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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 180

[EPA–HQ–OPP–2010–0102; FRL–8871–4]

Triflurosulfuron-Methyl; Pesticide Tolerances

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This regulation establishes tolerances for residues of triflurosulfuron-methyl in or on beet, garden, roots and beet, garden, tops. Interregional Research Project Number 4 (IR–4) requested these tolerances under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA).

DATES: This regulation is effective April 22, 2011. Objections and requests for hearings must be received on or before

June 21, 2011, and must be filed in accordance with the instructions provided in 40 CFR part 178 (see also Unit I.C. of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**).

ADDRESSES: EPA has established a docket for this action under docket identification (ID) number EPA–HQ–OPP–2010–0102. All documents in the docket are listed in the docket index available at <http://www.regulations.gov>. Although listed in the index, some information is not publicly available, e.g., Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Certain other material, such as copyrighted material, is not placed on the Internet and will be publicly available only in hard copy form. Publicly available docket materials are available in the electronic docket at <http://www.regulations.gov>, or, if only available in hard copy, at the OPP Regulatory Public Docket in Rm. S–4400, One Potomac Yard (South Bldg.), 2777 S. Crystal Dr., Arlington, VA. The Docket Facility is open from 8:30 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The Docket Facility telephone number is (703) 305–5805.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Laura Nollen, Registration Division (7505P), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20460–0001; *telephone number:* (703) 305–7390; *e-mail address:* nollen.laura@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

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. Potentially affected entities may include, but are not limited to those engaged in the following activities:

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

This listing is not intended to be exhaustive, but rather to provide a guide for readers regarding entities likely to be affected by this action. Other types of entities not listed in this unit could also be affected. The North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) codes have been provided to assist you and others in determining

whether this action might apply to certain entities. If you have any 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 electronic access to other related information?

You may access a frequently updated electronic version of EPA's tolerance regulations at 40 CFR part 180 through the Government Printing Office's e-CFR site at <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/ecfr>.

C. How can I file an objection or hearing request?

Under FFDCA section 408(g), 21 U.S.C. 346a, any person may file an objection to any aspect of this regulation and may also request a hearing on those objections. You must file your objection or request a hearing on this regulation in accordance with the instructions provided in 40 CFR part 178. To ensure proper receipt by EPA, you must identify docket ID number EPA–HQ–OPP–2010–0102 in the subject line on the first page of your submission. All objections and requests for a hearing must be in writing, and must be received by the Hearing Clerk on or before June 21, 2011. Addresses for mail and hand delivery of objections and hearing requests are provided in 40 CFR 178.25(b).

In addition to filing an objection or hearing request with the Hearing Clerk as described in 40 CFR part 178, please submit a copy of the filing that does not contain any CBI for inclusion in the public docket. Information not marked confidential pursuant to 40 CFR part 2 may be disclosed publicly by EPA without prior notice. Submit a copy of your non-CBI objection or hearing request, identified by docket ID number EPA–HQ–OPP–2010–0102, by one of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* <http://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the on-line instructions for submitting comments.
- *Mail:* Office of Pesticide Programs (OPP) Regulatory Public Docket (7502P), Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20460–0001.
- *Delivery:* OPP Regulatory Public Docket (7502P), Environmental Protection Agency, Rm. S–4400, One Potomac Yard (South Bldg.), 2777 S. Crystal Dr., Arlington, VA. Deliveries are only accepted during the Docket Facility's normal hours of operation (8:30 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays). Special arrangements should be made for deliveries of boxed information. The

Docket Facility telephone number is (703) 305-5805.

II. Summary of Petitioned-For Tolerances

In the **Federal Register** of March 19, 2010 (75 FR 13277) (FRL-8813-2), EPA issued a notice pursuant to section 408(d)(3) of FFDCA, 21 U.S.C. 346a(d)(3), announcing the filing of a pesticide petition (PP 9E7669) by IR-4, 500 College Road East, Suite 201 W., Princeton, NJ 08540. The petition requested that 40 CFR 180.492 be amended by establishing tolerances for residues of the herbicide triflurosulfuron-methyl, 2-[[[4-(dimethylamino)-6-(2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy)-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]carbonyl]amino[sulfonyl]-3-methylbenzoate, in or on beet, garden, roots at 0.01 parts per million (ppm); and beet, garden, tops at 0.02 ppm. That notice referenced a summary of the petition prepared on behalf of IR-4 by DuPont Crop Protection, the registrant, which is available in the docket, <http://www.regulations.gov>. Comments were received on the notice of filing. EPA's response to these comments is discussed in Unit IV.C.

EPA has revised the tolerance expression for all established commodities to be consistent with current Agency policy and has made a technical correction to the chemical name. The reasons for these changes are explained in Unit IV.D.

III. Aggregate Risk Assessment and Determination of Safety

Section 408(b)(2)(A)(i) of FFDCA allows EPA to establish a tolerance (the legal limit for a pesticide chemical residue in or on a food) only if EPA determines that the tolerance is "safe." Section 408(b)(2)(A)(ii) of FFDCA defines "safe" to mean that "there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result from aggregate exposure to the pesticide chemical residue, including all anticipated dietary exposures and all other exposures for which there is reliable information." This includes exposure through drinking water and in residential settings, but does not include occupational exposure. Section 408(b)(2)(C) of FFDCA requires EPA to give special consideration to exposure of infants and children to the pesticide chemical residue in establishing a tolerance and to "ensure that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result to infants and children from aggregate exposure to the pesticide chemical residue. * * *

Consistent with section 408(b)(2)(D) of FFDCA, and the factors specified in section 408(b)(2)(D) of FFDCA, EPA has reviewed the available scientific data

and other relevant information in support of this action. EPA has sufficient data to assess the hazards of and to make a determination on aggregate exposure for triflurosulfuron-methyl, including exposure resulting from the tolerances established by this action. EPA's assessment of exposures and risks associated with triflurosulfuron-methyl follows.

A. Toxicological Profile

EPA has evaluated the available toxicity data and considered its validity, completeness, and reliability as well as the relationship of the results of the studies to human risk. EPA has also considered available information concerning the variability of the sensitivities of major identifiable subgroups of consumers, including infants and children.

Triflurosulfuron-methyl is of low acute toxicity when administered orally, dermally, or via inhalation. It is not a dermal sensitizer or irritant, and causes only minor transient irritation to the eye. The primary target organs identified for triflurosulfuron-methyl are the liver, testes, and red blood cells. Hematological and histopathological changes consistent with mild hemolytic anemia were observed in the rat and the dog. Following subchronic and/or chronic dietary exposure, increased incidence of testicular interstitial hyperplasia was observed in the rat, and testicular atrophy and reduced size were observed in the dog. Liver effects including histopathology and increased weight were observed in the dog and mouse, but not in the rat.

No evidence of neurotoxicity was observed except for a statistically significant increase in sciatic nerve myelin/axon degeneration in female rats at the highest dose tested in the rat combined chronic toxicity/carcinogenicity study. However, the incidence was high in all dose groups, no increases were seen in the interim sacrifice groups or in shorter-term studies, and it is commonly observed in older rats.

In the rat developmental toxicity study, no developmental effects were noted, whereas maternal toxicity was observed (decreased body weight gain, food consumption and feed efficiency). Abortions occurred in the rabbit developmental toxicity study at a dose that also caused significant maternal toxicity, including mortality, clinical signs, sharply reduced food consumption and decreased weight gain. In the rat reproductive toxicity study, decreased parental body weight/weight gain and offspring weight during lactation were observed at the mid and

high doses. No reproductive effects were observed.

Triflurosulfuron-methyl is classified as a possible human carcinogen (Group C) under the 1986 Cancer Guidelines, based on an increased incidence of benign testicular interstitial cell adenomas in male rats in the combined chronic/carcinogenicity toxicity study and evidence of clastogenicity in some *in vitro* genotoxicity studies. A special mechanistic study that evaluated hormonal changes in male rats provided insufficient information to establish a nonlinear mode of action for the formation of these tumors. Additionally, although a statistically significant incidence of hepatocellular adenomas was noted in a carcinogenicity study in mice, it was within the historical control range and not considered as part of the weight-of-evidence for determination of cancer classification. Because the observed tumors were benign and found in only one species, and only at significantly higher dose levels than the dose selected for the point of departure, the chronic reference dose (RfD) is considered protective of potential carcinogenicity for risk assessment purposes.

Specific information on the studies received and the nature of the adverse effects caused by triflurosulfuron-methyl as well as the no-observed-adverse-effect-level (NOAEL) and the lowest-observed-adverse-effect-level (LOAEL) from the toxicity studies can be found at <http://www.regulations.gov> in document "Triflurosulfuron-methyl: Revised Human Health Risk Assessment for Use in Garden Beet." at pages 34-38 in docket ID number EPA-HQ-OPP-2010-0102.

B. Toxicological Points of Departure/Levels of Concern

Once a pesticide's toxicological profile is determined, EPA identifies toxicological points of departure (POD) and levels of concern to use in evaluating the risk posed by human exposure to the pesticide. For hazards that have a threshold below which there is no appreciable risk, the toxicological POD is used as the basis for derivation of reference values for risk assessment. PODs are developed based on a careful analysis of the doses in each toxicological study to determine the dose at which no adverse effects are observed (the NOAEL) and the lowest dose at which adverse effects of concern are identified (the LOAEL). Uncertainty/safety factors are used in conjunction with the POD to calculate a safe exposure level—generally referred to as a population-adjusted dose (PAD) or a RfD—and a safe margin of exposure

(MOE). For non-threshold risks, the Agency assumes that any amount of exposure will lead to some degree of risk. Thus, the Agency estimates risk in terms of the probability of an occurrence of the adverse effect expected in a

lifetime. For more information on the general principles EPA uses in risk characterization and a complete description of the risk assessment process, see <http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/factsheets/riskassess.htm>. A

summary of the toxicological endpoints for triflurosulfuron-methyl used for human risk assessment is shown in Table 1 of this unit.

TABLE 1—SUMMARY OF TOXICOLOGICAL DOSES AND ENDPOINTS FOR TRIFLUSULFURON-METHYL FOR USE IN HUMAN HEALTH RISK ASSESSMENT

Exposure/scenario	Point of departure and uncertainty/safety factors	RfD, PAD, LOC for risk assessment	Study and toxicological effects
Acute dietary (Females 13–49 years of age and General population, including infants and children).	Not required. An appropriate endpoint for this risk assessment was not identified.		
Chronic dietary (All populations)	NOAEL = 2.44 mg/kg/day. UF _A = 10x UF _H = 10x FQPA SF = 1x	Chronic RfD = 0.0244 mg/kg/day. cPAD = 0.0244 mg/kg/day.	Chronic oral toxicity/carcinogenicity in the rat LOAEL = 30.6 mg/kg/day based on decreased body weight/weight gain, hematological changes (primarily males) and increased interstitial cell hyperplasia (males).
Cancer (Oral, dermal, inhalation)	Classification: Possible Human Carcinogen (Group C, 1986 Cancer Guidelines), based on increased incidence of testicular interstitial cell adenomas in rats. The RfD is considered adequately protective of these effects.		

FQPA SF = Food Quality Protection Act Safety Factor.

PAD = population adjusted dose (a = acute, c = chronic).

UF_A = extrapolation from animal to human (interspecies).

UF_H = potential variation in sensitivity among members of the human population (intraspecies).

C. Exposure Assessment

1. *Dietary exposure from food and feed uses.* In evaluating dietary exposure to triflurosulfuron-methyl, EPA considered exposure under the petitioned-for tolerances as well as all existing triflurosulfuron-methyl tolerances in 40 CFR 180.492. EPA assessed dietary exposures from triflurosulfuron-methyl in food as follows:

i. *Acute exposure.* Quantitative acute dietary exposure and risk assessments are performed for a food-use pesticide, if a toxicological study has indicated the possibility of an effect of concern occurring as a result of a 1-day or single exposure. No such effects were identified in the toxicological studies for triflurosulfuron-methyl; therefore, a quantitative acute dietary exposure assessment is unnecessary.

ii. *Chronic exposure.* In conducting the chronic dietary exposure assessment, EPA used the food consumption data from the USDA 1994–1996 and 1998 Continuing Surveys of Food Intakes by Individuals (CSFII). As to residue levels in food, EPA utilized tolerance-level residues and 100 percent crop treated (PCT) for all commodities.

iii. *Cancer.* EPA determines whether quantitative cancer exposure and risk assessments are appropriate for a food-use pesticide based on the weight of the evidence from cancer studies and other relevant data. Cancer risk is quantified using a linear or nonlinear approach. If

sufficient information on the carcinogenic mode of action is available, a threshold or non-linear approach is used and a cancer RfD is calculated based on an earlier noncancer key event. If carcinogenic mode of action data are not available, or if the mode of action data determines a mutagenic mode of action, a default linear cancer slope factor approach is utilized. Based on the data summarized in Unit III.A., EPA has concluded that the use of the chronic RfD is considered protective of potential carcinogenicity for risk assessment purposes.

iv. *Anticipated residue and PCT information.* EPA did not use anticipated residue and/or PCT information in the dietary assessment for triflurosulfuron-methyl. Tolerance level residues and/or 100 PCT were assumed for all food commodities.

2. *Dietary exposure from drinking water.* The Agency used screening level water exposure models in the dietary exposure analysis and risk assessment for triflurosulfuron-methyl in drinking water. These simulation models take into account data on the physical, chemical, and fate/transport characteristics of triflurosulfuron-methyl. Further information regarding EPA drinking water models used in pesticide exposure assessment can be found at <http://www.epa.gov/oppefed1/models/water/index.htm>.

Based on the Pesticide Root Zone Model/Exposure Analysis Modeling System (PRZM/EXAMS) and Screening Concentration in Ground Water (SCI-GROW) models, the estimated drinking water concentrations (EDWCs) of triflurosulfuron-methyl for chronic exposures for non-cancer assessments are estimated to be 0.005 parts per billion (ppb) for surface water and 0.50 ppb for ground water.

Modeled estimates of drinking water concentrations were directly entered into the dietary exposure model. For chronic dietary risk assessment, the water concentration of value 0.50 ppb was used to assess the contribution to drinking water.

3. *From non-dietary exposure.* The term “residential exposure” is used in this document to refer to non-occupational, non-dietary exposure (e.g., for lawn and garden pest control, indoor pest control, termiticides, and flea and tick control on pets). Triflurosulfuron-methyl is not registered for any specific use patterns that would result in residential exposure.

4. *Cumulative effects from substances with a common mechanism of toxicity.* Section 408(b)(2)(D)(v) of FFDCA requires that, when considering whether to establish, modify, or revoke a tolerance, the Agency consider “available information” concerning the cumulative effects of a particular pesticide’s residues and “other

substances that have a common mechanism of toxicity." EPA has not found triflurosulfuron-methyl to share a common mechanism of toxicity with any other substances, and triflurosulfuron-methyl does not appear to produce a toxic metabolite produced by other substances. For the purposes of this tolerance action, therefore, EPA has assumed that triflurosulfuron-methyl does not have a common mechanism of toxicity with other substances. For information regarding EPA's efforts to determine which chemicals have a common mechanism of toxicity and to evaluate the cumulative effects of such chemicals, see EPA's Web site at <http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/cumulative>.

D. Safety Factor for Infants and Children

1. *In general.* Section 408(b)(2)(C) of FFDCA provides that EPA shall apply an additional tenfold (10X) 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 database on toxicity and exposure unless EPA determines based on reliable data that a different margin of safety will be safe for infants and children. This additional margin of safety is commonly referred to as the FQPA Safety Factor (SF). In applying this provision, EPA either retains the default value of 10X, or uses a different additional safety factor when reliable data available to EPA support the choice of a different factor.

2. *Prenatal and postnatal sensitivity.* The triflurosulfuron-methyl toxicity database is adequate to evaluate potential increased susceptibility of infants and children, and includes developmental toxicity studies in rat and rabbit and a 2-generation toxicity study in rat. No developmental effects were seen in the rat developmental toxicity study. In the rabbit developmental toxicity study, abortions were observed at a dose that also caused significant maternal toxicity, including mortality, clinical signs, sharply reduced food consumption and decreased weight gain. In the rat 2-generation reproductive toxicity study, decreased parental body weight/weight gain and F1 pup weight during lactation were observed at the mid and high doses. No reproductive effects were observed.

3. *Conclusion.* EPA has determined that reliable data show the safety of infants and children would be adequately protected if the FQPA SF were reduced to 1X. That decision is based on the following findings:

i. The toxicity database for triflurosulfuron-methyl is complete except for immunotoxicity testing. Recent changes to 40 CFR part 158 require immunotoxicity testing (OPPTS Guideline 870.7800) for pesticide registration. However, the existing data are sufficient for endpoint selection for exposure/risk assessment scenarios, and for evaluation of the requirements under the FQPA. There was no evidence of direct immunotoxicity in the available studies. Hemolytic anemia, an effect associated with exposure to some sulfonylurea compounds, was observed for triflurosulfuron-methyl. Immune-mediated hemolysis following binding to red blood cells has been reported for sulfonylurea drugs such as chlorpromamide, although it is not clear that the hemolytic anemia observed with triflurosulfuron-methyl is related to the immune system. However, the hemolytic effects seen in the studies were of low concern because the effects were sporadic and marginal (< 10% below controls) and a large margin of safety for the effects was provided by the selection of the PODs. In the rat, significant hematological alterations and regenerative changes were observed at doses ≥ 100 -fold above the selected PODs. Effects in the dog were seen at doses ≥ 15 -fold higher. The Agency does not believe that an immunotoxicity study will provide a POD lower than that currently used for risk assessment; therefore, an additional UF is not needed to account for the lack of this study.

ii. Although a statistically significant increase in sciatic nerve myelin/axon degeneration in high dose female rats was observed in the triflurosulfuron-methyl rat combined chronic toxicity/carcinogenicity study, the incidence was high in all dose groups, no increases were seen in the interim sacrifice groups or in shorter-term studies, and the lesion is commonly observed in older rats. Therefore, EPA did not consider this finding to be evidence of frank neurotoxicity, and there is no need for a developmental neurotoxicity study or additional UFs to account for neurotoxicity.

iii. There is no evidence that triflurosulfuron-methyl results in increased susceptibility in *in utero* rats or rabbits in the prenatal developmental studies or in young rats in the 2-generation reproduction study.

iv. There are no residual uncertainties identified in the exposure databases. The dietary food exposure assessments were performed based on 100 PCT and tolerance-level residues. EPA made conservative (protective) assumptions in the ground water and surface water

modeling used to assess exposure to triflurosulfuron-methyl in drinking water. These assessments will not underestimate the exposure and risks posed by triflurosulfuron-methyl.

E. Aggregate Risks and Determination of Safety

EPA determines whether acute and chronic dietary pesticide exposures are safe by comparing aggregate exposure estimates to the acute PAD (aPAD) and chronic PAD (cPAD). For linear cancer risks, EPA calculates the lifetime probability of acquiring cancer given the estimated aggregate exposure. Short-, intermediate-, and chronic-term risks are evaluated by comparing the estimated aggregate food, water, and residential exposure to the appropriate PODs to ensure that an adequate MOE exists.

1. *Acute risk.* An acute aggregate risk assessment takes into account acute exposure estimates from dietary consumption of food and drinking water. No adverse effect resulting from a single oral exposure was identified and no acute dietary endpoint was selected. Therefore, triflurosulfuron-methyl is not expected to pose an acute risk.

2. *Chronic risk.* Using the exposure assumptions described in this unit for chronic exposure, EPA has concluded that chronic exposure to triflurosulfuron-methyl from food and water will utilize < 1% of the cPAD for children 3–5 years old, the population group receiving the greatest exposure. There are no residential uses for triflurosulfuron-methyl. Therefore, the chronic aggregate risk estimates are equivalent to the chronic dietary (food + water) risk estimates.

3. *Short- and intermediate-term risk.* Short- and intermediate-term aggregate exposure takes into account short- and intermediate-term residential exposure plus chronic exposure to food and water (considered to be a background exposure level). Short- and intermediate-term adverse effects were identified; however, triflurosulfuron-methyl is not registered for any use patterns that would result in short- or intermediate-term residential exposure. Short- and intermediate-term risk is assessed based on short- and intermediate-term residential exposure plus chronic dietary exposure. Because there is no short- or intermediate-term residential exposure and chronic dietary exposure has already been assessed under the appropriately protective cPAD (which is at least as protective as the POD used to assess short- and intermediate-term risk), no further assessment of short- and intermediate-

term risk is necessary, and EPA relies on the chronic dietary risk assessment for evaluating short- and intermediate-term risk for triflusaluron-methyl.

4. *Aggregate cancer risk for U.S. population.* Based on the discussion in Unit III.C.iii., the chronic dietary risk assessment is protective of any potential cancer effects.

5. *Determination of safety.* Based on these risk assessments, EPA concludes that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result to the general population, or to infants and children from aggregate exposure to triflusaluron-methyl residues.

IV. Other Considerations

A. Analytical Enforcement Methodology

Adequate enforcement methodology, a high-performance liquid chromatography with ultraviolet detection (HPLC-UV) method (Method AMR 1930-91), is available to enforce the tolerance expression.

The method may be requested from: Chief, Analytical Chemistry Branch, Environmental Science Center, 701 Mapes Rd., Ft. Meade, MD 20755-5350; telephone number: (410) 305-2905; e-mail address: residuemethods@epa.gov.

B. International Residue Limits

In making its tolerance decisions, EPA seeks to harmonize U.S. tolerances with international standards whenever possible, consistent with U.S. food safety standards and agricultural practices. EPA considers the international maximum residue limits (MRLs) established by the Codex Alimentarius Commission (Codex), as required by FFDCA section 408(b)(4). The Codex Alimentarius is a joint U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization/World Health Organization food standards program, and it is recognized as an international food safety standards-setting organization in trade agreements to which the United States is a party. EPA may establish a tolerance that is different from a Codex MRL; however, FFDCA section 408(b)(4) requires that EPA explain the reasons for departing from the Codex level.

There are currently no Codex MRLs established for residues of triflusaluron-methyl in or on commodities associated with this petition. However, this action was a work share agreement with Canada's Pesticide Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA). While the tolerance for beet, garden, roots at 0.01 ppm is harmonized with PMRA, the tolerance for beet, garden, tops at 0.02 ppm is not harmonized with PMRA's MRL of 0.01 ppm for that commodity. Based on the

submitted residue data, garden beet tops had residue levels equal to 0.01 ppm; given the level of uncertainty for quantification around the limit of quantitation (0.01 ppm), EPA has determined that a tolerance for beet, garden, tops at 0.02 ppm is appropriate.

C. Response to Comments

EPA received one comment to the Notice of Filing that made a general objection to the presence of any pesticide residues on crops and stated that EPA should set no pesticide tolerance greater than zero. The Agency understands the commenter's concerns and recognizes that some individuals believe that pesticides should be banned completely. However, the existing legal framework provided by section 408 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA) states that tolerances may be set when persons seeking such tolerances or exemptions have demonstrated that the pesticide meets the safety standard imposed by that statute. This citizen's comment appears to be directed at the underlying statute and not EPA's implementation of it; the citizen has made no contention that EPA has acted in violation of the statutory framework.

D. Revisions to Petitioned-For Tolerances

EPA has revised the tolerance expression to clarify: (1) That, as provided in FFDCA section 408(a)(3), the tolerance covers metabolites and degradates of triflusaluron-methyl not specifically mentioned; and (2) that compliance with the specified tolerance levels is to be determined by measuring only the specific compounds mentioned in the tolerance expression. Additionally, EPA has revised the chemical name from triflusaluron methyl to triflusaluron-methyl in order to reflect the preferred common name of the chemical.

V. Conclusion

Therefore, tolerances are established for residues of triflusaluron-methyl, (methyl 2-[[[4-(dimethylamino)-6-(2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy)-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]-3-methylbenzoate), in or on beet, garden, roots at 0.01 ppm; and beet, garden, tops at 0.02 ppm.

VI. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

This final rule establishes tolerances under section 408(d) of FFDCA in response to a petition submitted to the Agency. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has exempted these types of actions from review under Executive

Order 12866, entitled *Regulatory Planning and Review* (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993). Because this final rule has been exempted from review under Executive Order 12866, this final rule is not subject to Executive Order 13211, entitled *Actions Concerning Regulations That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use* (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001) or Executive Order 13045, entitled *Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks* (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997). This final rule does not contain any information collections subject to OMB approval under the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA), 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*, nor does it require any special considerations under Executive Order 12898, entitled *Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations* (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994).

Since tolerances and exemptions that are established on the basis of a petition under section 408(d) of FFDCA, such as the tolerance in this final rule, do not require the issuance of a proposed rule, the requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*) do not apply.

This final rule directly regulates growers, food processors, food handlers, and food retailers, not States or Tribes, nor does this action alter the relationships or distribution of power and responsibilities established by Congress in the preemption provisions of section 408(n)(4) of FFDCA. As such, the Agency has determined that this action will not have a substantial direct effect on States or Tribal governments, on the relationship between the national government and the States or Tribal governments, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government or between the Federal Government and Indian Tribes. Thus, the Agency has determined that Executive Order 13132, entitled *Federalism* (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999) and Executive Order 13175, entitled *Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments* (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000) do not apply to this final rule. In addition, this final rule does not impose any enforceable duty or contain any unfunded mandate as described under Title II of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (UMRA) (Pub. L. 104-4).

This action does not involve any technical standards that would require Agency consideration of voluntary consensus standards pursuant to section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995

(NTTAA), Public Law 104–113, section 12(d) (15 U.S.C. 272 note).

VII. Congressional Review Act

The Congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*, generally provides that before a rule may take effect, the agency promulgating the rule must submit a rule report to each House of the Congress and to the Comptroller General of the United States. EPA will submit a report containing this rule and other required information to the U.S. Senate, the U.S. House of Representatives, and the Comptroller General of the United States prior to publication of this final rule in the **Federal Register**. This final rule is not a “major rule” as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 180

Environmental protection, Administrative practice and procedure, Agricultural commodities, Pesticides and pests, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: April 15, 2011.

Daniel J. Rosenblatt,

Acting Director, Registration Division, Office of Pesticide Programs.

Therefore, 40 CFR chapter I is amended as follows:

PART 180—[AMENDED]

■ 1. The authority citation for part 180 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 21 U.S.C. 321(q), 346a and 371.

■ 2. Section 180.492 is amended by revising the section heading and paragraph (a) introductory text and alphabetically adding the following commodities to the table in paragraph (a) to read as follows:

§ 180.492 Triflusaluron-methyl; tolerances for residues.

(a) *General.* Tolerances are established for residues of triflusaluron-methyl, including its metabolites and degradates, in or on the commodities listed in the table below. Compliance with the tolerance levels specified below is to be determined by measuring only triflusaluron-methyl (methyl 2-[[[4-(dimethylamino)-6-(2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy)-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]-3-methylbenzoate) in or on the following commodities:

Commodity	Parts per million
Beet, garden, roots	0.01
Beet, garden, tops	0.02

Commodity	Parts per million
* * * * *	*
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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Transportation Security Administration

49 CFR Part 1503

[Docket No. TSA–2009–0014; Amendment No. 1503–4]

RIN 1652–AA66

Reporting of Security Issues

AGENCY: Transportation Security Administration, DHS.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) is adding procedures by which any person will receive a receipt for reporting a problem, deficiency, or vulnerability related to transportation security, including the security of aviation, maritime, railroad, motor carrier vehicle, or pipeline transportation, or any mode of public transportation, such as mass transit, in accordance with the “Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007” (9/11 Act).

DATES: Effective May 23, 2011.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Traci Klemm, Office of Chief Counsel, TSA–2, Transportation Security Administration, 601 South 12th Street, Arlington, VA 20598–6002; telephone (571) 227–3596; facsimile (571) 227–1380; e-mail traci.klemm@dhs.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Availability of Rulemaking Document

You can get an electronic copy using the Internet by—

(1) Searching the electronic Federal Docket Management System (FDMS) Web page at <http://www.regulations.gov>;

(2) Accessing the Government Printing Office’s Web page at <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/fr/index.html>; or

(3) Visiting TSA’s Security Regulations Web page at <http://www.tsa.gov> and accessing the link for “Research Center” at the top of the page.

In addition, copies are available by writing or calling the person in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section. Make sure to identify the docket number of this rulemaking.

Small Entity Inquiries

The Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act (SBREFA) of 1996 requires TSA to comply with small entity requests for information and advice about compliance with statutes and regulations within TSA’s jurisdiction. Any small entity that has a question regarding this document may contact the person listed in **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**. Persons can obtain further information regarding SBREFA on the Small Business Administration’s Web page at http://www.sba.gov/advo/laws/law_lib.html.

Background

In the immediate aftermath of the events on September 11, 2001, the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) established a task force to respond to the large volume of incoming phone calls, e-mails, and letters from the public. On June 1, 2002, the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) assumed responsibility for this response to the public, creating what is now known as the TSA Contact Center (TCC). The TCC is a widely-publicized open line for the public to contact TSA. As such, it has also provided a mechanism through which TSA may receive information about potential threats to transportation security from both well-meaning persons and those with harmful intent.

In December 2004, TCC availability was expanded to 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days per year, primarily to ensure continuous review for threat-related contacts. The current process for public reporting of potential security violations, threat information or criminal activities, vulnerabilities and intelligence was put in place after the DHS Office of Inspector General assessed the Agency’s actions to improve the handling of threat and non-threat communications following an incident where a college student was testing security.¹

TSA also has ongoing initiatives within the various transportation modes, such as the General Aviation Secure Program, that includes hotline numbers to alert TSA of security concerns.² Information from these reporting options, along with reports of other security incidents and concerns required by various TSA regulations, is received and processed by the same analytical components of TSA. Through

¹ See unclassified summary at: http://www.dhs.gov/xoig/assets/mgmttrpts/OIG_05-51_Sep05.pdf.

² See http://www.tsa.gov/what_we_do/tsnm/general_aviation/programs_sp.shtm#general_aviation for more information on the General Aviation Secure Program.