

assumed that 100% of the potatoes consumed would contain 2,6-DIPN residues at 0.30 ppm (average residue). This residue value was multiplied by the processing factors (PF) determined from 2,6-DIPN processing studies on baked (PF = 0.10), boiled (PF = 0.078), fried (PF = 0.032), and washed potatoes (PF = 0.15).

A risk assessment was performed for 2,6-DIPN using the subchronic toxicity study in rats NOAEL of 104 or 121 mg/kg/day (males and females, respectively). Although the developmental toxicity study indicates a lower NOAEL for the same toxicity (reduced body weight, weight gain, and food consumption), the maternal LOAEL of 150 mg/kg/day is between the subchronic NOAEL of 104–121 mg/kg/day and the LOAEL of 208–245 mg/kg/day. However, the maternal toxicity NOAEL of 50 mg/kg/day is appropriate for use in characterization of risks for the subpopulation of women of childbearing age.

Because of its status as a biopesticide, chronic toxicity studies would not normally be required for 2,6-DIPN; however, a reference dose (RfD) of 1 mg/kg/day can be established for purposes of chronic dietary risk assessment if necessary. The RfD value is based on the NOAEL from the subchronic rat study and use of a 100-fold uncertainty factor (10X for interspecies extrapolation and 10X for intraspecies variability, RfD = 104/100 = 1 mg/kg/day). Retention of an FQPA safety factor is not necessary for 2,6-DIPN. Developmental data in rats showed no unique susceptibility to DIPN.

For the overall U.S. population, chronic exposure was estimated to be 0.000033 mg/kg bwt/day or <0.1 % of the RfD. Chronic exposure also was calculated for women of child-bearing age. Exposure estimates were 0.000019 mg/kg bwt/dw (<0.1 % of the RfD). For the most highly exposed population subgroup, children 1 to 6 years of age, chronic exposure was estimated to be 0.000119 mg/kg bw/day or <0.1 % of the RfD.

ii. *Drinking water.* There is no established maximum concentration level for 2,6-DIPN in water. Based on the low use rate and an indoor use pattern that is not widespread, residues of 2,6-DIPN in drinking water and exposure from this route is unlikely.

2. *Non-dietary exposure.* 2,6-DIPN is not registered for any use that could result in non-occupational, non-dietary exposure to the general population.

E. Cumulative Exposure

There is no evidence to indicate or suggest that 2,6-DIPN shares any

mechanism of toxicity in common with those of any other pesticides. Therefore, cumulative exposure concerns are not anticipated.

F. Safety Determination

1. *U.S. population.* The acute exposure estimate at the 99.9th percentile of exposure for the overall U.S. population was 0.000465 mg/kg bwt/day. When compared to a maternal toxicity NOAEL of 50 mg/kg bwt/day from a developmental toxicity study in rats, the MOE at the 99.9th percentile of exposure is 107437. For women of child-bearing age, the acute exposure estimate at the 99.9th percentile of exposure was 0.000142 mg/kg bwt/day (MOE = 351939). For the overall U.S. population, chronic exposure was estimated to be 0.000033 mg/kg bwt/day or <0.1% of the RfD. Chronic exposure also was calculated for women of child-bearing age. Exposure estimates were 0.000019 mg/kg bwt/day (<0.1% of the RfD) for women of child-bearing age.

2. *Infants and children.* Acute exposures for infants and children 1 to 6 years of age were 0.000682 mg/kg bwt/day (MOE = 73309). For the most highly exposed population subgroup, children 1 to 6 years of age, chronic exposure was estimated to be 0.000119 mg/kg bwt/day or <0.1% of the RfD.

G. Effects on the Immune and Endocrine Systems

Platte has no information to suggest that 2,6-DIPN will adversely affect the immune or endocrine systems. The Agency is not requiring information on endocrine effects of this biochemical pesticide at this time.

H. Existing Tolerances

No codex maximum residue levels are established for residues of 2,6-DIPN in/on any food or feed crop.

[FR Doc. 01-23482 File 9-20-01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-S

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

Farm Credit Administration Board; Special Meeting

AGENCY: Farm Credit Administration.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Government in the Sunshine Act (5 U.S.C. 552b(e)(3)), of the forthcoming special meeting of the Farm Credit Administration Board (Board).

DATE AND TIME: The special meeting of the Board will be held at the offices of the Farm Credit Administration in McLean, Virginia, on September 19,

2001, from 9 a.m. until such time as the Board concludes its business.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Kelly Mikel Williams, Secretary to the Farm Credit Administration Board, (703) 883-4025, TDD (703) 883-4444.

ADDRESS: Farm Credit Administration, 1501 Farm Credit Drive, McLean, Virginia 22102-5090.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This meeting of the Board will be open to the public (limited space available). In order to increase the accessibility to Board meetings, persons requiring assistance should make arrangements in advance. The matters to be considered at the meeting are:

Open Session

New Business—Other

—FY 2002 Revised Budget and FY 2003 Proposed Budget

Dated: September 17, 2001.

Kelly Mikel Williams,

Secretary, Farm Credit Administration Board.

[FR Doc. 01-23561 Filed 9-18-01; 5:02 pm]

BILLING CODE 6705-01-P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Technological Advisory Council Meeting Postponed

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Notice of cancellation of public meeting.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act, 5 U.S.C. App. 2, Public Law 92-463, as amended, this notice advises interested persons that the meeting of the Technological Advisory Council scheduled for September 20, 2001 has been cancelled and will be rescheduled at a later date.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Robert Kimball@fcc.gov or 202-418-2339.

Federal Communications Commission.

Magalie Roman Salas,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 01-23595 Filed 9-20-01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712-01-P