formulations applied to growing crops and raw agricultural commodities after harvest under 40 CFR 180.910. The petitioner believes no analytical method is needed because it is not required for an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance. Contact: RD.

7. PP IN–11048. (EPA–HQ–OPP–2017–0249). Technology Sciences Group, 1150 18th Street NW., Suite 1000, Washington, DC 20035, on behalf of Attune Agriculture, LLC, 10552 Philadelphia Road, White Marsh, MD 21162, requests to establish an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance for residues of konjac mannan (CAS Reg. No. 37220–17–0) when used as an inert ingredient (thicker) in pesticide formulations applied to growing crops only under 40 CFR 180.920. The petitioner believes no analytical method is needed because it is not required for an exemption from the requirements of a tolerance. Contact: RD.

8. PP IN–11062. (EPA–HQ–OPP–2017–0351). InvisiDex, Inc., 1129 Maricopa HWY #217, Ojai, CA 93023, requests to establish an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance for residues of the deoxyribonucleic acids (CAS No. 9006–49–2) when used as an inert ingredient (chemical identifier/molecular marker) at a concentration of not more than one part per million (ppm) by weight in pesticide formulations applied to growing crops and raw agricultural commodities after harvest under 40 CFR 180.910. The petitioner believes no analytical method is needed because it is not required for an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance. Contact: RD.

New Tolerances for Non-Inerts

1. PP 6E8526. (EPA–HQ–OPP–2017–0288). Valent BioSciences LLC, 870 Technology Way, Libertyville, IL 60048, requests to establish a tolerance in 40 CFR part 180 for residues of the plant regulator 6-benzyladenine in or on avocado at 0.05 parts per million (ppm). Liquid chromatography with mass-selective (MS/MS) detection is used to measure and evaluate the chemical 6-benzyladenine. Contact: BPPD.

2. PP 6E8529. (EPA–HQ–OPP–2017–0194). E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company, 974 Centre Road, Wilmington, Delaware 19805, requests to establish a tolerance in 40 CFR part 180 for residues of the herbicide sulfometuron-methyl, benzoic acid, 2-[[4-(6-dimethyl-2-pyrimidinyl) amino]carbonyl]amino)sulfonyl]-, methyl ester in or on sugarcane, cane; sugarcane and sugarcane, sugar, refined at 0.01 parts per million (ppm). The liquid chromatography with tandem mass spectrometry method is used to measure and evaluate the chemical sulfometuron-methyl. Contact: RD.

3. PP 6F8519. EPA–HQ–OPP–2017–0211. Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC, P.O. Box 18300, Greensboro, NC 27419, requests to establish a tolerance in 40 CFR part 180 for residues of the herbicide S-metolachlor in or on sugarcane at 0.4 parts per million (ppm) and sugarcane molasses at 1.5 ppm. A gas chromatography-nitrogen phosphorus detection (GC/NPD) method is used to measure and evaluate the chemical S-metolachlor. Contact: RD.

4. PP 6F853. EPA–HQ–OPP–2017–0169. Makhteshim Agan of North America (d/b/a ADAMA, 3120 Hillslands Blvd., Suite 100, Raleigh, NC 27604), requests to establish a tolerance in 40 CFR part 180 for residues of the nematicide, flusulfone, in or on fruit, pome, crop group 11–10 at 0.3 ppm; fruit, stone crop group 12–12 at 0.06 ppm; small fruit vine climbing subgroup 13–07D at 0.5 ppm; grape, raisin at 0.8 ppm; nut, tree, crop group 14–12 at 0.02 ppm; almond, hulls at 3.0 ppm; sugarcane at 0.03 ppm; sugarcane and molasses at 0.2 ppm, and inadvertent tolerance for residues of flusulfone, including its metabolites and degradation products, in or on (10-month plant-back interval): Grain, cereal, crop group 15 at 0.03 ppm; forage, fodder and straw of cereal grains, crop group 16 at 2 ppm; (90-day plant-back interval): Wheat, grain at 0.06 ppm; barley, grain at 0.06 ppm; buckwheat, grain at 0.06 ppm; oat, grain at 0.06 ppm; teosinte, grain at 0.06 ppm; wheat, bran at 0.10 ppm; barley, bran at 0.10 ppm; wheat, middlings at 0.07 ppm; wheat, shorts at 0.08 ppm; wheat, germ at 0.07 ppm; wheat, straw at 4 ppm; barley, straw at 4 ppm; oat, straw at 4 ppm; wheat, forage at 4 ppm; oat, forage at 4 ppm; wheat, hay at 8 ppm; barley, hay at 8 ppm; and oat, hay at 8 ppm. The LC–MS/MS is used to measure and evaluate the chemical 3,4-trifluoro-but-3-ene-1-sulfonic acid. Contact: RD.

5. PP 7E8571. EPA–HQ–OPP–2017–0291. Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC, P.O. Box 18300, Greensboro, NC 27419, requests to establish a tolerance in 40 CFR part 180 for residues of the herbicide, diquat-dibromide, in or on Crop Group 6C (Dried shelled pea and bean (except soybean)) at 0.08 parts per million (ppm). The Method GRM012.03A is used to measure and evaluate the chemical residues of diquat dibromide in commodities. Contact: RD.

6. PP 7E8576. (EPA–HQ–OPP–2011–0971). Nichino America, Inc., 450 Linden Hill Rd., Suite 501, Wilmington, DE 19808, requests to establish a tolerance in 40 CFR part 180 for residues of the insecticide pyrifluquinazon (1-acetyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-3-[(3-pyridylmethyl)amino]-6-[1,2,2,2-tetrafluoro-1-(trifluoromethyl)ethyl]quinazolin-2-one) in or on imported tea at 20 parts per million (ppm). The analytical method HPLC–MS/MS is used to measure and evaluate the chemical pyrifluquinazon (1-acetyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-3-[(3-pyridylmethyl)amino]-6-[1,2,2,2-tetrafluoro-1-(trifluoromethyl)ethyl]quinazolin-2-one) and IV–01 (3-[3-(pyridine-3-ylmethyl)amino]-6-[1,2,2,2-tetrafluoro-1-(trifluoromethyl)ethyl]3,4-dihydro-1H-quinoxalin-2-one). Contact: RD.


Dated: July 26, 2017.

Delores Barber,
Director, Information Technology and Resources Management Division, Office of Pesticide Programs.

[FR Doc. 2017–19692 Filed 9–14–17; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY


Request for Public Comments To Be Sent to EPA on Peer Review Materials To Inform the Safe Drinking Water Act Decision Making on Perchlorate

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice of request for public comment.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is announcing the release of materials for public comment. These materials will undergo expert peer review in support of EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Act decision making for perchlorate. This request is one of two Federal Register notices being published concurrently, seeking public comment on two separate sets of peer review materials. This notice requests comments (to be sent to EPA) on a draft report entitled “Draft Report: Proposed Approaches to Inform the Derivation of a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal for Perchlorate in Drinking Water” (draft MCLG Approaches Report). The companion notice requests comments (to be sent to EPA’s contractor, Versar, Inc.) on an interim list of peer reviewers and draft charge questions.

DATES: Comments must be received by EPA on or before October 30, 2017.
I. Information on EPA’s Revised Biologically Based Dose-Response (BBDR) Model

As a part of the national primary drinking water regulation (NPDWR) development process for perchlorate, in accordance with the requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Act, in 2012, EPA requested comment from EPA’s Science Advisory Board (SAB) prior to proposing an MCLG and a NPDWR for perchlorate. EPA sought guidance on how best to consider and interpret life stage information, epidemiologic and biomonitoring data, physiologically-based pharmacokinetic analyses and the totality of perchlorate health related information to derive a perchlorate MCLG.

In 2013, the SAB recommended that, “… EPA derive a perchlorate MCLG that addresses sensitive life stages through physiologically-based pharmacokinetic/pharmacodynamic (PBPK/PD) modeling based upon its mode of action rather than the default MCLG approach using the reference dose and specific chemical exposure parameters” (Advice on Approaches to Derive a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal for Perchlorate, EPA–SAB–13–004).

Based on the SAB’s recommendations, EPA, with contributions from Food and Drug Administration scientists, developed a biologically based dose response (BBDR) (also known as a PBPK/PD) model, to predict the effects of perchlorate on serum thyroid hormone concentrations in pregnant and lactating women exposed to perchlorate in drinking water and in infants exposed via ingestion of perchlorate in formula or breast milk.

On January 10 and 11, 2017, EPA’s contractor (Versar, Inc.) conducted an independent, scientific peer review of EPA’s draft BBDR model and draft model report. The purpose of the peer review was to provide a documented, independent, and critical review of the draft BBDR model and draft model report and to identify any necessary improvements to the model prior to being finalized. On March 29, 2017, EPA received the final peer review report entitled, “External Peer Review for EPA’s Draft Biologically Based Dose-Response (BBDR) Model and Draft BBDR Model Report for Perchlorate in Drinking Water,” which is available through the EPA docket at https://www.regulations.gov/docket?D=EPA-HQ-OW-2016-0439.

In developing the draft MCLG Approaches Report, EPA revised the BBDR model to address those peer review recommendations that had the greatest influence on the scientific rigor of the model and modeling results. Those changes are described in the draft MCLG Approaches Report. EPA will consider other peer review recommendations and public comments in future revisions to the BBDR model and report.

II. Information on EPA’s Draft Approaches To Inform the Derivation of a Perchlorate MCLG

The SAB also recommended that EPA, “utilize a mode of action (MOA) framework for developing the MCLG that links the steps in the proposed mechanism leading from perchlorate exposure through iodide uptake inhibition to thyroid hormone changes and finally neurodevelopmental impacts.”

EPA used the modeled thyroid hormone levels to predict potential adverse health effects based on published epidemiology data demonstrating a relationship between changes in thyroid hormone levels and neurodevelopmental effects. This approach involved a focused review of the literature connecting altered thyroid hormone levels to neurodevelopmental outcomes for women in early pregnancy. EPA focused on studies that provided a quantitative description of the relationship between free thyroxine and neurodevelopment in infants and children (e.g., intelligence quotient, verbal and problem solving skills and motor coordination).

EPA will present an array of approaches to inform the derivation of an MCLG for perchlorate for expert peer review. Using the revised BBDR model output, EPA linked statistical relationships derived from five studies to implement the MOA framework linking perchlorate exposure to neurodevelopmental impacts. All five studies assess the relationship between thyroid hormone levels in women in early pregnancy and various neurodevelopmental effects in children at various ages. Two studies assess the relationship on the IQ of children 5 to 10 years of age, two other studies assess the relationship on Bayley Scales of Infant Development of children 1 to 2 years of age, and a fifth study assesses the relationship on reaction time of children 5 to 6 years of age. An additional approach uses the revised BBDR model output to predict the percent change in the population of hypothyroxinemic (or the low-end of normal thyroid hormone levels) pregnant women due to perchlorate exposure.

III. How To Obtain the Draft MCLG Approaches Report and Revised BBDR Model


IV. Exclusion for Peer Review Candidates

Important: Anyone wishing to be considered as an expert peer reviewer must not submit comments during the public comment period. Candidates on the interim list not selected for the
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[Pesticide Product Registration; Receipt of Applications for New Uses]

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: EPA has received applications to register new uses for pesticide products containing currently registered active ingredients. Pursuant to the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), EPA is hereby providing notice of receipt and opportunity to comment on these applications.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before October 16, 2017.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, identified by the Docket Identification (ID) Number and the File Symbol of interest as shown in the body of this document, by one of the following methods:

- Federal eRulemaking Portal: http://www.regulations.gov. Follow the online instructions for submitting comments. Do not submit electronically any information you consider to be Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute.
- Hand Delivery: To make special arrangements for hand delivery or delivery of boxed information, please follow the instructions at http://www.epa.gov/dockets/contacts.html.

Additional instructions on commenting or visiting the docket, along with more information about docket generally, is available at http://www.epa.gov/dockets.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Robert McNally, Biopesticides and Pollution Prevention Division (7511P), main telephone number: (703) 305–7090; email address: BPPDFRNotices@epa.gov. Michael Goodis, Registration Division (7505P), main telephone number: (703) 305–7090; email address: RDFRNotices@epa.gov. Steve Knizner, Antimicrobials Division (7510P), main telephone number: (703) 305–7090; email address: ADFRNotices@epa.gov.

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. The following list of North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) codes is not intended to be exhaustive, but rather provides a guide to help readers determine whether this document applies to them. Potentially affected entities may include:

- Crop production (NAICS code 111).
- Animal production (NAICS code 112).
- Food manufacturing (NAICS code 311).
- Pesticide manufacturing (NAICS code 32532).

B. What should I consider as I prepare my comments for EPA?

1. Submitting CBI. Do not submit this information to EPA through regulations.gov or email. Clearly mark the part or all of the information that you claim to be CBI. For CBI information in a disk or CD–ROM that you mail to EPA, mark the outside of the disk or CD–ROM as CBI and then identify electronically within the disk or CD–ROM the specific information that is claimed as CBI. In addition to one complete version of the comment that includes 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 docket. Information so marked will not be disclosed except in accordance with procedures set forth in 40 CFR part 2.

2. Tips for preparing your comments. When preparing and submitting your comments, see the commenting tips at http://www.epa.gov/dockets/comments.html.

II. Registration Applications

EPA has received applications to register new uses for pesticide products containing currently registered active ingredients. Pursuant to the provisions of FIFRA section 3(c)(4) (7 U.S.C. 136a(c)(4)), EPA is hereby providing notice of receipt and opportunity to comment on these applications. Notice of receipt of these applications does not imply a decision by the Agency on these applications:


3. EPA Registration Numbers: 279–3460, 279–3052, and 279–3158. Docket ID Number: EPA–HQ–OPP–2017–0372. Applicant: FMC Corporation, 2929 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, PA 19104. Active ingredient: Clomazone. Product type: Herbicide. Proposed uses: Cereals (fallow field); vegetable, cucurbit, group 9; rapeseed subgroup 20A; vegetable, brassica, head and stem, group 5–16; cottonseed subgroup 20C; Chinese broccoli; kohlrabi; bean, dry; bean, succulent; and the stalk and stem vegetable subgroup 22A, except kohlrabi. Contact: RD.


