threshold of effects. There was evidence of toxicity at the top dose of 50 mg/kg/day with a no observed effect level of 25 mg/kg/day. Adverse effects from oral exposure to sulfosate occur at or above 50 mg/kg/day. These effects consist primarily of transient salivation, which is regarded as a pharmacological rather than toxicological effect, emesis and non-biologically significant hematological changes. Exposures at or below 25 mg/kg/day have not resulted in significant biological adverse effects. In addition, a comparison of data from the 90 day and 1 year studies indicates that there is no evidence for increased toxicity with time. The overall NOEL in the dog is 25 mg/kg/day.

5. *Chronic toxicity.* A chronic feeding/carcinogenicity study was conducted in male and female rats fed dose levels of 0, 100, 500 and 1,000 ppm (0, 4.2., 21.2 or 41.8 mg/kg/day in males and 0, 5.4, 27.0 or 55.7 mg/kg day in females). No carcinogenic effects were observed under the conditions of the study. The systemic NOEL of 1,000 ppm (41.1/55.7 mg/kg/day for males and females, respectively) was based on decreased body weight gains (considered secondary to reduced food consumption) and increased incidences of chronic laryngeal and nasopharyngeal inflammation (males). A chronic feeding/carcinogenicity study was conducted in male and female mice fed dosage levels of 0, 100, 1,000 and 8,000 ppm (0, 11.7, 118 or 991 mg/kg/day in males and 0, 16, 159 or 1,341 mg/kg/day in females). No carcinogenic effects were observed under the conditions of the study at dose levels up to and including the 8,000 ppm HDT (highest dose may have been excessive). The systemic NOEL was 1,000 ppm based on decreases in body weight and feed consumption (both sexes), increases in the incidences of white matter degeneration in the lumbar spinal cord (males only), and increased incidences of duodenal epithelial hyperplasia (females only). Sulfosate is classified as a Group E carcinogen based on no evidence of carcinogenicity in rat and mouse studies.

6. *Animal metabolism*. The metabolism of sulfosate has been studied in animals. The residues of concern for sulfosate in meat, milk, and eggs are the parent ions PMG and TMS only.

7. *Metabolite toxicology.* There are no metabolites of toxicological concern. Only the parent ions, PMG and TMS are of toxicological concern.

C. Aggregate Exposure

1. *Dietary (food) exposure.* For the purposes of assessing the potential dietary exposure, Zeneca has utilized the tolerance level for all existing tolerances, and proposed Tolerances; and 100% crop treated acreage for all commodities. Assuming that 100% of foods, meat, eggs, and milk products will contain sulfosate residues and those residues will be at the level of the tolerance results in an overestimate of human exposure. This is a very conservative approach to exposure assessment. For all existing tolerances and the proposed maximum permissible levels proposed in this notice of filing, the potential exposure for the U.S. population is 0.0184 mg/kg bwt/day. Potential exposure for children's population subgroups range from 0.0151 mg/kg bwt/day for nursing infants (< 1 year old) to 0.0763 mg/kg bwt/day for non-nursing infants (> 1 year old).

2. *Drinking water.* Sulfosate adsorbs fairly strongly to soil and would not be expected to move vertically below the 6 inch soil layer. The *N*-phosphonomethyl moiety is readily degraded by soil microbes to AMPA with a half-life of 48 to 72 hours. AMPA is further degraded to CO_2. In addition, the trimethylsulfonium moiety degrades rapidly to CO_2 with a half-life of 72 hours. Therefore, sulfosate would not be a contaminant of groundwater. Additionally, since sulfosate has no aquatic uses, residues are not expected in drinking water.

3. *Non-dietary exposure.* Since sulfosate is not registered for residential or turf uses, and does not represent groundwater contamination concern, exposures from other than dietary or occupational sources are not expected to occur.

D. Cumulative Effects

There is no information to indicate that toxic effects produced by sulfosate are cumulative with those of any other chemical compound.

E. Safety Determination

The appropriate toxicity endpoint for use in determining a Reference Dose (RfD) is the NOEL of 25 mg/kg/day, based on the 90–day dog study. Adverse effects resulting from exposure to sulfosate occur at or above approximately 40 mg/kg/day across all species tested (rat, mouse, rabbit and dog). The RfD based on a 90–day dog feeding study (NOEL of 25 mg/kg/day) using a hundredfold safety factor is calculated to be 0.25 mg/kg/day.

1. *U.S. population.* Using the conservative assumptions of 100% of all crops treated and assuming all residues are at the tolerance level for all established and proposed tolerances, the aggregate exposure to sulfosate will utilize 7.4% of the RfD for the US population. Generally there are no concerns for exposures below 100 percent of the RfD.

2. *Infants and children.* The database on sulfosate relative to pre- and post-natal toxicity is complete. Because the developmental and reproductive effects occurred in the presence of parental (systemic) toxicity, these data do not suggest an increased pre- or post-natal sensitivity of children and infants to sulfosate exposure. Therefore, Zeneca concludes, upon the basis of reliable data, that a hundredfold uncertainty factor is adequate to protect the safety of infants and children and an additional safety factor is unwarranted. Using the conservative assumptions of 100% of all crops treated and assuming all residues are at the tolerance level for all established and proposed tolerances described above, we conclude that the percent of the RfD that will be utilized by aggregate exposure to residues of sulfosate ranges from 6.1% for nursing infants up to 30.5% for non-nursing infants (< 1 year old).

F. International Tolerances.

There are no Codex Maximum Residue Levels established for sulfosate.

[FR Doc. 98–5257 Filed 3–3–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–F

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[OPPT–59362A; FRL–5775–1]

Certain Chemicals; Extension of Test Marketing Period for Test Marketing Exemption

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice announces EPA's approval of an extension of the test marketing period for a test marketing exemption (TME) under section 5(h)(1) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) and 40 CFR 720.38. EPA designated the original test marketing application as TME–97–9. Therefore, this extension is a modification of the previously granted TME. The test marketing conditions are described below.

DATES: This notice becomes effective on February 25, 1998.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Shirley D. Howard, New Chemicals Notice Management Branch, Chemical Control Division (7405), Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics, Environmental Protection Agency, Rm.

E–435I, 401 M St. SW., Washington, DC 20460, (202) 260–3780. E-mail: Howard.sd@epamail.epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 5(h)(1) of TSCA authorizes EPA to exempt persons from premanufacture notification (PMN) requirements and permit them to manufacture or import new chemical substances for test marketing purposes if the Agency finds that the manufacture, processing, distribution in commerce, use, and disposal of the substances for test marketing purposes will not present an unreasonable risk of injury to health or the environment. EPA may impose restrictions on test marketing activities and may modify or revoke a test marketing exemption upon receipt of new information which casts significant doubt on its finding that the test marketing activity will not present an unreasonable risk of injury.

EPA hereby approves the increase in the number of customers from two to three. EPA has determined that test marketing of the new chemical substance described below, under the conditions set out in the TME application, and restriction specified in the original TME notice, will not present an unreasonable risk of injury to health or the environment. Production volume, use, and the number of customers must not exceed that specified in the amended application. All other conditions and restrictions described in the application and this notice must be met.

TME–97–9

Notice of Approval of Original Application: August 8, 1997, (62 FR 44008).

Extension of the Test Marketing Period: Six months. Commencing on first day of commercial manufacture.

The Agency reserves the right to rescind approval or modify the conditions and restrictions of an exemption should any new information come to its attention which casts significant doubt on its finding that the test marketing activities will not present any unreasonable risk of injury to health or the environment.

List of Subjects

Environmental protection, Test marketing exemptions.

Dated: February 25, 1998.

Flora Chow,

Chief, New Chemicals Notice Management Branch, Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics.

[FR Doc. 98–5561 Filed 3–3–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–F

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[OPPTS–44646; FRL–5775–9]

TSCA Chemical Testing; Receipt of Test Data

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice announces EPA's receipt of test data on phenol (CAS No. 108–95–2). These data were submitted pursuant to an enforceable testing consent agreement/order issued by EPA under section 4 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA). Publication of this notice is in compliance with section 4(d) of TSCA.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Susan B. Hazen, Director, Environmental Assistance Division (7408), Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics, Environmental Protection Agency, Rm. E–543B, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460, (202) 554–1404, TDD (202) 554–0551; e-mail: TSCA-Hotline@epamail.epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under 40 CFR 790.60, all TSCA section 4 enforceable consent agreements/orders must contain a statement that results of testing conducted pursuant to testing enforceable consent agreements/orders will be announced to the public in accordance with procedures specified in section 4(d) of TSCA.

I. Test Data Submissions

Test data for phenol were submitted by the Chemical Manufacturers Association pursuant to a TSCA section 4 enforceable testing consent agreement/order at 40 CFR 799.5000 and were received by EPA on January 16, 1998. The final report was submitted on behalf of the following test sponsors: Allied Signal Inc.; Aristech Chemical Corporation; Dakota Gasification Company; Dow Chemical Company; Georgia Gulf Corporation; General Electric Corporation; GIRSA, Inc.; JLM Industries Inc.; Kalama Chemical, Inc.; Merichem Company; Mitsubishi International Corporation; Mitsui Co. (U.S.A.), Inc.; Shell Chemical Company; and Texaco Refining Marketing. The submission includes a final report entitled ''Two-Week (Ten Day) Inhalation Toxicity and Two-Week Recovery Study of Phenol Vapor in the Rat.'' This chemical is produced in substantial quantities and is used in numerous consumer products.

EPA has initiated its review and evaluation process for this data submission. At this time, the Agency is unable to provide any determination as to the completeness of the submission.

II. Public Record

EPA has established a public record for this TSCA section 4(d) receipt of data notice (docket number OPPTS–44646). This record includes a copy of the study reported in this notice. The record is available for inspection from 12 noon to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, except legal holidays, in the TSCA Nonconfidential Information Center, (also known as the TSCA Public Docket Office), Rm. B-607 Northeast Mall, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460. Requests for documents should be sent in writing to: Environmental Protection Agency, TSCA Nonconfidential Information Center (7407), 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460 or fax: (202) 260–5069 or e-mail: oppt.ncic@epamail.epa.gov.

Authority: 15 U.S.C. 2603.

List of Subjects

Environmental protection, Test data.

Dated: February 24, 1998.

Charles M. Auer,

Director, Chemical Control Division, Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics.

[FR Doc. 98–5562 Filed 3–3–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–F

FEDERAL HOUSING FINANCE BOARD

Sunshine Act Meeting; Announcing An Open Meeting of the Board

TIME AND DATE: 10:00 A.M., Wednesday, March 11, 1998.

PLACE: Board Room, Second Floor, Federal Housing Finance Board, 1777 F Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

STATUS: The entire meeting will be open to the public.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED DURING PORTIONS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC:

- Office of Finance Debt Authorization
- Office of Finance Board Compensation Policy Approval
- Office of Finance Board Appointments
- Office of Finance Budget Amendment

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION: Elaine L. Baker, Secretary to the Board, (202) 408–2837.

William W. Ginsberg,

Managing Director.

[FR Doc. 98–5648 Filed 2–27–98; 4:29 pm]

BILLING CODE 6725–01–M