Branch, OPP (Tolerance Fees), P.O. Box 360277M, Pittsburgh, PA 15251.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: By mail: Cynthia Giles-Parker, Product Manager (PM) 22, Registration Division, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460. Office location and telephone number: Rm. 229, CM #2, 1921 Jefferson Davis Hwy., Arlington, VA 22202, (703)- 305-5540.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: EPA issued a notice, published in the Federal Register of December 13, 1991 (56 FR 65080), which announced that Rohm and Haas, Agricultural Chemicals, Independence Mall West, Philadelphia, PA 19105, had submitted pesticide petition (PP) 1F3989 to EPA requesting that the Administrator, pursuant to section 408(d) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA), 21 U.S.C. 346a(d), amend 40 CFR part 180 by establishing a regulation to permit residues of fenbuconazole (alpha-(2-(4-chlorophenyl)-ethyl)-alphaphenyl-3-(1H-1,2,4-triazole)-1propanenitrile) in or on stone fruit crop group and dried prunes at 2.0 ppm. In the Federal Register of March 2, 1994 (59 FR 9985), EPA announced that Rohm and Haas had amended the petition to propose amending 40 CFR part 180 to establish a tolerance of 2.0 ppm in or on stone fruit crop group for fenbuconazole, (alpha-(2-(4chlorophenyl)-ethyl)-alpha-phenyl-3-(1H-1,2,4-triazole)-1-propanenitrile), and its metabolites cis-5-(4chlorophenyl)-dihydro-3-phenyl-3-(1H-1,2,4-triazole-1-ylmethyl-2-3H-furanone and trans-5-(4-chlorophenyl)dihydro-3phenyl-3-(1H-1,2,4-triazole-1-ylmethyl-2-3H-furanone.

EPA issued a notice, published in the Federal Register of December 13, 1991 (56 FR $650\overline{81}$), which announced that Rohm and Haas had filed pesticide petition (PP) 1F3995 to EPA requesting that the Administrator, pursuant to section 408(d) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA), 21 U.S.C. 346a(d), amend 40 CFR part 180 by establishing a regulation to permit residues of fenbuconazole (alpha-(2-(4chlorophenyl)-ethyl)-alpha-phenyl-3-(1-H-1,2,4-triazole)-1-propanenitrile) in or on pecans at 0.1 ppm. In the Federal **Register** of March 2, 1994 (59 FR 9985), EPA announced that Rohm and Haas had amended the petition to propose amending 40 CFR part 180 to establish a tolerance of 0.1 ppm in or on pecans for fenbuconazole (alpha-(2-(4chlorophenyl)-ethyl)-alpha-phenyl-3-(1H-1,2,4-triazole)-1-propanenitrile), and its metabolites cis-5-(4chlorophenyl)-dihydro-3-phenyl-3-(1H-

1,2,4-triazole-1-ylmethyl-2-3H-furanone and trans-5-(4-chlorophenyl)dihydro-3phenyl-3-(1H-1,2,4-triazole-1-ylmethyl-2-3H-furanone, and alpha-[2-[4chlorophenyl)-2-oxoethyl]-alphaphenyl-1H-1,2,4-triazole-1propanenitrile. Rohm and Haas subsequently amended the petition to limit the stone fruit tolerances to stone fruit crop group (except plums and prunes). The Agency is editorially correcting the tolerance expression to read: combined residues of the fungicide, fenbuconazole [alpha-[2-(4chlorophenyl)-ethyl]-alpha-phenyl-3-(1H-1,2,4-triazole)-1-propanenitrile] and its metabolites, cis-5-(4-chlorophenyl)dihydro-3-phenyl-3-(1H-1,2,4-triazole-1ylmethyl-2-3H-furanone and trans-5-(4chlorophenyl)dihydro-3-phenyl-3-(1H-1,2,4-triazole-1-ylmethyl-2-3H-furanone, expressed as fenbuconazole, in or on the raw agricultural commodities pecans at 0.1 part per million (ppm) and stone fruit crop group (except plums and prunes) at 2.0 ppm.

There were no comments or requests for referral to an advisory committee received in response to these notices of filing.

The scientific data submitted in the petitions and all other relevant material have been evaluated. The toxicology data considered in support of the tolerances include:

1. A rat acute oral study with an LD_{50} greater than 2 grams (g)/kilogram (kg).

2. A 13-week rat feeding study with a no-observed-effect-level (NOEL) of 20 ppm (1.3 milligrams(mg)/kg/day males and 1.5 mg/kg/day females) and a lowest-observed-effect-level (LOEL) of 80 ppm (5.1 mg/kg/day males and 6.3 mg/kg/day females), based on hepatotoxicity.

3. A 3-month mouse feeding study with a NOEL of 20 ppm (3.8 mg/kg/day males and 5.7 mg/kg/day females) and a LOEL of 60 ppm (11.1 mg/kg/day males and 17.6 mg/kg/day females) based on hepatotoxicity.

4. A 3-month dog feeding study with a NOEL of 100 ppm (3.3 mg/kg/day males and 3.5 mg/kg/day females) and LOEL of 400 ppm (13.3 mg/kg/day males and 14.0 mg/kg/day females), based on hepatocellular hypertrophy. 5. A 21-day rabbit dermal study with

5. A 21-day rabbit dermal study with a NOEL greater than 1,000 mg/kg/day (limit dose).

6. A 78-week dietary carcinogenicity study in mice with a NOEL of 1.43 mg/ kg/day and a LOEL of 28.6 mg/kg/day (males) and 92.9 mg/kg/day (females) based on hepatocellular enlargement and a greater incidence and severity of hepatocellular vacuolation. There was evidence of carcinogenicity based on the occurrence of increased trend for malignant liver tumors in males and an increase in benign and malignant liver tumors in females. The carcinogenic effects observed are discussed below.

7. A 24-month rat chronic feeding/ carcinogenicity study with a NOEL of 40 ppm (3.03 mg/kg/day for females and 4.02 mg/kg/day for males) for systemic effects and a LEL of 800 ppm (30.62 mg/ kg/day for males and 43.07 mg/kg/day for females) based on decreases in body weight gains and hepatocellular enlargement and vacuolization in females, and thyroid weight and histopathological changes in both sexes. There was evidence of carcinogenicity based on the increased occurrence of thyroid follicular cell benign and malignant tumors in males. The carcinogenic effects observed are discussed below.

8. A 24-month male rat chronic feeding/carcinogenicity study with a NOEL of 800 ppm (30.41 mg/kg/day) and a LEL of 1,600 ppm (63.94 mg/kg/ day) based on increased liver and thyroid weights and lesions. There was evidence of carcinogenicity based on the increased occurrence of thyroid follicular cell benign and malignant tumors. The carcinogenic effects observed are discussed below.

9. A 1-year dog chronic feeding study with a NOEL of 150 ppm (3.75 mg/kg/ day) and the LOEL, based on decreases in body weight gain and increased liver weight, of 1,200 ppm (30 mg/kg/day).

10. A two generation reproduction study in rats with a parental and reproductive NOEL of 4 mg/kg/day (80 ppm) and a LOEL of 40 mg/kg/day (800 ppm), based on decreased body weight and food consumption, increased number of dams not delivering viable or delivering nonviable offspring, and increases in adrenal and thyroid/ parathyroid weights.

11. Å developmental toxicity study in rabbits with a maternal NOEL of 10 mg/ kg/day, and a developmental NOEL of 30 mg/kg/day, and a maternal LOEL of 60 mg/kg/day due to only 1/19 (5%) of the pregnant does producing a viable fetus and no developmental LOEL (greater than 30 mg/kg/day).

12. A developmental toxicity study in rats with a maternal NOEL and developmental NOEL of 30 mg/kg/day and an LEL of 75 mg/kg/day due to decrease in maternal body weight compared to controls and increase in early and late resorption with a decrease in number of live fetuses per dam.

13. No evidence of gene mutation was observed in a test for induction of gene mutation at the HGPRT locus in Chinese hamster ovary cells. No increase in the number of cells with aberrations or observations per cell were noted in an