

2. In § 180.368, paragraph (a) is amended by adding and alphabetically inserting the entry for celery, and paragraph (c) is amended by adding and alphabetically inserting the entry for onion (dry bulb), to read as follows:

**§ 180.368 Metolachlor; tolerances for residues.**

(a) \* \* \*

Commodity	Parts per million
Celery .....	0.1

(c) \* \* \*

Commodity	Parts per million
Onion (dry bulb) .....	1.0

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**40 CFR Part 180**

[PP 6E3460/P597; FRL-4932-2]

RIN 2070-AB78

**Pesticide Tolerance for Prometryn**

**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

**ACTION:** Proposed rule.

**SUMMARY:** EPA proposes to establish a tolerance for residues of the herbicide prometryn in or on the raw agricultural commodity parsley. The proposed regulation to establish a maximum permissible level for residues of the herbicide was requested in a petition submitted by the Interregional Research Project No. 4 (IR-4).

**DATES:** Comments, identified by the document control number [PP 6E3460/P597], must be received on or before March 17, 1995.

**ADDRESSES:** By mail, submit written comments to: Public Response and Program Resources Branch, Field Operations Division (7506C), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW, Washington, DC 20460. In person, bring comments to: Rm. 1132, CM #2, 1921 Jefferson Davis Hwy., Arlington, VA 22202.

Information submitted as a comment concerning this document may be claimed confidential by marking any

part or all of that information as "Confidential Business Information" (CBI). Information so marked will not be disclosed except in accordance with procedures set forth in 40 CFR part 2. A copy of the comment 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. All written comments will be available for public inspection in Rm. 1132 at the address given above, from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** By mail: Hoyt L. Jamerson, Registration Division (7505W), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St. SW., Washington, DC 20460. Office location and telephone number: Sixth Floor, Crystal Station #1, 2800 Jefferson Davis Hwy., Arlington, VA 22202, (703) 308-8783.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The Interregional Research Project No. 4 (IR-4), New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, P.O. Box 231, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ 08903, has submitted pesticide petition (PP) 6E3460 to EPA on behalf of the Agricultural Experiment Station of California. This petition requests that the Administrator, pursuant to section 408(e) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA), 21 U.S.C. 346a(e), amend 40 CFR 180.222 by establishing a tolerance for residues of the herbicide prometryn (2,4-bis(isopropylamino)-6-methylthio-s-triazine) in or on the raw agricultural commodity parsley at 0.1 part per million (ppm). The petitioner proposed that use of prometryn on parsley be limited to California only based on the geographical representation of the residue data submitted. Additional residue data will be required to expand the area of usage. Persons seeking geographically broader registration should contact the Agency's Registration Division at the address provided above.

The scientific data submitted in the petition and other relevant material have been evaluated. The toxicological data considered in support of the proposed tolerance include:

1. A 2-year feeding study with dogs fed diets containing 0, 15, 150, or 1,500 ppm (equivalent to 0, 0.375, 3.75, or 37.5 milligrams (mg)/kilogram (kg)/day) with a no-observed-effect level (NOEL) of 150 ppm (3.75 mg/kg/day) based on degenerative hepatic changes, renal tubule degeneration, and bone marrow atrophy at the 1,500-ppm dose level.

2. A 104-week chronic feeding/carcinogenicity study with rats fed diets containing 0, 10, 100, 750, or 1,500 ppm (equivalent to 0, 0.38, 3.90, 29.45, or 60.88 mg/kg/day for males and 0, 0.49, 4.91, 37.25, or 80.62 mg/kg/day for females) with a systemic NOEL of 750 ppm (29.45 mg/kg/day in males and 37.25 mg/kg/day in females) based on decreased body weight gain in both sexes, and renal lesions (mineralized concretions) in males at the 1,500-ppm dose level. There were no carcinogenic effects observed under the conditions of the study.

3. A carcinogenicity study with mice fed diets containing 0, 10, 1,000, or 3,000 ppm (equivalent to 0, 1, 100, or 300 mg/kg/day) for 102 weeks with a systemic NOEL of 1,000 ppm (100 mg/kg/day) based on decreased body weight gain in female mice at the 3,000-ppm dose level. There were no carcinogenic effects observed under the conditions of the study.

4. A two-generation reproduction study in rats fed diets containing 0, 10, 750, or 1,500 ppm (equivalent to 0, 0.6, 47.8, 96.7 mg/kg/day in males and 0, 0.7, 53.6, or 105.6 mg/kg/day in females) with a NOEL for reproductive effects of 10 ppm (0.6 mg/kg/day in males and 0.7 mg/kg/day in females) based on decreased pup weight at the 750-ppm dose level. The NOEL for parental systemic toxicity was also established at 10 ppm based on decreased food consumption, body weight, and body weight gain at the 750-ppm dose level.

5. A developmental toxicity study in rabbits given gavage doses of 0, 2, 12, or 72 mg/kg/day with a NOEL of 12 mg/kg/day for maternal toxicity based on decreased food consumption at the highest dose tested (72 mg/kg/day). The NOEL for developmental effects was established at 12 mg/kg/day based on increased fetal resorption at the highest dose tested.

6. A developmental toxicity study in rats given gavage doses of 0, 10, 50, or 250 mg/kg/day during gestational days 6 to 15 with a NOEL of 50 mg/kg/day for maternal toxicity based on salivation and decreases in body weight and food consumption at the highest dose tested (250 mg/kg/day). A NOEL for developmental toxicity was established at 50 mg/kg/day based on decreased fetal body weight and increased incomplete ossification of sternbrae and metacarpals at the 250-mg/kg/day dose level.

7. Mutagenicity studies as follows: a gene mutation test (Ames assay), negative up to cytotoxic solubility limits; structural chromosome aberration tests, negative for anomalies in micronuclei in bone marrow cells of