EPA-APPROVED REGULATIONS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SIP—Continued

State citation	Title/Subject	State effective date	EPA approval date	Comments
	Chapter 11 Motor Vehicle Offenses and Penalties			
Section 1101	Offenses Related to Title, Registration, and Identification Tags.	6/30/72; Recodified 4/1/81	June 11, 1999.	
Section 1103	Offenses Related to Inspection Stickers.	6/30/72; Recodified 4/1/81	June 11, 1999.	
Section 1104	False Statements, Alterations, Forgery, and Dishonest Checks.	11/29/91	June 11, 1999.	
Section 1110	Penalties for Violations	11/29/91	June 11, 1999.	
	Chapter 26 Civil Fines for Moving and Non-Moving Violations			
Section 2600.1	Infraction: Inspection, Registration Certificate, Tags.	8/31/90	June 11, 1999.	
	Chapter 99 Definitions			
Section 9901	Definitions	10/17/97	June 11, 1999.	

§ 52.473 [Amended]

3. In section 52.473, paragraph (a) is reserved.

[FR Doc. 99–14593 Filed 6–10–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 180

[OPP–300690B; FRL–6076–5]

RIN 2070–AB78

Certain Plant Regulators; Cytokinins, Auxins, Gibberellins, Ethylene, and Pelargonic Acid; Exemptions from the Requirement of a Tolerance

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This regulation establishes exemptions from the requirement of a tolerance for residues of the active ingredients cytokinins, auxins, gibberellins, ethylene, and pelargonic acid in or on all food commodities, when used as plant regulators and applied to plants, seeds, or cuttings and on all food commodities after harvest. It does not apply to residues of these substances that are intended to be produced and used in living plants (also known as plant-pesticides), which are being addressed in a future rulemaking. This regulation also removes any existing crop-specific tolerances and/or exemptions from the requirement of a tolerance for the subject active ingredients and such tolerances are considered to be reassessed as required by the Food Quality Protection Act of 1996 (FQPA). This regulation eliminates the need to establish maximum permissible levels for residues of the subject active ingredients. EPA has established this regulation on its own initiative to facilitate the addition of new crops, application rates, and uses to the labels of products containing the listed active ingredients when used as plant regulators.

DATES: This regulation is effective June 11, 1999. Objections and requests for hearings must be received by EPA on or before August 10, 1999.

ADDRESSES: Written objections and hearing requests, identified by the docket control number [OPP–300690B], must be submitted to: Hearing Clerk (1900), Environmental Protection Agency, Rm. M3708, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460. Fees accompanying objections and hearing requests shall be labeled ''Tolerance Petition Fees'' and forwarded to: EPA Headquarters Accounting Operations Branch, OPP (Tolerance Fees), P.O. Box 360277M, Pittsburgh, PA 15251. A copy of any objections and hearing requests filed with the Hearing Clerk identified by the docket control number, [OPP–300690B], must also be submitted to: Public Information and Records Integrity Branch, Information Resources and Services Division (7502C), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460. In person, bring a copy of objections and hearing requests to Rm. 119, Crystal Mall 2 (CM #2), 1921 Jefferson Davis Hwy., Arlington, VA.

A copy of objections and hearing requests filed with the Hearing Clerk may be submitted electronically by sending electronic mail (e-mail) to: opp-docket@epa.gov. Copies of electronic objections and hearing requests must be submitted as an ASCII file avoiding the use of special characters and any form of encryption. Copies of electronic objections and hearing requests will also be accepted on disks in WordPerfect 5.1/6.1 file format or ASCII file format. All copies of electronic objections and hearing requests must be identified by the docket number [OPP–300690B]. No Confidential Business Information (CBI) should be submitted through e-mail. Copies of electronic objections and hearing requests on this rule may be filed online at many Federal Depository Libraries.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: By mail: Denise Greenway, c/o Product Manager (PM) 90, Biopesticides and Pollution Prevention Division (7511C), Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460. Office location, telephone number, and e-mail address: 9th fl., CM #2, 1921 Jefferson Davis Hwy., Arlington, VA, (703) 308–8263, Greenway.Denise@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 categories and entities may include, but are not limited to:

Category	NAICS	Examples of Potentially Affected Entities
Industry	111 112 311 32532	Crop production Animal production Food manufacturing Pesticide manufacturing

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 the table in this unit could also be affected. The North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) codes are provided to assist you in determining whether or not this action applies to you. If you have questions regarding the applicability of this action to a particular entity, consult the person listed in the ''FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT'' section at the beginning of this preamble.

B. How Can I Get Additional Information, Including Copies of this Document and Other Related Documents?

1. *Electronically*. You may obtain copies of this document and certain other available support documents from the EPA Internet Home Page at http://www.epa.gov/. On the Home Page select ''Laws and Regulations'' and then look up the entry for this document under the ''Federal Register - Environmental Documents.'' You can also go directly to the ''Federal Register'' listings at http://www.epa.gov/fedrgstr/, or go directly to the Home Page for the Office of Pesticide Programs at http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/op/.

2. *In person*. The Agency has established an official record for this action under docket control number OPP–300690B. The official record consists of any documents that are specifically referenced in this action, any public comments received during an applicable comment period, and other information related to this action, including any information claimed as confidential business information (CBI). This official record includes the documents that are physically located in the docket, as well as the documents that are referenced in those documents. The public version of the official record does not include any information claimed as CBI. The public version of the official record, which includes printed, paper versions of any electronic comments submitted during an applicable comment period, is available for inspection in the Public Information and Records Integrity Branch (PIRIB), Rm. 119, Crystal Mall #2, 1921 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA, from 8:30 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The PIRIB telephone number is 703–305–5805.''

II. Background

In the **Federal Register** of October 23, 1998 (63 FR 56882) (FRL–6019–7), EPA issued a proposal pursuant to section 408 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA), 21 U.S.C. 346a(e), as amended by the Food Quality Protection Act of 1996 (FQPA) (Pub. L. 104–170) to amend 40 CFR part 180 by establishing exemptions from the requirement of a tolerance for the active ingredients cytokinins (specifically: aqueous extract of seaweed meal and kinetin); auxins (specifically: indole-3-acetic acid and indole-3-butyric acid); gibberellins [gibberellic acids (GA3 and GA4 + GA7), and sodium or potassium gibberellate]; ethylene; and pelargonic acid, in or on all food commodities, when used as plant regulators on plants, seeds, or cuttings and on all food commodities, after harvest, in accordance with good agricultural practices. EPA concurrently proposed the revision or revocation and removal of any existing crop-specific tolerances and/or exemptions from the requirement of tolerances for the listed active ingredients when used as plant regulators. In taking this action the EPA will consider those tolerances and/or exemptions to be reassessed (FFDCA 408(q) as amended by the FQPA of 1996).

The Agency has selected this group of plant regulators as the subject of this rule due to their non-toxic mode of action, low toxicity profile, low application rates, and the expectation that plant regulator uses will not significantly increase their intake above normally consumed levels. There are additional plant regulator active ingredients which may meet the selection criteria. The Agency may, in the future, propose a similar document addressing other candidate plant regulator active ingredients.

All of the subject active ingredients are currently registered plant regulators, with the exception of indole-3-acetic acid. The Agency discourages the establishment (or existence) of tolerances, or exemptions from the requirement of a tolerance, for active ingredients for which there are no registered pesticide products. Therefore, the proposal stated that any subsequent Final Rule would not include indole-3-acetic acid (a naturally occurring analog of indole-3-butyric acid) in the tolerance exemption for auxins, unless during the comment period specific requests that it be included were received. Such requests were required to document the commentor's intention to promptly submit upon publication of the Final Rule an application to register a plant regulator product containing indole-3-acetic acid as an active ingredient.

The Agency made the proposal upon its own initiative to facilitate the addition of new crops, application rates, and uses to the labels of products containing the listed active ingredients when used as plant regulators. A plant regulator is defined by EPA as ''...any substance or mixture of substances intended, through physiological action, for accelerating or retarding the rate of growth or rate of maturation, or for otherwise altering the behavior of plants or the produce thereof...'' (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), section 2(v)).

Additionally, plant regulators are characterized by their low rates of application; high application rates of the same compounds often are herbicidal.

III. Response to Public Comments

In the **Federal Register** of January 8, 1999 (64 FR 1157), the Agency reopened and extended by 30 days the original comment period associated with the proposal of October 23, 1998. The 30-day extension was in response to requests from the public for additional time to comment on the Proposed Rule. There were thirteen comments: eight in support, two pledging to register indole-3-acetic acid, two concerned with data compensation issues and one seeking the addition of 1-naphthaleneacetic acid (NAA) to the list of subject active ingredients.

The American Phytopathological Society (APS), the California Citrus Quality Council, and the Wilbur-Ellis Company wrote in general support of the Proposed Rule. The Interregional Research Project No. 4 (IR-4) wrote in

support of the inclusion of the gibberellins. Westbridge Agricultural Products; Atlantic Laboratories, Inc.; and Acadian Seaplants Limited supported the proposal in general, and the inclusion of cytokinins in particular. Aqua-10 Laboratories supported the proposal in general, and the inclusion of cytokinins, auxins, and gibberellins in particular.

The APS letter also offered the view that the subject plant regulator active ingredients ought not be regulated by EPA under FIFRA.

Agency Response: Deregulation of the subject active ingredients under section 25(b) of FIFRA (exemption) is beyond the scope of this Final Rule.

Plant Biotech, Inc. and JH Biotech, Inc. alerted the Agency of their intention to submit applications for the registration of products containing the active ingredient indole-3-acetic acid. This was in response to the Agency's statement that indole-3-acetic acid would not be included as an auxin exempted from the requirement of a tolerance in the Final Rule unless a documented commitment to register pesticide products containing it as an active ingredient was received during the comment period.

Agency Response: The auxin indole-3-acetic acid has been retained as a subject active ingredient exempted from the requirement of a tolerance by this Final Rule.

AMVAC Chemical Corporation wrote in support of the proposal, and also requested that the Agency add to the Final Rule, under auxins, plant regulators based on 1-naphthaleneacetic acid (NAA). The company argued that, ''the NAA products met the Agency's specified criteria for inclusion in the Rule.''

Agency Response: First, the proposal and this Final Rule address active ingredients, not the end-use products formulated from the subject active ingredients. Second, the reach of the Final Rule cannot exceed that of the proposal; NAA and related compounds were not addressed in the proposal and so cannot be included in the Final Rule. Third, the proposal acknowledged that active ingredients other than those included may meet the selection criteria, and stated that such active ingredients may be considered in the future should the Agency prepare a similar document. Fourth, the data sets reviewed for the subject active ingredients are complete in that all were registered post FIFRA 1984, thus meeting the current data requirements, or were (or are a naturally occurring analog of) the subject of an existing Reregistration Eligibility Document (RED). Only upon the completion of the pending NAA RED can a decision on its candidacy for a broad tolerance exemption be assessed.

Abbott Laboratories and Agtrol International wrote seeking assurance that their FIFRA data compensation privileges for gibberellins data would not be lost as a result of the establishment of the exemption from tolerance for that plant regulator active ingredient.

Agency Response: The standard for establishment of a tolerance exemption under section 408(c)(2) does not include a consideration of the effects such exemption may have regarding FIFRA compensation rights. In addition, the establishment of an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance for residues of a pesticide under FFDCA does not alter existing FIFRA data requirements or the need to comply with the data compensation provisions of FIFRA. Applicants for FIFRA registrations will continue to be required to submit or cite supporting data on the subject plant regulator active ingredients, or obtain waivers from the data requirements. The citation of compensable data (as defined by FIFRA section 3(c)) still must be accompanied by an offer to pay.

IV. Risk Assessment and Statutory Findings

New section 408(c)(2)(A)(i) of the FFDCA allows EPA to establish an exemption from the requirement for a tolerance (the legal limit for a pesticide chemical residue in or on a food) only if EPA determines that the tolerance is ''safe.'' Section 408(c)(2)(A)(ii) defines ''safe'' to mean that ''there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result from aggregate exposure to the pesticide chemical residue, including all anticipated dietary exposures and all other exposures for which there is reliable information.'' This includes exposure through drinking water and in residential settings, but does not include occupational exposure. Section 408(b)(2)(C) requires EPA to give special consideration to exposure of infants and children to the pesticide chemical residue in establishing a tolerance and to ''ensure that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result to infants and children from aggregate exposure to the pesticide chemical residue...''Additionally, section 408 (b)(2)(D) requires that the Agency consider ''available information'' concerning the cumulative effects of a particular pesticide's residues and ''other substances that have a common mechanism of toxicity.''

EPA performs a number of analyses to determine the risks from aggregate exposure to pesticide residues. First, EPA determines the toxicity of pesticides. Second, EPA examines exposure to the pesticide through food, drinking water, and through other exposures that occur as a result of pesticide use in residential settings.

Consistent with section 408(b)(2)(D) of FFDCA, EPA has reviewed the available scientific data and other relevant information in support of this action and considered its validity, completeness and reliability and the relationship of this information to human risk. EPA has also considered available information concerning the variability of the sensitivities of major identifiable subgroups of consumers, including infants and children.

Based on the information and data considered and discussed in the proposal, the Agency has determined that use of these pesticides as plant regulators will not pose a dietary risk under reasonably foreseeable circumstances. Accordingly, EPA concludes that, in amending 40 CFR part 180, to establish the exemptions as proposed, there is a reasonable certainty that no harm to the general population, including infants and children, will result from aggregate exposure to the pesticide chemical residues of the subject active ingredients, when used as plant regulators.

In reaching this conclusion, EPA considered the potential cumulative effects from substances with a common mechanism of toxicity. The subject plant regulator active ingredients are found in most plants, and some are synthesized structural analogs which function like those occurring naturally. The amounts found in or applied to plants are low enough to regulate growth by a variety of different modes of action without being toxic to the plant (non-toxic modes of action). In addition, toxicological studies on the subject plant regulators at high dose levels (at or above limit doses) identified no toxic endpoints for risk assessment, and these substances are naturally occurring in the normal human diet. Therefore, EPA concluded there was no significant potential for cumulative effects for the subject active ingredients.

V. Objections and Hearing Requests

The new FFDCA section 408(g) provides essentially the same process for persons to ''object'' to a regulation for an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance issued by EPA under new section 408(d) and as was provided in the old section 408 and in section 409. However, the period for filing objections is 60 days, rather than 30 days. EPA

currently has procedural regulations which govern the submission of objections and hearing requests. These regulations will require some modification to reflect the new law. However, until those modifications can be made, EPA will continue to use those procedural regulations with appropriate adjustments to reflect the new law.

Any person may, by August 10, 1999, file written objections to any aspect of this regulation and may also request a hearing on those objections. Objections and hearing requests must be filed with the Hearing Clerk, at the address given under the ''ADDRESSES'' section (40 CFR 178.20). A copy of the objections and/or hearing requests filed with the hearing clerk should be submitted to the OPP docket for this rulemaking. The objections submitted must specify the provisions of the regulation deemed objectionable and the grounds for the objections (40 CFR 178.25). Each objection must be accompanied by the fee prescribed by 40 CFR 180.33(i). EPA is authorized to waive any fee requirement ''when in the judgement of the Administrator such a waiver or refund is equitable and not contrary to the purpose of this subsection.'' For additional information regarding tolerance objection fee waivers, contact James Tompkins, Registration Division (7505C), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460. Office location, telephone number, and e-mail address: Rm. 239, CM #2, 1921 Jefferson Davis Hwy., Arlington, VA, (703) 305-5697, tompkins.jim@epa.gov. Requests for waiver of tolerance objection fees should be sent to James Hollins, Information Resources and Services Division (7502C), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460.

If a hearing is requested, the objections must include a statement of the factual issues(s) on which a hearing is requested, the requestor's contentions on such issues, and a summary of any evidence relied upon by the objector (40 CFR 178.27). A request for a hearing will be granted if the Administrator determines that the material submitted shows the following: There is a genuine and substantial issue of fact; there is a reasonable possibility that available evidence identified by the requestor would, if established resolve one or more of such issues in favor of the requestor, taking into account uncontested claims or facts to the contrary; and resolution of the factual issues(s) in the manner sought by the requestor would be adequate to justify the action requested (40 CFR 178.32).

Information submitted in connection with an objection or hearing request may be claimed confidential by marking any part or all of that information as CBI. Information so marked will not be disclosed except in accordance with procedures set forth in 40 CFR part 2. A copy of the information that does not contain CBI must be submitted for inclusion in the public record. Information not marked confidential may be disclosed publicly by EPA without prior notice.

VI. Regulatory Assessment Requirements

A. Certain Acts and Executive Orders

This final rule establishes exemptions from the tolerance requirement under section 408(d) of the FFDCA. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has exempted these types of actions from review under Executive Order 12866, entitled *Regulatory Planning and Review* (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993). This final rule does not contain any information collections subject to OMB approval under the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA), 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*, or impose any enforceable duty or contain any unfunded mandate as described under Title II of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (UMRA) (Pub. L. 104–4). Nor does it require any special considerations as required by Executive Order 12898, entitled *Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations* (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994), or require OMB review in accordance with Executive Order 13045, entitled *Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks* (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997).

Under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*), the Agency previously assessed whether establishing tolerances, exemptions from tolerances, raising tolerance levels or expanding exemptions might adversely impact small entities and concluded, as a generic matter, that there is no adverse economic impact. The factual basis for the Agency's generic certification for tolerance actions published on May 4, 1981 (46 FR 24950), and was provided to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration.

B. Executive Order 12875

Under Executive Order 12875, entitled *Enhancing the Intergovernmental Partnership* (58 FR 58093, October 28, 1993), EPA may not issue a regulation that is not required by statute and that creates a mandate upon a State, local or tribal government, unless the Federal government provides the funds necessary to pay the direct compliance costs incurred by those governments. If the mandate is unfunded, EPA must provide to OMB a description of the extent of EPA's prior consultation with representatives of affected State, local, and tribal governments, the nature of their concerns, copies of any written communications from the governments, and a statement supporting the need to issue the regulation. In addition, Executive Order 12875 requires EPA to develop an effective process permitting elected officials and other representatives of State, local, and tribal governments ''to provide meaningful and timely input in the development of regulatory proposals containing significant unfunded mandates.''

Today's rule does not create an unfunded Federal mandate on State, local, or tribal governments. The rule does not impose any enforceable duties on these entities. Accordingly, the requirements of section 1(a) of Executive Order 12875 do not apply to this rule.

C. Executive Order 13084

Under Executive Order 13084, entitled *Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments* (63 FR 27655, May 19, 1998), EPA may not issue a regulation that is not required by statute, that significantly or uniquely affects the communities of Indian tribal governments, and that imposes substantial direct compliance costs on those communities, unless the Federal government provides the funds necessary to pay the direct compliance costs incurred by the tribal governments. If the mandate is unfunded, EPA must provide OMB, in a separately identified section of the preamble to the rule, a description of the extent of EPA's prior consultation with representatives of affected tribal governments, a summary of the nature of their concerns, and a statement supporting the need to issue the regulation. In addition, Executive Order 13084 requires EPA to develop an effective process permitting elected officials and other representatives of Indian tribal governments ''to provide meaningful and timely input in the development of regulatory policies on matters that significantly or uniquely affect their communities.''

Today's rule does not significantly or uniquely affect the communities of Indian tribal governments. This action does not involve or impose any requirements that affect Indian tribes. Accordingly, the requirements of

section 3(b) of Executive Order 13084 do not apply to this rule.

VII. Submission to Congress and the Comptroller General

The Congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*, as added by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996, generally provides that before a rule may take effect, the Agency promulgating the rule must submit a rule report, which includes a copy of the rule, to each House of the Congress and the Comptroller General of the United States. EPA will submit a report containing this rule and other required information to the U.S. Senate, the U.S. House of Representatives and the Comptroller General of the United States prior to publication of the rule in the **Federal Register**. This rule is not a ''major rule'' as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 180

Environmental protection, Administrative practice and procedure, Agricultural commodities, Pesticides and pests, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: May 17, 1999.

Susan B. Hazen,

Acting Director, Office of Pesticide Programs.

Therefore, 40 CFR chapter I is amended as follows:

PART 180—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for part 180 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 21 U.S.C. 321(q), 346a and 371.

§ 180.224 [Removed]

2. By removing § 180.224.

3. Section 180.1016 paragraph (a) is revised to read as follows:

§ 180.1016 Ethylene; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

* * * * *

(a) For all food commodities, it is used as a plant regulator on plants, seeds, or cuttings and on all food commodities after harvest and when applied in accordance with good agricultural practices.

* * * * *

§ 180.1042 [Removed]

4. By removing § 180.1042.

5. By revising § 180.1098, to read as follows:

§ 180.1098 Gibberellins [Gibberellic Acids (GA3 and GA4 + GA7), and Sodium or Potassium Gibberellate]; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of gibberellins [gibberellic acids (GA3 and GA4 + GA7), and sodium or potassium gibberellate] in or on all food commodities when used as plant regulators on plants, seeds, or cuttings and on all food commodities after harvest in accordance with good agricultural practices.

§ 180.1099 [Removed]

6. By removing § 180.1099.

7. By adding new §§ 180.1157 and 180.1158 to subpart D to read as follows:

§ 180.1157 Cytokinins; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of cytokinins (specifically: aqueous extract of seaweed meal and kinetin) in or on all food commodities when used as plant regulators on plants, seeds, or cuttings and on all food commodities after harvest in accordance with good agricultural practices.

§ 180.1158 Auxins; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of auxins (specifically: indole-3-acetic acid and indole-3-butyric acid) in or on all food commodities when used as plant regulators on plants, seeds, or cuttings and on all food commodities after harvest in accordance with good agricultural practices.

8. Section 180.1159 paragraph (a) is revised to read as follows:

§ 180.1159 Pelargonic acid; exemption from the requirement of tolerances.

(a) An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of pelargonic acid in or on all food commodities when used as a plant regulator on plants, seeds, or cuttings and on all food commodities after harvest in accordance with good agricultural practices.

* * * * *

[FR Doc. 99–14864 Filed 6–10–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–F

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 180

[OPP–300878; FRL–6086–6]

RIN 2070–AB78

Sulfosate; Pesticide Tolerance

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This regulation establishes tolerances for residues of sulfosate (the trimethylsulfonium salt of glyphosate, also known as glyphosate-trimesium) in or on poultry meat by-products (mbyp) and in cattle, goat, hog, sheep, and horse kidney and mbyp, except kidney. This regulation increases the tolerances for residues of sulfosate in cattle, goat, hog, sheep, and horse fat and meat; in milk; in eggs; in or on soybean seed; in soybean hulls; and in aspirated grain fractions. This regulation revokes the existing tolerances in poultry, cattle, goat, hog, sheep, and horse liver and mbyp (except liver). Zeneca Ag. Products requested this tolerance under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended by the Food Quality Protection Act of 1996.

DATES: This regulation is effective June 11, 1999. Objections and requests for hearings must be received by EPA on or before August 10, 1999.

ADDRESSES: Written objections and hearing requests, identified by the docket control number, [OPP–300878], must be submitted to: Hearing Clerk (1900), Environmental Protection Agency, Rm. M3708, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460. Fees accompanying objections and hearing requests shall be labeled ''Tolerance Petition Fees'' and forwarded to: EPA Headquarters Accounting Operations Branch, OPP (Tolerance Fees), P.O. Box 360277M, Pittsburgh, PA 15251. A copy of any objections and hearing requests filed with the Hearing Clerk identified by the docket control number, [OPP–300878], must also be submitted to: Public Information and Records Integrity Branch, Information Resources and Services Division (7502C), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460. In person, bring a copy of objections and hearing requests to Rm. 119, Crystal Mall #2, 1921 Jefferson Davis Hwy., Arlington, VA.

A copy of objections and hearing requests filed with the Hearing Clerk may be submitted electronically by sending electronic mail (e-mail) to: opp-