

strains each of *Salmonella typhimurium* and *Escherichia coli*. These tests showed ultramarine to be non-toxic and non-mutagenic to the four strains.

3. *Reproductive and developmental toxicity*. Female rats were fed with diets containing up to 100,000 ppm ultramarine before and during pregnancy. There were no maternal deaths and the test report concluded that ultramarine had no teratogenic activity at levels from 100 to 100,000 ppm in the diet.

4. *Subchronic toxicity*—i. *Fifteen-Day test*. Ultramarine was administered to male mice and female rats at increasing dose levels up to the maximum that could be given in a single dose. No deaths were observed in either species over a period of 15 days. The LD₅₀ is greater than 10,000 mg/kg (rats).

ii. *Ninety-Day test*. In feeding trials on rats and mice, after 90 days at levels of 100,000 part per million (ppm) in the diet the effect of ultramarine was very much like that of inert clay with (LD₅₀) greater than 10,000 milligrams/kilograms (mg/kg).

5. *Chronic toxicity*. There are no reported studies on chronic toxicity but ultramarine has a history of well over 100 years of safe manufacture and use with no reports of ill effects of any kind. In the early years of industrial production the work force was subjected to conditions which would be totally unacceptable today. Large amounts of fine ultramarine dust were inhaled and ingested without any reported ill effects. In addition ultramarine was used as a whitening agent for sugar in many parts of the world, again with no reported ill effects. In Europe, the use of ultramarine in lipsticks has been permitted for over 50 years. Its use at levels up to 0.5% for coloring cattle salt licks where it is clearly ingested by the cattle, has been permitted for many years. Ultramarine is also permitted world-wide for use in toys and children's paints including powder and finger paints.

C. Aggregate Exposure

1. *Dietary exposure*. In the proposed use of ultramarine as a seed coating it will not come into contact with the grown and harvested crop. As ultramarine is insoluble, it will not be metabolized by the plants grown from the treated seed. There is therefore no risk of dietary exposure.

i. *Food*. For the reasons stated above there is no risk that food produced from the treated seed will contain any ultramarine.

ii. *Drinking water*. As ultramarine and any of its decomposition products are insoluble in water there is no danger of

any leaching into water courses used for production of drinking water.

2. *Non-dietary exposure*. The only anticipated human exposure to ultramarine used for seed coating will be during the coating process and any handling of the coated seed. Good practice should ensure minimal contact and in any case there is no evidence of adverse health effects from exposure to ultramarine during over 100 years of production and use.

D. Cumulative Effects

As ultramarine and its decomposition products are totally insoluble and not metabolized by plants or animals there is no risk of any cumulative effect. Also, in the proposed end use there is no risk of long term exposure to humans.

E. Safety Determination

1. *U.S. population*. The use of ultramarine as a seed coating does not pose a safety concern for the U.S. population due to its non-toxicity and the absence of exposure.

2. *Infants and children*. Infants and children will not be exposed to ultramarine from its use in seed coating applications. In any case, ultramarine is permitted in the United States and world-wide for use in children's toys, modeling clay, and finger paints.

F. International Tolerances

There is no listed threshold limit value or maximum exposure limit for ultramarine. Normal practice is to consider it as a nuisance dust with threshold limit value (TLV) 10 mg/m³. The pigment is not listed as a dangerous substance in the European Community or any similar national or international classification; neither is it classified as hazardous for disposal.

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[OPP-2003-0052; FRL-7295-4]

Tebufenozide; 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 ID number OPP-2003-0052, must be received on or before April 11, 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:

Shaja R. Brothers, Registration Division (7505C), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20460-0001; telephone number: (703) 308-3194; e-mail address: brothers.shaja@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:

- Industry (NAICS 111)
- Crop production (NAICS 112)
- Animal production (NAICS 311)
- Food manufacturing, and

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-2003-0052. 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