cumulative effects of pyriproxyfen and other substances that may have a common mechanism of toxicity, there are currently no available data or other reliable information indicating that any toxic effects produced by pyriproxyfen would be cumulative with those of other chemical compounds. Thus, only the potential risks of pyriproxyfen have been considered in this assessment of aggregate exposure and effects.

E. Safety Determination

1. *U.S. population*—i. *Chronic dietary exposure and risk to adult sub-populations.* The results of the chronic dietary exposure assessment described above demonstrate that estimates of chronic dietary exposure for all existing, pending and proposed uses of pyriproxyfen are well below the chronic RfD of 0.35 mg/kg/day. The estimated chronic dietary exposure from food for the overall U.S. population and many non-child/infant subgroups is from 0.006 to 0.0245 mg/kg bwt/day, 1.7 to 7.0% of the RfD. Addition of the small but worse case potential chronic exposure from drinking water (calculated above) increases exposure by only 0.00002 mg/kg bwt/day and does not change the maximum occupancy of the RfD significantly. Generally, the Agency has no cause for concern if total residue contribution is less than 100% of the RfD. It can be concluded that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result to the overall U.S. population or any non-child/infant subgroups from aggregate, chronic dietary exposure to pyriproxyfen residues.

ii. *Acute dietary exposure and risk to adult sub-populations.* No acute dietary endpoint and dose were identified in the toxicology data base for pyriproxyfen; therefore, it can be concluded that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result to the overall U.S. population or any non-child/infant subgroups from aggregate, acute dietary exposure to pyriproxyfen residues.

iii. *Non-dietary exposure and aggregate risk to adult sub-populations.* Acute, short-term, and intermediate-term dermal and inhalation risk assessments for residential exposure are not required due to the lack of significant toxicological effects observed. The results of a chronic residential post-application exposure and risk assessment for pet collar uses demonstrate that potential risks from pet collar uses do not exceed the Agency's level of concern. The estimated chronic term margin of exposure (MOE) for adults was 5,700.

2. *Infants and children*—i. Safety factor for infants and children. In assessing the potential for additional sensitivity of infants and children to residues of pyriproxyfen, FFDCA section 408 provides that EPA shall apply an additional margin of safety, up to 10-fold, for added protection for infants and children in the case of threshold effects unless EPA determines that a different margin of safety will be safe for infants and children.

The toxicological data base for evaluating pre-natal and post-natal toxicity for pyriproxyfen is complete with respect to current data requirements. There are no special prenatal or postnatal toxicity concerns for infants and children, based on the results of the rat and rabbit developmental toxicity studies or the 2-generation reproductive toxicity study in rats. Valent concludes that reliable data support use of the standard 100-fold uncertainty factor and that an additional uncertainty factor is not needed for pyriproxyfen to be further protective of infants and children.

ii. *Chronic dietary exposure and risk to infants and children.* Using the conservative exposure assumptions described above, the percentage of the RfD that will be utilized by chronic dietary (food only) exposure to residues of pyriproxyfen ranges from 0.013 mg/kg bwt/day children 6–12 years old, up to 0.0245 mg/kg bwt/day for infants (0 years of age), 3.8 and 7.0% of the RfD, respectively. Adding the worse case potential incremental exposure to infants from pyriproxyfen in drinking water (0.9×10^{-4} mg/kg bwt/day) does not materially increase the aggregate, chronic dietary exposure and only increases the occupancy of the RfD by 0.009%. EPA generally has no concern for exposures below 100% of the RfD because the RfD represents the level at or below which daily aggregate dietary exposure over a lifetime will not pose appreciable risks to human health. Valent concludes that, there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result to infants and children from aggregate, chronic dietary exposure to pyriproxyfen residues.

iii. *Acute dietary exposure and risk infants and children.* No acute dietary endpoint and dose were identified in the toxicology data base for pyriproxyfen; therefore, Valent believes that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result to infants and children from aggregate, acute dietary exposure to pyriproxyfen residues.

iv. *Non-dietary exposure and aggregate risk infants and children.* Acute, short-term, and intermediate-term dermal and inhalation risk assessments for residential exposure are not required due to the lack of significant toxicological effects observed. The results of a chronic residential post-application exposure and risk assessment for pet collar uses demonstrate that potential risks from pet collar uses do not exceed the Agency's level of concern. The estimated chronic term MOE for children was 1,425.

F. International Tolerances

There are presently no existing Codex maximum residue levels for pyriproxyfen.

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[OEI–2005–2006; FRL–7951–5]

Office of Environmental Information; Announcement of Comment Period for Environmental Sampling, Analysis and Results Draft Data Standards

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTION: Notice of Data Availability & Comment Period.

SUMMARY: Notice of availability for public review for a 90 day comment period is hereby given for the Draft Environmental Sampling, Analysis and Results (ESAR) Data Standards.

The Draft Environmental Sampling, Analysis, and Results Data Standards are a collection of 14 standards that are based on the business processes used to collect and analyze environmental data. The collection is comprised of an Overview, four primary standards and nine supporting components. The fourteen ESAR data standards are designed to provide implementation flexibility and improve the exchange of environmental data across the nation. States and U.S. EPA completed a technical review of these data standards in the Spring of 2004. That review lead to the formation of Air, Waste, and Water teams, which reviewed the comments and produced this final collection of draft data standard documents. Reviewers will see that the standards may not use the specific terminology for a given environmental program. In order to make the standards work for the broadest audience, terms were specifically chosen for relevance to the broadest audience. Similarly, the standards do not address all details of each environmental program. These standards, when final, are intended to serve as a foundation for information

exchange across environmental media (water, air, waste). Media or program specific data elements may need to be added in an exchange.

Reviewers please note that the draft data standards are based on and incorporate related efforts such as other data standards, electronic data deliverables, and systems data dictionaries in media specific areas including: the EDSC data standard ''Reporting Water Quality Results for Chemical and Microbiological Analytes;'' exchange specifications such as the ''Staged Electronic Data Deliverable'' (SEDD); data dictionaries such as the Air Quality Monitoring System (AQS); as well as specifications from the National Environmental Laboratory Accrediting Council (NELAC) and the Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS).

DATES: Comments must be submitted on or before November 12, 2005.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Linda Spencer; Environmental Protection Agency; 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, MC 2822T; Washington, DC 20460; Phone: 202–566–1651; Fax: 202–566–1624; E-mail: *Spencer.linda@epa.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: These standards were developed by the Environmental Data Standards Council (EDSC). The EDSC is a partnership of among EPA, States, and Tribes which promotes the efficient sharing of environmental information through the cooperative development of data standards.

The standards are intended for use in environmental data exchanges among States, Tribal entities and the U.S. EPA. They are not meant to dictate or to limit data an agency chooses to collect for its own internal purposes. Adoption of a data standard should not be interpreted to mean that revisions to databases or information systems are required. What the adoption does mean is that formats for sharing data with Exchange Network (EN) partners will change because the Exchange Network has adopted Shared Schema Components based on the data standards. The SSCs are available on the Exchange Network Web site at *http://www.exchangenetwork.net.*

The draft data standards and ''Frequently Asked Questions'' document can be found on EDSC's Web site *http://www.envdatastandards.net/* and are available through the Docket system as indicated below.

I. General Information

A. How Can I Get Copies Of These Documents and Other Related Information?

1. Docket. EPA has established an official public docket for this action under Docket ID No. OEI–2005–2006. The official public docket is the collection of materials that is available for public viewing at the OEI Docket in the EPA Docket Center, (EPA/DC) EPA West, Room B102, 1301 Constitution Ave., NW., Washington, DC. The EPA Docket Center Public Reading Room is open from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The telephone number for the Public Reading Room is (202) 566–1744, and the telephone number for the OEI Docket is (202) 566–1752.

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 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. Once in the system, select ''search,'' then key in the appropriate docket identification number.

Dated: August 9, 2005.

Oscar Morales,

Division Director, Collection Strategies Division, Office of Information Collection, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

[FR Doc. 05–16113 Filed 8–16–05; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[OPPT–2002–0009; FRL–7728–6]

Dibasic Esters (DBEs) EPA Program Review; Notice of Availability and Solicitation of Comments

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Under section 4 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), EPA issued a testing consent order that incorporates an enforceable consent agreement (ECA) regarding dimethyl succinate (DMS, Chemical Abstract Service (CAS) No. 106–65–0), dimethyl glutarate (DMG, CAS No. 1119–40–0), and dimethyl adipate (DMA, CAS No. 627–93–0) known collectively as Dibasic Esters (DBEs). The companies subject to this ECA agreed to conduct toxicity testing that was intended to satisfy certain toxicological data needs identified by EPA and the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC). The results of this testing can be used to develop a more complete toxicological profile of DBEs and to assess certain potential human health risks posed by DBEs present in certain industrial and consumer products, including paint stripper formulations. This notice announces that EPA has initiated the program review component of the DBEs ECA testing program and solicits public comment on the need for a third, and final, phase of testing involving *in vivo* dermal penetration rate testing. Comments will be considered in EPA's decision on whether or not to proceed with the third phase of testing under the ECA.

DATES: Comments, identified by docket identification (ID) number OPPT–2002–0009, must be received on or before September 16, 2005.

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: *For general information contact*: Colby Lintner, Regulatory Coordinator, Environmental Assistance Division (7408M), Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20460–0001; telephone number: (202) 554–1404; e-mail address: *TSCA-Hotline@epa.gov*.

For technical information contact: George Semeniuk, Chemical Control Division (7405M), Office Pollution Prevention and Toxics, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20460–0001; telephone number: (202) 564–8174; e-mail address: *semeniuk.george@epa.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. General Information

A. Does this Action Apply to Me?

You may be potentially affected by this action if you use DBEs or DBEs-containing products, such as hand cleaners or consumer-oriented paint strippers, or manufacture (including