

affected by this action. Other types of entities not listed in this unit could also be affected. The North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) codes have been provided to assist you and others in determining whether this action might apply to certain entities. To determine whether you or your business may be affected by this action, you should carefully examine the applicability provisions. 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 OPP-2004-0217. 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, 1801 South Bell St., 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.

In accordance with section 3(c)(2) of FIFRA, a copy of the approved label, the list of data references, the data and other scientific information used to support registration, except for material specifically protected by section 10 of FIFRA, are also available for public inspection. Requests for data must be made in accordance with the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act and must be addressed to the Freedom of Information Office (A-101), 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20460-0001. The request should: Identify the product name and registration number and specify the data or information desired.

A paper copy of the fact sheet, which provides more detail on this registration, may be obtained from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), 5285 Port Royal Rd., Springfield, VA 22161.

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.

II. Did EPA Approve the Application?

The Agency approved the application after considering all required data on risks associated with the proposed use of *Streptomyces lydicus* WYEC 108, and information on social, economic, and environmental benefits to be derived from use. Specifically, the Agency has considered the nature of the chemical and its pattern of use, application methods and rates, and level and extent of potential exposure. Based on these reviews, the Agency was able to make basic health and safety determinations which show that use of *Streptomyces lydicus* WYEC 108 when used in accordance with widespread and commonly recognized practice, will not generally cause unreasonable adverse effects to the environment.

III. Approved Application

EPA issued a notice, published in the **Federal Register** of October 4, 2000 (65 FR 59185) (FRL-6742-1), which announced that Natural Industries, Inc., 6223 Theall Road, Houston, TX 77066, had submitted an application to register the pesticide product, Actinovate Soluble, Fungicide (EPA File Symbol 73314-R), containing *Streptomyces lydicus* WYEC 108 at 1.0% for control of root decay fungi. This product was not previously registered.

The application was approved on May 24, 2004, as Actinovate Soluble (EPA Registration Number 73314-1) for control of root decay fungi.

List of Subjects

Environmental protection, Chemicals, Pesticides and pests.

Dated: July 22, 2004.

Janet L. Andersen,

Director, Biopesticides and Pollution Prevention Division, Office of Pesticide Programs.

[FR Doc. 04-17504 Filed 8-3-04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-S

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[OPP-2004-0222; FRL-7369-6]

Acetamiprid; 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 certain pesticide chemical in or on various food commodities.

DATES: Comments, identified by docket identification (ID) number OPP-2004-0222, must be received on or before September 3, 2004.

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: Akiva Abramovitch, Registration Division (7505C), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20460-0001; telephone number: (703) 308-8328; e-mail address: abramovitch.akiva@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. General Information

A. Does this Action Apply to Me?

Potentially affected entities may include, but are not limited to:

- Industry, (NAICS 111)
- Crop production (NAICS 1112)
- Animal production, (NAICS 311)
- Food manufacturing, (NAICS 32532)

This listing is not intended to be exhaustive, but rather provides a 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) codes have been provided to assist you and others in determining whether this action might apply to certain entities. 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 ID number OPP-2004-0222. 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, 1801 South Bell St., 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 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. 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 in EPA's electronic public docket but will be available only in printed, paper form in the official public docket. To the extent feasible, publicly available docket materials will be made available in EPA's electronic public docket. When a document is selected from the index list in EPA Dockets, the system will identify whether the document is available for viewing in EPA's electronic public docket. 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. EPA intends to work towards providing electronic access to all of the publicly available docket materials through EPA's electronic public docket.

For public commenters, it is important to note that EPA's policy is that public comments, whether submitted electronically or on paper, will be made available for public viewing in EPA's electronic public docket as EPA receives them and without change, unless the comment contains copyrighted material, CBI, or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. When EPA identifies a comment containing copyrighted material, EPA will provide a reference to that material in the version of the comment that is placed in EPA's electronic public docket. The entire printed comment, including the copyrighted material, will be available in the public docket.

Public comments submitted on computer disks that are mailed or delivered to the docket will be transferred to EPA's electronic public docket. Public comments that are mailed or delivered to the docket will be scanned and placed in EPA's electronic public docket. Where practical, physical objects will be photographed, and the photograph will be placed in EPA's electronic public docket along with a brief description written by the docket staff.

C. How and to Whom Do I Submit Comments?

You may submit comments electronically, by mail, or through hand delivery/courier. To ensure proper receipt by EPA, identify the appropriate docket ID number in the subject line on the first page of your comment. Please ensure that your comments are submitted within the specified comment period. Comments received after the close of the comment period will be marked "late." EPA is not required to consider these late comments. If you wish to submit CBI or information that is otherwise protected by statute, please follow the instructions in Unit I.D. Do not use EPA Dockets or e-mail to submit CBI or information protected 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 outside of 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 be included as part of the comment that is placed in the official public docket, and made available in EPA's electronic public docket. If EPA cannot read your comment due to technical difficulties and cannot contact you for clarification, EPA may not be able to consider your comment.

i. *EPA Dockets.* Your use of EPA's electronic public docket to submit comments to EPA electronically is EPA's preferred method for receiving 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-2004-0222. 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-2004-0222. 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 addresses that are automatically captured by EPA's e-mail system are included as part of the comment that is placed in the official public docket, and made 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 file format. 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-2004-0222.

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, Crystal Mall #2, 1801 South Bell St., Arlington, VA, Attention: Docket ID number OPP-2004-0222. Such deliveries are only accepted during the 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 CBI electronically through EPA's electronic public docket or by e-mail. You may claim information that you submit to EPA as CBI by marking any part or all of that information as CBI (if you submit CBI on disk or CD ROM, mark the outside of the disk or CD ROM as CBI and then identify electronically within the disk or CD ROM the specific information that is CBI). Information so marked will not be disclosed except in accordance with procedures set forth in 40 CFR part 2.

In addition to one complete version of the comment that includes any information claimed as CBI, a copy of the comment that does not contain the information claimed as CBI must be submitted for inclusion in the public docket and EPA's electronic public docket. If you submit the copy that does not contain CBI on disk or CD ROM, mark the outside of the disk or CD ROM clearly that it does not contain CBI. Information not marked as CBI will be included in the public docket and EPA's electronic public docket without prior notice. If you have any questions about CBI or the procedures for claiming CBI, please consult 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 your comments:

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 used that support your views.
4. If you estimate potential burden or costs, explain how you arrived 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 this notice.
7. To ensure proper receipt by EPA, be sure to identify the docket ID number assigned to this action in the subject line on the first page of 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 the establishment and/or amendment of regulations for residues of a certain pesticide chemical in or on various food commodities under section 408 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA), 21 U.S.C. 346a. EPA has determined that this petition contains data or information regarding the elements set forth in FFDCA section 408(d)(2); however, EPA has not fully evaluated the sufficiency of the submitted data at this 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, Feed additives, Food additives, Pesticides and pests, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: July 16, 2004.

Lois Rossi,

Director, Registration Division, Office of Pesticide Programs.

Summary of Petition

The petitioner's summary of the pesticide petition is printed below as required by FFDCA section 408(d)(3). The summary of the petition was prepared by Nippon Soda Company, Ltd. % Nisson America Inc., and represents the view of the petitioner. The petition summary announces the availability of a description of the analytical methods available to EPA for the detection and measurement of the pesticide chemical residues or an explanation of why no such method is needed.

Nippon Soda Company, Ltd.

PP 3F6575

EPA has received a pesticide petition (PP 3F6575) from Nippon Soda Co., Ltd., c/o Nisso America Inc., 220 East 42nd Street, Suite 3002, New York, NY, 10017. This petition proposes, pursuant to section 408(d) of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA), 21 U.S.C. 346a(d), to amend 40 CFR 180.578, by establishing tolerances for the residues of acetamiprid in tuberous and corm vegetables as given below. The proposed analytical method is by LC/MS/MS. Pursuant to section 408(d)(2) of the FFDCA, as amended by the Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA), Nippon Soda Co., Ltd. has submitted the following summary of information, data

and rationales in support of their pesticide petition and authorization for the summary to be published in the **Federal Register** in a notice of receipt of the petition. This summary was prepared by Nippon Soda Co., Ltd. EPA is in the process of evaluating the petition and has not determined whether the data supports granting of the petition. EPA may have made minor edits to the summary for the purpose of clarity.

A. Residue Chemistry

1. *Plant metabolism.* The metabolism of acetamiprid in plants is well understood, having been investigated in eggplant, apples, cabbage, carrots, and cotton. Metabolism in plants primarily involves demethylation of the N-methyl group with subsequent hydrolysis of the acetamidine function to give the N-acetyl compound. This compound is then hydrolyzed to the corresponding amine followed by oxidation to the alcohol and acid. Conjugation of the alcohol with glucose is also significant. Degradation of the side chain without loss of the N-methyl group is seen in carrots since this is the major metabolic route in soil.

2. *Analytical method.* Based upon the metabolism of acetamiprid in plants and the toxicology of the parent and metabolites, quantification of the parent acetamiprid is sufficient to determine toxic residues. As a result a method has been developed which involves extraction of acetamiprid from crops with methanol, filtration, partitioning and cleanup, and analysis by LC/MS/MS methods. The limit of quantification (LOQ) for the method is 0.01 parts per million (ppm) and the method detection limit (MDL) is 0.0003 ppm.

3. *Magnitude of residues.* Magnitude of residue studies were conducted in potatoes as the representative crop for tuberous and corm vegetables. Trials were conducted in all of the major use areas for each of the crops as specified in the Residue Chemistry Guidelines OPPTS 860.1500 with applications at the maximum label use rate for each crop. As a result of the field trials the following tolerances are proposed for each of the tuberous and corm crop groups: 0.01 ppm. A processing study was also conducted with potatoes however even at 5X the labeled rate, acetamiprid residues were below the LOQ in the raw agricultural commodity and collected potato processing fractions were not analyzed.

B. Toxicological Profile

1. *Acute toxicity for technical acetamiprid.* The acute oral LD₅₀ for acetamiprid was 146 milligrams/

kilogram (mg/kg) for female Sprague-Dawley rats and 217 for male rats. The acute dermal LD₅₀ for acetaminiprid was greater than 2,000 mg/kg in rats. The acute 4 hour inhalation LC₅₀ for acetaminiprid was greater than 1.15 milligrams/Liter (mg/L), the highest attainable concentration. Acetaminiprid was not irritating to the eyes or skin and was not considered to be a sensitizing agent. The no observed effect level (NOEL) for acute neurotoxicity was 10 gram/kilogram (g/kg) and no evidence of neuropathy was noted.

Acute toxicity for formulated acetaminiprid 70WP. The acute oral LD₅₀ for Acetaminiprid 70WP was 944 mg/kg for female Sprague-Dawley rats and 1,107 mg/kg for male rats. The acute dermal LD₅₀ for formulated acetaminiprid was greater than 2,000 mg/kg in rats. The acute inhalation LC₅₀ (4 hours) for acetaminiprid 70WP was determined to be greater than 2.88 milligrams per Liter (mg/L), the highest attainable concentration. Acetaminiprid 70WP was concluded to be a mild eye irritant and slight skin irritant. There were no indications of skin sensitization for the formulated product.

2. Genotoxicity for technical acetaminiprid. Based on the weight of the evidence provided by a complete test battery, acetaminiprid is neither mutagenic nor genotoxic. The compound was found to be devoid of mutagenic activity (with and without metabolic activation) in *salmonella typhimurium* and *escherichia coli* (Ames assay). Acetaminiprid was also, not mutagenic in an *in vitro* mammalian cell gene mutation assay on Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cells (HPRT locus, with and without metabolic activation). Acetaminiprid did not induce unscheduled DNA synthesis (UDS) in either rat liver primary cell cultures or in mammalian liver cells *in vivo**COM028*. In an *in vitro*, chromosomal aberration study using CHO cells, acetaminiprid was positive when tested under metabolic activation at cytotoxic dose levels; no effect was detected without metabolic activation. Acetaminiprid was non-clastogenic in an *in vivo* chromosomal aberration study in rat bone marrow. It was negative also, in an *in vivo* mouse bone marrow micronucleus assay.

3. Reproductive and developmental toxicity. In the multi-generation rat reproduction study a no observed effect level (NOEL) of 100 ppm was established based on decreased body weight gains and a reproduction NOEL of 800 ppm (highest dose tested) was established for reproductive performance and fertility. In the rat teratology study the developmental

NOEL was 50 milligrams/kilogram/day (mg/kg/day) (maternal NOEL of 16 mg/kg/day based on decreased body weight and food consumption) and in the rabbit teratology study the developmental NOEL was 30 mg/kg/day (maternal NOEL of 15 mg/kg/day based on decreased body weight and food consumption). In both the rat and rabbit studies there were no fetotoxic or teratogenic findings.

4. Subchronic toxicity. In the 3-month dog feeding study a NOEL of 800 ppm (32 mg/kg/day for both males and females) was established based on growth retardation and decreased food consumption.

In the 3-month rat feeding study a NOEL of 200 ppm (12.4 and 14.6 mg/kg/day respectively for male and female rats) was established based on liver cell hypertrophy at a dose of 800 ppm.

In the 3-month mouse feeding study a NOEL of 400 ppm (53.2 and 64.6 mg/kg/day respectively for male and female mice) was established based on increased liver/body weight ratio and decreased cholesterol in females at 800 ppm.

A 13-week dietary neurotoxicity study for acetaminiprid established a NOEL of 200 ppm (14.8 and 16.3 mg/kg for male and female rats) based on reduced body weight and food consumption decreases at 800 ppm. There was no evidence of neurotoxicity.

A 21-day dermal study in rabbits at dose levels up to 1,000 mg/kg/day caused no systemic toxicity, dermal irritation or histomorphological lesions in either sex tested.

5. Chronic toxicity. In the 1-year dog study, the NOEL was established at 600 ppm (20 and 21 mg/kg/day for male and female dogs, respectively) based on growth retardation and decreased food consumption at a dose of 1,500 ppm.

In the 18-month mouse study the NOEL was established at 130 ppm (20.3 and 25.2 mg/kg/day for male and female mice) based on growth retardation and hepatic toxicity at 400 ppm.

In the 2-year rat study the NOEL was 160 ppm (7.1 and 8.8 mg/kg/day for male and female rats) based on growth retardation and hepatic toxicity. There were no indications of carcinogenicity in either the rat or mouse chronic studies.

6. Animal metabolism. The metabolism of acetaminiprid is well understood and the primary animal metabolite is IM-2-1.

7. Metabolite toxicology. Testing of IM-2-1 demonstrated that it is significantly less toxic than the parent acetaminiprid and it is not being considered as part of the total toxic residue, therefore, no tolerance is being

requested by the registrant. The acute oral LD₅₀ of IM-2-1 is 2,543 mg/kg for male rats and 1,762 mg/kg for female rats.

8. Endocrine disruption. Acetaminiprid does not belong to a class of chemicals known or suspected of having adverse effects on the endocrine system. Developmental toxicity studies in rats and rabbits and a reproductive study in rats gave no indication that acetaminiprid has any effects on endocrine function. The chronic feeding studies also, did not show any long-term effects related to endocrine systems.

C. Aggregate Exposure

1. Dietary exposure. Acute and chronic dietary analyses were conducted to estimate exposure to potential acetaminiprid residues in/on the following crops: Cole crop group, citrus crop group, fruiting vegetable crop group, pome fruit crop group, grapes, leafy vegetables, canola oil, mustard seed, cotton, and the tuberous and corm vegetable crop group using the Dietary Exposure Evaluation Model (DEEM™) software. Exposure estimates to water were made based upon modeling.

2. Food. The acute dietary exposure estimates at the 99.9th percentile for the U.S. population was calculated to be 5.9% of the acute RfD. The population subgroup with the highest exposure was non-nursing infants at 15.4% of the acute RfD. The acute RfD was based on the NOEL of 10 mg/kg in the acute neurotoxicity study. Chronic dietary exposure estimates from residues of acetaminiprid for the U.S. population was 0.3% of the chronic Populaton Adjusted Dose (cPAD). The subpopulation with the highest exposure was children 1–6 with 1.3% of the cPAD used. These values are based on projected percentages for percent of crop treated and field trial residues at maximum label rates and minimum PHI's with no reduction factors for common washing, cooking, or preparation practices. These can be considered conservative values. The cPAD was based on the NOEL of 7.1 mg/kg/day in the chronic rat study, an uncertainty factor of 100 to account for interspecies and intraspecies variations, and an FQPA safety factor of 3.

3. Drinking water. EPA's standard operating procedure (SOP) for drinking water exposure and risk assessments was used to perform the drinking water analysis for acetaminiprid. This SOP utilizes a variety of tools to conduct drinking water assessment. These tools include water models such as screening concentration in ground water (SCI-GROW), generic expected environmental concentration (GENEEC), pesticide root zone model/exposure

analysis modeling system (PRZM/EXAMS), and monitoring data. If monitoring data are not available then the models are used to predict potential residues in surface water and ground water. In the case of acetamiprid, monitoring data do not exist, therefore, GENECC and SCIGROW models were used to estimate a water residue. The calculated drinking water levels of comparison (DWLOC) for acute and chronic exposures for all adults and children greatly exceed the modeled acetamiprid water residues, drinking water estimated concentrations (DWECC). The acute DWLOC values are 3,360 ppb for adults and 940 parts per billion (ppb) for children. The worst case DWECC for acute scenarios is calculated to be 13.27 ppb using the GENECC surface water model. The chronic DWLOC values are 2,450 ppb for adults and 700 ppb for children. The DWECC for the worst case chronic scenario is 1.59 ppb (GENECC).

4. *Non-dietary exposure.* A ready to use, dilute formulation of acetamiprid is registered for insect control on outdoor ornamentals, vegetables and fruit trees. Based on surrogate exposure data obtained from a carbaryl study, the homeowner margin of exposure (MOE) was calculated to exceed ten million. Postapplication exposure resulting from contact with acetamiprid treated foliage resulted in an MOE in excess of 500,000.

D. Cumulative Effects

EPA and ILSI are developing the methodologies to resolve the complex scientific issues concerning common mechanism of toxicity and how to cumulate pesticides in a quantitative manner. A determination has not been made that acetamiprid has a common mechanism of toxicity with other substances. Acetamiprid does not appear to produce a common toxic metabolite with other substances. A cumulative risk assessment was, therefore, not performed for this analysis.

E. Safety Determination

1. *U.S. population.* Using the conservative assumptions described above, based on the completeness and reliability of the toxicity data, it is concluded that aggregate exposure to the proposed uses of acetamiprid will utilize at most 5.9% of the acute reference dose for the U.S. population, and is likely to be much less, as more realistic data and models are developed. EPA generally has no concern for exposures below 100% of the RfD because the RfD represents the level at or below which daily aggregate

exposure over a lifetime will not pose appreciable risks to human health. Drinking water levels of comparison based on this exposure are much greater than conservative estimated concentrations, and would be expected to be well below the 100% level, if they occur at all. Therefore, there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will occur to the U.S. population from aggregate exposure to acetamiprid.

2. *Infants and children.* In multi-generation reproduction and teratology studies, no adverse effects on reproduction were observed in either rats or rabbits. In the long term feeding studies in rats and mice there was no evidence of carcinogenicity. Acetamiprid was not mutagenic under the conditions of testing. Using the conservative exposure assumptions described in the exposure section above, the percent of the reference dose that will be used for short term aggregate exposure to residues of acetamiprid will be 15.4% for non-nursing infants (the most highly exposed sub-group). This value is based on dietary exposure alone as only children over 7 are expected to have residential post-application exposure for the proposed acetamiprid uses. As in the adult situation, drinking water levels of comparison are much higher than the worst case drinking water estimated concentrations and would be expected to use well below 100% of the RfD, if they occur at all. Therefore, there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will occur to infants and children from aggregate exposure to residues of acetamiprid.

F. International Tolerances

Acetamiprid is registered for use on food crops in several countries outside the United States (e.g., maximum residue levels (MRLs) are established in Canada and Japan).

[FR Doc. 04-17507 Filed 8-3-04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-S

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[OPP-2004-0207; FRL-7367-7]

Ethylene Glycol; 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 certain

pesticide chemical in or on various food commodities.

DATES: Comments, identified by docket identification (ID) number OPP-2004-0207, must be received on or before September 3, 2004.

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: Bipin Gandhi, Registration Division (7505C), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20460-0001; telephone number: (703) 308-8380; e-mail address: gandhi.bipin@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 an agricultural producer, food manufacturer, or pesticide manufacturer. Potentially affected entities may include, but are not limited to:

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

This listing is not intended to be exhaustive, but rather provides a 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) codes have been provided to assist you and others in determining whether this action might apply to certain entities. 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 ID number OPP-2004-0207. 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