[Federal Register Volume 86, Number 73 (Monday, April 19, 2021)]

[Rules and Regulations]

[Pages 20290-20294]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 180

[EPA-HQ-OPP-2019-0385; FRL-10018-60]

Metaflumizone; Pesticide Tolerances

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

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SUMMARY: This regulation establishes tolerances for residues of the

insecticide metaflumizone in or on multiple commodities which are

identified and discussed later in this document. BASF Corporation

requested these tolerances under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic

Act (FFDCA).

DATES: This regulation is effective April 19, 2021. Objections and

requests for hearings must be received on or before June 18, 2021, 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-2019-0385, 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.

 Due to the public health concerns related to COVID-19, the EPA

Docket Center (EPA/DC) and Reading Room is closed to visitors with

limited exceptions. The staff continues to provide remote customer

service via email, phone, and webform. For the latest status

information on EPA/DC services and docket access, visit <https://www.epa.gov/dockets>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Marietta Echeverria, Acting Director,

Registration Division (7505P), Office of Pesticide Programs,

Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue NW,

Washington, DC 20460-0001; main telephone number: (703) 305-7090; email

address: 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:

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 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(g), 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-2019-0385 in the subject line on the first

page of your submission. All objections and requests for a hearing must

be in writing and must be received by the Hearing Clerk on or before

June 18, 2021. 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-2019-0385, 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 August 30, 2019 (84 FR 45702) (FRL-9998-

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

U.S.C. 346a(d)(3), announcing the filing of a pesticide petition (PP

8E8707) by BASF Corporation, P.O. Box 13528, Research Triangle Park, NC

27709. That document stated that BASF's petition (summarized by BASF

Corporation in docket ID EPA-HQ-OPP-2019-0385) requested that 40 CFR

180.657 be amended by establishing tolerances for residues of the

insecticide metaflumizone (2-[2-(4-cyanophenyl)-1-[3-

(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethylidene]-N-[4-

(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl]hydrazinecarboxamide; E and Z isomers), in or

on apple at 1.0 parts per million (ppm), apple, wet pomace at 3.0 ppm,

coffee at 0.15 ppm, fruit, small, vine climbing, except fuzzy kiwi

fruit, subgroup 13-07F at 5.0 ppm, grape, raisin at 10 ppm, lemon/lime

subgroup 10-10B at 3.0 ppm, lemon/lime subgroup 10-10B, oil at 42 ppm,

melon subgroup 9A at 1.0 ppm, orange subgroup 10-10A at 3.0 ppm, orange

subgroup 10-10A, oil at 42 ppm, cattle, fat at 0.05 ppm, goat, fat at

0.05 ppm, horse, fat at 0.05 ppm, sheep, fat at 0.05 ppm, and milk, fat

at 0.1 ppm. Although the petition summary did not request a tolerance

on apple, wet pomace, the petition itself requested a tolerance on

apple, wet pomace, so EPA included that commodity in the document

published in the Federal Register. There were no substantive comments

received in response to the notice of filing for this pesticide

petition.

 Based upon review of the data supporting the referenced petition,

and in accordance with its authority under FFDCA section

408(d)(4)(A)(i), EPA has revised the tolerance levels and commodity

definitions for several of the proposed commodities, established

additional necessary tolerances, and deleted a number of established

tolerances superseded by the newly established import tolerances. The

reasons for these changes are explained in full detail in Unit IV.C.

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 metaflumizone including

exposure resulting from the tolerances established by this action. A

summary of EPA's assessment of exposures and risks associated with

metaflumizone follows.

 In an effort to streamline its publications in the Federal

Register, EPA is not reprinting sections that repeat what has been

previously published for tolerance rulemakings of the same pesticide

chemical. Where scientific information concerning a particular chemical

remains unchanged, the content of those sections would not vary between

tolerance rulemakings and republishing the same sections is

unnecessary; EPA considers referral back to those sections as

sufficient to provide an explanation of the information EPA considered

in making its safety determination for the new rulemaking.

 EPA has previously published a number of tolerance rulemakings for

metaflumizone, in which EPA concluded, based on the available

information, that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm would

result from aggregate exposure to metaflumizone and established

tolerances for residues of that chemical. EPA is incorporating

previously published sections from those rulemakings as described

further in this rulemaking, as they remain unchanged.

 Toxicological Profile. For a discussion of the Toxicological

Profile of metaflumizone, see Unit III.A. of the

[[Page 20292]]

October 30, 2015 rulemaking (80 FR 66795) (FRL-9934-88).

 Toxicological Points of Departure/Levels of Concern. For a summary

of the Toxicological Points of Departure/Levels of Concern used for the

safety assessment, see Unit III.B. of the October 30, 2015 rulemaking.

 Exposure Assessment. Much of the exposure assessment remains

unchanged from the previous rulemaking, although some updates have

occurred to accommodate exposures from the petitioned-for tolerances.

The updates are discussed in this section; for a description of the

rest of the EPA approach to and assumptions for the exposure

assessment, see Unit III.C. of the October 30, 2015 rulemaking.

 EPA's exposure assessments have been updated to include the

additional exposure from imported apple, coffee, melon subgroup 9A,

orange subgroup 10-10A, lemon/lime subgroup 10-10B, small vine climbing

fruit subgroup 13-07F (except fuzzy kiwifruit), milk fat, and ruminant

fat for the combined residues of metaflumizone (E-Z isomer ratio of

>9:1). The acute and chronic dietary analyses for metaflumizone for

this action assumed tolerance-level residues, 100% crop treated, and

2018 default processing factors when necessary, except for citrus

juice, which used empirical processing factor for citrus juice. The

modeled estimates of drinking water concentrations and the Agency's

assessment of residential, or non-occupational exposure remain the same

as in the October 30, 2015 rulemaking, as the residues on imported

commodities do not impact the drinking water exposures or residential

exposures. The Agency's position regarding cumulative risk also remains

the same.

 Safety Factor for Infants and Children. EPA continues to retain the

Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA) safety factor of 10x for inhalation

exposure scenarios, while continuing to conclude that there is reliable

data showing that the safety of infants and children would be

adequately protected if the FQPA SF were reduced from 10x to 3x for all

oral exposure scenarios and reduced to 1x for dermal exposures. The

reasons for that decision are articulated in Unit III.D. of the October

30, 2015 rulemaking.

 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). 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. For

linear cancer risks, EPA calculates the lifetime probability of

acquiring cancer given the estimated aggregate exposure.

 The acute and chronic dietary estimates for metaflumizone were

found not to be of concern for the U.S. general population and all

population subgroups and are below the Agency's level of concern (LOC)

(<100% of the acute population adjusted dose (aPAD) and chronic

population adjusted dose (cPAD), respectively). An acute endpoint of

concern was not identified in the toxicological database for the

general U.S. population including infants and children. Acute dietary

risks for metaflumizone are below the Agency's LOC: 5.3% of the aPAD at

the 95th percentile for females 13-49 years of age, the population

group with the highest exposure; and chronic risks are below the

Agency's LOC: 65% of the cPAD for children 1-2 years old, the most

highly exposed population subgroup. Metaflumizone is classified as

``Not Likely to be Carcinogenic to Humans.'' Therefore, EPA does not

expect exposure to metaflumizone to pose a cancer risk.

 Since metaflumizone is registered for uses that could result in

short-term residential exposure, EPA evaluated the potential for short-

term risk by aggregating chronic exposure through food and water with

short-term residential exposures to metaflumizone. Since the LOC for

the various routes of exposure differ, the aggregate risk estimates

were calculated using the Aggregate Risk Index (ARI) approach (LOC for

ARI <1). The short-term aggregate assessment combined food + drinking

water exposure with the highest potential residential post-application

exposure (high-contact activity on turf). The aggregate ARIs are

greater than 1; therefore, EPA concludes there is no short-term risk of

concern. Although only short-term residential exposure is anticipated,

the short-term assessment is protective of intermediate-term exposure

since the short- and intermediate-term PODs/LOCs are identical.

 Determination of Safety. Based on the risk assessments and

information described above, EPA concludes there is a reasonable

certainty that no harm will result to the U.S. general population, or

to infants and children, from aggregate exposure to metaflumizone

residues. More detailed information on the subject action can be found

at [http://www.regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov/) in the documents entitled

``Metaflumizone: Human Health Risk Assessment in Support of Section 3

Registrations for Application of Metaflumizone to Pome Fruit (crop

group (CG) 11-10) and Stone Fruit (CG 12-12); Updating the CG

Designation for Citrus to 10-10 and Tree Nuts to 14-12; and Permitting

Aerial Application to Citrus Fruits, Grapes, Tree Nuts, and Nurseries

Containing Field-/Container-Grown Nonbearing Stone and Pome Fruit

Trees,'' dated September 29, 2015 (docket ID EPA-HQ-OPP-2014-0607), and

``Metaflumizone: Human Health Risk Assessment in Support of Tolerances

Without a U.S. Registration in/on Apple, Coffee, Melon Subgroup 9A,

Orange Subgroup 10-10A, Lemon/Lime Subgroup 10-10B, Grape, Milk Fat,

and Ruminant Fat,'' dated December 7, 2020 (docket ID EPA-HQ-OPP-2019-

0385).

IV. Other Considerations

A. Analytical Enforcement Methodology

 For a discussion of the available analytical enforcement method,

see Unit IV.A. of the October 30, 2015 rulemaking.

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). Codex 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.

Although EPA may establish a tolerance that is different from a Codex

MRL, FFDCA section 408(b)(4) requires that EPA explain the reasons for

departing from the Codex level.

 While Codex has not yet established MRLs on the commodities

mentioned in this document, it has proposed MRLs in/on most of the

relevant commodities. EPA notes that the U.S. and Codex residue

definitions differ in that the U.S. tolerance expression includes

metaflumizone (E- and Z-isomers) and M320I04 while Codex includes only

metaflumizone (E- and Z-isomers). EPA is harmonizing its U.S.

tolerances with most of the proposed Codex MRLs for apple, coffee,

grape, melon subgroup 9A, orange subgroup 10-10A, orange oil, raisin,

milk fat, and fat (cattle, goat, horse, and sheep). EPA is not

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harmonizing the U.S. tolerance on lemon/lime subgroup 10-10B with the

Codex MRL since the Codex MRL is less than that calculated by EPA using

the submitted residue data and the OECD tolerance calculation

procedure.

C. Revisions to Petitioned-For Tolerances

 Based upon review of data and supporting materials for this

petition, EPA is establishing tolerances for the following commodities

requested using the Agency's preferred commodity terminology: Instead

of establishing a tolerance for coffee, as requested, the Agency is

establishing a tolerance for coffee, green bean. In addition, based

upon supporting data and harmonization with proposed Codex MRLs, the

Agency is establishing a tolerance level lower than requested for Apple

at 0.9 ppm, and tolerance levels higher than requested for grape,

raisin at 13 ppm; lemon/lime subgroup 10-10B, oil at 100 ppm; and

orange subgroup 10-10A, oil at 100 ppm. Further, since importation of

ruminant commodities is also a probability and based on the livestock

dietary burdens, EPA is also establishing tolerances for milk fat and

ruminant fat tolerances in or on cattle, fat at 0.15 ppm; goat, fat at

0.15 ppm; horse, fat at 0.15 ppm; sheep, fat at 0.15 ppm; and milk, fat

at 0.6 ppm.

V. Conclusion

 Therefore, tolerances are established for residues of the

insecticide metaflumizone (2-[2-(4-cyanophenyl)-1-[3-

(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethylidene]-N-[4-

(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl]hydrazinecarboxamide; E and Z isomers), in or

on apple at 0.9 parts per million (ppm); apple, wet pomace at 3 ppm;

coffee, green bean at 0.15 ppm; grape, raisin at 13 ppm; grapefruit

subgroup 10-10C at 0.04 ppm; lemon/lime subgroup 10-10B at 3 ppm;

lemon/lime subgroup 10-10B, oil at 100 ppm; melon subgroup 9A at 1 ppm;

orange subgroup 10-10A at 3 ppm; orange subgroup 10-10A, oil at 100

ppm; cattle, fat at 0.15 ppm; goat, fat at 0.15 ppm; horse, fat at 0.15

ppm; milk, fat at 0.6 ppm; and sheep, fat at 0.15 ppm. In addition, the

existing tolerance for ``fruit, pome, group 11-10,'' is amended to

clarify that that entry now excludes apple, due to the establishment of

a separate apple tolerance in this rulemaking and the existing

tolerance for grape is amended to raise the tolerance level from 0.04

ppm to 5 ppm. Finally, EPA is removing the tolerance for ``fruit,

citrus, group 10-10'' because it is superseded by the newly established

tolerances for each of the fruit, citrus, group 10-10 subgroups.

VI. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

 This action establishes 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) or 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 tolerance in this

final rule, do not require the issuance of a proposed rule, the

requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) (5 U.S.C. 601 et

seq.), do not apply.

 This 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 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: April 8, 2021.

Marietta Echeverria,

Acting Director, Registration Division, Office of Pesticide Programs.

 Therefore, 40 CFR chapter I is amended as follows:

PART 180--TOLERANCES AND EXEMPTIONS FOR PESTICIDE CHEMICAL RESIDUES

IN FOOD

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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. 180.657:

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a. Designate paragraph (a) introductory text as paragraph (a)(1) and

revise newly designated paragraph (a)(1) introductory text;

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b. In the table in newly designated paragraph (a)(1):

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i. Add a heading for the table;

0

ii. Add entries for ``Apple,'' ``Apple, wet pomace,'' and ``Coffee,

green bean'' in alphabetical order;

0

iii. Remove the entries for ``Fruit, citrus, group 10-10,'' ``Fruit,

pome, group 11-10,'' and ``Fruit, stone, group 12-12'';

0

iv. Add the entry ``Fruit, pome, group 11-10, except apple'' in

alphabetical order;

0

v. Revise the entry for ``Grape'';

0

vi. Add entries for ``Grape, raisin,'' ``Grapefruit subgroup 10-10C,''

``Lemon/lime subgroup 10-10B,''

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``Lemon/lime subgroup 10-10B, oil,'' ``Melon subgroup 9A,'' ``Orange

subgroup 10-10A,'' and ``Orange subgroup 10-10A, oil'' in alphabetical

order; and

0

vii. Revise footnote 1; and

0

c. Add paragraph (a)(2).

 The additions and revisions read as follows:

Sec. 180.657 Metaflumizone; tolerances for residues.

 (a) General. (1) Tolerances are established for residues of the

insecticide metaflumizone, including its metabolites and degradates, in

or on the commodities listed in table 1 to this paragraph (a)(1).

Compliance with the tolerance levels specified in this paragraph (a)(1)

is to be determined by measuring only the sum of metaflumizone (E and Z

isomers; 2-[2-(4-cyanophenyl)-1-[3-(trifluoromethyl)

phenyl]ethylidene]-N-[4-(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl] hydrazinecarboxamide)

and its metabolite 4-{2-oxo-2-[3-(trifluoromethyl) phenyl]ethyl{time} -

benzonitrile, calculated as the stoichiometric equivalent of

metaflumizone, in or on the following commodities:

 Table 1 to Paragraph (a)(1)

------------------------------------------------------------------------

 Parts per

 Commodity million

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 \* \* \* \* \*

Apple...................................................... 0.9

Apple, wet pomace.......................................... 3

Coffee, green bean 1....................................... 0.15

 \* \* \* \* \*

Fruit, pome, group 11-10, except apple..................... 0.04

Grape...................................................... 5

Grape, raisin.............................................. 13

Grapefruit subgroup 10-10C................................. 0.04

Lemon/lime subgroup 10-10B................................. 3

Lemon/lime subgroup 10-10B, oil............................ 100

Melon subgroup 9A 1........................................ 1

 \* \* \* \* \*

Orange subgroup 10-10A..................................... 3

Orange subgroup 10-10A, oil................................ 100

 \* \* \* \* \*

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\1\ There are no U.S. registrations for this commodity as of April 19,

 2021.

 (2) Tolerances are established for residues of the insecticide

metaflumizone, including its metabolites and degradates, in or on the

commodities listed in table 2 to this paragraph (a)(2). Compliance with

the tolerance levels specified in this paragraph (a)(2) is to be

determined by measuring only metaflumizone (E and Z isomers; 2-[2-(4-

cyanophenyl)-1-[3-(trifluoromethyl) phenyl]ethylidene]-N-[4-

(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl] hydrazinecarboxamide) in or on the following

animal commodities:

 Table 2 to Paragraph (a)(2)

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 Parts per

 Commodity million

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Cattle, fat................................................ 0.15

Goat, fat.................................................. 0.15

Horse, fat................................................. 0.15

Milk, fat.................................................. 0.6

Sheep, fat................................................. 0.15

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\* \* \* \* \*

[FR Doc. 2021-07951 Filed 4-16-21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P