registration Applications

EPA received applications as follows to register pesticide products containing active ingredients not included in any previously registered products pursuant to the provision of section 3(c)(4) of FIFRA. Notice of receipt of these applications does not imply a decision by the Agency on the applications.

Products Containing Active Ingredients not Included in any Previously Registered Products

1. *File Symbol*: 66330–UG. *Applicant*: Arvesta Corporation, 100 First Street, Suite 1700, San Francisco, CA 94105. *Product name*: TM-42501. *Active ingredient*: Iodomethane at 98%. *Proposed classification/Use*: Restricted use. For pre-plant fumigation onto fields intended for commercial production of strawberries, tomatoes, peppers, and ornamental flowers, plants, and bushes for the control of soil-borne pests, including nematodes, insects, weed and grass seeds, and diseases.

2. *File Symbol*: 66330–UU. *Applicant*: Arvesta Corporation, *Product name*: Iodomethane Technical. *Active ingredient*: Iodomethane at 100%. *Proposed classification/Use*: None. For formulation or repackaging into end-use products intended for terrestrial non-food uses for the control of soil-borne pests.

3. *File Symbol*: 66330–UE. *Applicant*: Arvesta Corporation. *Product name*: TM-42503. *Active ingredients*: Iodomethane at 25% and chloropicrin at 75%. *Proposed classification/Use*: Restricted use. For pre-plant fumigation onto fields intended for commercial production of strawberries, tomatoes, peppers, and ornamental flowers, plants, and bushes for the control of soil-borne pests,including nematodes, insects, weed and grass seeds, and diseases.

List of Subjects

Environmental protection, Pesticides and pest.

Dated: July 12, 2002.

Richard P. Keigwin, Jr.,

Acting Director, Registration Division, Office of Pesticide Programs.

[FR Doc. 02–18587 Filed 7–23–02; 8:45am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–S

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[OPP–2002–0123; FRL–7184–6]

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 ID number OPP–2002–0123, must be received on or before August 23, 2002.

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 ID number OPP–2002–0123 in the subject line on the first page of your response.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: By mail: Joanne I. Miller, Registration Support Branch, Registration Division (7505C), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20460; telephone number: (703) 305–6224 e-mail address: miller.joanne@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	Crop production Animal production Food manufacturing
	32532	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'' 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 ID number OPP–2002–0123. 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 ID number OPP–2002–0123 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 OPP–2002–0123. 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 ith 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 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 support 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: July 11, 2002.

Debra Edwards,

Director, Registration Division, Office of Pesticide Programs.

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 view 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 methods available to EPA for the detection and measurement of the pesticide chemical residues or an explanation of why no such method is needed.

OF6210

Summary of Petition

EPA has received a pesticide petition from Aventis CropScience USA, P.O. Box 12014, 2 T.W. Alexander Drive, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709 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 180.473(c) by establishing a tolerance for residues of the herbicide glufosinate-ammonium (butanoic acid, 2-amino-4-(hydroxymethylphosphinyl-, monoammonium salt) and its metabolites, 3-methylphosphinicopropionic acid, and 2-acetamido-4-methylphosphinico-butanoic acid expressed as 2-amino-4-(hydroxymethylphosphinyl)butanoic acid equivalents in or on the raw agricultural commodity (RAC) derived from transgenic rice tolerant to glufosinate-ammonium: Grain at 1.0 parts per million (ppm), straw at 1.6 ppm. 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 supports granting of the petition. Additional data may be needed before EPA rules on the petition.

A. Residue Chemistry

1. *Plant metabolism.* A metabolism study was conducted on transgenic rice using 14^{C}-glufosinate-ammonium. Two treatment regimes were examined to simulate commercial application practices. The results from both treatments were similar. The principal residue in the grain at harvest was 3-methylphosphinicopropionic acid (Hoe 061517; approximately 70% of the total radioactive residues (TRR). Other relevant residues in the grain included N-acetyl-L-glufosinate (2-acetamido-4-methylphosphinicobutanoic acid; Hoe 099730) at about 11% of the TRR and parent at 5–6% of the TRR. In the straw, 3-methylphosphinicopropionic acid was the predominate component comprising approximately 60% of the TRR. Lesser amounts of the parent (about 17% of the TRR) and N-acetylglufosinate (10–13% of TRR) were found in the straw fraction. These results are consistent

with previous metabolism studies conducted using glufosinate-ammonium on other transgenic crops. As a result of all the metabolism studies conducted, the nature of residues found in transgenic plants as a result of a treatment of glufosinate-ammonium is well understood.

2. *Analytical method.* The enforcement analytical method utilizes gas chromatography for detecting and measuring levels of glufosinate-ammonium and metabolites with a general limit of quantification of 0.05 ppm. This method allows detection of residues at or above the proposed tolerances.

3. *Magnitude of residues.* Field residue trials were conducted across the major regions of rice production in the U.S. The treatment regime was selected to represent the use pattern that is the most likely to result in the highest residues. Glufosinate-ammonium derived residues did not exceed 0.74 ppm in rice grain, and 1.48 ppm in rice straw when sampled at 70 days or more after the last treatment. No concentration of the residues occurred when rice whole grain was processed into polished grain and bran, whereas a concentration factor of approximately 2.3 was found for rice hulls.

B. Toxicological Profile

1. *Acute toxicity.* Glufosinate-ammonium has been classified as toxicity category III for acute oral, dermal, and inhalation toxicity; and for eye irritation. Glufosinate-ammonium is not a dermal irritant (toxicity category IV) nor is it a dermal sensitizer. The oral LD_{50} is 2 g/kg in male rats, and 1.62 g/kg in female rats.

2. *Genotoxicty.* Based on results of a complete genotoxicity database, there is no evidence of mutagenic activity in a battery of studies, including: *Salmonella* spp., *E. coli*, *in vitro* mammalian cell gene mutation assays, mammalian cell chromosome aberration assays, *in vivo* mouse bone marrow micronucleus assays, and unscheduled DNA synthesis assays.

3. *Reproductive and developmental toxicity.* In a developmental toxicity study, groups of 20 pregnant female Wistar rats were administered glufosinate-ammonium by gavage at doses of 0, 0.5, 2.24 10, 50 and 250 mg/kg/day from days 7 to 16 of pregnancy. The no observed adversed effect level (NOAEL) for maternal toxicity is 10 mg/kg/day; the lowest observed adverse effect level (LOAEL) is 50 mg/kg/day based on vaginal bleeding and hyperactivity in dams. In the fetus, the NOAEL is 50 milligrams/kilogram/day (mg/kg/day), based on dilated renal pelvis observations at the LOAEL of 250 mg/kg/day. In a developmental toxicity study, groups of 15 pregnant female Himalayan rabbits were administered glufosinate-ammonium by gavage at doses of 0, 2.0, 6.3, or 20.0 mg/kg/day from days 7 to 19 of pregnancy. In maternal animals, decreases in food consumption and body weight gain were observed at the 20 mg/kg/day dose level. The NOAEL for maternal toxicity was 6.3 mg/kg/day and that for developmental toxicity was 20 mg/kg/day.

In a multi-generation reproduction study, glufosinate-ammonium was administered to groups of 30 male and 30 female Wistar/Han rats in the diet at concentrations of 0, 40, 120, or 360 ppm. The LOAEL for systemic toxicity is 120 ppm based on increased kidney weights in both sexes and generations. The systemic toxicity NOAEL is 40 ppm. The LOAEL for reproductive/developmental toxicity is 360 ppm based on decreased numbers of viable pups in all generations. The NOAEL is 120 ppm.

4. *Subchronic toxicity.* In a subchronic oral toxicity study, glufosinate-ammonium was administered to 10 NMRI mice/sex/dose in the diet at levels of 0, 80, 320 or 1,280 ppm equivalent to 0, 12, 48 or 192 mg/kg/day for 13 weeks. Significant (< 0.05) increases were observed in serum aspartate aminotransferase and in alkaline phosphatase in high-dose (192 mg/kg/day) males. Also observed were increases in absolute and relative liver weights in mid-(48 mg/kg/day) and high-dose males. The NOAEL is 12 mg/kg/day, the LOAEL is 48 mg/kg/day based on the changes in clinical biochemistry and liver weights.

5. *Chronic toxicity.* In a combined chronic toxicity/oncogenicity study, glufosinate-ammonium was administered to 50 Wistar rats/sex/dose in the diet for 130 weeks at dose levels of 0, 40, 140, or 500 ppm (mean compound intake in males was 0, 1.9, 6.8, and 24.4 mg/kg/day and for females was 0, 2.4, 8.2 and 28.7 mg/kg/day, respectively). A dose-related increase in mortality was noted in females at 140 and 500 ppm, whereas in males increased absolute and relative kidney weights were noted at 140 ppm, and 500 ppm. The NOAEL was considered to be 40 ppm. No treatment-related oncogenic response was noted.

In an oncogenicity study, glufosinate-ammonium was administered to 50 NMRI mice/sex/dose in the diet at dose levels of 0, 80, 160 (males only), or 320 (females only) ppm for 104 weeks. The NOAEL for systemic toxicity is 80 ppm (10.82/16.19 mg/kg/day in males/females (M/F)), and the LOAEL is 160/320 ppm (22.60/ 63.96 mg/kg/day in M/F), based on increased mortality in males, increased glucose levels in M/F, and changes in glutathione levels in males. No increase in tumor incidence was found in any treatment group. In a chronic feeding study, technical glufosinate-ammonium was fed to M/F beagle dogs for 12 months in the diet at levels of 2.0, 5.0, or 8.5 mg/kg/day. The NOAEL is 5.0 mg/kg/day based on clinical signs of toxicity, reduced weight gain and mortality 8.5 mg/kg/day. In a rat oncogenicity study, glufosinate-ammonium was administered to Wistar rats (60/sex/group) for up to 24 months at 0, 1,000, 5,000, or 10,000 ppm (equivalent to 0, 45.4, 228.9, or 466.3 mg/kg/day in males, and 0, 57.1, 281.5, or 579.3 mg/kg/day in females). The LOAEL for chronic toxicity is 5,000 ppm (equivalent to 228.9 mg/kg/day for male rats, and 281.5 mg/kg/day for females), based on increased incidences of retinal atrophy. The chronic NOAEL is 1,000 ppm. Under the conditions of this study, there was no evidence of arcinogenic potential. Dosing was considered adequate based on the increased incidence of retinal atrophy.

6. *Animal metabolism.* Studies conducted in rats using 14^{C}- glufosinate-ammonium have shown that th compound is poorly absorbed (5–10%) after oral administration and is rapidly eliminated primarily as the parent compound. The highest residue levels were found in liver and kidney tissues.

The metabolic profile and the quantitative distribution of metabolites were very similar in both goat and hen. The vast majority of the dose was excreted, primarily as parent compound. The very limited residues found in edible tissues, milk, and eggs were comprised principally of glufosinate and 3-methylphosphinico-propionic acid (Hoe 061517), with lesser amounts of N-acetyl-L-glufosinate (Hoe 099730) and 2-methylohosphinico-acetic acid (Hoe 064619).

7. *Metabolite toxicology.* Additional testing has been conducted with the major metabolites, 3-methylphosphinico-propionic acid, and N-acetyl-L-glufosinate. Based on subchronic and developmental toxicity study results, a profile of similar or less toxicity was observed for the metabolites as compared to the parent compound, glufosinate-ammonium.

8. *Endocrine disruption.* No special studies have been conducted to investigate the potential of glufosinate-ammonium to induce estrogenic or other endocrine effects. However, no evidence of estrogenic or other endocrine effects have been noted in

any of the toxicology studies that have been conducted with this product and there is no reason to suspect that any such effects would be likely.

C. Aggregate Exposure

1. *Dietary exposure.* Tolerances have been established (40 CFR 180.473) for the combined residues of glufosinate-ammonium and metabolites in or on a variety of RACs. No appropriate toxicological endpoint attributable to a single exposure was identified in the available toxicity studies. EPA has, therefore, not established an acute RfD for the general population including infants and children. An acute RfD of 0.063 mg/kg/day was established, however, for the females 13+ subgroup. Therefore, an acute dietary analysis was conducted for this sub-population; whereas, chronic dietary analysis was conducted for the usual populations.

i. *Food.* An acute dietary analysis was conducted using the DEEM™ software and the 1994–1996 CSFII consumption database. The analysis assumed tolerance level residues for all commodities and 100% of crop treated for all registered or pending uses. This Tier One analysis resulted in an exposure of 0.007124 mg/kg bw/day (95th percentile) for the female 13+ sub-population (the only population of concern) representing 34% utilization of the acute RfD.

Chronic dietary analysis was conducted to estimate exposure to potential glufosinate-ammonium residues in or on registered and proposed commodities. The DEEM™ software and the 1994–1996 USDA food consumption data were used. Tolerance level residues were assumed for all commodities. Percent crop treated values generated by EPA/BEAD were incorporated as follows: Tree nuts, 1%; apples, 1%; field corn, 2.6%; grapes, 1%;, and soybeans, 1%. Aventis CropScience estimates that an upper bound value for cotton at market maturity is 20% and that for potatoes is 10%. All other crops are included at 100% of crop treated. Chronic dietary exposure estimates from residues of glufosinate-ammonium for the U.S. population represented approximately 25% of the chronic RfD; whereas that for children 1-6, the sub-population with the highest exposure, represented approximately 61% of the chronic RfD. The approach used is very conservative, yet still indicates that dietary exposures for all segments of the population are well within the chronic RfDs. This analysis was based on highly conservative assumptions. The Agency has no concerns with RfD utilization up to 100%.

ii. *Drinking water.* EPA's Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for Drinking Water Exposure and Risk Assessments was used to perform the drinking water assessment. The models Screening concentrating in ground water (SCI-GROW) and Pesticide Root Zone Model-Exposure Modeling System (PRZM-EXAMS) were used to estimate the concentration of glufosinate-ammonium that might occur in water. The acute drinking water level of comparison (DWLOC) for females 13+ is 417 ppb. In comparison, the acute drinking water estimated concentrations (DWEC) calculated by Generic expected environmental concentration (GENEEC) is 127 ppb.

The chronic DWLOC calculated for adults is 185 ppb and that for children/toddlers is 41 parts per billion (ppb). The chronic DWEC calculated using a worst case scenario is 31 ppb (GENEEC). The drinking water levels of comparison are based on highly conservative dietary (food) exposures and are expected to be much higher in real world situations reducing further the percent utilization of the DWLOC.

2. *Non-dietary exposure.* Glufosinate-ammonium is currently registered for use on the following non-food sites: areas around ornamentals, shade trees, Christmas trees, shrubs, walks, driveways, flower beds, farmstead buildings, in shelter belts, and along fences. It is also registered for use as a post-emergent herbicide on farmsteads, areas associated with airports, commercial plants, storage and lumber yards, highways, educational facilities, fence lines, ditch banks, dry ditches, schools, parking lots, tank farms, pumping stations, parks, utility rights-of-way, roadsides, railroads, and other public areas and similar industrial and non-food crop areas. It is also registered for lawn renovation uses.

The EPA has determined that there are no acute or chronic non-dietary exposure scenarios. Further, the Agency has determined that it is not appropriate to aggregate short-term and intermediate-term non-dietary exposure with dietary exposures in risk assessments because the end-points are different.

D. Cumulative Effects

Section 408(b)(2)(D)(v) requires that, when considering whether to establish, modify, or revoke a tolerance, the Agency consider ''available information'' concerning the cumulative effects of a particular pesticide's residues and ''other substances that have a common mechanism of toxicity.'' EPA has indicated that, at this time, the Agency does not have available data to determine whether glufosinate-ammonium has a common mechanism of toxicity with other substances or how to include this pesticide in a cumulative risk assessment. Unlike other pesticides for which EPA has followed a cumulative risk approach based on a common mechanism of toxicity, glufosinate-ammonium does not appear to produce a toxic metabolite produced by other substances. For the purposes of this tolerance petition, therefore, it has not been assumed that glufosinate-ammonium has a common mechanism of toxicity with other substances.

E. Safety Determination

1. *U.S. population.* Using the conservative assumptions described above and based on the completeness and reliability of the toxicity data, it is concluded that chronic dietary exposure to the registered and proposed uses of glufosinate-ammonium will utilize at most 25% of the chronic RfD for the U.S. population. The actual exposure is likely to be significantly less than predicted by this analysis as data and models that are more realistic are developed. Exposures below 100% of the reference dose (RfD) are generally assumed to be of no concern because the RfD represents the level at or below which daily aggregate exposure over a lifetime will not pose appreciable risk to human health.

The acute population of concern, female 13+ utilizes 34% of the acute RfD. This is a Tier One highly conservative assessment and actual exposure is likely to be far less. Drinking water levels of comparison based on dietary exposures are greater than highly conservative estimated levels, and would be expected to be well below the 100% level of the RfD, if they occur at all.

EPA has concluded that it is not appropriate to aggregate non-dietary exposures with dietary exposures in a risk assessment because the toxicity end-points are different.

Therefore, there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will occur to the U.S. population from aggregate exposure (food, drinking water and nonresidential) to residues of glufosinate-ammonium and metabolites.

2. *Infants and children.* The toxicological database is sufficient for evaluating prenatal and postnatal toxicity for glufosinate-ammonium. There are no prenatal or postnatal susceptibility concerns for infants and children, based on the results of the rat and rabbit developmental toxicity studies and the 2-generation reproduction study. Based on clinical signs of neurological toxicity in short

and intermediate dermal toxicity studies with rats, EPA has determined that an added FQPA safety factor of 3x is appropriate of assessing the risk of glufosinate-ammonium derived residues in crop commodities.

Using the conservative assumptions described in the exposure section above, the percent of the chronic RfD that will be used for exposure to residues of glufosinate-ammonium in food for children 1–6 (the most highly exposed sub-group) is 61%. Infants utilize 37% of the chronic RfD. As in the adult situation, drinking water levels of comparison are higher than the worst case DWECs and are expected to use well below 100% of the RfD, if they occur at all.

Therefore, there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will occur to infants and children from aggregate exposure to residues of glufosinate-ammonium.

F. International Tolerances

Maximum residue limits (Codex MRLs) for glufosinate-ammonium and metabolites in or on rice commodities have not been established by the Codex Alimentarius Commission.

[FR Doc. 02–18586 Filed 7–23–02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–S

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[OPP–2002–0084; FRL–7188–8]

Pesticides; Draft Guidance for Pesticide Registrants on False or Misleading Pesticide Product Brand Names; Extension of Comment Period

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice; Extension of comment period.

SUMMARY: In the **Federal Register** of March 28, 2002, EPA published a document announcing the availability of and sought public comment on a draft Pesticide Registration (PR) Notice titled, ''False or Misleading Pesticide Product Brand Names.'' PR Notices are issued by the Office of Pesticide Programs (OPP) to inform pesticide registrants and other interested persons about important policies, procedures, and registration related decisions, and serve to provide guidance to pesticide registrants and OPP personnel. The draft PR Notice provides guidance to registrants, applicants, and the public as to what product brand names may be false or misleading, either by themselves or in association with company names or trademarks. In response to a request from stakeholders, EPA extended the comment period for 60 days, until August 1, 2002, and is now extending the comment period for an additional 90 days, until October 30, 2002.

DATES: Comments, identified by docket ID number OPP–2002–0084, must be received on or before October 30, 2002.

ADDRESSES: Comments may be submitted by mail, electronically, or in person. Please follow the detailed instructions for each method as provided in Unit I. of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**. To ensure proper receipt by EPA, it is imperative that you identify docket ID number OPP–2002–0084 in the subject line on the first page of your response.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jeff Kempter, Antimicrobials Division (7510C), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20460; telephone number: (703) 305–5448; fax number: (703) 308–6467; e-mail address: kempter.carlton@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. General Information

A. Does this Action Apply to Me?

This action is directed to the public in general although this action may be of particular interest to those persons who are required to register pesticides. Since other entities may also be interested, the Agency has not attempted to describe all the specific entities that may be affected by this action. If you have any questions regarding the information in this notice, 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/.

You may obtain an electronic copy of all PR Notices, both final and draft, at http://www.epa.gov/opppmsd1/PR_Notices.

2. *Fax-on-demand*. You may request a faxed copy of the draft PR Notice titled, ''False or Misleading Pesticide Product Brand Names,'' by using a faxphone to call (202) 564–3119 and selecting item 6146. You may also follow the automated menu.

3. *In person*. The Agency has established an official record for this action under docket ID number OPP–2002–0084. 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 Hwy., 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 ID number OPP–2002–0084 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 Hwy., 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