ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 180


Kasugamycin; Pesticide Tolerances for Emergency Exemptions

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This regulation establishes
time-limited tolerances for residues of
kasugamycin in or on almonds. This action is in response to EPA’s granting
of an emergency exemption under the
Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and
Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) authorizing
use of the pesticide on almond trees.
This regulation establishes maximum
permissible levels for residues of
kasugamycin in or on this commodity.
The time-limited tolerances expire on

DATES: This regulation is effective
October 8, 2020. Objections and
requests for hearings must be received
on or before December 7, 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–2020–0338 is
available at 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
are closed to visitors with limited
exceptions. The staff continues
to provide remote customer service via
e-mail, 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
Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460–0001;
main telephone number: (703) 305–
7090; email address: RDFRNotices@
ea.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 40 CFR part 180
through the Government Printing
Office’s e-CFR site at http://
www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-
idx?c=ecfr&rg=ecfr&tpl=ecfrbrowse/Title40/
40tab_02.tpl.

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

Under section 408(g) of the Federal
Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA),
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–2020–0338 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
December 7, 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
publicly disclosed by EPA without prior
notice. Submit the non-CBI copy of your
objection or hearing request, identified

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
e-mail, 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:
Carolyn Schroeder, Pesticide Re-
evaluation Division (7508P), Office of
Pesticide Programs, Environmental
Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania
Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460;
telephone number: (703) 308–2961; email address: OPP_NPRM_
AgWorkerProtection@epa.gov.

regulatory assessment requirements
Secretary of USDA. As such, none of the
notification of submission to the
 Order reviews apply to this
Administrator may sign the final rule for
receiving the draft final rule, the EPA
comment in writing within 15 days after
receiving it, the EPA Administrator to provide the
Secretary of USDA comments in writing
after it has been signed by EPA. If the
Secretary of USDA does not
requested by the Secretary of USDA,
Administrator must include the
notices of submission to the
any
This document is merely a
EPA Administrator to provide the
Secretary of USDA with a copy of any
comments of the Secretary of USDA, if
required by the Secretary of USDA, and
the EPA Administrator’s response
to those comments with the final rule
that publishes in the Federal Register.
If the Secretary of USDA does not
comment in writing within 15 days after
receiving the draft final rule, the EPA
Administrator may sign the final rule for
publication in the Federal Register any
time after the 15-day period.

II. Do any Statutory and Executive
Order reviews apply to this
notification?

No. This document is merely a
notification of submission to the
Secretary of USDA. As such, none of the
regulatory assessment requirements
apply to this document.


Alexandra Dapolito Dunn,
Assistant Administrator, Office of Chemical
Safety and Pollution Prevention.

[FR Doc. 2020–22280 Filed 10–7–20; 8:45 am]
II. Background and Statutory Findings

EPA, on its own initiative, in accordance with FFDCA sections 408(e) and 408(l)(6), 21 U.S.C. 346a(e) and 346a(1)(6), is establishing time-limited tolerances for residues of kasugamycin, (3-O-[2-amino-4-[(carboxyimino-methyl)amino]-2,3,4,6-tetrahydroxy-α-D-arabinino-hexopyranosyl]-D-chiro-inositol), in or on Almond at 0.04 parts per million (ppm); and Almond, hulls at 0.4 ppm. These time-limited tolerances expire on December 31, 2023.

Section 408(l)(6) of FFDCA requires EPA to establish a time-limited tolerance or exemption from the requirement for a tolerance for pesticide chemical residues in food that will result from the use of a pesticide under an emergency exemption granted by EPA under FIFRA section 18. Such tolerances can be established without providing notice or period for public comment. EPA does not intend for its actions on FIFRA section 18 related time-limited tolerances to set binding precedents for the application of FFDCA section 408 and the safety standard to other tolerances and exemptions. Section 408(e) of FFDCA allows EPA to establish a tolerance or an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance on its own initiative, i.e., without having received any petition from an outside party.

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. . . .”

Section 18 of FIFRA authorizes EPA to exempt any Federal or State agency from any provision of FIFRA, if EPA determines that “emergency conditions exist which require such exemption.” EPA has established regulations governing such emergency exemptions in 40 CFR part 166.

III. Emergency Exemption for Kasugamycin on Almond Trees

According to the California Department of Pesticide Regulation (CDPR), the California almond industry has been experiencing frequent frost events with concurrent wetness and temperatures below 0°C in the last several years, specifically from 2013 to 2019. In recent seasons (2017, 2018, and 2019), early-spring cold spells have resulted in a high incidence of bacterial blast in almond buds and blossoms in several almond production areas in California. CDPR claims that these freeze events caused direct crop losses in the form of blasted flowers, dropped fruit, and shoot dieback affecting future fruiting wood on the tree. CDPR claims that frost injury has been described as one of the main limiting factors to crop production in many locations in California. Some plants’ frost injuries have been shown to involve an interaction of certain leaf surface bacteria and low temperature stress. Some epiphytic bacteria such as P. syringae cause frost-sensitive plants to become more susceptible to freeze damage by initiating the formation of ice that results in frost injury. Many pathovars of P. syringae are active in ice nucleation and are the most common ice nucleation active bacteria found on plants in the United States.

After having reviewed the submission, EPA determined that an emergency condition exists for this State, and that the criteria for approval of an emergency exemption were met. EPA has therefore issued a specific exemption under FIFRA section 18 for the use of kasugamycin on almond trees for control of bacterial blast in almonds in California.

As part of its evaluation of the emergency exemption application, EPA assessed the potential risks presented by residues of kasugamycin in or on almonds. In doing so, EPA considered the safety standard in FFDCA section 408(b)(2), and EPA decided that the necessary tolerance under FFDCA section 408(l)(6) would be consistent with the safety standard and with FIFRA section 18. Consistent with the need to move quickly on the emergency exemption in order to address an urgent non-routine situation and to ensure that the resulting food is safe and lawful, EPA is issuing this tolerance without notice and opportunity for public comment as provided in FFDCA section 408(l)(6). Although these time-limited tolerances expire on December 31, 2023, under FFDCA section 408(l)(5), residues of the pesticide not in excess of the amounts specified in the tolerance remaining in or on almonds after that date will not be unlawful, provided the pesticide was applied in a manner that was lawful under FIFRA, and the residues do not exceed a level that was authorized by these time-limited tolerances at the time of that application. EPA will take action to revoke these time-limited tolerances earlier if any experience with, scientific data on, or other relevant information on this pesticide indicate that the residues are not safe.

Because these time-limited tolerances are being approved under emergency conditions, EPA has not made any decisions about whether kasugamycin meets FIFRA’s registration requirements for use on almonds or whether permanent tolerances for this use would be appropriate. Under these circumstances, EPA does not believe that this time-limited tolerance decision serves as a basis for registration of kasugamycin by a State for special local needs under FIFRA section 24(c). Nor does this tolerance by itself serve as the authority for persons in any State other than California to use this pesticide on the applicable crops under FIFRA section 18 absent the issuance of an emergency exemption applicable within that State. For additional information regarding the emergency exemption for kasugamycin, contact the Agency’s Registration Division at the address provided under FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT.

IV. Aggregate Risk Assessment and Determination of Safety

On March 6, 2018, EPA published in the Federal Register a final rule establishing tolerances for residues ofcao
kasugamycin in or on cherry subgroup 12–12A and walnut based on the Agency’s conclusion that aggregate exposure to kasugamycin is safe for the general population, including infants and children. See (83 FR 9442) (FRL–9972–96). EPA is including the following portions of that document by reference here, as they have not changed in the Agency’s current assessment of kasugamycin tolerances: The toxicological profile, assumptions for exposure assessment, and the Agency’s determination regarding the children’s safety factor, which have not changed. The Agency is also incorporating the toxicological points of departure that are referenced in that document and published in Federal Register published on August 29, 2014 (79 FR 51492) (FRL–9911–57), which have not changed.

EPA’s exposure assessments have been updated to include the additional exposure from use of kasugamycin from use on almonds, assuming both tolerance-level residues and 100 percent crop treated.

An acute dietary endpoint was not identified for kasugamycin, as a result, acute dietary risk is not of concern and a separate acute dietary exposure analysis was not performed. Chronic dietary risk estimates for kasugamycin are below the Agency’s level of concern of 100% of the chronic population adjusted dose (cPAD) for all population subgroups. The most highly exposed population subgroup, children 1–2 years old, had a risk estimate of 4.5% of the cPAD, while the general US population had a risk estimate of 1.3% of the cPAD. There are no dietary risk estimates of concern associated with the section 18 use of kasugamycin on almonds in California, when considered along with existing uses of the fungicide.

Since there are no residential uses of kasugamycin and no commercial uses that could result in residential exposure, aggregate risk estimates are equivalent to dietary risk estimates, which are not of concern.

Occupational handler exposures to kasugamycin were estimated assuming the maximum application rate, and label-recommended equipment and methods, and standard assumptions with respect to the area treated. In the absence of chemical-specific data to assess handler’s exposure and risk, EPA relied on surrogate unit exposure data to estimate exposure and risk. The Agency assumed a single layer of clothing (baseline), without additional personal protective equipment (PPE). The resulting handler risk estimates, or margins of exposures, are all above 100, and are not of concern.

Therefore, based on the risk assessments and information described above, EPA concludes there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result to the general population, or to infants and children from aggregate exposure to kasugamycin residues. More detailed information on the Agency’s analysis to establish a time-limited tolerance in or on almonds can be found at http://www.regulations.gov in the document titled “Kasugamycin. Human Health Risk Assessment for the Proposed Section 3 Registration of New Uses of the Antibiotic Fungicide on Cherry Subgroup 12–12A and Walnuts” dated September 27, 2017, in docket ID EPA–HQ–OPP–2016–0519 and in the document titled “Kasugamycin. 20CA01. Human Health Risk Assessment for the Proposed Section 18 Specific Exemption for Use on Almonds” dated April 15, 2020, in docket ID number EPA–HQ–OPP–2020–0338.

V. Other Considerations

A. Analytical Enforcement Methodology

An adequate enforcement methodology (a reverse-phase, ion pairing HPLC/UV method (Morse Laboratories Method #Meth-146, Revision #4)) is available for collecting data and enforcing tolerances for kasugamycin in plant commodities.

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: residuemetods@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 relies on the international maximum residue limits (MRLs) established by the Codex Alimentarius Commission (Codex), as required by FFDCCA section 408(b)(4). The Codex Alimentarius is a joint United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization/World Health Organization food standards program, and 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, FFDCCA section 408(b)(4) requires that EPA explain the reasons for departing from the Codex level.

The Codex has not established MRLs for kasugamycin.

VI. Conclusion

Therefore, time-limited tolerances are established for residues of kasugamycin, (3-O-[2-amino-4-[(carboxyminomethyl]amino]-2,3,4,6-tetraodeoxy-a-D-arabinohexopyranosyl]-D-chiro-inositol), in or on Almond at 0.04 ppm and Almond, hulls at 0.4 ppm. These tolerances expire on December 31, 2023.

VII. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

This action establishes tolerances under FFDCA section 408(l)(6) in response to an emergency exemption application 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 (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). Tolerance tolerances and exemptions that are established in support of a FIFRA section 18 emergency exemption do not require the issuance of a proposed rule, the requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 et seq.), do not apply.

This action directly regulates growers, food processors, food handlers, and food retailers, but does not directly regulate states or tribes, nor does this action alter the relationships or distribution of power and responsibilities established by Congress in the preemption provisions of FFDCCA 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 (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 (15 U.S.C. 272 note).

VIII. 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.


Marietta Echeverria,

Acting Director, Registration Division, Office of Pesticide Programs.

Therefore, for the reasons stated in the preamble, the EPA amends 40 CFR chapter I as follows:

PART 180—TOLERANCES AND EXEMPTIONS FOR PESTICIDE CHEMICAL RESIDUES IN FOOD

§ 180.614 Kasugamycin; tolerances for residues.

(b) Section 18 emergency exemptions. Time-limited tolerances specified in the following table are established for residues of kasugamycin, including metabolites and degradates, in or on the specified agricultural commodities, resulting from use of the pesticide pursuant to FIFRA section 18 emergency exemptions. Compliance with the tolerance levels specified is to be determined by measuring only kasugamycin [3-O-[2-amino-4-[(carboxyimino-methyl)amino]-2,3,4,6-tetradeoxygen-D-arabino-hexopyranosyl-D-chiro-inositol] in or on the commodity. The tolerances expire on the date specified in the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commodity</th>
<th>Parts per million</th>
<th>Expiration date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Almond</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>December 31, 2023.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Almond, hulls</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>December 31, 2023.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[FR Doc. 2020–19761 Filed 10–7–20; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 180


Afidopyropen; Pesticide Tolerances

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This regulation establishes tolerances for residues of the insecticide afidopyropen, including its metabolites and degradates, in or on multiple food and animal commodities identified and discussed later in this document. BASF Corporation and the Interregional Research Project #4 requested these tolerances under section 346a of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA).

DATES: This regulation is effective October 8, 2020. Objections and requests for hearings must be received on or before December 7, 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 dockets for this action, identified by docket identification (ID) numbers EPA–HQ–OPP–2016–0416 and EPA–HQ–OPP–2019–0101, are available at 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 Building, Room 3334, 1301 Constitution Avenue 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:

• 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?


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