

to infants and children and an additional uncertainty factor is not warranted.

Using the conservative exposure assumptions described above (proposed and current tolerances, 100% crop treated, and no adjustments for percent contribution from livestock diet), aggregate exposure to residues of clofentezine are expected to utilize about 48% of the RfD in non-nursing infants, 20% of the RfD in nursing infants, and 36% of the RfD in children aged 1 to 6 years old. Using more realistic estimates of percent crop treated, the percent of RfD utilized is less than or equal to 10% for these population subgroups. These numbers would be lowered further if anticipated residues and/or an adjustment for percent contribution from livestock diet were utilized rather than tolerance values. Therefore, there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result to infants or children from aggregate exposure to clofentezine residues.

**F. International Tolerances**

Codex tolerances have been established for clofentezine on a wide variety of crops, including apples. The following maximum residue levels (MRLs) were adopted by the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues (CCPR) in April 1988, except as noted in parentheses:

Commodity	MRL (mg/kg)
Cattle meat .....	0.05
Cattle, edible offal .....	0.1
Cattle, milk .....	0.01
Citrus fruits .....	0.5 (1995)
Cucumber .....	1.0 (1991)
Currants .....	0.01 (1993)
Eggs (poultry) .....	0.05
Grapes .....	1.0 (1995)
Pome fruits .....	0.5
Poultry, edible offal .....	0.05
Poultry meat .....	0.05
Stone fruits .....	0.2
Strawberry .....	2.0

This value, 1.25 mg/kg/day, was calculated by EPA using their standard conversion factor for food consumption. The NOAEL based upon actual food consumption in the study is 1.7 mg/kg/day.

[FR Doc. 00-17356 Filed 7-11-00; 8:45 am]

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**ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**

[FRL-6734-2]

**Notice of Availability for Draft Guidance on the Use of Emissions Reductions From Motor Vehicles Operated on Low-Sulfur Gasoline as New Source Review (NSR) Offsets for Tier 2/Gasoline Sulfur Refinery Projects in Nonattainment Areas**

**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

**ACTION:** Notice of availability.

**SUMMARY:** The EPA is making available for public review and comment a preliminary draft of its pending guidance on the use of emissions reductions resulting from motor vehicles operated on low sulfur gasoline as NSR offsets for Tier 2/Gasoline Sulfur Refinery Projects in nonattainment areas.

On February 10, 2000, EPA issued new emissions standards ("Tier 2 standards") for all passenger vehicles, including sport utility vehicles, minivans, vans and pick-up trucks. To ensure the effectiveness of low emissions control technologies in these vehicles, this rule also sets new standards to significantly reduce the sulfur content in gasoline. In order to meet these sulfur-in-gasoline requirements, many refiners will have to make modifications to their existing facilities, which could be subject to the major permitting requirements under parts C and D of the Clean Air Act. For a refinery located in an area designated nonattainment, the acquisition of emissions offsets is one of the prerequisites for receiving the construction permit authorizing the major modification. To provide greater certainty and to expedite the NSR permitting process for refinery projects undertaken in nonattainment areas to comply with the new gasoline sulfur requirements, EPA intends to provide guidance to explain how States can use some of the motor vehicle emissions reductions resulting from use of low sulfur gasoline as NSR offsets.

A draft of EPA's guidance is available for public review and comment. The EPA does not intend to respond to individual comments, but rather to consider the comments from the public in the preparation of the final guidance.

**DATES:** The comment period on the draft guidance will close on August 11, 2000.

**ADDRESSES:** Written comments should be sent to Pamela J. Smith, Information Transfer and Program Integration Division (MD-12), Office of Air Quality

Planning and Standards, U.S. EPA, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27711, telephone 919-541-0641, telefax 919-541-5509 or E-mail [smith.pam@epa.gov](mailto:smith.pam@epa.gov).

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Dan deRoeck, Information Transfer and Program Integration Division (MD-12), Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, U.S. EPA, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27711, telephone 919-541-5593, telefax 919-541-5509 or E-mail [deroeck.dan@epa.gov](mailto:deroeck.dan@epa.gov).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** A copy of the draft guidance document may be obtained by calling or E-mailing Pamela J. Smith. The draft guidance may also be downloaded from the NSR Web Site <http://www.epa.gov/ttn/nsr> under the topic "What's New on NSR."

Dated: July 5, 2000.

**John S. Seitz,**

Director, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards.

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**ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**

[OPP-00576A; FRL-6589-6]

**Pesticides; Policy Issues Related to the Food Quality Protection Act**

**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

**ACTION:** Notice of availability.

**SUMMARY:** EPA is announcing the availability of the revised version of the pesticide science policy document entitled "Available EPA Information on Assessing Exposure to Pesticides in Food—A User's Guide." This notice is the nineteenth in a series concerning science policy documents related to the Food Quality Protection Act of 1996 and developed through the Tolerance Reassessment Advisory Committee.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Kathleen Martin, Environmental Protection Agency (7509C), 1200 Pennsylvania, Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20460; telephone number: (703) 308-2857; fax number: (703) 305-5147; e-mail address: [martin.kathleen@epa.gov](mailto:martin.kathleen@epa.gov).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

**I. General Information**

*A. Does This Action Apply to Me?*

You may be potentially affected by this action if you manufacture or formulate pesticides. Potentially affected categories and entities may include, but are not limited to: