

conducted for foods containing forchlorfenuron: Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS): 68157-60-8 (CPPU) by using the CARES (Cumulative and Aggregate Risk Evaluation System) model. The data input included the following categories of data for performing the dietary exposure assessment: Subpopulations of interest, (infants 1 to 2 years of age and adults 20 to 49 years of age); List of foods which were: blueberry, grape, grape juice, grape raisin, grape wine/sherry, and kiwifruit; food residues which were: 0.001 (blueberry baby food), 0.0007 for grape juice, 0.0007 for grape juice in baby food, 0.03 for raisins, 0.007 for grape as wine/sherry, and 0.01 for kiwifruit; and toxicological benchmarks which were 0.07 mg/kg/day for the oral no observed effect level (NOEL) on a chronic (365-day) basis and 25 mg/kg/day for the oral NOEL based on an acute (1-day) basis. The FCID (Food Consumption Information Database) data set was used to obtain food consumption data in grams per kilogram of body weight.

i. *Food.* The chronic dietary exposure calculations for infants (1 to 2 years old) indicate that over a period of one year:

- 99.9% of infants would ingest less than 0.0000515 mg/kg/day (0.071% of Oral NOEL)
- 99.0% of infants would ingest less than 0.0000469 mg/kg/day (0.067% of Oral NOEL)
- 95.0% of infants would ingest less than 0.0000429 mg/kg/day (0.061% of Oral NOEL)

Similar dietary exposure calculations for adults (20 to 49 years old) indicate that:

- 99.9% of adults would ingest less than 0.0000076 mg/kg/day (0.011% of Oral NOEL)
- 99.0% of adults would ingest less than 0.0000067 mg/kg/day (0.010% of Oral NOEL)
- 95% of adults would ingest less than 0.0000060 mg/kg/day (0.009% of Oral NOEL)

Blueberries have not been included in the petition for registration even though they were included in the dietary risk assessment which is shown above. Even with the blueberries included in the risk assessment the total percent of the oral NOEL on a chronic basis represents only 0.0229% of the oral NOEL. On this basis, there cannot be any anticipated harmful effects to public health.

Acute (1-day) Exposure does not represent any hazard since no acute exposure was identified in this risk assessment.

ii. *Drinking water.* The very low use rate of CPPU, i.e. 10 grams active ingredient or less per acre if used

constantly for 20 years would apply less than 0.5 pounds of CPPU per acre during that 20 year period. Computer modeling, using the conservative pesticide root zone model (PRZM) means of analysis has shown that no CPPU would reach ground water, even in sandy loam soils. The results of this risk analysis supported an unambiguous conclusion of "essentially zero risk to ground water" even under reasonable worst-case assumptions. Concentrations are not predicted to exceed 15 to 20 ppb of CPPU in the soil in the upper soil horizons, even following yearly applications for as long as 30 years. No secondary exposure is anticipated as a result of contamination of drinking water.

2. *Non-dietary exposure.* No non-dietary exposure is expected since CPPU is not anticipated to be found in the drinking water. This material does not translocate in plants and thus secondary exposure through plants growing in soil receiving CPPU is not anticipated. The extremely low application rates will not result in significant buildup in the environment. Data indicate that any parent material of CPPU left in the soil will be strongly bound to soil particles and will not move.

D. Cumulative Effects

There are no cumulative effects expected since CPPU is not taken up by plants from the soil. It slowly degrades to mineral end points. Its low use rates and infrequent applications are not conducive to build in the environment.

E. Safety Determination

1. *U.S. population.* As pointed out above in dietary exposure-food the percentage of the reference dose consumed by treating the subject crops represents less than 1% of the estimated safe level for the most sensitive segment of the population, non-nursing infants.

2. *Infants and children.* No developmental, reproductive or fetotoxic effects have been associated with CPPU. The calculation of safety margins with respect to these segments of the population were taken into consideration in the CARES (Cumulative and Aggregate Risk Evaluation System) model estimates with respect to the risk associated with the percentage of the reference dose being consumed.

F. International Tolerances

There is no CODEX maximum residue level established for CPPU. However, CPPU is registered for use on grapes and

other crops in Japan, Chile, Mexico, and South Africa.

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[OPP-2003-0168; FRL-7306-6]

(Z,E)-3,13-octadecadienyl and (Z,Z)-3,13-octadecadienyl; Receipt of Application for Emergency Exemption, Solicitation of Public Comment

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: EPA has received a specific exemption request from the Oregon Department of Agriculture and the Washington State Department of Agriculture to use the pesticides (Z,E)-3,13-octadecadienyl and (Z,Z)-3,13-octadecadienyl to treat up to 32,000 acres of hybrid poplar grown for pulp and saw timber to control poplar clearwing moth (WPCM). The Applicant proposes the use of two new pheromones which have not been registered by EPA. EPA is soliciting public comment before making the decision whether or not to grant the exemption.

DATES: Comments, identified by docket ID number OPP-2003-0168, must be received on or before May 21, 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: Barbara Madden, Registration Division (7505C), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20460-0001; telephone number: (703) 305-6463; fax number: (703) 308-5433; e-mail address: Madden.Barbara@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 a federal or state government agency (NAICS 9241) involved in administration of environmental quality programs (i.e., Departments of Agriculture, Environment, etc).

This listing is not intended to be exhaustive, but rather provides a guide for readers regarding entities likely to be