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[FR Doc No: 2020-02036]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 180

[EPA-HQ-OPP-2018-0785; FRL-10003-04]

Prohexadione Calcium; Pesticide Tolerances

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

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SUMMARY: This regulation establishes tolerances with a regional

registration for residues of prohexadione calcium in or on alfalfa

forage, alfalfa hay, and field corn forage, grain, and stover.

Interregional Research Project Number 4 (IR-4) requested these

tolerances under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA).

DATES: This regulation is effective February 14, 2020. Objections and

requests for hearings must be received on or before April 14, 2020, 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: The docket for this action, identified by docket

identification (ID) number EPA-HQ-OPP-2018-0785, is available at [http://www.regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov/) or at the Office of Pesticide Programs Regulatory

Public Docket (OPP Docket) in the Environmental Protection Agency

Docket Center (EPA/DC), West William Jefferson Clinton Bldg., Rm. 3334,

1301 Constitution Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460-0001. The Public

Reading Room is open from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through

Friday, excluding legal holidays. The telephone number for the Public

Reading Room is (202) 566-1744, and the telephone number for the OPP

Docket is (703) 305-5805. Please review the visitor instructions and

additional information about the docket available at <http://www.epa.gov/dockets>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Michael Goodis, Registration Division

(7505P), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency,

1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460-0001; main telephone

number: (703) 305-7090; email address: [RDFRNotices@epa.gov](mailto:RDFRNotices@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.

The following list of North American Industrial Classification System

(NAICS) codes is not intended to be exhaustive, but rather provides a

guide to help readers determine whether this document applies to them.

Potentially affected entities may include:

Crop production (NAICS code 111).

Animal production (NAICS code 112).

Food manufacturing (NAICS code 311).

Pesticide manufacturing (NAICS code 32532).

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

Publishing Office's e-CFR site at <http://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?&c=ecfr&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title40/40tab_02.tpl>.

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-2018-0785 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

April 14, 2020. 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 (excluding any Confidential Business Information (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 the non-CBI copy of your objection or hearing

request, identified by docket ID number EPA-HQ-OPP-2018-0785, by one of

the following methods:

Federal eRulemaking Portal: [http://www.regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov/).

Follow the online instructions for submitting comments. Do not submit

electronically any information you consider to be CBI or other

information whose disclosure is restricted by statute.

Mail: OPP Docket, Environmental Protection Agency Docket

Center (EPA/DC), (28221T), 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC

20460-0001.

Hand Delivery: To make special arrangements for hand

delivery or delivery of boxed information, please follow the

instructions at <http://www.epa.gov/dockets/contacts.html>.

Additional instructions on commenting or visiting the docket, along

with more information about dockets generally, is available at <http://www.epa.gov/dockets>.

II. Summary of Petitioned-For Tolerance

In the Federal Register of April 19, 2019 (84 FR 16430) (FRL-9991-

14), EPA issued a document pursuant to FFDCA section 408(d)(3), 21

U.S.C.

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346a(d)(3), announcing the filing of a pesticide petition (PP 8E8716)

by IR-4, IR-4 Project Headquarters, Rutgers, The State University of

New Jersey, 500 College Road East, Suite 201 W, Princeton, NJ 08540.

The petition requested that 40 CFR 180.547 be amended by establishing

tolerances with regional registrations in Wisconsin and Pennsylvania

for residues of prohexadione calcium (calcium 3-oxido-5-oxo-4-

propionylcyclohex-3-enecarboxylate) in or on the raw agricultural

commodities corn, field, forage at 0.10 parts per million (ppm); corn,

field, grain at 0.10 ppm; corn, field, stover at 0.10 ppm; alfalfa,

forage at 0.10 ppm; and alfalfa, hay at 0.10 ppm. That document

referenced a summary of the petition prepared by Fine Agrochemicals,

Ltd., the registrant, which is available in the docket, [http://www.regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov/). There were no comments received in response to the

notice of filing.

EPA is establishing the requested tolerances, although the

tolerance values have been adjusted to be consistent with Organization

for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Rounding Class

Practice.

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 FFDCA section 408(b)(2)(D), and the factors

specified in FFDCA section 408(b)(2)(D), 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 prohexadione calcium including

exposure resulting from the tolerances established by this action.

EPA's assessment of exposures and risks associated with prohexadione

calcium 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.

By the oral route, the most sensitive effect in the prohexadione

calcium hazard database is kidney toxicity in dogs for both the

subchronic and chronic durations. Minor hematological changes

(decreased white blood cell counts in males), and fore-stomach

hyperplasia were seen only at very high doses in rodents. No dermal

toxicity was observed up to the limit dose of 1000 mg/kg/day.

In rats and rabbits, no increased quantitative or qualitative pre-

or postnatal susceptibility was observed. In rats, no maternal or

developmental toxicity was observed up to the limit dose (1000 mg/kg/

day). Three developmental studies in rabbits are available in the

toxicological database for prohexadione calcium. In one study, late

abortions occurred during gestational days (GD) 24-29 at 200 mg/kg/day,

with increased mortality in maternal animals (GD 15-24) also noted at

this dose. In another rabbit developmental study, two premature

deliveries (on GD 24 and 26) were noted at the highest-dose tested (350

mg/kg/day) with no developmental effects observed. No maternal or

developmental effects were seen in a third rabbit developmental study

up to 150 mg/kg/day. In the 2-generation reproductive toxicity study

with rats, parental toxicity (minimal mortality) occurred at a dose

well below the dose that caused decreases in offspring body weight.

There is no evidence of neurotoxicity in the toxicological database

for prohexadione calcium, which includes acute and subchronic

neurotoxicity studies.

Prohexadione calcium is classified as not likely to be carcinogenic

to humans based on lack of evidence of carcinogenicity in rats and

mice.

Specific information on the studies received and the nature of the

adverse effects caused by prohexadione calcium 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](http://www.regulations.gov/) in the document titled ``Prohexadione Calcium.

Section 3 Registration for Use on Strawberry and Watercress. Human

Health Risk Assessment'' on pages 26-28 in docket ID number EPA-HQ-OPP-

2018-0785.

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 reference dose (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://www2.epa.gov/pesticide-science-and-assessing-pesticide-risks/assessing-human-health-risk-pesticide>.

A summary of the toxicological endpoints for prohexadione calcium

used for human risk assessment is discussed in Unit III.B. of the final

rule published in the Federal Register of July 8, 2015 (80 FR 38976)

(FRL-9927-25).

C. Exposure Assessment

1. Dietary exposure from food and feed uses. In evaluating dietary

exposure to prohexadione calcium, EPA considered exposure under the

petitioned-for tolerances as well as all existing prohexadione calcium

tolerances in 40 CFR 180.547. EPA assessed dietary exposures from

prohexadione calcium in food as follows:

i. Acute exposure. Quantitative acute dietary exposure and risk

assessments are performed for a food-use pesticide,

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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

prohexadione calcium; therefore, a quantitative acute dietary exposure

assessment is unnecessary.

ii. Chronic exposure. In estimating chronic dietary exposure, EPA

used 2003-2008 food consumption information from the U.S. Department of

Agriculture's (USDA's) National Health and Nutrition Examination

Survey, What We Eat in America, (NHANES/WWEIA). As to residue levels in

food, the chronic assessment was based on tolerance-level residues and

100 percent crop treated (PCT).

iii. Cancer. Based on the data summarized in Unit III.A., EPA has

concluded that prohexadione calcium does not pose a cancer risk to

humans. Therefore, a dietary exposure assessment for the purpose of

assessing cancer risk is unnecessary.

iv. Anticipated residue and PCT information. EPA did not use

anticipated residue or PCT information in the dietary assessment for

prohexadione calcium. Tolerance level residues and 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 prohexadione calcium in drinking water. These simulation

models take into account data on the physical, chemical, and fate/

transport characteristics of prohexadione calcium. Further information

regarding EPA drinking water models used in pesticide exposure

assessment can be found at <http://www2.epa.gov/pesticide-science-and-assessing-pesticide-risks/about-water-exposure-models-used-pesticide>.

Based on the Pesticide in Water Calculator (PWC), the estimated

drinking water concentrations (EDWCs) of prohexadione calcium for

chronic exposures are estimated to be 29 ppb for surface water and 5.1

x 10-\7\ ppb for ground water.

Modeled estimates of drinking water concentrations were directly

entered into the dietary exposure model. For the chronic dietary risk

assessment, the water concentration of value 29 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).

Prohexadione calcium is currently registered for the following uses

that could result in residential exposures: Residential lawns,

ornamentals, athletic fields, parks, and golf courses. EPA assessed

residential exposure using the following assumptions: Residential

handler exposure is not expected because all registered labels require

the use of personal protective equipment (PPE) and are not intended for

application by homeowners. Short-term exposure was assessed for post-

application incidental oral exposures of children 1 to less than 2

years old. The Agency assessed hand-to-mouth exposures and incidental

soil ingestion from applications to turf for children. Intermediate-

and long-term exposures are not expected since there are no registered

or proposed uses of prohexadione calcium that result in intermediate-

or long-term residential exposures.

Further information regarding EPA standard assumptions and generic

inputs for residential exposures may be found at <http://www2.epa.gov/pesticide-science-and-assessing-pesticide-risks/standard-operating-procedures-residential-pesticide>.

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 prohexadione calcium to share a common mechanism

of toxicity with any other substances, and prohexadione calcium does

not appear to produce a toxic metabolite produced by other substances.

For the purposes of this tolerance action, therefore, EPA has assumed

that prohexadione calcium 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 website at

<http://www2.epa.gov/pesticide-science-and-assessing-pesticide-risks/cumulative-assessment-risk-pesticides>.

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. In rats and rabbits, no

increased quantitative or qualitative pre- or postnatal susceptibility

was observed. In the 2-generation reproductive toxicity study with

rats, parental toxicity (minimal mortality) occurred at a dose well

below the dose that caused decreases in offspring body weight.

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 prohexadione calcium is complete.

ii. There is no indication that prohexadione calcium is a

neurotoxic chemical and there is no need for a developmental

neurotoxicity study or additional UFs to account for neurotoxicity.

iii. There is no evidence that prohexadione calcium 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 assessment was performed based on

100 PCT and tolerance-level residues. EPA made conservative

(protective) assumptions in the ground and surface water modeling used

to assess exposure to prohexadione calcium in drinking water. EPA used

similarly conservative assumptions to assess post-application exposure

of children as well as incidental oral exposure of toddlers. These

assessments will not underestimate the exposure and risks posed by

prohexadione calcium.

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

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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,

prohexadione calcium 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

prohexadione calcium from food and water will utilize 17% of the cPAD

for children 1 to 2 years old, the population group receiving the

greatest exposure. Based on the explanation in Unit III.C.3., regarding

residential use patterns, chronic residential exposure to residues of

prohexadione calcium is not expected.

3. Short-term risk. Short-term aggregate exposure takes into

account short-term residential exposure plus chronic exposure to food

and water (considered to be a background exposure level).

Prohexadione calcium is currently registered for uses that could

result in short-term residential exposure, and the Agency has

determined that it is appropriate to aggregate chronic exposure through

food and water with short-term residential exposures to prohexadione

calcium.

Using the exposure assumptions described in this unit for short-

term exposures, EPA has concluded the combined short-term food, water,

and residential exposures result in an aggregate MOE of 2,300 for

children 1 to less than 2 years old. Because EPA's level of concern for

prohexadione calcium is an MOE below 100, this MOE is not of concern.

4. Intermediate-term risk. Intermediate-term aggregate exposure

takes into account intermediate-term residential exposure plus chronic

exposure to food and water (considered to be a background exposure

level).

An intermediate-term adverse effect was identified; however,

prohexadione calcium is not registered for any use patterns that would

result in intermediate-term residential exposure. Intermediate-term

risk is assessed based on intermediate-term residential exposure plus

chronic dietary exposure. Because there is no 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 intermediate-term risk), no

further assessment of intermediate-term risk is necessary, and EPA

relies on the chronic dietary risk assessment for evaluating

intermediate-term risk for prohexadione calcium.

5. Aggregate cancer risk for U.S. population. Based on the lack of

evidence of carcinogenicity in two adequate rodent carcinogenicity

studies, prohexadione calcium is not expected to pose a cancer risk to

humans.

6. 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 prohexadione calcium residues.

IV. Other Considerations

A. Analytical Enforcement Methodology

Adequate enforcement methodology (gas chromatography/mass-selective

detector (GC/MSD) and liquid chromatography with tandem mass

spectroscopy (LC-MS/MS)) 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; email address:

[residuemethods@epa.gov](mailto: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 United Nations

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 MRLs on alfalfa or corn for

prohexadione calcium.

V. Conclusion

Therefore, tolerances with regional registration are established

for residues of prohexadione calcium in or on alfalfa, forage at 0.1

ppm; alfalfa, hay at 0.1 ppm; corn, field, forage at 0.1 ppm; corn,

field, grain at 0.1 ppm; and corn, field, stover at 0.1 ppm.

VI. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

This action establishes and modifies tolerances under FFDCA section

408(d) 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 action has been

exempted from review under Executive Order 12866, this action 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), nor is it considered a

regulatory action under Executive Order 13771, entitled ``Reducing

Regulations and Controlling Regulatory Costs'' (82 FR 9339, February 3,

2017). This action 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 FFDCA section 408(d), such as the tolerances 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 action 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 FFDCA section 408(n)(4). 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

[[Page 8461]]

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 action. In addition, this

action does not impose any enforceable duty or contain any unfunded

mandate as described under Title II of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

(UMRA) (2 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.).

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 (NTTAA) (15 U.S.C. 272 note).

VII. Congressional Review Act

Pursuant to the Congressional Review Act (5 U.S.C. 801 et seq.),

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

the rule in the Federal Register. This action 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: December 30, 2019.

Michael Goodis,

Director, Registration Division, Office of Pesticide Programs.

Therefore, 40 CFR chapter I is amended as follows:

PART 180--[AMENDED]

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

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

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2. In Sec. 180.547, revise paragraph (c) to read as follows:

Sec. 180.547 Prohexadione calcium; tolerances for residues.

\* \* \* \* \*

(c) Tolerances with regional registrations. Tolerances with

regional registration are established for residues of the plant growth

regulator, prohexadione calcium, including its metabolites and

degradates, in or on the commodities in table 2 in this paragraph (c).

Compliance with the tolerance levels specified in table 2 in this

paragraph (c) is to be determined by measuring only prohexadione

calcium (calcium 3-oxido-5-oxo-4-propionylcyclohex-3-enecarboxylate) in

or on the following commodities.

Table 2 to Paragraph (c)

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Parts per

Commodity million

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Alfalfa, forage............................................. 0.1

Alfalfa, hay................................................ 0.1

Corn, field, forage......................................... 0.1

Corn, field, grain.......................................... 0.1

Corn, field, stover......................................... 0.1

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[FR Doc. 2020-02036 Filed 2-13-20; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P