Goals 2000: Educate America Act

The Goals 2000: Educate America Act (Goals 2000) focuses the Nation's education reform efforts on the eight National Education Goals and provides a framework for meeting them. Goals 2000 promotes new partnerships to strengthen schools and expands the Department's capacities for helping communities to exchange ideas and obtain information needed to achieve the goals.

These regulations address the National Education Goal that the Nation's teaching force will have the content knowledge and teaching skills needed to instruct all American students for the next century.

Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995

These regulations do not contain any information collection requirements.

Intergovernmental Review

This program is subject to Executive Order 12372 and the regulations in 34 CFR part 79. One of the objectives of the Executive Order is to foster an intergovernmental partnership and a strengthened federalism. The Executive order relies on processes developed by State and local governments for coordination and review of proposed Federal financial assistance.

This document is intended to provide early notification of our specific plans and actions for this program.

Assessment of Educational Impact

In the NPRM we requested comments on whether the proposed regulations would require transmission of information that any other agency or authority of the United States gathers or makes available.

Based on the response to the NPRM and our review, we have determined that these final regulations do not require transmission of information that any other agency or authority of the United States gathers or makes available.

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(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number 84.336: Teacher Quality Enhancement Grants Program)

List of Subjects in 34 CFR Part 611

Colleges and universities, Elementary and secondary education, Grant programs—education.

Program Authority: 20 U.S.C. 1021 *et seq.*

Dated: August 2, 1999.

Claudio F. Prieto,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Postsecondary Education.

For the reasons discussed in the preamble, the Secretary amends Chapter VI of title 34 of the Code of Federal Regulations by adding a new part 611 to read as follows:

PART 611—TEACHER QUALITY ENHANCEMENT GRANTS PROGRAM

Sec.

Subpart A–D

Subpart E—Other Grant Conditions

611.41 What is the maximum indirect cost rate for States and local educational agencies?

Authority: 20 U.S.C. 1021 *et seq.*, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A–D—[Reserved]

Subpart E—Other Grant Conditions

§ 611.41 What is the maximum indirect cost rate for States and local educational agencies?

Notwithstanding 34 CFR 75.560–75.562 and 34 CFR 80.22, the maximum indirect cost rate that a State or local educational agency receiving funding under the Teacher Quality Enhancement Grants Program may use to charge indirect costs to these funds is the lesser of—

(a) The rate established by the negotiated indirect cost agreement; or

(b) Eight percent.

(Authority: 20 U.S.C. 1021 *et seq.*)

[FR Doc. 99–20156 Filed 8–5–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4000–01–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 180

[OPP–300897; FRL–6091–9]

RIN 2070–AB78

N-(4-fluorophenyl)-N-(1-methylethyl)-2-[[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl]oxy]acetamide; Pesticide Tolerances for Emergency Exemptions

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This regulation establishes time-limited tolerances for combined residues of *N*-(4-fluorophenyl)-*N*-(1-methylethyl)-2-[[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl]oxy]acetamide and its metabolites containing the 4-fluoro-*N*-methylethyl benzenamine moiety in or on wheat grain, wheat forage, wheat hay, wheat straw, and meat, fat, meat byproducts, and kidney of cattle, goats, horses, hogs, and sheep. This action is in response to EPA's granting of emergency exemptions under section 18 of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act authorizing use of the pesticide on wheat. This regulation establishes a maximum permissible level for residues of *N*-(4-fluorophenyl)-N-(1-methylethyl)-2-[[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl]oxy]acetamide in this food commodity pursuant to section 408(l)(6) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended by the Food Quality Protection Act of 1996. These tolerances will expire and are revoked on July 31, 2001.

DATES: This regulation is effective August 6, 1999. Objections and requests for hearings must be received by EPA on or before October 5, 1999.

ADDRESSES: Written objections and hearing requests, identified by the docket control number [OPP–300897], must be submitted to: Hearing Clerk (1900), Environmental Protection Agency, Rm. M3708, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460. Fees accompanying objections and hearing requests shall be labeled ''Tolerance Petition Fees'' and forwarded to: EPA Headquarters Accounting Operations Branch, OPP (Tolerance Fees), P.O. Box 360277M, Pittsburgh, PA 15251. A copy of any objections and hearing requests filed with the Hearing Clerk identified by the docket control number, [OPP–300897], must also be submitted to: Public Information and Records Integrity Branch, Information Resources and Services Division (7502C), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental

Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460. In person, bring a copy of objections and hearing requests to Rm. 119, Crystal Mall #2, 1921 Jefferson Davis Hwy., Arlington, VA.

A copy of objections and hearing requests filed with the Hearing Clerk may also be submitted electronically by sending electronic mail (e-mail) to: opp-docket@epa.gov. Copies of electronic objections and hearing requests must be submitted as an ASCII file avoiding the use of special characters and any form of encryption. Copies of objections and hearing requests will also be accepted on disks in WordPerfect 5.1/6.1 or ASCII file format. All copies of electronic objections and hearing requests must be identified by the docket control number [OPP–300897]. No Confidential Business Information (CBI) should be submitted through e-mail. Copies of electronic objections and hearing requests on this rule may be filed online at many Federal Depository Libraries.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: By mail: Barbara Madden, 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. 284, Crystal Mall #2, 1921 Jefferson Davis Hwy., Arlington, VA, (703) 305–6463; e-mail: madden.barbara@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: EPA, on its own initiative, pursuant to section 408(l)(6) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA), 21 U.S.C. 346a, is establishing tolerances for combined residues of the herbicide *N*-(4-fluorophenyl)-*N*-(1-methylethyl)-2-[[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl]oxy]acetamide and its metabolites containing the 4-fluoro-*N*-methylethyl benzenamine, in or on wheat grain at 1 part per million (ppm), wheat forage at 10 ppm, wheat hay at 2 ppm, wheat straw at 0.5 ppm, meat, kidney, and fat of cattle, goats, horses, hogs, and sheep at 0.05 ppm and meat byproducts (other than kidney) of cattle, goats, horses, hogs, and sheep at 0.1 ppm. These tolerances will expire and are revoked on July 31, 2001. EPA will publish a document in the **Federal Register** to remove the revoked tolerance from the Code of Federal Regulations.

I. Background and Statutory Findings

The Food Quality Protection Act of 1996 (FQPA) (Public Law 104–170) was signed into law August 3, 1996. FQPA amends both the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA), 21 U.S.C. 301 *et seq*., and the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), 7 U.S.C. 136 *et seq*. The FQPA amendments went into effect immediately. Among other things, FQPA amends FFDCA to bring all EPA pesticide tolerance-setting activities under a new section 408 with a new safety standard and new procedures. These activities are described in this preeamble and discussed in greater detail in the final rule establishing the time-limited tolerance associated with the emergency exemption for use of propiconazole on sorghum (61 FR 58135, November 13, 1996) (FRL–5572–9).

New section 408(b)(2)(A)(i) of the FFDCA allows EPA to establish a tolerance (the legal limit for a pesticide chemical residue in or on a food) only if EPA determines that the tolerance is ''safe.'' Section 408(b)(2)(A)(ii) defines ''safe'' to mean that ''there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result from aggregate exposure to the pesticide chemical residue, including all anticipated dietary exposures and all other exposures for which there is reliable information.'' This includes exposure through drinking water and in residential settings, but does not include occupational exposure. Section 408(b)(2)(C) requires EPA to give special consideration to exposure of infants and children to the pesticide chemical residue in establishing a tolerance and to ''ensure that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result to infants and children from aggregate exposure to the pesticide chemical residue. . . .''

Section 18 of FIFRA authorizes EPA to exempt any Federal or State agency from any provision of FIFRA, if EPA determines that ''emergency conditions exist which require such exemption.'' This provision was not amended by FQPA. EPA has established regulations governing such emergency exemptions in 40 CFR part 166.

Section 408(l)(6) of the FFDCA requires EPA to establish a time-limited tolerance or exemption from the requirement for a tolerance for pesticide chemical residues in food that will result from the use of a pesticide under an emergency exemption granted by EPA under section 18 of FIFRA. Such tolerances can be established without providing notice or period for public comment.

Because decisions on section 18-related tolerances must proceed before EPA reaches closure on several policy issues relating to interpretation and implementation of the FQPA, EPA does not intend for its actions on such tolerances to set binding precedents for the application of section 408 and the new safety standard to other tolerances and exemptions.

II. Emergency Exemption for N-(4-fluorophenyl)-N-(1-methylethyl)-2-[[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl]oxy]acetamide on Wheat and FFDCA Tolerances

Italian ryegrass or annual ryegrass is one of the most difficult to control weeds in wheat. It is extremely competitive with wheat; as few as 20 plants per square meter can reduce wheat yield by 30%. Ryegrass is not a new species to the Pacific Northwest. It has been effectively controlled in past years by herbicides such as diclofop. However, resistance to diclofop was first identified in Oregon in the early 1980s. Diclofop is now ineffectual against controlling annual ryegrass in wheat. Other registered pesticides do not always provide adequate control of annual ryegrass. EPA has authorized under FIFRA section 18 the use of *N*-(4-fluorophenyl)-*N*-(1-methylethyl)-2-[[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl]oxy]acetamide on wheat in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington. After having reviewed these submissions, EPA concurs that emergency conditions exist for these states.

As part of its assessment of this emergency exemption, EPA assessed the potential risks presented by residues of *N*-(4-fluorophenyl)-*N*-(1-methylethyl)-2-[[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl]oxy]acetamide in or on wheat. In doing so, EPA considered the safety standard in FFDCA section 408(b)(2), and EPA decided that the necessary tolerances under FFDCA section 408(l)(6) would be consistent with the safety standard and with FIFRA section 18. Consistent with the need to move quickly on the emergency exemption in order to address an urgent non-routine situation and to ensure that the resulting food is safe and lawful, EPA is issuing these tolerances without notice and opportunity for public comment under section 408(e), as provided in section 408(l)(6). Although these tolerances will expire and are revoked on July 31, 2001, under FFDCA section 408(l)(5), residues of the pesticide not in excess of the amounts specified in these tolerances remaining in or on wheat grain, wheat, forage, wheat hay, wheat, straw, and meat, fat, meat byproducts, and kidney of cattle, goats, horses, hogs, and sheep after that date will not be unlawful, provided the pesticide is applied in a manner that was lawful under FIFRA, and the residues do not exceed a level that was authorized by these tolerances at the time of that application. EPA will take action to revoke these tolerances earlier if any experience with, scientific

data on, or other relevant information on this pesticide indicate that the residues are not safe.

Because these tolerances are being approved under emergency conditions, EPA has not made any decisions about whether *N*-(4-fluorophenyl)-*N*-(1-methylethyl)-2-[[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl]oxy]acetamide meets EPA's registration requirements for use on wheat or whether permanent tolerances for this use would be appropriate. Under these circumstances, EPA does not believe that these tolerances serve as a basis for registration of (*N*-(4-fluorophenyl)-*N*-(1-methylethyl)-2-[[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl]oxy]acetamide by a State for special local needs under FIFRA section 24(c). Nor do these tolerances serve as the basis for any State other than Idaho, Oregon, and Washington to use this pesticide on this crop under section 18 of FIFRA without following all provisions of EPA's regulations implementing section 18 as identified in 40 CFR part 166. For additional information regarding the emergency exemption for *N*-(4-fluorophenyl)-*N*-(1-methylethyl)-2-[[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl]oxy]acetamide, contact the Agency's Registration Division at the address provided under the ''ADDRESSES'' section.

III. Aggregate Risk Assessment and Determination of Safety

EPA performs a number of analyses to determine the risks from aggregate exposure to pesticide residues. For further discussion of the regulatory requirements of section 408 and a complete description of the risk assessment process, see the final rule on Bifenthrin Pesticide Tolerances (62 FR 62961, November 26, 1997) (FRL–5754–7).

Consistent with section 408(b)(2)(D), EPA has reviewed the available scientific data and other relevant information in support of this action. EPA has sufficient data to assess the hazards of *N*-(4-fluorophenyl)-*N*-(1-methylethyl)-2-[[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl]oxy]acetamide and to make a determination on aggregate exposure, consistent with section 408(b)(2), for time-limited tolerances for combined residues of *N*-(4-fluorophenyl)-*N*-(1-methylethyl)-2-[[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl]oxy]acetamide and its metabolites containing the 4-fluoro-*N*-methylethyl benzenamine on wheat grain at 1 ppm, wheat forage at 10 ppm, wheat hay at 2 ppm, wheat straw at 0.5 ppm, meat, kidney, and fat of cattle, goats, horses, hogs, and sheep at 0.05 ppm and meat byproducts (other than kidney) of cattle, goats, horses, hogs, and sheep at 0.1 ppm. EPA's assessment of the dietary exposures and risks associated with establishing these tolerances follows.

A. Toxicological Profile

EPA has evaluated the available toxicity data and considered its validity, completeness, and reliability as well as the relationship of the results of the studies to human risk. EPA has also considered available information concerning the variability of the sensitivities of major identifiable subgroups of consumers, including infants and children. The nature of the toxic effects caused by *N*-(4-fluorophenyl)-*N*-(1-methylethyl)-2-[[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl]oxy]acetamide are discussed in this unit.

B. Toxicological Endpoint

1. *Acute toxicity*. An acute reference dose (aRfD) has been identified. The lowest observed adverse effect level (LOAEL) of 75 milligrams/kilograms/day (mg/kg/day) lowest dose tested (LDT) from an acute neurotoxicity study was selected for acute dietary risk assessment. At the LOAEL, the males displayed decreased motor activity. An uncertainty factor (UF) of (300 10x for interspecies extrapolation, 10x for intraspecies variability, and 3x for the lack of a no observed adverse effect level (NOAEL)) is appropriate. The 10x FQPA Safety factor to account for enhanced sensitivity of infants and children as required by FFDCA 408(b)(2)(C) was reduced to 3x for acute exposures. The acute Population Adjusted Dose (aPAD) is a modification of the aRfD to accommodate the FQPA Safety Factor. The aPAD is equal to the aRfD divided by the FQPA Safety Factor. Therefore, the dietary aPAD is 0.075 mg/kg/day. The dietary aPAD applies to all population subgroups, since the endpoint of concern neurotoxicity is a systemic effect.

2. *Short- and intermediate-term toxicity*. The systemic NOAEL of 20 mg/kg/day, based on the increased liver weight and decreased T3 and T4 at the LOAEL of 150 mg/kg/day in a 21–day dermal toxicity study in rats was identified as the short- and intermediate-term endpoints.

3. *Chronic toxicity*. EPA has established the chronic RfD (cRFD) for *N*-(4-fluorophenyl)-*N*-(1-methylethyl)-2-[[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl]oxy]acetamide at 0.004 mg/kg/day. This RfD is based on the LOAEL of 1.2 mg/kg/day (LDT) in chronic toxicity/carcinogenicity study. At the LOAEL, the effects were methemoglobinemia and systemic effects in various organs. An UF of 300 (10x for interspecies extrapolation, 10x for intraspecies variability, and 3x for the lack of a NOAEL) is appropriate. The 10x FQPA Safety factor to account for enhanced sensitivity of infants and children as required by FFDCA 408(b)(2)(C) is not applicable because the endpoint used in deriving the cRfD is based on methemoglobinemia and multi-organ effects (not developmental or neurotoxic effects) in adult rats after chronic exposure and thus are not relevant for enhanced sensitivity to infants and children. The chronic Population Adjusted Dose (cPAD) is a modification of the cRfD to accommodate the FQPA Safety Factor. The cPAD is equal to the cRfD divided by the FQPA Safety Factor. Hence for chronic exposures, the cPAD and cRfD are the same (0.004 mg/kg/day).

4. *Carcinogenicity*. Based on the lack of evidence of carcinogenicity in mice and rats at doses that were judged to be adequate to assess the carcinogenic potential, *N*-(4-fluorophenyl)-*N*-(1-methylethyl)-2-[[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl]oxy]acetamide was classified as a ''not likely'' human carcinogen.

C. Exposures and Risks

1. Tolerances have been established (40 CFR 180.527) for the combined residues of *N*-(4-fluorophenyl)-*N*-(1-methylethyl)-2-[[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl]oxy]acetamide and its metabolites containing the 4-fluoro-*N*-methylethyl benzenamine moiety, in or on field corn forage, grain, stover, and soybean seed. Time-limited tolerances have also been established for indirect or inadvertent residues for alfalfa, clover, crop group 15 (cereal grains), crop group 16 (forage, stover, and hay of cereal grains), and crop group 17 (grass forage, and grass hay). Risk assessments were conducted by EPA to assess dietary exposures and risks from *N*-(4-fluorophenyl)-*N*-(1-methylethyl)-2-[[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl]oxy]acetamide as follows:

i. *Acute exposure and risk*. Acute dietary risk assessments are performed for a food-use pesticide if a toxicological study has indicated the possibility of an effect of concern occurring as a result of a 1 day or single exposure. The Dietary Exposure Evaluation Model (DEEM) analysis evaluated the individual food consumption as reported by respondents in the USDA 1989–91 nationwide Continuing Surveys of Food Intake by Individuals (CSFII) and accumulated exposure to the chemical for each commodity. At the 95th percentile exposure level, assuming

100% crop treated and tolerance level residues for all commodities, 10% of the aPAD was utilized for the U.S. Population and 16% of the aPAD was utilized for children (1–6 years old), the subgroup with the highest exposure. The results of this analysis indicate that the acute dietary risk associated with existing uses and the proposed use of *N*-(4-fluorophenyl)-*N*-(1-methylethyl)-2-[[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl]oxy]acetamide is below the Agency's level of concern.

ii. *Chronic exposure and risk*. In conducting this chronic dietary risk assessment, the DEEM analysis evaluated the individual food consumption as reported by respondents in the USDA 1989–91 nationwide CSFII and accumulated exposure to the chemical for each commodity. Assuming tolerance level residues for all commodities and percent crop treated (PCT) values of 16% for corn, 26% for soybeans and 26% for cereal grains, 18% of the cPAD was utilized for the U.S. Population and 41% of the cPAD was utilized for children (1–6 years old), the subgroup with the highest exposure. The results of this analysis indicate that the acute dietary risk associated with existing uses and the proposed use of *N*-(4-fluorophenyl)-*N*-(1-methylethyl)-2-[[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl]oxy]acetamide is below the Agency's level of concern.

Section 408(b)(2)(F) states that the Agency may use data on the actual PCT for assessing chronic dietary risk only if the Agency can make the following findings: That the data used are reliable and provide a valid basis to show what percentage of the food derived from such crop is likely to contain such pesticide residue, that the exposure estimate does not under estimate exposure for any significant subpopulation group; and if data are available on pesticide use and food consumption in a particular area, the exposure estimate does not understate exposure for the population in such area. In addition, the Agency must provide for periodic evaluation of any estimates used. To provide for the periodic evaluation of the estimate of PCT as required by section 408(b)(2)(F), EPA may require registrants to submit data on PCT.

The Agency used PCT information as follows: PCT values of 16% for corn, 26% for soybeans and 26% for cereal grains.

The Agency believes that the three conditions, discussed in section 408 (b)(2)(F) concerning the Agency's responsibilities in assessing chronic dietary risk findings, have been met. The PCT estimates are derived from Federal and private market survey data, which are reliable and have a valid basis. Typically, a range of estimates are supplied and the upper end of this range is assumed for the exposure assessment. By using this upper end estimate of the PCT, the Agency is reasonably certain that the percentage of the food treated is not likely to be under estimated. The regional consumption information and consumption information for significant subpopulations is taken into account through EPA's computer-based model for evaluating the exposure of significant subpopulations, including several regional groups. Use of this consumption information in EPA's risk assessment process ensures that EPA's exposure estimate does not understate exposure for any significant subpopulation group, and allows the Agency to be reasonably certain that no regional population is exposed to residue levels higher than those estimated by the Agency. Other than the data available through national food consumption surveys, EPA does not have available information on the regional consumption of food to which *N*-(4-fluorophenyl)-*N*-(1-methylethyl)-2-[[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl]oxy]acetamide may be applied in a particular area.

2. *From drinking water*. The Agency lacks sufficient water-related exposure data to complete a comprehensive drinking water exposure analysis and risk assessment for *N*-(4-fluorophenyl)-*N*-(1-methylethyl)-2-[[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl]oxy]acetamide. Because the Agency does not have comprehensive and reliable monitoring data, drinking water concentration estimates must be made by reliance on some sort of simulation or modeling. To date, there are no validated modeling approaches for reliably predicting pesticide levels in drinking water. The Agency is currently relying on GENEEC and PRZM/EXAMS for surface water, which are used to produce estimates of pesticide concentrations in a farm pond and SCI-GROW, which predicts pesticide concentrations in ground water. None of these models include consideration of the impact processing of raw water for distribution as drinking water would likely have on the removal of pesticides from the source water. The primary use of these models by the Agency at this stage is to provide a coarse screen for sorting out pesticides for which it is highly unlikely that drinking water concentrations would ever exceed human health levels of concern. Based on the GENEEC and SCI-GROW models the acute drinking water concentration values are estimated to be 12 parts per billion (ppb) for surface water, and 0.12 ppb for ground water. The chronic drinking water concentration values are estimated to be 2.7 ppb for surface water and 0.12 pbb for ground water.

In the absence of monitoring data for pesticides, drinking water levels of comparison (DWLOCs) are calculated and used as a point of comparison against the model estimates of a pesticide's concentration in water. DWLOCs are theoretical upper limits on a pesticide's concentration in drinking water in light of total aggregate exposure to a pesticide in food, drinking water, and residential uses. A DWLOC will vary depending on the toxic endpoint, with drinking water consumption, and body weights. Different populations will have different DWLOCs. DWLOCs are used in the risk assessment process as a surrogate measure of potential exposure associated with pesticide exposure through drinking water. DWLOC values are not regulatory standards for drinking water. Since DWLOCs address total aggregate exposure to *N*-(4-fluorophenyl)-*N*-(1-methylethyl)-2-[[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl]oxy]acetamide they are further discussed in the aggregate risk sections below.

3. *From non-dietary exposure*. *N*-(4-fluorophenyl)-*N*-(1-methylethyl)-2-[[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl]oxy]acetamide is not registered on any use sites which would result in non-dietary, non-occupational exposure. Therefore, EPA expects only dietary and occupational exposure from the use of *N*-(4-fluorophenyl)-*N*-(1-methylethyl)-2-[[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl]oxy]acetamide.

4. *Cumulative exposure to substances with a common mechanism of toxicity*. 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 does not have, at this time, available data to determine whether *N*-(4-fluorophenyl)-*N*-(1-methylethyl)-2-[[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl]oxy]acetamide 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, *N*-(4-fluorophenyl)-*N*-(1-methylethyl)-2-[[5-

(trifluoromethyl)-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl]oxy]acetamide does not appear to produce a toxic metabolite produced by other substances. For the purposes of this tolerance action, therefore, EPA has not assumed that *N*-(4-fluorophenyl)-*N*-(1-methylethyl)-2-[[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl]oxy]acetamide has a common mechanism of toxicity with other substances. For more information regarding EPA's efforts to determine which chemicals have a common mechanism of toxicity and to evaluate the cumulative effects of such chemicals, see the final rule for Bifenthrin Pesticide Tolerances (62 FR 62961, November 26, 1997).

D. Aggregate Risks and Determination of Safety for U.S. Population

1. *Acute risk*. Using the exposure assumptions of 100 PCT and tolerance level residues for all commodities, at the 95th percentile, 10% of the aPAD was utilized for the U.S. Population. The major identifiable subgroup with the highest aggregate exposure is children, 1–6 years old. EPA generally has no concern for exposures below 100% of the aPAD. Despite the potential for exposure to *N*-(4-fluorophenyl)-*N*-(1-methylethyl)-2-[[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl]oxy]acetamide in drinking water, after calculating a DWLOC (2,400 ppb) for the U.S. population and comparing it to conservative model estimates of acute concentrations of *N*-(4-fluorophenyl)-*N*-(1-methylethyl)-2-[[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl]oxy]acetamide in surface and ground water (12 ppb and 0.12 pbb, respectively), EPA does not expect the aggregate exposure to exceed 100% of the aPAD.

2. *Chronic risk*. Using the exposure assumptions of tolerance level residues for all commodities and PCT values of 16% for corn, 26% for soybeans and 26% for cereal grains, EPA has concluded that aggregate exposure to *N*-(4-fluorophenyl)-*N*-(1-methylethyl)-2-[[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl]oxy]acetamide from food will utilize less than 18% of the cPAD for the U.S. population. The major identifiable subgroup with the highest aggregate exposure is children, 1–6 years old. EPA generally has no concern for exposures below 100% of the cPAD because the cPAD represents the level at or below which daily aggregate dietary exposure over a lifetime will not pose appreciable risks to human health. Despite the potential for chronic exposure to *N*-(4-fluorophenyl)-*N*-(1-methylethyl)-2-[[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl]oxy]acetamide in drinking water, after calculating a DWLOC (120 ppb) for the U.S. population and comparing it to conservative model estimates of concentrations of *N*-(4-fluorophenyl)-*N*-(1-methylethyl)-2-[[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl]oxy]acetamide in surface and ground water (2.7 ppb and 0.12 pbb, respectively), EPA does not expect the aggregate exposure to exceed 100% of the cPAD.

3. *Short- and intermediate-term risk*. Short- and intermediate-term aggregate exposure takes into account chronic dietary food and water (considered to be a background exposure level) plus other indoor and outdoor non-occupational exposure. Since there are no non-dietary, non-occupational exposures expected from the use of this chemical, no short- and intermediate-term risk assessments were conducted.

4. *Aggregate cancer risk for U.S. population*. *N*-(4-fluorophenyl)-*N*-(1-methylethyl)-2-[[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl]oxy]acetamide has been classified as a ''Not Likely'' carcinogen therefore, a cancer risk assessment was not conducted.

5. *Determination of safety*. Based on these risk assessments, EPA concludes that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result from aggregate exposure to *N*-(4-fluorophenyl)-*N*-(1-methylethyl)-2-[[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl]oxy]acetamide residues.

E. Aggregate Risks and Determination of Safety for Infants and Children

1. *Safety factor for infants and children—i. In general*. In assessing the potential for additional sensitivity of infants and children to residues of *N*-(4-fluorophenyl)-*N*-(1-methylethyl)-2-[[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl]oxy]acetamide, EPA considered data from developmental toxicity studies in the rat and rabbit, and a 2–generation reproduction study in the rat. The developmental toxicity studies are designed to evaluate adverse effects on the developing organism resulting from maternal pesticide exposure during gestation. Reproduction studies provide information relating to effects from exposure to the pesticide on the reproductive capability of mating animals and data on systemic toxicity.

FFDCA section 408 provides that EPA shall apply an additional tenfold margin of safety for infants and children in the case of threshold effects to account for prenatal and postnatal toxicity and the completeness of the data base unless EPA determines that a different margin of safety will be safe for infants and children. Margins of safety are incorporated into EPA risk assessments either directly through use of a margin of exposure (MOE) analysis or through using uncertainty (safety) factors in calculating a dose level that poses no appreciable risk to humans. EPA believes that reliable data support using the standard MOE and uncertainty factor (usually 100 for combined interspecies and intraspecies variability)) and not the additional tenfold MOE/uncertainty factor when EPA has a complete data base under existing guidelines and when the severity of the effect in infants or children or the potency or unusual toxic properties of a compound do not raise concerns regarding the adequacy of the standard MOE/safety factor.

ii. *Developmental toxicity studies*. In the developmental study in rats, the maternal NOAEL is 25 mg/kg/day based on decreased body-weight gain initially at 125 mg/kg/day (LOAEL). The developmental NOAEL is 25 mg/kg/day based on decreased fetal body weight, delayed development mainly delays in ossification in the skull, vertebrae, sternebrae, and appendages, and an increase in the incidence of extra ribs at 125 mg/kg/day (LOAEL).

In a developmental toxicity study in rabbits, the maternal NOAEL is 5 mg/kg/day based on histopathological findings in the liver at 25 mg/kg/day (LOAEL). The NOAEL for developmental toxicity is 25 mg/kg/day based on increased skeletal variations at 125 mg/kg/day (LOAEL).

iii. *Reproductive toxicity study*. In a 2–generation reproductive study in the rats, the NOAEL for maternal/paternal toxicity is 1.4 mg/kg/day based on increased liver weight absolute and relative in F1 females and hepatocytomegaly in F1 males at 7.4 and 8.2 mg/kg/day, respectively (LOAEL). The reproductive NOAEL is 1.3 mg/kg/day based on increased pup death in early lactation (including cannibalism) for F1 litters at 6.9 mg/kg/day (LOAEL).

iv. *Prenatal and postnatal sensitivity*. The Agency has determined that there is no indication of additional sensitivity to young rats or rabbits following prenatal and/or postnatal exposure to *N*-(4-fluorophenyl)-*N*-(1-methylethyl)-2-[[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl]oxy]acetamide in the developmental and reproductive toxicity studies. However, the Agency is concerned that there was no assessment of susceptibility of the offspring in functional/neurological development.

v. *Conclusion*. There is a complete toxicity data base for *N*-(4-fluorophenyl)-*N*-(1-methylethyl)-2-[[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl]oxy]acetamide and exposure data are complete or is estimated based on data that reasonably accounts for potential exposures. Although the data indicate

that there is no additional sensitivity to young rats or rabbits, following prenatal and/or postnatal exposure to *N*-(4-fluorophenyl)-*N*-(1-methylethyl)-2-[[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl]oxy]acetamide in the developmental and reproductive toxicity studies, the Agency has determined that the FQPA Safety Factor should not be removed, instead reduced because:

a. There was no assessment of susceptibility of the offspring in functional/neurological development in the developmental and reproductive studies.

b. There is evidence of neurotoxicity in mice, rats and dogs.

c. There is concern for endocrine (thyroid hormone) disruption as evidenced in several species (mice, rats, dogs and rabbits).

2. *Acute risk*. Using the exposure assumptions of 100% PCT and tolerance level residues for all commodities, at the 95th percentile, 16% of the aPAD was utilized for children, 1–6 years old, the major identifiable subgroup with the highest aggregate exposure. EPA generally has no concern for exposures below 100% of the aPAD. Despite the potential for exposure to *N*-(4-fluorophenyl)-*N*-(1-methylethyl)-2-[[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl]oxy]acetamide in drinking water, after calculating a DWLOC (630 ppb) for children, 1–6 years old and comparing it to conservative model estimates of acute concentrations of *N*-(4-fluorophenyl)-*N*-(1-methylethyl)-2-[[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl]oxy]acetamide in surface and ground water (12 ppb and 0.12 pbb, respectively), EPA does not expect the aggregate exposure to exceed 100% of the aPAD.

3. *Chronic risk*. Using the exposure assumptions of tolerance level residues for all commodities and PCT treated values of 16% for corn, 26% for soybeans and 26% for cereal grains, EPA has concluded that aggregate exposure to *N*-(4-fluorophenyl)-*N*-(1-methylethyl)-2-[[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl]oxy]acetamide from food will utilize less than 41% of the cPAD for children, 1–6 years old, the major identifiable subgroup with the highest aggregate exposure. EPA generally has no concern for exposures below 100% of the cPAD because the cPAD represents the level at or below which daily aggregate dietary exposure over a lifetime will not pose appreciable risks to human health. Despite the potential for chronic exposure to *N*-(4-fluorophenyl)-*N*-(1-methylethyl)-2-[[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl]oxy]acetamide in drinking water, after calculating a DWLOC (24 ppb) for children, 1–6 years old and comparing it to conservative model estimates of concentrations of *N*-(4-fluorophenyl)-*N*-(1-methylethyl)-2-[[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl]oxy]acetamide in surface and ground water (2.7 ppb and 0.12 pbb, respectively), EPA does not expect the aggregate exposure to exceed 100% of the cPAD.

4. *Short- or intermediate-term risk*. There are no non-dietary, non-occupational exposures expected from the use of this chemical. Therefore, no short- and intermediate-term risk assessments were conducted.

5. *Determination of safety*. Based on these risk assessments, EPA concludes that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result to infants and children from aggregate exposure to *N*-(4-fluorophenyl)-*N*-(1-methylethyl)-2-[[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl]oxy]acetamide residues.

IV. Other Considerations

A. Metabolism in Plants and Animals

The nature of the residue in plants and livestock has been adequately defined for this section 18. In plants, metabolism data are available for *N*-(4-fluorophenyl)-*N*-(1-methylethyl)-2-[[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl]oxy]acetamide on corn and soybeans. For both crops, the residues of concern are parent *N*-(4-fluorophenyl)-*N*-(1-methylethyl)-2-[[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl]oxy]acetamide and metabolites containing the 4-fluoro-*N*-methylethyl benzenamine moiety. In livestock, metabolism data are available for *N*-(4-fluorophenyl)-*N*-(1-methylethyl)-2-[[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl]oxy]acetamide in goats and hens. The residues of concern in ruminants and poultry are parent *N*-(4-fluorophenyl)-*N*-(1-methylethyl)-2-[[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl]oxy]acetamide and metabolites containing the 4-fluoro-*N*-methylethyl benzenamine moiety.

B. Analytical Enforcement Methodology

Adequate enforcement methodology (example - gas chromotography) is available to enforce the tolerance expression. The method may be requested from: Calvin Furlow, PRRIB, IRSD (7502C), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460. Office location and telephone number: Rm 101FF, Crystal Mall #2, 1921 Jefferson Davis Hwy., Arlington, VA, (703) 305–5229.

C. Magnitude of Residues

N-(4-fluorophenyl)-*N*-(1-methylethyl)-2-[[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl]oxy]acetamide and the metabolites FOE oxalate, FOE sulfonic acid (as its sodium salt, monohydrate), and FOE thioglycolate sulfoxide were tested through the FDA multi-residue methods B, C, D, and E. Testing through multi-residue method A is not required because *N*-(4-fluorophenyl)-*N*-(1-methylethyl)-2-[[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl]oxy]acetamide and its metabolites do not contain the *N*-methylcarbamate structure. FDA will review the multi-residue methods data to determine sufficiency.

D. International Residue Limits

There are no Codex, Canadian, or Mexican tolerances for *N*-(4-fluorophenyl)-*N*-(1-methylethyl)-2-[[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl]oxy]acetamide on wheat.

E. Rotational Crop Restrictions

A field accumulation in rotational crops study has been reviewed and found to support the plant-back intervals of 1 and 4 months for potatoes and carrots, respectively. No plant-back interval is needed for corn, soybeans, alfalfa, clover, cereal grains, and grasses since they already have temporary tolerances. No other crops may be rotated.

V. Conclusion

Therefore, tolerances are established for combined residues of *N*-(4-fluorophenyl)-*N*-(1-methylethyl)-2-[[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl]oxy]acetamide and its metabolites containing the 4-fluoro-*N*-methylethyl benzenamine moiety in wheat grain at 1 ppm, wheat forage at 10 ppm, wheat hay at 2 ppm, wheat straw at 0.5 ppm, meat, kidney, and fat of cattle, goats, horses, hogs, and sheep at 0.05 ppm and meat byproducts (other than kidney) at 0.10 ppm.

VI. Objections and Hearing Requests

The new FFDCA section 408(g) provides essentially the same process for persons to ''object'' to a tolerance regulation as was provided in the old section 408 and in section 409. However, the period for filing objections is 60 days, rather than 30 days. EPA currently has procedural regulations which govern the submission of objections and hearing requests. These regulations will require some modification to reflect the new law. However, until those modifications can be made, EPA will continue to use those procedural regulations with appropriate adjustments to reflect the new law.

Any person may, by October 5, 1999, file written objections to any aspect of this regulation and may also request a

hearing on those objections. Objections and hearing requests must be filed with the Hearing Clerk, at the address given under the ''ADDRESSES'' section (40 CFR 178.20). A copy of the objections and/or hearing requests filed with the Hearing Clerk should be submitted to the OPP docket for this rulemaking. The objections submitted must specify the provisions of the regulation deemed objectionable and the grounds for the objections (40 CFR 178.25). Each objection must be accompanied by the fee prescribed by 40 CFR 180.33(i). EPA is authorized to waive any fee requirement ''when in the judgement of the Administrator such a waiver or refund is equitable and not contrary to the purpose of this subsection.'' For additional information regarding tolerance objection fee waivers, contact James Tompkins, 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. 239, Crystal Mall #2, 1921 Jefferson Davis Hwy., Arlington, VA, (703) 305–5697, tompkins.jim@epa.gov. Requests for waiver of tolerance objection fees should be sent to James Hollins, Information Resources and Services Division (7502C), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460.

If a hearing is requested, the objections must include a statement of the factual issues on which a hearing is requested, the requestor's contentions on such issues, and a summary of any evidence relied upon by the requestor (40 CFR 178.27). A request for a hearing will be granted if the Administrator determines that the material submitted shows the following: There is genuine and substantial issue of fact; there is a reasonable possibility that available evidence identified by the requestor would, if established, resolve one or more of such issues in favor of the requestor, taking into account uncontested claims or facts to the contrary; and resolution of the factual issues in the manner sought by the requestor would be adequate to justify the action requested (40 CFR 178.32). Information submitted in connection with an objection or hearing request may be claimed confidential 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. A copy of the information 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.

VII. Public Record and Electronic Submissions

EPA has established a record for this regulation under docket control number [OPP–300897] (including any comments and data submitted electronically). 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 public record is located in Room 119 of the Public Information and Records Integrity Branch, Information Resources and Services Division (7502C), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, Crystal Mall #2, 1921 Jefferson Davis Hwy., Arlington, VA.

Objections and hearing requests may be sent by e-mail directly to EPA at:

opp-docket@epa.gov

E-mailed objections and hearing requests must be submitted as an ASCII file avoiding the use of special characters and any form of encryption.

The official record for this regulation, as well as the public version, as described in this unit will be kept in paper form. Accordingly, EPA will transfer any copies of objections and hearing requests received electronically into printed, paper form as they are received and will place the paper copies in the official record which will also include all comments submitted directly in writing. The official record is the paper record maintained at the Virginia address in ''ADDRESSES'' at the beginning of this document.

VIII. Regulatory Assessment Requirements

A. Certain Acts and Executive Orders

This final rule establishes a tolerance under section 408 of the FFDCA. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has exempted these types of actions from review under Executive Order 12866, entitled *Regulatory Planning and Review* (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993). This final rule does not contain any information collections subject to OMB approval under the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA), 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*, or impose any enforceable duty or contain any unfunded mandate as described under Title II of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (UMRA) (Pub. L. 104–4). Nor does it require special considerations as required by Executive Order 12898, entitled *Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations* (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994), or require OMB review in accordance with Executive Order 13045, entitled *Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks* (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997).

In addition, since tolerances and exemptions that are established under FFDCA section 408(l)(6), such as the tolerance in this final rule, do not require the issuance of a proposed rule, the requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*) do not apply. Nevertheless, the Agency previously assessed whether establishing tolerances, exemptions from tolerances, raising tolerance levels or expanding exemptions might adversely impact small entities and concluded, as a generic matter, that there is no adverse economic impact. The factual basis for the Agency's generic certification for tolerance actions published on May 4, 1981 (46 FR 24950), and was provided to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration.

B. Executive Order 12875

Under Executive Order 12875, entitled *Enhancing the Intergovernmental Partnership* (58 FR 58093, October 28, 1993), EPA may not issue a regulation that is not required by statute and that creates a mandate upon a State, local or tribal government, unless the Federal government provides the funds necessary to pay the direct compliance costs incurred by those governments. If the mandate is unfunded, EPA must provide to OMB a description of the extent of EPA's prior consultation with representatives of affected State, local, and tribal governments, the nature of their concerns, copies of any written communications from the governments, and a statement supporting the need to issue the regulation. In addition, Executive Order 12875 requires EPA to develop an effective process permitting elected officials and other representatives of State, local, and tribal governments ''to provide meaningful and timely input in the development of regulatory proposals containing significant unfunded mandates.''

Today's rule does not create an unfunded Federal mandate on State, local, or tribal governments. The rule does not impose any enforceable duties on these entities. Accordingly, the requirements of section 1(a) of Executive Order 12875 do not apply to this rule.

C. Executive Order 13084

Under Executive Order 13084, entitled *Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments* (63 FR 27655, May 19, 1998), EPA may not issue a regulation that is not required by statute, that significantly or uniquely affects the communities of Indian tribal governments, and that imposes substantial direct compliance costs on those communities, unless the Federal government provides the funds necessary to pay the direct compliance costs incurred by the tribal governments. If the mandate is unfunded, EPA must provide OMB, in a separately identified section of the preamble to the rule, a description of the extent of EPA's prior consultation with representatives of affected tribal governments, a summary of the nature of their concerns, and a statement supporting the need to issue the regulation. In addition, Executive Order 13084 requires EPA to develop an effective process permitting elected officials and other representatives of Indian tribal governments ''to provide meaningful and timely input in the development of regulatory policies on matters that significantly or uniquely affect their communities.''

Today's rule does not significantly or uniquely affect the communities of Indian tribal governments. This action does not involve or impose any requirements that affect Indian tribes. Accordingly, the requirements of section 3(b) of Executive Order 13084 do not apply to this rule.

IX. Submission to Congress and the Comptroller General

The Congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*, as added by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996, generally provides that before a rule may take effect, the Agency promulgating the rule must submit a rule report, which includes a copy of the rule, to each House of the Congress and the Comptroller General of the United States. EPA will submit a report containing this rule and other required information to the U.S. Senate, the U.S. House of Representatives and the Comptroller General of the United States prior to publication of the rule in the **Federal Register**. This rule is not a ''major rule'' as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 180

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

Dated: July 28, 1999.

Peter Caulkins,

Acting Director, Registration Division, Office of Pesticide Programs.

Therefore, 40 CFR chapter I is amended as follows:

PART 180—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for part 180 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 21 U.S.C. 321(q), 346a and 371.

2. In § 180.527, by adding paragraph (b) to read as follows:

§ 180.527 N-(4-fluorophenyl)-N-(1-methylethyl)-2-[[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl]oxy]acetamide; tolerances for residues.

* * * * *

(b) *Section 18 emergency exemptions.* Time-limited tolerances are established for the combined residues of *N*-(4-fluorophenyl)-*N*-(1-methylethyl)-2-[[5-(trifluoromehtyl)-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl]oxy]acetamide and its metabolites containing the 4-fluoro-*N*-methylethyl benzenamine moiety in or on the following food commodities.

Commodity	Parts per million	Expiration/ Revocation Date
Cattle, fat	0.05	7/31/01
Cattle, kidney	0.50	7/31/01
Cattle, meat	0.05	7/31/01
Cattle, meat by-products	0.10	7/31/01
Goats, fat	0.05	7/31/01
Goats, kidney	0.50	7/31/01
Goats, meat	0.05	7/31/01
Goats, meat by-products	0.10	7/31/01
Hogs, fat	0.05	7/31/01
Hogs, kidney	0.50	7/31/01
Hogs, meat	0.05	7/31/01
Hogs, meat by-products	0.10	7/31/01
Horses, fat	0.05	7/31/01
Horses, kidney	0.50	7/31/01
Horses, meat	0.05	7/31/01
Horses, meat by-products	0.10	7/31/01
Sheep, fat	0.05	7/31/01
Sheep, kidney	0.50	7/31/01
Sheep, meat	0.05	7/31/01
Sheep, meat by-products	0.10	7/31/01
Wheat, forage	10.0	7/31/01
Wheat, grain	1.0	7/31/01
Wheat, hay	2.0	7/31/01
Wheat, straw	0.50	7/31/01

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[FR Doc. 99–20317 Filed 8–5–99; 8:45 am]
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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 180

[OPP–300895; FRL–6091–6]

RIN 2070–AB78

Sodium Chlorate; Extension of Exemption from Requirement of a Tolerance for Emergency Exemptions

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This regulation extends a time-limited exemption from the requirement of a tolerance for residues of the desiccant sodium chlorate in or on wheat for an additional 1½-year period. This exemption from the requirement of a tolerance will expire and is revoked on July 31, 2001. This action is in connection with a crisis exemption declared under section 18 of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) authorizing use of the pesticide on wheat. Section 408(l)(6) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act requires EPA to establish a time-limited tolerance or exemption from the requirement for a tolerance for pesticide chemical residues in food that will result from the use of a pesticide under an emergency exemption authorized under FIFRA section 18.

DATES: This regulation becomes effective August 6, 1999. Objections and requests for hearings must be received by EPA, on or before October 5, 1999.

ADDRESSES: Written objections and hearing requests, identified by the docket control number [OPP–300895], must be submitted to: Hearing Clerk (1900), Environmental Protection Agency, Rm. M3708, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460. Fees accompanying objections and hearing requests shall be labeled ''Tolerance Petition Fees'' and forwarded to: EPA Headquarters Accounting Operations Branch, OPP (Tolerance Fees), P.O. Box 360277M, Pittsburgh, PA 15251. A copy of any objections and hearing requests filed with the Hearing Clerk identified by the docket control number, [OPP–300895], must also be submitted to: