6. *Animal metabolism*. The metabolism of cyromazine has been adequately characterized in the rat, goat, and chicken.

7. *Metabolite toxicology*. EPA has removed melamine, a metabolite of cyromazine, from the tolerance expression as a residue of toxicological concern. For more information on melamine, see the **Federal Register** of September 15, 1999 (64 FR 50043) (FRL–6098–7).

8. *Endocrine disruption*. Cyromazine does not belong to a class of chemicals proven to have adverse effects on the endocrine system. There is no evidence that cyromazine has any effect on endocrine function in developmental or reproduction studies.

C. Aggregate Exposure

1. *Dietary exposure—Food*. For the purposes of assessing the potential dietary exposure under the proposed tolerances, Syngenta Crop Protection has estimated aggregate exposure from all crops for which tolerances are established.

i. *Acute*. There were no toxicological effects attributed to a single exposure (dose) observed in oral toxicity studies including the developmental toxicity studies in rats and rabbits. Therefore, there is a reasonable certainty of no harm from acute dietary exposure.

ii. *Chronic*. The cyromazine chronic dietary exposure assessment utilized the Dietary Exposure Evaluation Model (DEEM®), version 7.76 from Exponent. All consumption data from this assessment were taken from the USDA's Continuing Survey of Food Intake by Individuals (CSFII) with the 1994–96 consumption database and the Supplemental CSFII children's survey (1998) consumption database.

The cyromazine Tier III chronic dietary exposure assessment was based upon residue field trial results, and tolerance residues for crops when no field trial data were available. Anticipated residue estimates were used for milk, meat, fat, and meat by-products of cattle, goats, hogs, horses, and sheep; and for all other commodities tolerance level residues were assumed. The maximum percent crop treated values for cyromazine were obtained from the Doane's Market Survey Database (1999–2001) and used for lima beans (0.8%), cantaloupe (3.9%), peppers (8.6%), tomatoes (2.9%), celery (68.9%), lettuce (9.7%), spinach (19.5%), and onions (0.2%). For all other registered or proposed crop uses, it was assumed that 100% of these crops were treated.

2. *Drinking water*. EPA uses the FQPA Index Reservoir Screening Tool (FIRST) to estimate pesticide concentrations in surface water and screening concentration in ground water (SCI-GROW) to estimate pesticide concentrations in ground water. FIRST incorporates an index reservoir environment and includes a percent crop area factor as an adjustment to account for the maximum percent crop coverage within a watershed or drainage basin.

None of these models include consideration of the impact that processing (mixing, dilution, or treatment) would have on the removal of pesticides from the water source. The primary use of these models by EPA is to provide a Tier I assessment to estimate the concentration of pesticides in drinking water.

Estimated Environmental Concentrations (EECs) of cyromazine in drinking water were determined for the highest use rate of cyromazine. Based on the model outputs, the EECs of cyromazine are 1.8 parts per billion (ppb) for chronic exposure to ground water and 10 ppb for chronic exposure to surface water.

3. *Non-dietary exposure*. Cyromazine is currently registered for commercial outdoor use on landscape ornamentals and commercial interiorscapes. There are no lawn or indoor residential uses and significant residential exposure is not expected.

D. Cumulative Effects

When considering whether to establish, modify, or revoke a tolerance, section 408(b)(2)(D)(v) requires that the Agency consider ''available information'' concerning the cumulative effects of a particular pesticide's residue and ''other substances that have a common mechanism of toxicity.'' Neither Syngenta nor EPA has at this time, data available to determine whether cyromazine has a common mechanism of toxicity with other substances or the methodology 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, cyromazine does not appear to produce a toxic metabolite produced by other substances.

E. Safety Determination.

1. *Acute risk*. There were no toxicological effects observed in oral toxicity studies, including the developmental toxicity studies in rats and rabbits, that could be attributed to a single exposure (dose). Since there is a reasonable certainty of no harm from acute dietary exposure, an acute aggregate risk assessment was not performed for cyromazine.

2. *Chronic risk*. The chronic dietary exposure risk analysis (food only) showed that exposure from all established and these proposed tolerances would be 2.9% of the chronic reference dose (cRfD) for the most exposed subpopulation, children 1 to 2 years old. EPA has determined that reliable data support using the standard margin of exposure and uncertainty factor (100 for combined interspecies and intraspecies variability) for cyromazine and an additional safety factor of 10X is not necessary to protect infants and children.

3. *Drinking water*. The chronic drinking water level of concern (DWLOC) for the most exposed subpopulation (children 1–6 years) is 728 ppb. Based upon the SCI-GROW and FIRST model outputs, the EECs of cyromazine in surface water and ground water are below the chronic DWLOC; therefore, EPA should not have a concern regarding cyromazine in drinking water.

4. *Non-dietary exposure*. Due to the nature of the non-dietary use, the commercial use of cyromazine on landscape ornamentals will not result in any significant residential exposure.

Syngenta has considered the potential aggregate exposure from food, water, and non-occupational exposure routes and concluded that aggregate exposure is not expected to exceed 100% of the cRfD. Therefore, Syngenta has concluded that there is reasonable certainty that no harm will result from aggregate exposure to cyromazine residues.

F. International Tolerances.

The U.S. tolerances and Codex Maximum Residue Levels (MRLs) are compatible for ruminant tissue, bell pepper, and tomato. Codex MRLs and U.S. tolerances are incompatible for milk, celery, cucumber, lettuce, melon, and mushroom.

[FR Doc. 03–20014 Filed 8–5–03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–S

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[OPP–2003–0234; FRL–7317–6]

Benoxacor; 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 certainpesticide chemical in or on various food commodities.

DATES: Comments, identified by docket identification (ID) number OPP–2003–0234, must be received on or before September 5, 2003.

ADDRESSES: Comments may be submitted electronically, by mail, orthrough hand delivery/courier. Follow the detailed instructions asprovided in Unit I. of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kathryn Boyle, Registration Division (7505C), Office of Pesticide Programs, EnvironmentalProtection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC20460–0001; telephone number: (703) 305–6304; e-mail address:*boyle.kathryn@epa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. General Information

A. Does this Action Apply to Me?

You may be potentially affected by this action if you are anagricultural producer, food manufacturer, or pesticide manufacturer.Potentially affected entities may include, but are not limited to:

- Crop production (NAICS code 111)
- Animal production (NAICS code 112)
- Food manufacturing (NAICS code 311)
- Pesticide manufacturing (NAICS code 32532)

This listing is not intended to be exhaustive, but rather providesa guide for readers regarding entities likely to be affected by this action.Other types of entities not listed in this unit could also be affected.The North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) codeshave been provided to assist you and others in determining whetherthis action might apply to certain entities. If you have any questionsregarding the applicability of this action to a particular entity, consultthe person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**.

B. How Can I Get Copies of this Document and Other Related Information?

1. *Docket*. EPA has established an official public docket for this action under docket ID number OPP–2003–0234. The official public docket consists of the documents specifically referenced in this action, any public comments received, and other information related to this action. Although a part of the official docket, the public docket does not include Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. The official public docket is the collection of materials that is available for public viewing at the Public Information and Records Integrity Branch (PIRIB), Rm. 119, Crystal Mall #2, 1921 Jefferson Davis Hwy., Arlington, VA. This docket facility is open from 8:30 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The docket telephone number is (703) 305–5805.

2. *Electronic access*. You may access this **Federal Register** document electronically through the EPA Internet under the ''**Federal Register**'' listings at *http://www.epa.gov/fedrgstr/*.

An electronic version of the public docket is available through EPA's electronic public docket and comment system, EPA Dockets. You may use EPA Dockets at *http://www.epa.gov/edocket/* to submit or view public comments, access the index listing of the contents of the officialpublic docket, and to access those documents in the public docket thatare available electronically. Although not all docket materials may beavailable electronically, you may still access any of the publiclyavailable docket materials through the docket facility identified in UnitI.B.1. Once in the system, select ''search,'' then key in the appropriate docket ID number.

Certain types of information will not be placed in EPA's Dockets. Information claimed as CBI and other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute, which is not included in the official public docket, will not be available for public viewing in EPA's electronic public docket. EPA's policy is that copyrighted material will not be placed inEPA's electronic public docket but will be available only in printed,paper form in the official public docket. To the extent feasible, publiclyavailable docket materials will be made available in EPA's electronicpublic docket. When a document is selected from the index list in EPADockets, the system will identify whether the document is available forviewing in EPA's electronic public docket. Although not all docketmaterials may be available electronically, you may still access any ofthe publicly available docket materials through the docket facilityidentified in Unit I.B.1. EPA intends to work towards providingelectronic access to all of the publicly available docket materialsthrough EPA's electronic public docket.

For public commenters, it is important to note that EPA's policyis that public comments, whether submitted electronically or in paper,will be made available for public viewing in EPA's electronic publicdocket as EPA receives them and without change, unless the commentcontains copyrighted material, CBI, or other information whosedisclosure is restricted by statute. When EPA identifies a commentcontaining copyrighted material, EPA will provide a reference to thatmaterial in the version of the comment that is placed in EPA'selectronic public docket. The entire printed comment, including thecopyrighted material, will be available in the public docket.Public comments submitted on computer disks that are mailed ordelivered to the docket will be transferred to EPA's electronic publicdocket.

Public comments that are mailed or delivered to the docket willbe scanned and placed in EPA's electronic public docket. Wherepractical, physical objects will be photographed, and the photographwill be placed in EPA's electronic public docket along with a briefdescription written by the docket staff.

C. How and to Whom Do I Submit Comments?

You may submit comments electronically, by mail, or through handdelivery/courier. To ensure proper receipt by EPA, identify theappropriate docket ID number in the subject line on the first page ofyour comment. Please ensure that your comments are submitted withinthe specified comment period. Comments received after the close of thecomment period will be marked ''late.'' EPA is not required to consider these late comments. If you wish to submit CBI or information that isotherwise protected by statute, please follow the instructions in UnitI.D. Do not use EPA dockets or e-mail to submit CBI or informationprotected by statute.

1. *Electronically*. If you submit an electronic comment as prescribed in this unit, EPA recommends that you include your name, mailing address, and an e-mail address or other contact information in the body of your comment. Also include this contact information on the outsideof any disk or CD ROM you submit, and in any cover letter accompanying the disk or CD ROM. This ensures that you can be identified as the submitter of the comment and allows EPA to contact you in case EPA cannot read your comment due to technical difficulties or needs further information on the substance of your comment. EPA's policy is that EPA will not edit your comment, and any identifying or contact information

provided in the body of a comment will beincluded as part of the comment that is placed in the official publicdocket, and made available in EPA's electronic public docket. If EPAcannot read your comment due to technical difficulties and cannotcontact you for clarification, EPA may not be able to consider yourcomment.

i. *EPA Dockets.* Your use of EPA's electronic public docket to submit comments to EPA electronically is EPA's preferred method forreceiving comments. Go directly to EPA Dockets at *http://www.epa.gov/* edocket, and follow the online instructions for submitting comments. Once in the system, select ''search,'' and then key in docket ID number OPP–2003–0234. The system is an ''anonymous access'' system, which means EPA will not know your identity, e-mail address, or other contact information unless you provide it in the body of your comment.

ii. *E-mail.* Comments may be sent by e-mail to *opp-docket@epa.gov*, Attention: Docket ID Number OPP–2003–0234. In contrast to EPA's electronic public docket, EPA's e-mail system is not an ''anonymous access'' system. If you send an e-mail comment directly to the docket without going through EPA's electronic public docket, EPA's e-mail system automatically captures your e-mail address. E-mail addressesthat are automatically captured by EPA's e-mail system are includedas part of the comment that is placed in the official public docket, andmade available in EPA's electronic public docket.

iii. *Disk or CD ROM.* You may submit comments on a disk or CD ROM that you mail to the mailing address identified in Unit I.C.2. These electronic submissions will be accepted in WordPerfect or ASCII fileformat. Avoid the use of special characters and any form of encryption.

2. *By mail.* Send your comments to: Public Information and Records Integrity Branch (PIRIB) (7502C), Office of Pesticide Programs (OPP),Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20460–0001, Attention: Docket ID Number OPP–2003–0234.

3. *By hand delivery or courier.* Deliver your comments to: Public Information and Records Integrity Branch (PIRIB), Office of Pesticide Programs (OPP), Environmental Protection Agency, Rm. 119, CrystalMall #2, 1921 Jefferson Davis Hwy., Arlington, VA, Attention: DocketID Number OPP–2003–0234. Such deliveries are only accepted duringthe docket's normal hours of operation as identified in Unit I.B.1.

D. How Should I Submit CBI to the Agency?

Do not submit information that you consider to be CBIelectronically through EPA's electronic public docket or by e-mail. Youmay claim information that you submit to EPA as CBI by marking anypart or all of that information as CBI (if you submit CBI on disk or CDROM, mark the outside of the disk or CD ROM as CBI and then identifyelectronically within the disk or CD ROM the specific information thatis CBI). Information so marked will not be disclosed except inaccordance with procedures set forth in 40 CFR part 2.

In addition to one complete version of the comment that includesany information claimed as CBI, a copy of the comment that does notcontain the information claimed as CBI must be submitted for inclusionin the public docket and EPA's electronic public docket. If you submitthe copy that does not contain CBI on disk or CD ROM, mark theoutside of the disk or CD ROM clearly that it does not contain CBI.Information not marked as CBI will be included in the public docketand EPA's electronic public docket without prior notice. If you haveany questions about CBI or the procedures for claiming CBI, pleaseconsult the person listed 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 yourcomments:

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 usedthat support your views.

4. If you estimate potential burden or costs, explain how youarrived 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 thisnotice.

7. To ensure proper receipt by EPA, be sure to identify the docketID number assigned to this action in the subject line on the first pageof 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 theestablishment and/or amendment of regulations for residues of a certainpesticide chemical in or on various food commodities under section 408of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA), 21 U.S.C. 346a.EPA has determined that this petition contains data or informationregarding the elements set forth in FFDCA section 408(d)(2); however,EPA has not fully evaluated the sufficiency of the submitted data atthis 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, Feedadditives, Food additives, Pesticides and pests, Reporting andrecordkeeping requirements.

Dated: July 22, 2003.

Debra Edwards,

Director, Registration Division, Office of Pesticide Programs.

Summary of Petition

The petitioner's summary of the pesticide petition is printed belowas required by FFDCA section 408(d)(3). The summary of the petition was prepared by the petitioner and represents the view of the petitioner.The summary may have been edited by EPA if the terminology usedwas unclear, the summary contained extraneous material, or thesummary unintentionally made the reader conclude that the findingsreflected EPA's position and not the position of the petitioner. Thepetition summary announces the availability of a description of theanalytical methods available to EPA for the detection and measurementof the pesticide chemical residues or an explanation of why no suchmethod is needed.

Syngenta Crop Protection

PP 7E3489

EPA has received an amendment to pesticide petition (PP 7E3489)from Syngenta Crop Protection, 410 Swing Road, Greensboro, NC27419, proposing pursuant to section 408(d) of the FFDCA, 21 U.S.C.346a(d), to amend 40 CFR 180.460 to establish the use ofbenoxacor, (4-(dichloroacetyl)-3,4-dihydro-3-methyl-2H-1,4-benzoxazine)as an inert ingredient (safener) in pesticide formulations containing S-metolachlor in or on raw agricultural commodities (RACs) for whichtolerances have been established for S-metolachlor or that support S-metolachlor uses. The petitioner is not requesting a change in thelevel or the numerical tolerance, but is requesting that benoxacor only be used with S-metolachlor, not metolachlor. EPA has

determined that the request 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 support granting of thepetition. Additional data may be needed before EPA rules on thepetition.

The Notice of Filing was published in the **Federal Register** on November 21, 1997 (62 FR 62304)(FRL–5755–2). The petitioner at that time was Novartis Crop Protection, Inc. In the **Federal Register** of February 13, 1998 (63 FR 7299) (FRL–5771–1), EPA published a final rule establishing tolerances for residues of benoxacor at 0.01 ppm for all commodities for which tolerances have been established for metochlor. No benoxacor risk assessments have been performed by the Agency since that time.

A. Residue Chemistry

1. *Plant metabolism*. The metabolism of benoxacor in plants and animals is adequately understood for purposes of these tolerances. Identified metabolic pathways are similar in plants and animals (goat, hen, and rat).

2. *Analytical method*. Adequate enforcement methodology, gaschromatography/nitrogen phosphorous detection (GC/NPD), is availableto enforce the tolerance expression. An analytical methodology for thedetermination of benoxacor and its metabolites in plant and animalcommodities (Syngenta Analytical Method AG536(C)) is available uponrequest from EPA. Analytical Method AG536c involves extraction,filtering, dilution, partitioning, and cleanup. Samples are then analyzedby capillary gas chromatography using N/P detection. The limit ofquantitation (LOQ) is 0.01 ppm.

3. *Magnitude of residues*. The magnitude of the residue in plants is adequately understood for the purposes of these tolerances. Morethan 30 residue trials were conducted in 19 States on a variety ofagricultural crops, corn (field and sweet); soybeans, potatoes, greenbeans, radishes, sorghum, peanuts, head lettuce, and peas. There wereno detectable residues of benoxacor at the LOQ of 0.01 ppm (manysamples were analyzed at an LOQ of 0.005 ppm and no residues weredetected) in any RAC or processed commodity. No transfer of residueto animals is expected through their diet.

B. Toxicological Profile

The toxicological profile of benoxacor and the end points for usein risk assessments are discussed in the final rule published in the **Federal Register** of February 13, 1998 (63 FR 7299) (FRL–5771–1).

C. Aggregate Exposure

1. *Dietary exposure*.—i. *Food*. Tolerances have been established (40 CFR 180.460) for the residues of benoxacor in or on a variety of RACs. Risk assessments were conducted by EPA to assess dietary exposures and risks from benoxacor. In this action, Syngenta Crop Protection is requesting to amend only the tolerance expression and therefore believes that the most recent Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA) dietary assessment completed by EPA is valid in the consideration of this amendmentrequest.

ii. *Acute exposure and risk*. Since there are no acute toxicological concerns for benoxacor, EPA has previously determined that an acute dietary risk assessment was not required.

iii. *Chronic exposure and risk*. For the purpose of assessing chronic dietary exposure from benoxacor, EPA has previously considered the established benoxacor tolerance of 0.01 ppm and the RACs for which tolerances have been established for metolachlor. There are no otherestablished U.S. tolerances for benoxacor, and there are no otherregistered uses for benoxacor on food or feed crops in the United States.Benoxacor is used currently only as a herbicide safener in end-useproduct formulations that contain S-metolachlor. There are no longerany registrations of other active ingredients that contain benoxacor.

In conducting this exposure assessment, EPA previously assumedtolerance level residues and 100% crop treated, resulting in a largeoverestimation of dietary exposure and protective of any chronic dietaryexposure scenario. The chronic reference dose (cRfD) is 0.004milligram/kilogram/day (mg/kg/day). Based on the chronic dietaryexposure of 0.000205 mg/kg/day for the U.S. population and 0.000828mg/kg/day for the most highly exposed population subgroup (nonnursinginfants less than 1–year old), this chronic dietary riskassessment resulted in the use of 5.13% of the RfD for the U.S.population and 20.7% of the RfD for the most highly exposedpopulation subgroup. A cancer dietary margin of exposure (MOE) wascalculated to be 1,950 using 0.4 mg/kg/day as the point of departure.

iv. *Drinking water*. For the purposes of assessing chronic exposure in drinking water, EPA has previously considered the registered usesand the available data on persistence and mobility for benoxacor. TheAgency has determined through a qualitative risk assessment that thephysical and chemical characteristics of benoxacor are such that it isnot expected to impact water resources. While benoxacor has thepotential to be mobile, it is not persistent (half-life in soil of 49 daysunder aerobic conditions and 70 days anaerobically). In light of thesefindings, EPA has previously determined that benoxacor's use as asafener in S-metolachlor formulations will not impact ground water orsurface water resources, and therefore, is not expected to lead toexposure to humans through drinking water.

2. *Non-dietary exposure*. All registered S-metolachlor products to which benoxacor is added as a safener are commercial agriculturalproducts not registered for residential use. The potential for nonoccupationalexposure to benoxacor by the general population is therefore unlikely except for the potential residues in food crops discussed above.

D. Cumulative Effects

EPA has previously determined that a cumulative assessment is notrequired for benoxacor. Benoxacor does not share a common mode oftoxicity with any other moiety regulated by EPA further supporting thelack of a need for conducting a cumulative assessment in relation tothis requested tolerance amendment.

E. Safety Determination

1. *U.S. population*—i. *Acute risk*. Since there are no acute toxicological concerns for benoxacor, EPA has no cause for concern for acute aggregate exposure.

ii. *Chronic risk*. EPA has previously concluded that aggregate chronic exposure to benoxacor from food and water will utilize 5.13%of the RfD for the U.S. population. The major identifiable subgroup withthe highest aggregate exposure is non-nursing infants less than 1–yearold (utilizing 20.7% of the RfD). EPA generally has no concern forexposures below 100% of the RfD because the RfD represents the levelat or below which daily aggregate dietary exposure over a lifetime willnot pose appreciable risks to human health. EPA does not expect theaggregate exposure to exceed 100% of the RfD. EPA has previouslyconcluded that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will resultfrom aggregate exposure to benoxacor residues.

The carcinogenic risk from food uses of benoxacor for the general U.S. population was calculated previously by

EPA by comparing the dietary exposure from benoxacor to the no observed adverse effect level (NOAEL) identified for use with the cancer risk assessment. Based on the NOAEL selected by EPA for cancer risk characterization of 0.4 mg/kg/day, the cancer risk was estimated to result in a MOE of 1,950 contributed through all the published uses for benoxacor. Based upon the extreme conservatism of the dietary exposure estimates and the fact that tumors were observed only at dose levels far in excess of the selected NOAEL, this MOE is at a level which the Agency does notconsider raising a concern for excess lifetime cancer.

2. *Infants and children*. EPA has previously determined that the toxicological data base for evaluating prenatal and postnatal toxicity for benoxacor is complete with respect to current data requirements. Because both developmental and reproductive effects occurred in the presence of parental (systemic) toxicity, these data do not suggest anincreased prenatal or postnatal sensitivity of children and infants tobenoxacor exposure. Based on the above, EPA has previously concludedthat reliable data support use of a 100-fold MOE/uncertainty factor (UF),rather than the standard 1,000-fold margin/factor to protect infants andchildren. EPA concludes that there is a reasonable certainty that noharm will result to infants and children from aggregate exposure tobenoxacor residues.

3. *Acute risk*. Since there are no acute toxicological concerns for benoxacor, EPA has no cause for concern for acute aggregate exposure.

4. *Chronic risk*. Using the conservative exposure assumptions described above, EPA has previously concluded that aggregate exposure to benoxacor from food will range from 3.69% of the RfD for females13+ years, to 20.7% of the RfD for non-nursing infants less than 1–yearold. EPA generally has no concern for exposures below 100% of theRfD because the RfD represents the level at or below which dailyaggregate dietary exposure over a lifetime will not pose appreciablerisks to human health. EPA does not expect the aggregate exposure toexceed 100% of the RfD. EPA has previously concluded that there isa reasonable certainty that no harm will result to infants and childrenfrom aggregate exposure to benoxacor residues.

F. International Tolerances

No Codex maximum residue levels have been established forresidues of benoxacor.

[FR Doc. 03–19915 Filed 8–5–03; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 6560–50–S

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[OPPT–2003–0037; FRL–7322–4]

Certain New Chemicals; Receipt and Status Information

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Section 5 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) requires any person who intends to manufacture (defined by statute to include import) a new chemical (i.e., a chemical not on the TSCA Inventory) to notify EPA and comply with the statutory provisions pertaining to the manufacture of new chemicals. Under sections 5(d)(2) and 5(d)(3) of TSCA, EPA is required to publish a notice of receipt of a premanufacture notice (PMN) or an application for a test marketing exemption (TME), and to publish periodic status reports on the chemicals under review and the receipt of notices of commencement to manufacture those chemicals. This status report, which covers the period from June 3, 2003 to July 11, 2003, consists of the PMNs pending or expired, and the notices of commencement to manufacture a new chemical that the Agency has received under TSCA section 5 during this time period.

DATES: Comments identified by the docket ID number OPPT–2003–0037 and the specific PMN number or TME number, must be received on or before September 5, 2003.

ADDRESSES: Comments may be submitted electronically, by mail, or through hand delivery/courier. Follow the detailed instructions as provided in Unit I. of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Barbara Cunningham, Acting Director, Environmental Assistance Division, Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics (7408M), Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20460–0001; telephone number: (202) 554–1404; e-mail address: *TSCA-Hotline@epa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. General Information

A. Does this Action Apply to Me?

This action is directed to the public in general. As such, the Agency has not attempted to describe the specific entities that this action may apply to. Although others may be affected, this action applies directly to the submitter of the premanufacture notices addressed in the action. If you have any 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 Copies of This Document and Other Related Information?

1. *Docket.* EPA has established an official public docket for this action under docket identification (ID) number OPPT–2003–0037. The official public docket consists of the documents specifically referenced in this action, any public comments received, and other information related to this action. Although a part of the official docket, the public docket does not include Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. The official public docket is the collection of materials that is available for public viewing at the EPA Docket Center, Rm. B102-Reading Room, EPA West, 1301 Constitution Ave., NW., Washington, DC. The EPA Docket Center is open from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The EPA Docket Center Reading Room telephone number is (202) 566–1744 and the telephone number for the OPPT Docket, which is located in EPA Docket Center, is (202) 566–0280.

2. *Electronic access.* You may access this **Federal Register** document electronically through the EPA Internet under the ''**Federal Register**'' listings at *http://www.epa.gov/fedrgstr/*.

An electronic version of the public docket is available through EPA's electronic public docket and comment system, EPA Dockets. You may use EPA Dockets at *http://www.epa.gov/edocket/* to submit or view public comments, access the index listing of the contents of the official public docket, and to access those documents in the public docket that are available electronically. Although not all docket materials may be available electronically, you may still access any of the publicly available docket materials through the docket facility identified in Unit I.B.1. Once in the system, select ''search,'' then key in the appropriate docket ID number.

Certain types of information will not be placed in the EPA Dockets.