

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**40 CFR Part 180**

[EPA-HQ-OPP-2010-0262; FRL-8842-1]

Acephate, Cacodylic Acid, Dicamba, Dicloran, et al.; Tolerance Actions**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).**ACTION:** Final rule.

SUMMARY: EPA is revoking certain tolerances for the fungicides dicloran and thiophanate-methyl; the herbicides EPTC, hexazinone, picloram, and propazine; the defoliant and herbicide cacodylic acid; the plant growth regulator and herbicide diquat, the insecticides disulfoton, methamidophos, methomyl, phosmet, piperonyl butoxide, pyrethrins, and thiodicarb; the fumigant antimicrobial and insecticide methyl bromide, and the nematocides/insecticides ethoprop and fenamiphos, and the tolerance exemptions for the insecticide/miticide pyrethrum and insecticide synergist *N*-octyl bicycloheptene dicarboximide. However, EPA will not revoke specific malathion tolerances at this time. In addition, EPA is removing certain expired tolerances for disulfoton, fenamiphos, and thiophanate-methyl. Also, EPA is modifying certain tolerances for the fungicide thiophanate-methyl, herbicides dicamba, EPTC, hexazinone and picloram, and insecticide synergist *N*-octyl bicycloheptene dicarboximide. In addition, EPA is establishing new tolerances for the fungicide thiophanate-methyl and the herbicides EPTC, hexazinone, and picloram. Also, EPA is reinstating specific tolerances for methamidophos residues as a result of the application of the insecticide acephate. The regulatory actions finalized in this document are in follow-up to the Agency's reregistration program under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), and tolerance reassessment program under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA), section 408(q).

DATES: This regulation is effective September 29, 2010. Objections and requests for hearings must be received on or before November 29, 2010, 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-2010-0262. 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: Joseph Nevola, Pesticide Re-evaluation Division (7508P), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20460-0001; telephone number: (703) 308-8037; e-mail address: nevola.joseph@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:

- 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 provides 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 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-2010-0262 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 November 29, 2010. 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-2010-0262, 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. Background*A. What Action is the Agency Taking?*

In the **Federal Register** of May 19, 2010 (75 FR 28155) (FRL-8821-3), EPA

issued a proposal to revoke, modify, and establish specific tolerances for residues of the fungicides dicloran and thiophanate-methyl; the herbicides dicamba, EPTC, hexazinone, picloram, and propazine; the defoliant and herbicide cacodylic acid; the plant growth regulator and herbicide diquat, the insecticides disulfoton, malathion, methamidophos, methomyl, phosmet, piperonyl butoxide, pyrethrins, and thiodicarb; the fumigant, antimicrobial, and insecticide, methyl bromide, and the nematicides/insecticides, ethoprop and fenamiphos, and the tolerance exemptions for the insecticide/miticide pyrethrum and insecticide synergist *N*-octyl bicycloheptene dicarboximide. In addition, EPA proposed to remove certain expired tolerances for disulfoton, fenamiphos, and thiophanate-methyl, and to reinstate specific tolerances for methamidophos residues as a result of the application of the insecticide acephate. Also, the proposal of May 19, 2010 (75 FR 28155) provided a 60-day comment period which invited public comment for consideration and for support of tolerance retention under FFDCA standards.

In this final rule, EPA is revoking, modifying, and establishing specific tolerances/tolerance exemptions for residues of cacodylic acid, dicamba, dicloran, diquat, disulfoton, EPTC, ethoprop, fenamiphos, hexazinone, methamidophos, methomyl, methyl bromide, *N*-octyl bicycloheptene dicarboximide, phosmet, picloram, piperonyl butoxide, propazine, pyrethrins, pyrethrum, thiodicarb, and thiophanate-methyl in or on commodities listed in the regulatory text of this document. Also, EPA is removing certain expired tolerances for disulfoton, fenamiphos, and thiophanate-methyl, and reinstating specific tolerances for methamidophos residues as a result of the application of the insecticide acephate.

EPA is finalizing these tolerance actions in order to implement the tolerance recommendations made during the reregistration and tolerance reassessment processes (including follow-up on canceled or additional uses of pesticides). As part of these processes, EPA is required to determine whether each of the amended tolerances meets the safety standard of FFDCA. The safety finding determination of "reasonable certainty of no harm" is discussed in detail in each Reregistration Eligibility Decision (RED) and Report on QPA Tolerance Reassessment Progress and Interim Risk Management Decision (TRED) for the active ingredient. REDs and TREDs

recommend the implementation of certain tolerance actions, including modifications, to reflect current use patterns, to meet safety findings and change commodity names and groupings in accordance with new EPA policy. Printed copies of many REDs and TREDs may be obtained from EPA's National Service Center for Environmental Publications (EPA/NSCEP), P.O. Box 42419, Cincinnati, OH 45242-2419; telephone number: 1-800-490-9198; fax number: 1-513-489-8695; Internet at <http://www.epa.gov/ncepihom> and from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), 5285 Port Royal Rd., Springfield, VA 22161; telephone number: 1-800-553-6847 or (703) 605-6000; Internet at <http://www.ntis.gov>. Electronic copies of REDs and TREDs are available on the Internet at <http://www.regulations.gov> and <http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/reregistration/status.htm>.

In this final rule, EPA is revoking certain tolerances and/or tolerance exemptions because either they are no longer needed or are associated with food uses that are no longer registered under FIFRA in the United States. Those instances where registrations were canceled were because the registrant failed to pay the required maintenance fee and/or the registrant voluntarily requested cancellation of one or more registered uses of the pesticide active ingredient. The tolerances revoked by this final rule are no longer necessary to cover residues of the relevant pesticides in or on domestically treated commodities or commodities treated outside but imported into the United States. It is EPA's general practice to issue a final rule revoking those tolerances and tolerance exemptions for residues of pesticide active ingredients on crop uses for which there are no active registrations under FIFRA, unless any person in comments on the proposal indicates a need for the tolerance or tolerance exemption to cover residues in or on imported commodities or legally treated domestic commodities.

EPA has historically been concerned that retention of tolerances that are not necessary to cover residues in or on legally treated foods may encourage misuse of pesticides within the United States.

Generally, EPA will proceed with the revocation of these tolerances on the grounds discussed in Unit II.A. if one of the following conditions applies:

- Prior to EPA's issuance of a FFDCA section 408(f) order requesting additional data or issuance of a FFDCA section 408(d) or (e) order revoking the tolerances on other grounds,

commenters retract the comment identifying a need for the tolerance to be retained.

- EPA independently verifies that the tolerance is no longer needed.

- The tolerance is not supported by data that demonstrate that the tolerance meets the requirements under FQPA.

In response to the proposal published in the **Federal Register** of May 19, 2010 (75 FR 28155), EPA received comments during the 60-day public comment period, as follows:

1. *Disulfoton—comment by Bayer CropScience*. The commenter requested that the Agency delay revocation of the disulfoton tolerances proposed in the **Federal Register** of May 19, 2010 (75 FR 28155) because of communications received from trade channels and growers who claim that they will not exhaust their existing stocks for disulfoton use on those crops by EPA's proposed revocation dates. Therefore, Bayer CropScience requested that the Agency delay tolerance revocation by an additional 5 years.

Agency response. In a follow-up communication with the Agency, Bayer CropScience provided disulfoton sales information over a recent period of years. The Agency has considered the information that Bayer provided together with the Agency's data on disulfoton production, sales, inventory, and use, and determined that there is a need for more time to exhaust existing stocks. The Agency believes that extending tolerance revocation by 1 additional year for lima and succulent snap beans, broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, cotton, coffee green beans, and asparagus, and by 2 additional years for head and leaf lettuce would allow sufficient time to exhaust existing stocks. Therefore, EPA is revoking the tolerances in 40 CFR 180.183(a) on bean, lima; bean, snap, succulent; broccoli; Brussels sprouts; cabbage; cauliflower; and cotton, undelinted seed with expiration/revocation dates of December 31, 2013, the tolerances in 40 CFR 180.183(a) on lettuce, head and lettuce, leaf with expiration/revocation dates of December 31, 2014, the tolerance in 40 CFR 180.183(a) on coffee, green bean with an expiration/revocation date of June 30, 2014, and the tolerance in 40 CFR 180.183(c) on asparagus with an expiration/revocation date of December 31, 2013.

In addition, EPA is finalizing all other amendments proposed concerning disulfoton in the **Federal Register** of May 19, 2010 (75 FR 28155).

2. *EPTC—comment by Gowan Company*. The commenter from Gowan requested that EPA delay revocation of

the EPTC tolerance on vegetable, root at 0.1 ppm until the Agency has reviewed residue data on carrots, which it had earlier submitted to the California Department of Pesticide Regulation (CDPR) to support a Special Local Need (SLN) in California. The commenter stated that CDPR had reviewed the carrot data and granted the SLN in 2008, and that the company would submit the residue data for EPTC on carrots to the Agency by July 30, 2010.

Agency response. Recently, the Agency received magnitude of residue data for EPTC in/on carrots from Gowan Company. The Agency will consider the data for carrots and therefore, will not take any action on the vegetable, root tolerance in 40 CFR 180.117(a) at this time. Also, the Agency will not establish any of the proposed individual tolerances for beet, garden, roots; beet, sugar, roots; potato; and sweet potato, roots at this time. However, EPA is finalizing all other amendments proposed concerning EPTC in the **Federal Register** of May 19, 2010 (75 FR 28155).

3. *Ethoprop—comment by Bayer CropScience.* The commenter requested that the Agency not revoke the tolerance for ethoprop on pineapple. The commenter stated that there is still a need for the tolerance to cover pineapples imported into the United States. Bayer CropScience is also prepared to support an import tolerance where necessary.

Agency response. Because Bayer CropScience has stated a continued need for the tolerance on pineapple in 40 CFR 180.262(a), the Agency will not take any action on the tolerance at this time with a footnote to denote that there are no registrations on pineapple in the United States as of July 23, 2009, except for existing stocks bearing old labeling whose sale, distribution, and use is allowed, provided it is consistent with the terms of the cancellation order of July 9, 2009. The proposed revocation, with a proposed effective date of January 9, 2011, had been based on the Agency's belief that pineapple treated with existing stocks of ethoprop bearing old labeling whose sale, distribution, and use is allowed, provided it is consistent with the terms of the cancellation order of July 9, 2009, would have cleared the channels of trade by that time, about 1 year after the registrant was last permitted to sell and distribute stocks of the amended registration (concerning pineapple use deletion). Under that amended registration, the Agency will continue to allow the registrant to sell and distribute existing stocks of products bearing the old labeling for 18 months after July 9,

2009; i.e., until January 9, 2011. Also, the Agency will continue to allow persons other than the registrant to sell and distribute those existing stocks of products bearing the old labeling and use of them until exhaustion, consistent with the terms of the cancellation order of July 9, 2009.

However, EPA is revoking the tolerances for ethoprop in 40 CFR 180.262(a) on corn, pop, grain and corn, pop, stover and revising the introductory text containing the tolerance expression in 40 CFR 180.262(a).

4. *Malathion—i. comment by Cheminova, Inc..* The commenter from Cheminova requested that the Agency not revoke any existing tolerance in 40 CFR 180.111 for malathion until the Agency can establish a tolerance for inadvertent residues to cover critical uses including public health mosquito and fly control, exotic/imported pest suppression and eradication programs, grasshopper/mormon cricket suppression programs, and other quarantine programs administered or directed by the United States Department of Agriculture and Individual states. In addition to its general concerns, Cheminova requested that animal tolerances for malathion in 40 CFR 180.111 be retained since the Agency's human health risk assessment did not have a health-related concern that necessitated revocation of animal tolerances and to avoid trade irritant issues that may arise from mistaken views about use of malathion on animal feed products. Also, the commenter requested that the tolerances on non-medicated cattle feed concentrate blocks (residues resulting from malathion application to paper used in packaging) and citrus, dried pulp (residues resulting from malathion application to bagged citrus pulp during storage) in 40 CFR 180.111 not be revoked to avoid trade barriers concerning pre-harvest use of malathion related to any animal feed commodity, and cited orange processing data that showed a need for the establishment of a citrus, dried pulp tolerance as a result of foliar application of malathion to citrus.

ii. *Comments by American Mosquito Control Association (AMCA), the Texas Boll Weevil Eradication Foundation, Inc., and the National Cotton Council of America (NCC).* The commenters requested that the Agency not revoke existing tolerances in 40 CFR 180.111 for malathion because of boll weevil and public health mosquito control use of malathion in the vicinity of crop commodities, including cotton, and the potential for inadvertent deposition of malathion residues on adjacent crops.

iii. *Comment by the United States Department of Agriculture's Animal and Public Health Inspection Service.* The commenter requested that the Agency not revoke existing tolerances for bagged citrus pulp and peanut, hay in 40 CFR 180.111 for malathion because of pest control use of malathion in citrus groves and areas adjoining cotton and peanut fields; and the potential for inadvertent deposition of malathion residues on adjacent crops.

Agency response. Malathion tolerances for animal commodities were originally based on use patterns involving direct animal treatments with malathion. Subsequently, direct animal treatment uses were not supported for reregistration, eliminating this exposure pathway. In the malathion Reregistration Eligibility Decision (RED), tolerances on livestock commodities were recommended to be revoked based on no active registrations for direct animal treatment and available ruminant and poultry metabolism data at exaggerated feeding rates of malathion-treated livestock feeds, from which EPA concluded that no residues of malathion or malaoxon occur in eggs, milk, and animal tissues as a result of dietary exposure to these animals. However, the Agency intends to reevaluate its decision on whether livestock commodity tolerances may be needed based on pending and recently reviewed livestock feed item residue data that were not available at the time of the RED. Therefore, the Agency will defer its decision of whether to revoke the livestock commodity tolerances until all required livestock feed residue data have been received and reviewed.

Also, the Agency is not finalizing tolerance actions at this time on plant commodity tolerances in 40 CFR 180.111 which had been proposed for revocation in the **Federal Register** on May 19, 2010 (75 FR 28155). However, the Agency is revising the commodity terminology for "bean, dry seed" to "bean, dry, seed."

5. *Methamidophos—comment by Bayer CropScience.* The commenter requested that the Agency delay revocation of the methamidophos tolerances on cotton, potato, and tomato because of communications received from trade channels and growers who claim that they will not exhaust their existing stocks for methamidophos use on those crops by EPA's proposed revocation dates. Therefore, Bayer CropScience requested that the Agency delay tolerance revocation for the three crop commodities from December 31, 2012 by an additional 3 years.

Agency response. In a follow-up communication with the Agency, Bayer

CropScience agreed that 1 additional year for methamidophos use would allow sufficient time to exhaust existing stocks; i.e., tolerance revocation on December 31, 2013. Because there is a need for more time to exhaust existing stocks of methamidophos for use on cotton, potato, and tomato, EPA is extending the time by 1 year and revoking the tolerances in 40 CFR 180.315 on cotton, undelinted seed, potato, and tomato with expiration/revocation dates of December 31, 2013. Also, EPA is redesignating 40 CFR 180.315(b) as 40 CFR 180.315(c), removing the tolerance on tomato from 40 CFR 180.315(a) and transferring it to newly designated and revised 40 CFR 180.315(c), and increasing the tolerance on tomato to 2.0 ppm.

In addition, EPA is finalizing all other amendments proposed concerning methamidophos in the **Federal Register** of May 19, 2010 (75 FR 28155).

6. *Methomyl—comment by DuPont Crop Protection.* Regarding the proposed revocation of the methomyl tolerance on leeks at 3.0 ppm, a commenter asked if in the future, DuPont submits an action to add leeks to the methomyl labels whether that use on leeks would be covered per 40 CFR 180.1(g) by the existing tolerance of 3 ppm on onion, green in 40 CFR 180.253.

Agency response. There have been no active food-use registrations for use of methomyl on leeks in the United States for more than 10 years, and therefore the tolerance is no longer needed. Therefore, EPA is revoking the tolerance in 40 CFR 180.253(a) on leeks. If in future, DuPont submits an action to add leeks to methomyl labels, the Agency would consider if data are needed, and whether a tolerance level of 3 ppm for onion, green in 40 CFR 180.253 is appropriate per 40 CFR 180.1(g) to cover use on leeks or a new tolerance should be established separately on leeks.

Also, EPA is revoking the tolerances for methomyl in 40 CFR 180.253(a) on strawberry and watercress.

The Agency did not receive any specific comments, during the 60-day comment period, on the following pesticide active ingredients: Acephate, cacodylic acid, dicamba, dicloran (DCNA), diquat, fenamiphos, hexazinone, methyl bromide, *N*-octyl bicycloheptene dicarboximide (MGK-264), phosmet, picloram, piperonyl butoxide, propazine, pyrethrins, pyrethrum, thiodicarb, and thiophanate-methyl. Therefore, EPA is finalizing the amendments proposed concerning these pesticide active ingredients in the **Federal Register** of May 19, 2010 (75 FR 28155). For a detailed discussion of the Agency's rationale for the

establishments, revocations, and modifications to the tolerances/tolerance exemptions, refer to the proposed rule of May 19, 2010 (75 FR 28155).

B. What is the Agency's Authority for Taking this Action?

EPA may issue a regulation establishing, modifying, or revoking a tolerance under FFDCA section 408(e). In this final rule, EPA is establishing, modifying, and revoking tolerances to implement the tolerance recommendations made during the reregistration and tolerance reassessment processes, and as follow-up on canceled uses of pesticides. As part of these processes, EPA is required to determine whether each of the amended tolerances meets the safety standards under FFDCA. The safety finding determination is found in detail in each post-FQPA RED and TRED for the active ingredient. REDs and TREDs recommend the implementation of certain tolerance actions, including modifications to reflect current use patterns, to meet safety findings, and change commodity names and groupings in accordance with new EPA policy. Printed and electronic copies of the REDs and TREDs are available as provided in Unit II.A.

EPA has issued REDs for acephate, cacodylic acid, dicamba, dicloran (DCNA), diquat, disulfoton, EPTC, ethoprop, malathion, methamidophos, methomyl, methyl bromide, *N*-octyl bicycloheptene dicarboximide, phosmet, picloram, piperonyl butoxide, pyrethrins, pyrethrum (see pyrethrins), thiodicarb, and thiophanate-methyl, and TREDs for hexazinone, methyl bromide, and propazine. REDs and TREDs contain the Agency's evaluation of the database for these pesticides, including statements regarding additional data on the active ingredients that may be needed to confirm the potential human health and environmental risk assessments associated with current product uses, and REDs state conditions under which these uses and products will be eligible for reregistration. The REDs and TREDs recommended the establishment, modification, and/or revocation of specific tolerances. RED and TRED recommendations such as establishing or modifying tolerances, and in some cases revoking tolerances, are the result of assessment under the FFDCA standard of "reasonable certainty of no harm." However, tolerance revocations recommended in REDs and TREDs that are made final in this document do not need such assessment when the tolerances are no longer necessary.

EPA's general practice is to revoke tolerances for residues of pesticide active ingredients on crops for which FIFRA registrations no longer exist and on which the pesticide may therefore no longer be used in the United States. EPA has historically been concerned that retention of tolerances that are not necessary to cover residues in or on legally treated foods may encourage misuse of pesticides within the United States. Nonetheless, EPA will establish and maintain tolerances even when corresponding domestic uses are canceled if the tolerances, which EPA refers to as "import tolerances," are necessary to allow importation into the United States of food containing such pesticide residues. However, where there are no imported commodities that require these import tolerances, the Agency believes it is appropriate to revoke tolerances for unregistered pesticides in order to prevent potential misuse.

When EPA establishes tolerances for pesticide residues in or on raw agricultural commodities, the Agency gives consideration to possible pesticide residues in meat, milk, poultry, and/or eggs produced by animals that are fed agricultural products (for example, grain or hay) containing pesticides residues (40 CFR 180.6). If there is no reasonable expectation of finite pesticide residues in or on meat, milk, poultry, or eggs, then tolerances do not need to be established for these commodities (40 CFR 180.6(b) and 180.6(c)).

C. When Do These Actions Become Effective?

With the exception of certain tolerances for cacodylic acid, dicloran, disulfoton, methamidophos, and methyl bromide for which EPA is revoking with specific expiration/revocation dates, the Agency is revoking, modifying, and establishing specific tolerances, and revising specific tolerance nomenclatures effective on the date of publication of this final rule in the **Federal Register**. With the exception of the revocation of specific tolerances for cacodylic acid, dicloran, disulfoton, methamidophos, and methyl bromide, the Agency believes that existing stocks of pesticide products labeled for the uses associated with the revoked tolerances have been completely exhausted and that treated commodities have had sufficient time for passage through the channels of trade. EPA is revoking the cacodylic acid tolerance on cotton, undelinted seed with an expiration date of January 1, 2012; dicloran tolerance on carrot, roots, postharvest with an expiration/revocation date of November 2, 2011;

disulfoton tolerances on bean, lima; bean, snap, succulent; broccoli; Brussels sprouts; cabbage; cauliflower; cotton, undelinted seed; and asparagus with expiration dates of December 31, 2013; disulfoton tolerances on lettuce, head and lettuce, leaf with expiration/revocation dates of December 31, 2014; disulfoton tolerance on coffee, green bean with an expiration/revocation date of June 30, 2014; methamidophos tolerances on broccoli and cabbage with expiration/revocation dates of December 31, 2012 and cotton, undelinted seed; tomato; and potato with expiration/revocation dates of December 31, 2013; methyl bromide tolerance on timothy, hay, postharvest with an expiration/revocation date of October 19, 2010; and methyl bromide tolerances on alfalfa, hay, postharvest and cotton, undelinted seed with expiration/revocation dates of October 31, 2011. The Agency believes that these revocation dates allow users to exhaust stocks and allow sufficient time for passage of treated commodities through the channels of trade.

Any commodities listed in the regulatory text of this document that are treated with the pesticides subject to this final rule, and that are in the channels of trade following the tolerance revocations, shall be subject to FFDCA section 408(1)(5), as established by FQPA. Under this unit, any residues of these pesticides in or on such food shall not render the food adulterated so long as it is shown to the satisfaction of the Food and Drug Administration that:

1. The residue is present as the result of an application or use of the pesticide at a time and in a manner that was lawful under FIFRA.

2. The residue does not exceed the level that was authorized at the time of the application or use to be present on the food under a tolerance or exemption from tolerance. Evidence to show that food was lawfully treated may include records that verify the dates that the pesticide was applied to such food.

III. 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.

The Codex has not established a MRL for cacodylic acid, dicamba, EPTC, hexazinone, *N*-octyl bicycloheptene dicarboximide, picloram, propazine, pyrethrum, thiodicarb, and thiophanate-methyl, or MRL in or on corn, pop, grain; corn, pop, stover; or pineapple for ethoprop; or MRL in or on citrus, dried pulp; citrus, oil; fruit, citrus, group 10; or garlic for fenamiphos; or MRL for citrus, dried pulp; cranberry; peanut, hay; peanut, postharvest; raisins; safflower, seed; safflower, refined oil; sunflower, seed, postharvest; fat, meat, and meat byproducts of cattle, goats, hogs, horses, poultry, and sheep; egg; milk, fat; or nonmedicated cattle feed concentrate blocks for malathion; or MRL in or on alfalfa, hay, postharvest; cotton, undelinted seed; mango, postharvest; papaya, postharvest; or timothy, hay, postharvest for bromide ion or methyl bromide; or MRL in or on leek; strawberry; or watercress for methomyl; or MRL in or on broccoli; Brussels sprouts; cabbage; lettuce; or tomato for methamidophos.

The Codex has established MRLs for dicloran in or on commodities including carrot, postharvest at 15 mg/kg. This MRL is different than the current tolerance established for dicloran at 10 ppm in the United States, which EPA is revoking in this final rule. The tolerance was reassessed in the RED at 10 ppm and was harmonized with Codex at that time.

The Codex has established MRLs for diquat in or on commodities including sorghum at 2 mg/kg and soya bean (dry) at 0.2 mg/kg. These MRLs are the same as the current tolerances for diquat in or on sorghum, grain, grain and soybean, seed in the United States, which EPA is revoking in this final rule.

The Codex has established MRLs for disulfoton in or on commodities including asparagus at 0.02 mg/kg; cotton seed at 0.1 mg/kg. These MRLs are different than the current tolerances established for disulfoton in or on asparagus at 0.1 ppm and cotton, undelinted seed at 0.75 ppm in the United States, both of which EPA is revoking in this final rule. The tolerances were reassessed in the RED and were not harmonized with Codex levels because of differences in good agricultural practices. The Codex MRL for disulfoton in or on coffee beans is the same as the current tolerance for disulfoton in or on coffee, green bean, which EPA is revoking in this final rule.

The Codex has established MRLs for methamidophos in or on commodities including cauliflower at 0.5 mg/kg; cotton seed at 0.2 mg/kg; chili peppers at 2 mg/kg; sweet peppers at 1 mg/kg; and potato at 0.05 mg/kg. These MRLs are different than the current tolerances established for methamidophos from methamidophos application in or on cauliflower at 1.0 ppm; cotton, undelinted seed at 0.1 ppm; pepper at 1.0 ppm; and potato at 0.1 ppm in the United States, all of which EPA is revoking in this final rule. The tolerances were reassessed in the RED and were not harmonized with the Codex levels because of differences in good agricultural practices. While methamidophos is a metabolite of acephate and EPA is re-instating certain methamidophos tolerances as a result of the application of acephate, Codex has established MRLs for acephate but for compliance purposes has defined them as only acephate residues.

The Codex has established MRLs for phosmet in or on commodities including cotton seed at 0.05 mg/kg. This MRL is different than the current tolerance established for phosmet in or on cotton, undelinted seed at 0.1 ppm in the United States, which EPA is revoking in this final rule. The tolerance was reassessed in the RED and was not harmonized with the Codex level because of differences in good agricultural practices and tolerance expression where total residues for U.S. tolerances included phosmet's oxygen analog.

IV. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

In this final rule, EPA establishes tolerances under FFDCA section 408(e), and also modifies and revokes specific tolerances established under FFDCA section 408. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has exempted these types of actions (i.e., establishment and modification of a tolerance and tolerance revocation for which extraordinary circumstances do not exist) from review under Executive Order 12866, entitled *Regulatory Planning and Review* (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993). Because this rule has been exempted from review under Executive Order 12866 due to its lack of significance, this 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). 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.*, or impose any

enforceable duty or contain any unfunded mandate as described under Title II of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (UMRA) (Public Law 104–4). Nor does it require any special considerations as required by Executive Order 12898, entitled *Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations* (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994); or OMB review or any other Agency action under Executive Order 13045, entitled *Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks* (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997). 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 104–13, section 12(d) (15 U.S.C. 272 note). Pursuant to the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*), the Agency previously assessed whether establishment of tolerances, exemptions from tolerances, raising of tolerance levels, expansion of exemptions, or revocations might significantly impact a substantial number of small entities and concluded that, as a general matter, these actions do not impose a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. These analyses for tolerance establishments and modifications, and for tolerance revocations were published on May 4, 1981 (46 FR 24950) and on December 17, 1997 (62 FR 66020) (FRL–5753–1), respectively, and were provided to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration. Taking into account this analysis, and available information concerning the pesticides listed in this rule, the Agency hereby certifies that this final rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. In a memorandum dated May 25, 2001, EPA determined that eight conditions must all be satisfied in order for an import tolerance or tolerance exemption revocation to adversely affect a significant number of small entity importers, and that there is a negligible joint probability of all eight conditions holding simultaneously with respect to any particular revocation. (This Agency document is available in the docket of the proposed rule, as mentioned in Unit II.A.). Furthermore, for the pesticides named in this final rule, the Agency knows of no extraordinary circumstances that exist as to the present revocations that would change EPA’s previous analysis. In addition, the

Agency has determined that this action will not have a substantial direct effect on States, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government, as specified in Executive Order 13132, entitled *Federalism* (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999). Executive Order 13132 requires EPA to develop an accountable process to ensure “meaningful and timely input by State and local officials in the development of regulatory policies that have federalism implications.” “Policies that have federalism implications” is defined in the Executive order to include regulations that have “substantial direct effects on the States, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government.” This final rule directly regulates growers, food processors, food handlers, and food retailers, not States. This action does not alter the relationships or distribution of power and responsibilities established by Congress in the preemption provisions of section 408(n)(4) of FFDCA. For these same reasons, the Agency has determined that this rule does not have any “tribal implications” as described in Executive Order 13175, entitled *Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments* (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000). Executive Order 13175, requires EPA to develop an accountable process to ensure “meaningful and timely input by tribal officials in the development of regulatory policies that have tribal implications.” “Policies that have tribal implications” is defined in the Executive order to include regulations that have “substantial direct effects on one or more Indian tribes, on the relationship between the Federal Government and the Indian tribes, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities between the Federal Government and Indian tribes.” This rule will not have substantial direct effects on tribal governments, on the relationship between the Federal Government and Indian tribes, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities between the Federal Government and Indian tribes, as specified in Executive Order 13175. Thus, Executive Order 13175 does not apply to this rule.

V. 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: September 10, 2010.

Steven Bradbury,
Director, 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 180.108 is amended as follows:

- a. Revise the introductory text to paragraph (a)(1).
 - b. Revise footnote 1 to the table in paragraph (a)(1).
 - c. Revise paragraph (a)(2).
 - d. Add paragraph (a)(3).
 - e. Revise paragraph (c).
- The revised and added text reads as follows:

§ 180.108 Acephate; tolerances for residues.

(a) * * * (1) Tolerances are established for residues of acephate, *O,S*-dimethyl acetyl phosphoramidothioate, including its metabolites and degradates other than methamidophos, in or on the commodities in the following table. Compliance with the tolerance levels specified in this paragraph is to be determined by measuring only acephate, *O,S*-dimethyl acetyl phosphoramidothioate, in or on the commodity.

Commodity ¹				Parts per million
*	*	*	*	*

¹ Where there is a direct use of methamidophos on the commodity, residues of methamidophos resulting from methamidophos application are regulated under 40 CFR 180.315.

(2) A tolerance of 0.02 ppm is established for residues of acephate, *O,S*-dimethyl acetyl phosphoramidothioate, including its metabolites and degradates other than methamidophos, in or on all food items (other than those already covered by a higher tolerance as a result of use on growing crops) in food handling establishments where food and food products are held, processed, prepared and served, including food service, manufacturing and processing establishments, such as restaurants, cafeterias, supermarkets, bakeries, breweries, dairies, meat slaughtering and packing plants, and canneries, where application of acephate shall be limited solely to spot and/or crack and crevice treatment (a coarse, low-pressure spray shall be used to avoid atomization or splashing of the spray for spot treatments; equipment capable of delivering a pin-stream of insecticide shall be used for crack and crevice treatments). Spray concentration shall be limited to a maximum of 1.0 percent active ingredient. Contamination of food or food-contact surfaces shall be avoided. Compliance with the tolerance levels specified in this paragraph is to be determined by measuring only acephate, *O,S*-dimethyl acetyl phosphoramidothioate, in or on the commodity.

(3) Tolerances are established for residues of methamidophos, *O,S*-dimethyl phosphoramidothioate, including its metabolites and degradates, in or on the commodities in the following table as a result of the application of acephate. Compliance with the tolerance levels specified in this paragraph is to be determined by measuring only methamidophos, *O,S*-dimethyl phosphoramidothioate, in or on the commodity.

Commodity	Parts per million
Bean, dry, seed	1
Bean, succulent	1
Brussels sprouts	0.5
Cauliflower	0.5
Celery	1
Cranberry	0.1
Lettuce, head	1
Pepper	1
Peppermint, tops	1
Spearmint, tops	1

* * * * *

(c) *Tolerances with regional registrations.* A tolerance with a regional registration is established for residues of acephate, *O,S*-dimethyl acetyl phosphoramidothioate, including its metabolites and degradates other than

methamidophos, in or on the commodity in the following table. Compliance with the tolerance level specified in this paragraph is to be determined by measuring only acephate, *O,S*-dimethyl acetyl phosphoramidothioate, in or on the commodity.

Commodity ¹	Parts per million
Nut, macadamia	0.05

¹Where there is a direct use of methamidophos on the commodity, residues of methamidophos resulting from methamidophos application are regulated under 40 CFR 180.315.

* * * * *

■ 3. In § 180.111 revise the table in paragraph (a)(1) to read as follows:

§ 180.111 Malathion; tolerances for residues.

(a) * * * (1) * * *

Commodity	Parts per million
Alfalfa, forage	135
Alfalfa, hay	135
Almond, hulls	50
Almond, postharvest	8
Apple	8
Apricot	8
Asparagus	8
Avocado	8
Barley, grain, postharvest	8
Bean, dry, seed	8
Bean, succulent	8
Beet, garden, roots	8
Beet, garden, tops	8
Beet, sugar, roots	1
Beet, sugar, tops	8
Blackberry	8
Blueberry	8
Boysenberry	8
Carrot, roots	8
Chayote, fruit	8
Chayote, roots	8
Cherry	8
Chestnut	1
Clover, forage	135
Clover, hay	135
Corn, field, forage	8
Corn, field, grain, postharvest	8
Corn, pop, grain, postharvest	8
Corn, sweet, forage	8
Corn, sweet, kernel plus cob with husks removed	2
Cowpea, forage	135
Cowpea, hay	135
Cranberry	8
Cucumber	8
Currant	8
Date, dried fruit	8
Dewberry	8
Eggplant	8
Fig	8
Flax, seed	0.1
Garlic, bulb	8
Gooseberry	8
Grape	8
Grapefruit	8

Commodity	Parts per million
Guava	8
Hazelnut	1
Hop, dried cones	1
Horseradish	8
Kumquat	8
Leek	8
Lemon	8
Lentil, seed	8
Lespedeza, hay	135
Lime	8
Loganberry	8
Lupin, seed	8
Mango	8
Melon	8
Mushroom	8
Nectarine	8
Nut, macadamia	1
Oat, grain, postharvest	8
Okra	8
Onion, bulb	8
Onion, green	8
Orange	8
Papaya	1
Parsnip	8
Passionfruit	8
Pea	8
Pea, field, hay	8
Pea, field, vines	8
Peach	8
Peanut, hay	135
Peanut, postharvest	8
Pear	8
Pecan	8
Pepper	8
Peppermint, tops	8
Pineapple	8
Plum	8
Plum, prune	8
Potato	8
Pumpkin	8
Quince	8
Radish	8
Raspberry	8
Rice, grain, postharvest	8
Rice, wild	8
Rutabaga	8
Rye, grain, postharvest	8
Safflower, seed	0.2
Salsify, roots	8
Salsify, tops	8
Shallot, bulb	8
Sorghum, grain, forage	8
Sorghum, grain, postharvest	8
Soybean, forage	135
Soybean, hay	135
Soybean, seed	8
Soybean, vegetable, succulent	8
Spearmint, tops	8
Squash, summer	8
Squash, winter	8
Strawberry	8
Sunflower, seed, postharvest	8
Sweet potato, roots	1
Tangerine	8
Tomato	8
Trefoil, forage	135
Trefoil, hay	135
Turnip, greens	8
Turnip, roots	8
Vegetable, brassica, leafy, group 5	8
Vegetable, leafy, except brassica, group 4	8

Commodity	Parts per million
Vetch, hay	135
Walnut	8
Wheat, grain, postharvest	8

equivalent of S-ethyl dipropylthiocarbamate, in or on the commodity.

Commodity	Parts per million
Alfalfa, forage	0.2
Alfalfa, hay	0.6
Almond	0.08
Almond, hulls	0.08
Bean, dry, seed	0.08
Bean, succulent	0.08
Beet, garden, tops	0.5
Beet, sugar, molasses	0.4
Beet, sugar, tops	0.5
Clover, forage	0.1
Clover, hay	0.1
Corn, field, forage	0.08
Corn, field, grain	0.08
Corn, field, stover	0.08
Corn, pop, grain	0.08
Corn, pop, stover	0.08
Corn, sweet, forage	0.08
Corn, sweet, kernel plus cob with husks removed	0.08
Corn, sweet, stover	0.08
Cotton, gin byproducts	0.20
Cotton, undelinted seed	0.08

Commodity	Parts per million
Fruit, citrus, group 10	0.1
Lespedeza, forage	0.1
Lespedeza, hay	0.1
Pea, succulent	0.08
Safflower, seed	0.08
Sunflower, seed	0.08
Tomato	0.08
Trefoil, forage	0.1
Trefoil, hay	0.1
Vegetable, root	0.1
Walnut	0.08

* * * * *

■ 4. Revise § 180.117 to read as follows:

§ 180.117 S-Ethyl dipropylthiocarbamate; tolerances for residues.

(a) *General.* Tolerances are established for residues of the herbicide S-ethyl dipropylthiocarbamate, including its metabolites and degradates, in or on the commodities in the following table. Compliance with the tolerance levels specified in this paragraph is to be determined by measuring only the sum of S-ethyl dipropylthiocarbamate, S-ethyl (2-hydroxypropyl)propylcarbamothioate, S-(2-hydroxyethyl) dipropylcarbamothioate, and S-ethyl (3-hydroxypropyl)propylcarbamothioate, calculated as the stoichiometric

(b) *Section 18 emergency exemptions.*

[Reserved]

(c) *Tolerances with regional registrations.* [Reserved]

(d) *Indirect or inadvertent residues.*

[Reserved]

■ 5. In § 180.123 revise the table in paragraph (a)(1) to read as follows:

§ 180.123 Inorganic bromide residues resulting from fumigation with methyl bromide; tolerances for residues.

(a) * * * (1) * * *

Commodity	Parts per million	Expiration/Revocation Date
Alfalfa, hay, postharvest	50.0	10/31/11
Almond, postharvest	200.0	None
Apple, postharvest	5.0	None
Apricot, postharvest	20.0	None
Artichoke, jerusalem, postharvest	30.0	None
Asparagus, postharvest	100.0	None
Avocado, postharvest	75.0	None
Barley, grain, postharvest	50.0	None
Bean, lima, postharvest	50.0	None
Bean, postharvest	50.0	None
Bean, snap, succulent, postharvest	50.0	None
Bean, succulent, postharvest	50.0	None
Beet, garden, roots, postharvest	30.0	None
Beet, sugar, roots, postharvest	30.0	None
Blueberry, postharvest	20.0	None
Butternut, postharvest	200.0	None
Cabbage, postharvest	50.0	None
Cacao bean, roasted bean, postharvest	50.0	None
Cantaloupe, postharvest	20.0	None
Carrot, roots, postharvest	30.0	None
Cashew, postharvest	200.0	None
Cherry, sweet, postharvest	20.0	None
Cherry, tart, postharvest	20	None
Chestnut, postharvest	200.0	None
Cippolini, bulb, postharvest	50.0	None
Citron, citrus, postharvest	30.0	None
Coconut, copra, postharvest	100.0	None
Coffee, bean, green, postharvest	75.0	None
Corn, field, grain, postharvest	50.0	None
Corn, pop, postharvest	240.0	None
Corn, sweet, kernel plus cob with husks removed, postharvest	50.0	None
Cotton, undelinted seed, postharvest	200.0	10/31/11
Cucumber, postharvest	30.0	None
Cumin, seed, postharvest	100.0	None
Eggplant, postharvest	20.0	None
Garlic, postharvest	50.0	None
Ginger, postharvest	100.0	None
Grape, postharvest	20.0	None
Grapefruit, postharvest	30.0	None
Hazelnut, postharvest	200.0	None
Horseradish, postharvest	30.0	None
Kumquat, postharvest	30.0	None
Lemon, postharvest	30.0	None
Lime, postharvest	30.0	None

Commodity	Parts per million	Expiration/Revocation Date
Melon, honeydew, postharvest	20.0	None
Muskmelon, postharvest	20.0	None
Nectarine, postharvest	20.0	None
Nut, brazil, postharvest	200.0	None
Nut, hickory, postharvest	200.0	None
Nut, macadamia, postharvest	200.0	None
Oat, postharvest	50.0	None
Okra, postharvest	30.0	None
Onion, bulb, postharvest	20.0	None
Onion, green, postharvest	20.0	None
Orange, postharvest	30.0	None
Parsnip, roots, postharvest	30.0	None
Peach, postharvest	20.0	None
Peanut, postharvest	200.0	None
Pear, postharvest	5.0	None
Pea, blackeyed, postharvest	50.0	None
Pea, postharvest	50.0	None
Pecan, postharvest	200.0	None
Pepper, postharvest	30.0	None
Pimento, postharvest	30.0	None
Pineapple, postharvest	20.0	None
Pistachio, postharvest	200.0	None
Plum, postharvest	20.0	None
Pomegranate, postharvest	100.0	None
Potato, postharvest	75.0	None
Pumpkin, postharvest	20.0	None
Quince, postharvest	5.0	None
Radish, postharvest	30.0	None
Rice, grain, postharvest	50.0	None
Rutabaga, roots, postharvest	30.0	None
Rutabaga, tops, postharvest	30.0	None
Rye, grain, postharvest	50.0	None
Salsify, roots, postharvest	30.0	None
Sorghum, grain, grain, postharvest	50.0	None
Soybean, postharvest	200.0	None
Squash, summer, postharvest	30.0	None
Squash, winter, postharvest	20.0	None
Squash, zucchini, postharvest	20.0	None
Strawberry, postharvest	60.0	None
Sweet potato, postharvest	75.0	None
Tangerine, postharvest	30.0	None
Timothy, hay, postharvest	50.0	10/19/10
Tomato, postharvest	20.0	None
Turnip, roots, postharvest	30.0	None
Walnut, postharvest	200.0	None
Watermelon, postharvest	20.0	None
Wheat	50.0	None

* * * * *

■ 6. In § 180.183 revising the section heading, and paragraphs (a) and (c) to read as follows:

§ 180.183 Disulfoton; tolerances for residues.

(a) *General.* Tolerances are established for residues of the insecticide disulfoton, *O,O*-diethyl *S*-(2-(ethylthio)ethyl) phosphorodithioate,

including its metabolites and degradates, in or on the commodities in the following table. Compliance with the tolerance levels specified in this paragraph is to be determined by measuring only the sum of disulfoton, *O,O*-diethyl *S*-(2-(ethylthio)ethyl) phosphorodithioate, and its metabolites demeton-*S*, *O,O*-diethyl *S*-(2-(ethylthio)ethyl) phosphorothioate; disulfoton sulfoxide, *O,O*-diethyl *S*-(2-(ethyl

sulfinyl)ethyl) phosphorodithioate; disulfoton oxygen analog sulfoxide, *O,O*-diethyl *S*-(2-(ethylsulfinyl)ethyl) phosphorothioate, disulfoton sulfone, *O,O*-diethyl *S*-(2-(ethylsulfonyl)ethyl) phosphorodithioate; and disulfoton oxygen analog sulfone, *O,O*-diethyl *S*-(2-(ethylsulfonyl)ethyl) phosphorothioate; calculated as the stoichiometric equivalent of disulfoton, in or on the commodity.

Commodity	Parts per million	Expiration/Revocation Date
Bean, lima	0.75	12/31/13
Bean, snap, succulent	0.75	12/31/13
Broccoli	0.75	12/31/13
Brussels sprouts	0.75	12/31/13
Cabbage	0.75	12/31/13
Cauliflower	0.75	12/31/13
Coffee, green bean	0.2	6/30/14
Cotton, undelinted seed	0.75	12/31/13

Commodity	Parts per million	Expiration/Revocation Date
Lettuce, head	0.75	12/31/14
Lettuce, leaf	2	12/31/14

* * * * *

(c) *Tolerances with regional registrations.* A tolerance with regional registration is established for residues of the insecticide disulfoton, *O,O*-diethyl *S*-(2-(ethylthio)ethyl) phosphorodithioate, including its metabolites and degradates, in or on the commodity in the following table. Compliance with the tolerance levels specified in this paragraph is to be determined by measuring only the sum of disulfoton, *O,O*-diethyl *S*-(2-(ethylthio)ethyl) phosphorodithioate, and its metabolites demeton-*S*, *O,O*-diethyl *S*-(2-(ethylthio)ethyl) phosphorothioate; disulfoton sulfoxide, *O,O*-diethyl *S*-(2-(ethylsulfinyl)ethyl) phosphorodithioate; disulfoton oxygen

analog sulfoxide, *O,O*-diethyl *S*-(2-(ethylsulfinyl)ethyl) phosphorothioate, disulfoton sulfone, *O,O*-diethyl *S*-(2-(ethylsulfonyl)ethyl) phosphorodithioate; and disulfoton oxygen analog sulfone, *O,O*-diethyl *S*-(2-(ethylsulfonyl)ethyl) phosphorothioate; calculated as the stoichiometric equivalent of disulfoton, in or on the commodity.

Commodity	Parts per million	Expiration/Revocation Date
Asparagus	0.1	12/31/13

* * * * *

■ 7. In § 180.200 revise paragraph (a)(1) to read as follows:

§ 180.200 Dicloran; tolerances for residues.

(a) *General.* (1) Tolerances are established for residues of the fungicide dicloran, 2,6-dichloro-4-nitroaniline, including its metabolites and degradates, in or on the commodities in the following table. Compliance with the tolerance levels specified in this paragraph is to be determined by measuring only dicloran, 2,6-dichloro-4-nitroaniline, in or on the commodity. Unless otherwise specified, the tolerances prescribed in this paragraph provide for residues from preharvest application only.

Commodity	Parts per million	Expiration/Revocation Date
Apricot, postharvest	20	None
Bean, snap, succulent	20	None
Carrot, roots, postharvest	10	11/2/11
Celery	15	None
Cherry, sweet, postharvest	20	None
Cucumber	5	None
Endive	10	None
Garlic	5	None
Grape	10	None
Lettuce	10	None
Nectarine, postharvest	20	None
Onion	10	None
Peach, postharvest	20	None
Plum, prune, fresh, postharvest	15	None
Potato	0.25	None
Rhubarb	10	None
Sweet potato, postharvest	10	None
Tomato	5	None

* * * * *

§ 180.226 [Amended]

■ 8. In § 180.226 remove the entries for “sorghum, grain, grain” and “soybean, seed” from the table in paragraph (a)(1).

■ 9. In § 180.227 revise paragraph (a)(1), and the introductory text in paragraphs (a)(2) and (a)(3) to read as follows:

§ 180.227 Dicamba; tolerances for residues.

(a) * * * (1) Tolerances are established for residues of the herbicide dicamba, 3,6-dichloro-*o*-anisic acid, including its metabolites and degradates, in or on the commodities in the following table. Compliance with the tolerance levels specified in this paragraph is to be determined by measuring only the sum of dicamba, 3,6-dichloro-*o*-anisic acid, and its

metabolite, 3,6-dichloro-5-hydroxy-*o*-anisic acid, calculated as the stoichiometric equivalent of dicamba, in or on the commodity.

Commodity	Parts per million
Barley, grain	6.0
Barley, hay	2.0
Barley, straw	15.0
Corn, field, forage	3.0
Corn, field, grain	0.1
Corn, field, stover	3.0
Corn, pop, grain	0.1
Corn, pop, stover	3.0
Corn, sweet, forage	0.50
Corn, sweet, kernel plus cob with husks removed	0.04
Corn, sweet, stover	0.50
Cotton, undelinted seed	0.2
Grass, forage, fodder and hay, group 17, forage	125.0

Commodity	Parts per million
Grass, forage, fodder and hay, group 17, hay	200.0
Millet, proso, forage	90.0
Millet, proso, grain	2.0
Millet, proso, hay	40.0
Millet, proso, straw	30.0
Oat, forage	90.0
Oat, grain	2.0
Oat, hay	40.0
Oat, straw	30.0
Rye, forage	90.0
Rye, grain	2.0
Rye, straw	30.0
Sorghum, grain, forage	3.0
Sorghum, grain, grain	4.0
Sorghum, grain, stover	10.0
Sugarcane, cane	0.3
Sugarcane, molasses	5.0
Wheat, forage	90.0
Wheat, grain	2.0
Wheat, hay	40.0

Commodity	Parts per million
Wheat, straw	30.0

(2) Tolerances are established for residues of the herbicide dicamba, 3,6-dichloro-*o*-anisic acid, including its metabolites and degradates, in or on the commodities in the following table. Compliance with the tolerance levels specified in this paragraph is to be determined by measuring only the sum of dicamba, 3,6-dichloro-*o*-anisic acid, and its metabolite, 3,6-dichloro-2-hydroxybenzoic acid, calculated as the stoichiometric equivalent of dicamba, in or on the commodity.

* * * * *

(3) Tolerances are established for residues of the herbicide dicamba, 3,6-dichloro-*o*-anisic acid, including its metabolites and degradates, in or on the commodities in the following table. Compliance with the tolerance levels specified in this paragraph is to be determined by measuring only the sum of dicamba, 3,6-dichloro-*o*-anisic acid, and its metabolites, 3,6-dichloro-5-hydroxy-*o*-anisic acid, and 3,6-dichloro-2-hydroxybenzoic acid, calculated as the stoichiometric equivalent of dicamba, in or on the commodity.

* * * * *

■ 10. Revise § 180.243 to read as follows:

§ 180.243 Propazine; tolerances for residues.

(a) *General.* Tolerances are established for residues of the herbicide propazine, 2-chloro-4,6-bis(isopropylamino)-*s*-triazine, including its metabolites and degradates, in or on the commodities in the following table. Compliance with the tolerance levels specified in this paragraph is to be determined by measuring only the sum of propazine, 2-chloro-4,6-bis(isopropylamino)-*s*-triazine, and its two chlorinated degradates, 2-amino-4-chloro-6-isopropylamino-*s*-triazine and 2,4-diamino-6-chloro-*s*-triazine, calculated as the stoichiometric equivalent of propazine, in or on the commodity.

Commodity	Parts per million
Sorghum, grain, forage	0.25
Sorghum, grain, grain	0.25
Sorghum, grain, stover	0.25

(b) *Section 18 emergency exemptions.* [Reserved]

(c) *Tolerances with regional registrations.* [Reserved]

(d) *Indirect or inadvertent residues.* [Reserved]

§ 180.253 [Amended]

■ 11. In § 180.253 remove the entries for “leek,” “strawberry,” and “watercress” from the table in paragraph (a).

■ 12. In § 180.261 revise the section heading, paragraph (a) and paragraph (c) to read as follows:

§ 180.261 Phosmet; tolerances for residues.

(a) *General.* Tolerances are established for residues of the insecticide phosmet, *N*-(mercaptomethyl) phthalimide *S*-(*O*,*O*-dimethyl phosphorodithioate), including its metabolites and degradates, in or on the commodities in the following table. Compliance with the tolerance levels specified in this paragraph is to be determined by measuring only the sum of phosmet, *N*-(mercaptomethyl) phthalimide *S*-(*O*,*O*-dimethyl phosphorodithioate), and its oxygen analog, *N*-(mercaptomethyl) phthalimide *S*-(*O*,*O*-dimethyl phosphorothioate, calculated as the stoichiometric equivalent of phosmet, in or on the commodity.

Commodity	Parts per million
Alfalfa, forage	20
Alfalfa, hay	40
Almond, hulls	10
Apple	10
Apricot	5
Blueberry	10
Cattle, fat	0.2
Cattle, meat	0.1
Cattle, meat byproducts	0.1
Cherry	10
Cranberry	10
Fruit, citrus, group 10	5
Goat, fat	0.1
Goat, meat	0.1
Goat, meat byproducts	0.1
Grape	10
Hog, fat	0.2
Hog, meat	0.04
Hog, meat byproducts	0.04
Horse, fat	0.1
Horse, meat	0.1
Horse, meat byproducts	0.1
Kiwifruit	25
Milk	0.1
Nectarine	5
Nut, tree, group 14	0.1
Pea, dry, seed	0.5
Pea, field, hay	20
Pea, field, vines	10
Pea, succulent	1
Peach	10
Pear	10
Plum, prune, fresh	5
Potato	0.1
Sheep, fat	0.1
Sheep, meat	0.1
Sheep, meat byproducts	0.1
Sweet potato, roots	12

* * * * *

(c) *Tolerances with regional registrations.* Tolerances with regional registration are established for residues of the insecticide phosmet, *N*-(mercaptomethyl) phthalimide *S*-(*O*,*O*-dimethyl phosphorodithioate), including its metabolites and degradates, in or on the commodities in the following table. Compliance with the tolerance levels specified in this paragraph is to be determined by measuring only the sum of phosmet, *N*-(mercaptomethyl) phthalimide *S*-(*O*,*O*-dimethyl phosphorodithioate), and its oxygen analog, *N*-(mercaptomethyl) phthalimide *S*-(*O*,*O*-dimethyl phosphorothioate, calculated as the stoichiometric equivalent of phosmet, in or on the commodity.

Commodity	Parts per million
Crabapple	20
Pistachio	0.1

* * * * *

■ 13. In § 180.262 revise paragraph (a) and add a footnote under the table to read as follows:

§ 180.262 Ethoprop; tolerances for residues.

(a) *General.* Tolerances are established for residues of the nematocide and insecticide ethoprop, *O*-ethyl *S*,*S*-dipropyl phosphorodithioate, including its metabolites and degradates, in or on the commodities in the following table. Compliance with the tolerance levels specified in this paragraph is to be determined by measuring only ethoprop, *O*-ethyl *S*,*S*-dipropyl phosphorodithioate, in or on the commodity.

Commodity	Parts per million
Banana	0.02
Bean, lima	0.02
Bean, snap, succulent	0.02
Cabbage	0.02
Corn, field, forage	0.02
Corn, field, grain	0.02
Corn, field, stover	0.02
Corn, sweet, forage	0.02
Corn, sweet, kernel plus cob with husks removed	0.02
Corn, sweet, stover	0.02
Cucumber	0.02
Hop, dried cones	0.02
Peppermint, tops	0.02
Pineapple ¹	0.02
Potato	0.02
Spearmint, tops	0.02
Sugarcane, cane	0.02

Commodity	Parts per million
Sweet potato, roots	0.02

¹ There are no U.S. registrations as of July 23, 2009, except for existing stocks bearing old labeling whose sale, distribution, and use is allowed, provided it is consistent with the terms of the cancellation order of July 9, 2009; i.e., the EPA will allow the technical registrant to continue to sell and distribute existing stocks of the amended registered product bearing old labeling for use on pineapple for 18 months (until January 9, 2011) and persons other than the registrant may continue to sell and/or use existing stocks of product bearing the old labeling until such stocks are exhausted, provided that such use is consistent with the terms of the previously approved labeling on, or that accompanied, the modified product.

* * * * *

■ 14. In § 180.292 revise paragraph (a) to read as follows:

§ 180.292 Picloram; tolerances for residues.

(a) *General.* Tolerances are established for residues of the herbicide picloram, 4-amino-3,5,6-trichloro picolinic acid, including its metabolites and degradates, in or on the commodities in the following table from its application in the acid form or in the form of its salts. Compliance with the tolerance levels specified in this paragraph is to be determined by measuring only picloram, 4-amino-3,5,6-trichloropicolinic acid, in or on the commodity.

Commodity	Parts per million
Barley, grain	0.5
Barley, pearled barley	3.0
Barley, straw	1.0
Cattle, fat	0.4
Cattle, meat	0.4
Cattle, meat byproducts	15
Egg	0.05
Goat, fat	0.4
Goat, meat	0.4
Goat, meat byproducts	15
Grain, aspirated fractions	4.0
Grass, forage	400
Grass, hay	225
Hog, fat	0.05
Hog, meat	0.05
Hog, meat byproducts	0.05
Horse, fat	0.4
Horse, meat	0.4
Horse, meat byproducts	15
Milk	0.25
Oat, forage	1.0
Oat, grain	0.5
Oat, groats/rolled oats	3.0
Oat, straw	1.0
Poultry, fat	0.05
Poultry, meat	0.05
Poultry, meat byproducts	0.05
Sheep, fat	0.4
Sheep, meat	0.4
Sheep, meat byproducts	15
Wheat, bran	3.0

Commodity	Parts per million
Wheat, forage	1.0
Wheat, germ	3.0
Wheat, grain	0.5
Wheat, middlings	3.0
Wheat, shorts	3.0
Wheat, straw	1.0

* * * * *

■ 15. In § 180.311 revise paragraph (a) to read as follows:

§ 180.311 Cacodylic acid; tolerances for residues.

(a) *General.* A tolerance is established for residues of the defoliant cacodylic acid, dimethylarsinic acid, including its metabolites and degradates, in or on the commodity in the following table. Compliance with the tolerance level specified in this paragraph is to be determined by measuring only those cacodylic acid residues convertible to As₂O₃, expressed as the stoichiometric equivalent of cacodylic acid, in or on the commodity.

Commodity	Parts per million	Expiration/Revocation Date
Cotton, undelinted seed ...	2.8	1/1/12

* * * * *

■ 16. Revise § 180.315 to read as follows:

§ 180.315 Methamidophos; tolerances for residues.

(a) *General.* Tolerances are established for residues of methamidophos, *O,S*-dimethyl phosphoramidothioate, including its metabolites and degradates, in or on the commodities in the following table as a result of the application of methamidophos. Compliance with the tolerance levels specified in this paragraph is to be determined by measuring only methamidophos, *O,S*-dimethyl phosphoramidothioate, in or on the commodity.

Commodity	Parts per million	Expiration/Revocation Date
Broccoli ¹ ...	1.0	12/31/12
Cabbage ² ..	1.0	12/31/12
Cotton, undelinted seed ...	0.1	12/31/13
Potato	0.1	12/31/13

¹ There are no U.S. registrations since 1989.
² There are no U.S. registrations since 2001.

(b) *Section 18 emergency exemptions.* [Reserved]

(c) *Tolerances with regional registrations.* A tolerance with a regional registration is established for residues of methamidophos, *O,S*-dimethyl phosphoramidothioate, including its metabolites and degradates, in or on the commodity in the following table as a result of the application of methamidophos. Compliance with the tolerance levels specified in this paragraph is to be determined by measuring only methamidophos, *O,S*-dimethyl phosphoramidothioate, in or on the commodity.

Commodity	Parts per million	Expiration/Revocation Date
Tomato	2.0	12/31/13

(d) *Indirect or inadvertent residues.* [Reserved]

■ 17. In § 180.349 revise paragraph (a) and paragraph (c) to read as follows:

§ 180.349 Fenamiphos; tolerances for residues.

(a) *General.* Tolerances are established for residues of the nematocide/insecticide fenamiphos, ethyl 3-methyl-4-(methylthio)phenyl 1-(methylethyl)phosphoramidate, including its metabolites and degradates, in or on the commodities in the following table. Compliance with the tolerance levels specified in this paragraph is to be determined by measuring only the sum of fenamiphos, ethyl 3-methyl-4-(methylthio)phenyl 1-(methylethyl)phosphoramidate, and its cholinesterase inhibiting metabolites ethyl 3-methyl-4-(methylsulfinyl)phenyl 1-(methylethyl)phosphoramidate and ethyl 3-methyl-4-(methylthio)phenyl 1-(methylethyl)phosphoramidate, calculated as the stoichiometric equivalent of fenamiphos, in or on the commodity.

Commodity	Parts per million
Banana ¹	0.1
Grape ¹	0.1
Grape, raisin ¹	0.3
Pineapple ¹	0.3

¹ There are no U.S. registrations as of May 31, 2007.

* * * * *

(c) *Tolerances with regional registrations.* [Reserved]

* * * * *

■ 18. In § 180.367 revise paragraph (a) to read as follows:

§ 180.367 *N*-octyl bicycloheptene dicarboximide; tolerances for residues.

(a) *General.* A tolerance of 5 parts per million is established for residues of the

insecticide synergist *N*-octyl bicycloheptene dicarboximide, including its metabolites and degradates, in or on all food items in food handling establishments where food and food products are held, processed, prepared and/or served, provided that the food is removed or covered prior to such use, except for bagged food in warehouse storage which need not be removed or covered prior to applications of formulations containing *N*-octyl bicycloheptene dicarboximide. Compliance with the tolerance level specified in this paragraph is to be determined by measuring only *N*-octyl bicycloheptene dicarboximide, in or on the commodity.

* * * * *

■ 19. Revise § 180.371 to read as follows:

§ 180.371 Thiophanate-methyl; tolerances for residues.

(a) *General.* Tolerances are established for residues of thiophanate-methyl, dimethyl ((1,2-phenylene) bis(iminocarbonothioyl)) bis(carbamate), including its metabolites and degradates, in or on the commodities in the following table. Compliance with the tolerance levels specified in this paragraph is to be determined by measuring only the sum of thiophanate-methyl, dimethyl ((1,2-phenylene) bis(iminocarbonothioyl)) bis(carbamate), and its metabolite, methyl 2-benzimidazolyl carbamate (MBC), calculated as the stoichiometric equivalent of thiophanate-methyl, in or on the commodity.

Commodity	Parts per million
Almond	0.1
Almond, hulls	0.5
Apple	2.0
Apricot	15.0
Banana	2.0
Bean, dry, seed	0.2
Bean, snap, succulent	2.0
Beet, sugar, roots	0.2
Cherry, sweet	20.0
Cherry, tart	20.0
Grain, aspirated fractions	12
Grape	5.0
Onion, bulb	0.5
Onion, green	3.0
Peach	3.0
Peanut	0.1
Peanut, hay	5.0
Pear	3.0
Pecan	0.1
Pistachio	0.1
Plum	0.5
Potato	0.1
Soybean, hulls	1.5
Soybean, seed	0.2
Strawberry	7.0
Vegetable, cucurbit, group 9	1.0
Wheat, forage	1.1

Commodity	Parts per million
Wheat, grain	0.1
Wheat, hay	0.1
Wheat, straw	0.1

(b) *Section 18 emergency exemptions.* [Reserved]

(c) *Tolerances with regional registrations.* A tolerance with a regional registration is established for residues of thiophanate-methyl, dimethyl ((1,2-phenylene) bis(iminocarbonothioyl)) bis(carbamate), including its metabolites and degradates, in or on the commodity in the following table. Compliance with the tolerance level specified in this paragraph is to be determined by measuring only the sum of thiophanate-methyl, dimethyl ((1,2-phenylene) bis(iminocarbonothioyl)) bis(carbamate), and its metabolite, methyl 2-benzimidazolyl carbamate (MBC), calculated as the stoichiometric equivalent of thiophanate-methyl, in or on the commodity.

Commodity	Parts per million
Canola, seed	0.1

(d) *Indirect or inadvertent residues.* [Reserved]

■ 20. In § 180.396 revise paragraph (a) and paragraph (c) to read as follows:

§ 180.396 Hexazinone; tolerances for residues.

(a) *General.* (1) Tolerances are established for residues of the herbicide hexazinone, 3-cyclohexyl-6-(dimethylamino)-1-methyl-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-(1*H*, 3*H*)-dione, including its metabolites and degradates, in or on the commodities in the following table. Compliance with the tolerance levels specified in this paragraph is to be determined by measuring only the sum of hexazinone, 3-cyclohexyl-6-(dimethylamino)-1-methyl-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-(1*H*, 3*H*)-dione, and its plant metabolites: metabolite A, 3-(4-hydroxycyclohexyl)-6-(dimethylamino)-1-methyl-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-(1*H*, 3*H*)-dione, metabolite B, 3-cyclohexyl-6-(methylamino)-1-methyl-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-(1*H*, 3*H*)-dione, metabolite C, 3-(4-hydroxy cyclohexyl)-6-(methylamino)-1-methyl-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-(1*H*, 3*H*)-dione, metabolite D, 3-cyclohexyl-1-methyl-1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6-(1*H*, 3*H*, 5*H*)-trione, and metabolite E, 3-(4-hydroxy cyclohexyl)-1-methyl-1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6-(1*H*, 3*H*, 5*H*)-trione, calculated as the stoichiometric equivalent of hexazinone, in or on the commodity.

Commodity	Parts per million
Alfalfa, forage	2.0
Alfalfa, hay	4.0
Alfalfa, seed	2.0
Blueberry	0.6
Grass, forage	250
Grass, hay	230
Pineapple	0.6
Sugarcane, cane	0.6
Sugarcane, molasses	4.0

(2) Tolerances are established for residues of the herbicide hexazinone, 3-cyclohexyl-6-(dimethylamino)-1-methyl-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-(1*H*, 3*H*)-dione, including its metabolites and degradates, in or on the commodities in the following table. Compliance with the tolerance levels specified in this paragraph is to be determined by measuring only the sum of hexazinone, 3-cyclohexyl-6-(dimethylamino)-1-methyl-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-(1*H*, 3*H*)-dione, and its animal tissue metabolites: metabolite B, 3-cyclohexyl-6-(methyl amino)-1-methyl-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-(1*H*, 3*H*)-dione, and metabolite F, 3-cyclohexyl-6-amino-1-methyl-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-(1*H*, 3*H*)-dione, calculated as the stoichiometric equivalent of hexazinone, in or on the commodity.

Commodity	Parts per million
Cattle, fat	0.1
Cattle, meat	0.5
Cattle, meat byproducts	4.0
Goat, fat	0.1
Goat, meat	0.5
Goat, meat byproducts	4.0
Hog, fat	0.1
Hog, meat	0.5
Hog, meat byproducts	4.0
Horse, fat	0.1
Horse, meat	0.5
Horse, meat byproducts	4.0
Sheep, fat	0.1
Sheep, meat	0.5
Sheep, meat byproducts	4.0

(3) A tolerance is established for residues of the herbicide hexazinone, 3-cyclohexyl-6-(dimethylamino)-1-methyl-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-(1*H*, 3*H*)-dione, including its metabolites and degradates, in or on the commodity in the following table. Compliance with the tolerance level specified in this paragraph is to be determined by measuring only the sum of hexazinone, 3-cyclohexyl-6-(dimethylamino)-1-methyl-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-(1*H*, 3*H*)-dione, and its metabolites: metabolite B, 3-cyclohexyl-6-(methylamino)-1-methyl-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-(1*H*, 3*H*)-dione, metabolite C, 3-(4-hydroxycyclohexyl)-6-(methylamino)-1-methyl-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-(1*H*, 3*H*)-dione, metabolite C-2, 3-(3-hydroxycyclohexyl)-6-(methyl

amino)-1-methyl-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-(1*H*, 3*H*)-dione, and metabolite F, 3-cy clohexyl-6-amino-1-methyl-1,3,5-tri azine-2,4-(1*H*, 3*H*)-dione, calculated as the stoichiometric equivalent of hexazinone, in or on the commodity.

Commodity	Parts per million
Milk	11

* * * * *

(c) *Tolerances with regional registrations.* [Reserved]

* * * * *

§ 180.407 [Amended]

■ 21. In § 180.407 remove the entry for “cotton, hulls” from the table in paragraph (a).

■ 22. Revise § 180.905 to read as follows:

§ 180.905 Pesticide chemicals; exemptions from the requirement of a tolerance.

(a) When applied to growing crops, in accordance with good agricultural

practice, the following pesticide chemicals are exempt from the requirement of a tolerance:

- (1) Petroleum oils.
- (2) Piperonyl butoxide.
- (3) Pyrethrins.
- (4) Rotenone or derris or cube roots.
- (5) Sabadilla.

(b) These pesticides are not exempted from the requirement of a tolerance when applied to a crop at the time of or after harvest.

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