and food intake as well as hematological changes; therefore, the dose level was reduced to 125 mg/kg/day.

4. A 2-year chronic feeding/carcinogenicity study inmale and female rats fed triasulfuron in the diet yielding dose levels of 0, 0.3/0.4, 32.1/42.9, and 220.8/274.4 (males and females) mg/kg/day demonstrated that no carcinogenic effects were observed under the conditions of the study at dose levels up to and including 220.8/274.4 (males/females) mg/kg/day (highest dose tested [HDT]) and a systemic NOEL of 32.1/42.9 (males/females) mg/kg/day based upon a decrease in mean body weight gain for both sexes and in males a decrease in absolute heart and testes weight at 220.8/ 274.4 mg/kg/day (HDT).

5. A 2-year feeding/carcinogenic study in male and female mice fed diets containing triasulfuron yielding dose levels 0, 1.2/1.5, 129/158, 620/793, and 1,301/1,474 (males/females) mg/kg/day demonstrated that no carcinogenic effects observed under the conditions of the study at dose levels up to and including 1,301/1,474 (males/females) mg/kg/day (HDT) and a systemic NOEL of 1.2 mg/kg/day based on a centrilobular hepatocytomegaly in males at 129 mg/kg/day.

6. A developmental toxicity study in pregnant rats dosed orally (by gavage) with triasulfuron during days 6 through 15 at dose levels of 0, 100, 300, and 900 mg/kg/day demonstrated a developmental NOEL of 300 mg/kg/day (mid-dose tested [MDT]), based on increased incidence of dumbbell-shapped thoracic vertebrae at 900 mg/kg/day (HDT) and a maternal NOEL of 100 mg/kg/day, based on decreased body weight and body weight gain during gestation at 300 mg/kg/day (MDT).

7. A developmental toxicity study in pregnant female rabbits dosed orally (by gavage) with triasulfuron at dose levels of 0, 40, 120, and 240 mg/kg/day during days 6 through 18 of gestation demonstrated a developmental NOEL greater than 240 mg/kg/day (HDT), based on the absence of any developmental toxicity, and a maternal NOEL of 120 mg/kg/day (HDT) based on depressed body weight during the gestation period at 240 mg/kg/day (HDT).

8. A two-generation reproduction study in male and female rats fed diets of triasulfuron yielding dose levels of 0, 0.5, 50, and 250 mg/kg/day demonstrated a reproductive ($F1_a$, $F1_b$, and $F2_b$) NOEL of 50 mg/kg/day, based on reduced pup weight at birth and during lactation at 250 mg/kg/day (HDT), and a paternal ($F_0 + F_1$) NOEL of 50 mg/kg/day based on decreased body weight gain at 250 mg/kg/day (HDT).

9. Mutagenicity studies included an Ames test, a mouse lymphoma mutagenicity test, a DNA damage/repair *in vitro* (HPC/UDS) test, and a micronucleus test in Chinese hamsters (all negative).

The reference dose (RfD), based on a 2-year feeding study with mice (NOEL of 1.2 mg/kg/day) and using a hundred-fold safety factor, is calculated to be 0.01 mg/kg/day. The theoretical maximum residue contribution (TMRC) for the existing tolerances for the overall U.S. population is 0.000463 mg/kg/body weight/day and utilizes 4.63 percent of the RfD. The current action will increase the TMRC by 0.001225 mg/kg bwt/day. These tolerances and previously established tolerances will utilize a total of 11.4 percent of the RfD for the overall U.S. population. For U.S. subgroup populations, nonnursing infants and children aged 1 to 6, the current action and previously established tolerances utilize, respectively, a total of 3.23 percent and 23.2 percent of the RfD, assuming that residue levels are at the established tolerances and 100 percent of the crop is treated.

There are no desirable data lacking for this chemical. The pesticide is useful for the purposes for which these tolerances are sought. The nature of the residue is adequately understood for the purpose of establishing tolerances. Adequate analytical methodology—high performance liquidchromatography (HPLC) using column switching and ultraviolet detection—is available for enforcement purposes. Because of the long lead time from establishing these tolerances to publication, the enforcement methodology is being made available in the interim to anyone interested in pesticide enforcement when requested by mail from: Calvin Furlow, Public Response Branch, Field Operations Division (7506C), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460. Office location and telephone number: Rm. 1130A, CM #2, 1921 Jefferson Davis Hwy., Arlington, VA 22202, (703)-305-5937.

There are currently no actions pending against the registration of this chemical. Any secondary residue occurring in meat, fat, and meat byproducts of cattle, goats, hogs, horses, and sheep, and milk will be covered by previously established tolerances on livestock commodities except for kidney of cattle, goats, hogs, horses, and sheep which are being increased by this action. There is no reasonable expectation that finite residues of triasulfuron will occur in poultry tissues and eggs as a result of the proposed use on grasses.

Based on the information cited above, the Agency has determined that the establishment of the tolerances by amending 40 CFR part 180 will protect the public health; therefore, the tolerances are established as set forth below.

Any person adversely affected by this regulation may, within 30 days after publication of this document in the **Federal Register**, file written objections with the Hearing Clerk, at the address given above, 40 CFR 178.20. A copy of the objections and/or hearing requests filed with the Hearing Clerk should be submitted to the OPP docket for this rulemaking. The objections submitted must specify the provisions of the regulation deemed objectionable and the grounds for the objections. 40 CFR 178.25. Each objection must be accompanied by the fee prescribed in 40 CFR 180.33 (i). If a hearing is requested, the objections must include a statement of factual issue(s) on which a hearing is requested, the requestor's contentions on each such issue, and a summary of any evidence relied upon by the objector, 40 CFR 178.27. A request for a hearing will be granted is the Administrator determines that the material submitted shows the following: There is a genuine as substantial issue of fact; there is a reasonable possibility that available evidence identified by the requestor would, if established, resolve one or more of such issues in favor of the requestor, taking into account uncontested claims or facts to the contrary; and resolution of the factual issue (s) in the manner sought by the requestor would be adequate to justify the action requested. 40 CFR 178.32.

A record has been established for this rulemaking under docket number [PP 3F4225/R2150] (including objections and hearing requests submitted electronically as described below). A public version of this record, including printed, paper versions of electronic comments, which does not include any information claimed as CBI, is available for inspection from 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The public record is located in Room 1132 of the Public Response and Program Resources Branch, Field Operations Division (7506C), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, Crystal Mall #2, 1921 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA.

Written objections and hearing requests, identified by the document control number [PP 3F4225/R2150], may be submitted to the Hearing Clerk (1900), Environmental Protection