

	U.S. population (% of RfD)	Non-nursing infants (% of RfD)
SCI-GROW ground water estimation <sup>1</sup>	< 0.10	0.20
PRZM/EXAMS surface water estimation <sup>1</sup>	0.30	1.10
Total of RfD used by diet and water	0.58	2.00

<sup>1</sup>Used highest values predicted from the model for all agricultural uses. Assumes 2L/day and 70 kg adult; 1L/day and 10 kg infant.

2. *Non-dietary exposure.* For non-occupational exposure, dimethenamid/dimethenamid-P is not registered for either golf course or homeowner uses which could contribute to "non-dietary or other exposure."

#### D. Cumulative Effects

BASF has considered the potential for cumulative effects of dimethenamid and other substances that have a common mechanism of toxicity. BASF is aware of several other chloroacetanilide herbicides that have been considered structurally similar to dimethenamid, these being: Acetochlor, propachlor, butachlor, metolachlor, and alachlor. However, BASF believes that consideration of a common mechanism of toxicity to these products is not appropriate or valid. This conclusion was based on the presentation EPA made to the EPA FIFRA Science Advisory Panel (SAP) on March 20, 1997. The title of the presentation was "Grouping of Chloroacetanilide Pesticides Based on a Common Mechanism of Toxicity." In this presentation EPA showed the structure of several chloroacetanilides that included dimethenamid. BASF is identifying Chlor-7 as dimethenamid. EPA concluded that Chlor-7 should not be considered to have a common mechanism to the other chloroacetanilides based on the following reasons:

- Except for Chlor-7 all other members of this case study have a potential to generate a quinone imine. The quinone imine intermediate, is capable of reacting with macromolecules.
- Chlor-7 has not produced nasal nor thyroid tumors in rats, thus does not support inclusion in the group for a common mechanism for these tumor types.

For liver tumors, Chlor-1, Chlor-7, Chlor-r5, and Chlor-6, can be potentially grouped for a common mechanism, but EPA determined that there is no knowledge of a common mechanism of toxicity or of a common toxic species responsible for the effect. Therefore, EPA concluded that because a mechanism can not be postulated, it believes that sufficient evidence is not available to support a common mechanism for this tumor type with these materials.

Therefore, BASF agrees with the position put forward by the Agency and confirmed by the SAP that a common mechanism is inappropriate for dimethenamid (Chlor-7) and the other chloroacetanilides mentioned in section D. BASF has considered only the potential risks of dimethenamid in its exposure assessment.

#### E. Safety Determination

1. *U.S. population.* Using the exposure assumptions described in section C., based on the completeness and the reliability of the toxicity data, BASF has estimated that aggregate exposure to dimethenamid will utilize < 1% of the RfD (0.05 mg/kg/day) for the U.S. population. EPA generally has no concern for exposure below 100% of the RfD. Therefore, based on the completeness and reliability of the toxicity data, and the exposure assessment discussed in sections B. and C., BASF concludes that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result from aggregate exposure to residues of dimethenamid including all anticipated dietary exposure and all other non-occupational exposures.

2. *Infants and children.* BASF cites results of developmental toxicity studies reported in section B.3. including:

- Observed developmental toxicity effects in rats are not indicative of teratogenic effect.
- The results of developmental study in rabbits also demonstrated that dimethenamid is not a teratogenic compound and has a development toxicity NOAEL of 75 mg/kg/day and a maternal toxicity of 37.5 mg/kg/day.

BASF believes that these test results demonstrate that the rat and rabbit are similarly sensitive to dimethenamid. Additionally, the NOAEL of 5 mg/kg/day from the chronic rat study used to set the RfD is 7.5X and 5X lower than the maternal NOAELs established in the rabbit and rat teratology studies, respectively. The developmental effects observed in either the rat or rabbit occurred only at maternally toxic doses. Therefore, BASF concludes that no additional safety factor is needed for children.

#### F. International Tolerances

A maximum residue level has not been established under Codex Alimentarius Commission for dimethenamid for any of the proposed uses.

[FR Doc. 03-5914 Filed 3-11-03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-S

## ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[OPP-2003-0043; FRL-7292-5]

### Extension of an Experimental Use Permit

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** EPA has granted an extension of an experimental use permit (EUP) to the following pesticide applicant. An EUP permits use of a pesticide for experimental or research purposes only in accordance with the limitations in the permit.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Ann Sibold, Registration Division (7505C), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20460-0001; telephone number: (703) 305-6502; e-mail address: sibold.ann@epa.gov.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### I. General Information

##### A. Does this Action Apply to Me?

This action is directed to the public in general. Although this action may be of particular interest to those persons who conduct or sponsor research on pesticides, the Agency has not attempted to describe all the specific entities that may be affected by this action. If you have any questions regarding the information in this action, 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-2003-0043. 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