analysis is 0.0075 milligram/kilogram body weight/day (mg/kg bwt/day). The following assumptions were used in the dietary risk assessment: (i) PCT estimates were utilized for cucurbit vegetables, leafy vegetables (except Brassica), onions, peppers and tomatoes. All other crops 100% crop-treated was assumed; (ii) anticipated residue estimates were used for milk, meat, fat, and meat byproducts of cattle, goats, hogs, horses, and sheep; and (iii) all other commodities tolerance level residues were assumed.

ii. *Drinking water exposure—a. Acute.* Because no acute dietary endpoint was determined, cyromazine does not pose an acute risk through drinking water.

b. *Chronic.* EPA has calculated drinking water level of concern (DWLOC) values for chronic (non-cancer) exposure to cyromazine in surface water and ground water. A human health DWLOC is the concentration of a pesticide in drinking water that would result in an acceptable aggregate risk after having factored in all food exposures and other non-occupational exposures for which EPA has reliable data. To calculate the DWLOCs for chronic (non-cancer) exposure relative to a chronic toxicity endpoint, the chronic dietary food exposure was subtracted from the RfD to obtain the acceptable chronic (non-cancer) exposure to cyromazine in drinking water. DWLOCs were then calculated using default body weights and drinking water consumption figures. The modeling conducted was based on the environmental profile and the maximum seasonal application rate proposed for cyromazine (6 applications at 0.125 lb/acre).

2. *Non-dietary exposure.* Cyromazine is currently registered for commercial outdoor use on landscape ornamentals and commercial interiorscapes. There are no lawn or indoor residential uses and significant residential exposure is not expected.

D. Cumulative Effects

Novartis does not have, at this time, available data to determine whether cyromazine has a common mechanism of toxicity with other substances or how to include this pesticide in a cumulative risk assessment. Unlike other pesticides for which EPA has followed a cumulative risk approach based on a common mechanism of toxicity, cyromazine does not appear to produce a toxic metabolite produced by other substances.

E. Safety Determination

1. *U.S. population.* The aggregate exposure to cyromazine from food will utilize 17% of the chronic population dose (cPAD) for the U.S. population. The major identifiable subgroup with the highest aggregate exposure is 34% for children (1–6 years old). Other subgroups include non-nursing infants, (1 year old) utilizing 13% of cPAD, and children (7-12 years old) utilizing 26% of the cPAD. EPA generally has no concern for exposures below 100% of the cPAD because the cPAD represents the level at or below which daily aggregate dietary exposure over a lifetime will not pose appreciable risks to human health.

Based on the chronic dietary (food only) exposures and using default body weights and water consumption figures, chronic DWLOCs for drinking water were calculated. For chronic exposure, based on an adult body weight of 70 kg and 2 liter (2L) consumption of water per day, the DWLOC from chronic dietary exposure in drinking water is 220 ppb. For children (10 kg and consuming 1 liter water/day) the DWLOC is 50 parts per billion (ppb). The estimated chronic drinking water exposure for cyromazine is 28.9 ppb (surface water) and 1.6 ppb (ground water). Thus, the potential residues in drinking water are not greater than the DWLOCs. Therefore, the combined exposure of chronic dietary food and drinking water exposure to cyromazine would be no greater than 100% of the cPAD for children or the general U.S. population.

Due to the nature of the non-dietary use, the commercial use of cyromazine on landscape ornamentals will not result in any significant residential exposure. Therefore, the chronic risk is the sum of food and water and there is reasonable certainty that no harm will result from aggregate exposure to cyromazine residues.

The Cancer Peer Review Committee determined that there is no evidence of carcinogenicity in studies in either the mouse or rat. Based upon this determination it can be concluded that cyromazine does not pose a cancer risk.

Therefore, based on these risk assessments there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result from aggregate exposure to cyromazine residues.

2. *Infants and children.* The safety factor for infants and children under FFDCA section 408 provides that EPA shall apply an additional ten-fold margin of safety for infants and children in the case of threshold effects to account for prenatal and postnatal toxicity and the completeness of the data base unless EPA determines that a different margin of safety will be safe for infants and children. EPA determined that reliable data support using the standard MOE and uncertainty factor (100 for combined interspecies and intraspecies variability) and that an additional safety factor of 10 is not necessary to be protective of infants and children.

Using the conservative exposure assumptions described above, the aggregate exposure to cyromazine from food will utilize a maximum 34% of the cPAD for children 1–6 years old. EPA generally has no concern for exposures below 100% of the cPAD, because the cPAD represents the level at or below which daily aggregate dietary exposure over a lifetime will not pose appreciable risks to human health. As noted above, potential exposure from drinking water is at a level below the DWLOCs. Therefore, based on these risk assessments there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result to infants and children from aggregate exposure to cyromazine residues.

F. International Tolerances

There are currently no codex, Canadian or Mexican limits for residues of cyromazine on dry beans.

[FR Doc. 02–17688 Filed 7–16–02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–S

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[OPP–2002–0131; FRL–7185–8]

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–2002–0131, must be received on or before August 16, 2002.

ADDRESSES: Comments may be submitted by mail, electronically, or in person. Please follow the detailed instructions for each method as provided in Unit I.C. of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**. To ensure proper receipt by EPA, it is imperative that you identify docket ID number OPP–2002–0131 in the subject line on the first page of your response.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: By mail: Shaja R. Brothers, Registration Division (7505C), Office of Pesticide

Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20460; 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 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:

Categories	NAICS codes	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 could also be affected. The North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) codes have been provided to assist you and others in determining whether or not this action might apply to certain entities. If you have 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 Additional Information, Including Copies of this Document and Other Related Documents?

1. *Electronically*. You may obtain electronic copies of this document, and certain other related documents that might be available electronically, from the EPA Internet home page at *http://www.epa.gov/*. To access this document, on the Home Page select ''Laws and Regulations,'' ''Regulations and Proposed Rules,'' 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/*.

2. *In person*. The Agency has established an official record for this action under docket control number OPP–2002–0131. The official record consists of the documents 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.

C. How and to Whom Do I Submit Comments?

You may submit comments through the mail, in person, or electronically. To ensure proper receipt by EPA, it is imperative that you identify docket ID number OPP–2002–0131 in the subject line on the first page of your response.

1. *By mail*. Submit your comments to: Public Information and Records Integrity Branch (PIRIB), Information Resources and Services Division (7502C), Office of Pesticide Programs (OPP), Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20460.

2. *In person or by courier*. Deliver your comments to: Public Information and Records Integrity Branch (PIRIB), Information Resources and Services Division (7502C), Office of Pesticide Programs (OPP), Environmental Protection Agency, Rm. 119, Crystal Mall #2, 1921 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA. The PIRIB is open from 8:30 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The PIRIB telephone number is (703) 305–5805.

3. *Electronically*. You may submit your comments electronically by e-mail to: *opp-docket@epa.gov*, or you can submit a computer disk as described above. Do not submit any information electronically that you consider to be CBI. Avoid the use of special characters and any form of encryption. Electronic submissions will be accepted in Wordperfect 6.1/8.0 or ASCII file format. All comments in electronic form must be identified by docket ID number OPP–2002–0131. Electronic comments may also be filed online at many Federal Depository Libraries.

D. How Should I Handle CBI That I Want to Submit to the Agency?

Do not submit any information electronically that you consider to be CBI. You may claim information that you submit to EPA in response to this document as CBI 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. In addition to one complete version of the comment that includes any information claimed as CBI, a copy of the comment that does not contain the information claimed as CBI must be submitted for inclusion in the public version of the official record. Information not marked confidential will be included in the public version of the official record without prior notice. If you have any questions about CBI or the procedures for claiming CBI, please consult the person identified under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**.

E. What Should I Consider as I Prepare My Comments for EPA?

You may find the following suggestions helpful for preparing your comments:

1. Explain your views as clearly as possible.

2. Describe any assumptions that you used.

3. Provide copies of any technical information and/or data you used that support your views.

4. If you estimate potential burden or costs, explain how you arrived at the estimate that you provide.

5. Provide specific examples to illustrate your concerns.

6. Make sure to submit your comments by the deadline in this notice.

7. To ensure proper receipt by EPA, be sure to identify the docket ID number assigned to this action in the subject line on the first page of your response. You may also provide the name, date, and **Federal Register** citation.

II. What Action is the Agency Taking?

EPA has received a pesticide petition as follows proposing the establishment and/or amendment of regulations for residues of a certain pesticide chemical in or on various food commodities under section 408 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA), 21 U.S.C. 346a. EPA has determined that this petition contains data or information regarding the elements set forth in section 408(d)(2); however, EPA has not fully evaluated the sufficiency of the submitted data at this time or

whether the data support granting of the petition. Additional data may be needed before EPA rules on the petition.

List of Subjects

Environmental protection, Agricultural commodities, Feed additives, Food additives, Pesticides and pests, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: July 2, 2002.

Debra Edwards,

Acting Director, Registration Division, Office of Pesticide Programs.

Summary of Petition

The petitioner summary of the pesticide petition is printed below as required by section 408(d)(3) of the FFDCA. The summary of the petition was prepared by the Interregional Research Project Number 4 and represents the view of the Interregional Research Project Number 4. EPA is publishing the petition summary verbatim without editing it in any way. The petition summary announces the availability of a description of the analytical methods available to EPA for the detection and measurement of the pesticide chemical residues or an explanation of why no such method is needed.

Interregional Research Project Number 4

PP 2E6407

EPA has received a pesticide petition [2E6407] from the Interregional Research Project Number 4, 681 U.S. Highway #1 South, North Brunswick, NJ 08902–3390 proposing, pursuant to section 408(d) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA), 21 U.S.C. 346a(d), to amend 40 CFR part 180.425 by establishing a tolerance for residues of the herbicide clomazone, 2-(2-chlorophenyl)methyl-4,4-dimethyl-3-isoxazolidinone in or on the raw agricultural commodities peppermint tops and spearmint tops at 0.05 part per million (ppm). This notice includes a summary of the petition prepared by FMC, Agricultural Products Group, Philadelphia, PA 19103. EPA has determined that the petition contains data or information regarding the elements set forth in section 408(d)(2) of the FFDCA; however, EPA has not fully evaluated the sufficiency of the submitted data at this time or whether the data support granting of the petition. Additional data may be needed before EPA rules on the petition.

A. Residue Chemistry

1. *Plant metabolism.* The metabolism of clomazone in plants is adequately understood.

2. *Analytical method.* Samples were analyzed using an analytical method consisting of an acid reflux, a C18 solid phase extraction (SPE), a Florisil SPE clean-up followed by gas chromatography (GC)-mass selective detection (MSD). Mint oil samples were partitioned with hexane followed by clean-up with two Florisil columns. Analysis was conducted using GC/MS. The method limit of quantitation (LOQ) is 0.05 ppm. The method limit of detection (LOD) is 0.01 ppm.

3. *Magnitude of residues.* IR-4 conducted a residue study consisting of five trials, located in EPA Regions 5 and 10, to determine the magnitude of the residue of clomazone in/on mint and mint oil after Command 3ME was applied once as a pre-emergence broadcast spray at 0.5 pound active ingredient/acre (lb. ai/acre), or at 1.0 lb. ai/acre for processing into mint oil. No quantifiable residues of clomazone were observed in the mint stems or leaves or mint oil.

B. Toxicological Profile

The nature of the toxic effects caused by clomazone is discussed in unit II.B. of the **Federal Register** on March 28, 2001 (66–FR–16917) (FRL–6775–4).

1. *Animal metabolism.* The metabolism of clomazone in animals is adequately understood. Clomazone degrades rapidly and extensively in rats, goats and poultry to a variety of metabolites which were readily excreted from the body via excreta.

2. *Metabolite toxicology.* No clomazone related metabolite residues have been identified as being of toxicological concern. The residue of significance is parent. Clomazone, has been thoroughly investigated in a full battery of studies including acute, genetic, reproduction, developmental and oncogenic tests. These studies have demonstrated that clomazone has low acute toxicity, an overall absence of genotoxicity and does not cause reproductive toxicity, developmental toxicity, or carcinogenicity.

3. *Endocrine disruption.* No specific tests have been conducted with clomazone to determine whether the herbicide may have an effect in humans that is similar to an effect produced by a naturally occurring estrogen or other endocrine effects. It should be noted, however, that the chemistry of clomazone is unrelated to that of any compound previously identified as having estrogen or other endocrine effects. Additionally, a standard battery of required studies has been completed. These studies include an evaluation of the potential effects on reproduction and development, and an evaluation of the pathology of the endocrine organs following repeated or long-term exposure. No endocrine effects were noted in any of these studies with clomazone.

C. Aggregate Exposure

1. *Dietary exposure.* For purposes of assessing the potential dietary exposure, EPA has estimated aggregate exposure based on the theoretical maximum residue contribution (TMRC) from the established tolerances for clomazone. The TMRC is a ''worst case'' estimate of dietary exposure since it is assumed that 100% of all crops for which tolerances are established are treated and that pesticide residues are present at the tolerance levels.

i. *Food.* Dietary exposure to residues of clomazone in or on food will be limited to residues on cabbage (0.1 ppm), cottonseed (0.05 ppm), cucumber (0.1 ppm), succulent peas (0.05 ppm), peppers (0.05 ppm), pumpkins (0.1 ppm), soybeans (0.05 ppm), winter squash (0.1 ppm), summer squash (0.1 ppm), sweet potato (0.05 ppm), snap beans (0.05 ppm), rice (0.05 ppm), sugar (from cane) (0.05 ppm), tanier, cassava, yams, arracacha (0.05 ppm), and mint (0.05 ppm). Various feedstuffs from cotton, soybeans and sugarcane are fed to animals, thus exposure of humans to residues might result if such residues carry through to meat, milk, poultry, or eggs. No tolerances are proposed for meat, milk, poultry, or eggs since no detectable residues from clomazone have been found in animal feed items from these crops.

ii. *Drinking water.* It is unlikely that there will be exposure to residues of clomazone through drinking water supplies. A field mobility study was conducted at a loamy sand location. Clomazone was found only in the top 0-1 ft. soil samples during the 61–day study period. No clomazone residue <0.02 ppm was detected in the deeper soil levels (1-2, 2-3 and 3-4 ft.). Detectable residues of clomazone were found only in the 0-6 horizon. Should movement into surface water occur, potential for clomazone residues to be detected in drinking water supplies at significant levels is minimal. Accordingly, there is no reasonable expectation that there would be an additional incremental aggregate dietary contribution of clomazone through ground water or surface water. For further information see Unit II.C. of the **Federal Register.**

2. *Non-dietary exposure.* Clomazone is only registered for use on food crops. Since the proposed use on mint is consistent with existing registrations, there will be no non-dietary, non-occupational exposure.

D. Cumulative Effects

Clomazone is an isoxazolidinone herbicide. No other registered chemical exists in this class of chemistry. Therefore, given clomazone's unique chemistry low acute toxicity, the absence of genotoxic, carcinogenic, developmental or reproductive effects, and low exposure potential, the expression of cumulative human health effects with clomazone and other natural or synthetic pesticides is not anticipated.

E. Safety Determination

1. *U.S. population.* Using TMRC (a conservative exposure assumption), and based on the completeness and reliability of the toxicology data, it is concluded that aggregate exposure due to existing registered uses, and pending uses of clomazone will utilize less than 1% of the RfD for the U.S. population. Additionally, an analysis concluded that aggregate exposure to clomazone adding mint (spearmint tops and peppermint tops) at 0.05 ppm tolerance level will utilize a negligible percent of the RfD for the U.S. population. EPA generally has no concern for exposures below 100% of the RfD because the RfD represents the level at or below which daily aggregate dietary exposure over a lifetime will not pose appreciable risks to human health. Therefore, It is concluded that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result from aggregate exposure to residues of clomazone, including all anticipated dietary exposure.

2. *Infants and children*— Safety factor. Based on the current toxicological data requirements, the data base relative to prenatal and postnatal effects for children is complete. Further, for clomazone, the no observed adverse effect level (NOAEL) in the 2–year feeding study which was used to calculate the reference dose (RfD) milligrams/kilogram/day (0.043 mg/kg/day) is already lower than the NOAELs from the reproductive and developmental studies by a factor of more than 10–fold. Therefore, it can be concluded that no additional uncertainty factors are warranted and that the RfD at 0.043 mg/kg/day is appropriate for assessing aggregate risk to infants and children as well as adults.

Using the conservative exposure assumptions described above, FMC has concluded that the percent of the RfD that will be utilized by aggregate exposure to residues of clomazone in/on mint (spearmint tops and peppermint tops) for non-nursing infants (<1 year old), the population subgroup most sensitive, is negligible (i.e., 0.00) and the percent of the RfD that will be utilized by the children (1–6 years old) population subgroup is also negligible (0.00). The percent of the RfD utilized for infants and children for mint (spearmint tops and peppermint tops), plus all other current clomazone tolerances is 0.8 and 0.5 respectively.

Based on the above information, FMC has concluded that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result to infants, children or adults from dietary food consumption exposure to clomazone residues from mint (spearmint tops and peppermint tops) plus all other clomazone treated human dietary food sources.

F. International Tolerances

There are codex residue limits for residues of clomazone in or on oilseed rape, potatoes, tobacco, soybeans, rice, cottonseed, sugarcane and peas.

[FR Doc. 02–17689 Filed 7–16–02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–S

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Notice of Agency Meeting

Pursuant to the provisions of the ''Government in the Sunshine Act'' (5 U.S.C. 552b), notice is hereby given that at 10:43 a.m. on Friday, July 12, 2002, the Board of Directors of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation met in closed session to consider matters relating to the Corporation's corporate, supervisory, and resolution activities.

In calling the meeting, the Board determined, on motion of Director James E. Gilleran (Director, Office of Thrift Supervision), seconded by Director John M. Reich (Appointive), concurred in by Director John D. Hawke, Jr. (Comptroller of the Currency), and Chairman Donald E. Powell, that Corporation business required its consideration of the matters on less than seven days' notice to the public; that no earlier notice of the meeting was practicable; that the public interest did not require consideration of the matters in a meeting open to public observation; and that the matters could be considered in a closed meeting by authority of subsections (c)(2), (c)(4), (c)(6), (c)(8), (c)(9)(A)(ii), (c)(9)(B), and (c)(10) of the ''Government in the Sunshine Act'' (5 U.S.C. 552b(c)(2), (c)(4), (c)(6), (c)(8), (c)(9)(A)(ii), (c)(9)(B), and (c)(10).

The meeting was held in the Board Room of the FDIC Building located at 550—17th Street, NW., Washington, DC.

Dated: July 12, 2002.

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Valerie J. Best,

Assistant Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 02–18116 Filed 7–15–02; 10:32 am]

BILLING CODE 6714–01–M

FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

Notice of Agreement(s) Filed

The Commission hereby gives notice of the filing of the following agreement(s) under the Shipping Act of 1984. Interested parties can review or obtain copies of agreements at the Washington, DC offices of the Commission, 800 North Capitol Street, NW., Room 940. Interested parties may submit comments on an agreement to the Secretary, Federal Maritime Commission, Washington, DC 20573, within 10 days of the date this notice appears in the **Federal Register**.

Agreement No.: 011810

Title: CMA–CGM/HL GUMEX-Brasil Cooperative Working Agreement

Parties:

CMA–CGM SA

Hapag-Lloyd Container Linie GmbH

Synopsis: The proposed agreement would authorize CMA–CGM and Hapag-Lloyd to charter space to and from each other on each other's vessels and discuss and agree on rates on a voluntary basis in the trade between ports on the U.S. Gulf Coast and ports in Mexico, Venezuela, Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, and the Caribbean Sea.

By Order of the Federal Maritime Commission.

Dated: July 12, 2002.

Theodore A. Zook,

Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 02–18009 Filed 7–16–02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6730–01–P

FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

Performance Review Board

AGENCY: Federal Maritime Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given of the names of the members of the Performance Review Board.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Harriette H. Charbonneau, Director of Human Resources, Federal Maritime Commission, 800 North Capitol Street NW., Washington, DC 20573.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 4314(c)(1) through (5) of title 5, U.S.C.,