repellent strips used in food/feedhandling establishments. Rod Products Co. requested these regulations.

**DATES:** Comments, identified by the document control number, [FAP 3H5673, 4H5695, 4H5696/P591], must be received on or before March 10, 1995.

ADDRESSES: By mail, submit written comments to: Public Response and Program Resources Branch, Field Operations Division (7506C), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW. Washington, DC 20460. In person, bring comments to: Rm. 1132, CM #2, 1921 Jefferson Davis Hwy., Arlington, VA 22202. Information submitted as a comment concerning this document may be claimed confidential by marking any part or all of that information as "Confidential Business Information" (CBI)

Information so marked will not be disclosed except in accordance with procedures set forth in 40 CFR part 2. A copy of the comment that does not contain CBI must be submitted for inclusion in the public record. Information not marked confidential may be disclosed publicly by EPA without prior notice. All written comments will be available for public inspection in Rm. 1132 at the address given above, from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: By mail: Robert A. Forrest, Product Manager (PM 14), Registration Division (7505C), Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460. Office location and telephone number: Rm. 219, CM #2, 1921 Jefferson Davis Hwy., Arlington, VA 22202, (703)-305-6600.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: EPA issued a notice, published in the Federal Register of October 21, 1993 (58 FR 54356), which announced that Rod Products Co., 4600 Glencoe Ave., No. 4, Marina del Rey, CA 90292-6363, had submitted to EPA food/feed additive petitions (FAPs) 3H5673, 4H5695, and 4H5696, which requested that the Administrator, pursuant to section 409 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA), 21 U.S.C. 348, amend 40 CFR parts 185 and 186 by establishing regulations for residues of d-limonene, dihydro-5-pentyl-2(3H)-furanone, and dihydro-5-heptyl-2(3H)-furanone when used as active ingredients in insectrepellent tablecloths used in food/feedhandling establishments. The registrant subsequently requested the addition of insect repellent strips used in food/feedhandling establishments.

d-Limonene is listed under 21 CFR 182.60 as generally recognized as safe (GRAS) when used as a synthetic flavoring substance and adjuvant in accordance with good manufacturing practice.

Dihydro-5-pentyl-2(3H)-furanone and dihydro-5-heptyl-2(3H)-furanone are approved for use as direct food additives and are listed under 21 CFR 172.515 as synthetic flavoring substances and adjuvants which may be safely used in food provided they are used in the minimum quantity required to produce their intended effect and are otherwise used in accordance with all the principles of good manufacturing practice.

The information submitted in the petitions and all other relevant material have been evaluated. Data on the oral toxicity of d-limonene was summarized in the National Toxicology Program (NTP) 2-year bioassay and comprehensive literature review. The systemic toxicity of d-limonene is comparatively low; effects are observed only at relatively high doses even after long-term exposure. Effects at high doses in laboratory animals would include reduced body weight gain, sometimes with clinical signs (lethargy, excess salivation, nausea/vomiting), skeletal variations in fetuses, maternal decreases in body weight gain, and dermal irritation. D-limonene is not carcinogenic or mutgenic or a developmental toxicant.

The toxciological data considered in support of the product registrations included the following product-specific studies utilizing all three insecticides in combination as the test material: acute oral toxicity in the rat, acute dermal toxicity in the rabbit, primary eye irritation in the rabbit, acute inhalation toxicity in the rat, primary dermal irritation, and guinea pig sensitization. The Agency has concluded that these formulations were of minimal

toxicological concern.

The Agency does not anticipate that significant oral exposure would occur from the use of these products. Based on the small amount that theoretically might be ingested if one ate food in contact with the insect repellent tablecloth, or chewed on the cloth itself, and on the apparent nontoxicity of very low amounts of these chemicals when ingested orally, the Agency considers the potential toxicity hazard from the insect repellent tablecloth to be minimal. The Agency also considers the potential toxicity hazard from the use of the insect repellent strip to be minimal given the assessment of the oral hazard associated with the active ingredients in the insect repellent strip, and the very

limited direct food/feed contact as a result of its use.

There are currently no actions pending against the continued registration of the chemicals.

The pesticides are considered capable of achieving the intended physical or technical effect. Based on the information and data considered, the Agency has determined that establishing food/feed additive regulations by amending 40 CFR parts 185 and 186 will be safe. Therefore, it is proposed that they be established as set forth below.

Any person who has registered or submitted an application for registration of a pesticide under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) as amended which contains any of the ingredients listed herein may request within 30 days after publication of this document in the Federal Register that this rulemaking proposal be referred to an Advisory Committee in accordance with section 408(e) of the

Interested persons are invited to submit written comments on the proposed regulations. Comments must bear a notation indicating the document control number, [FAP 3H5673, 4H5695, 4H5696/P591]. All written comments filed in response to these petitions will be available in the Public Response and Program Resources Branch, at the address given above from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, except legal holidays.

Under Executive Order 12866 (58 FR 51735, Oct. 4, 1993), the Agency must determine whether the regulatory action is "significant" and therefore subject to all the requirements of the Executive Order (i.e., Regulatory Impact Analysis, review by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB)). Under section 3(f), the order defines "significant" as those actions likely to lead to a rule (1) having an annual effect on the economy of \$100 million or more, or adversely and materially affecting a sector of the economy, productivity, competition, jobs, the environment, public health or safety, or State, local or tribal governments or communities (also known as "economically significant"); (2) creating serious inconsistency or otherwise interfering with an action taken or planned by another agency; (3) materially altering the budgetary impacts of entitlement, grants, user fees, or loan programs; or (4) raising novel legal or policy issues arising out of legal mandates, the President's priorities, or the principles set forth in this Executive Order.

Pursuant to the terms of this Executive Order, EPA has determined