

The data and other relevant material were evaluated and discussed in the final rule originally published to support these uses. Based on that data and information considered, the Agency reaffirms that extension of these time-limited tolerances will continue to meet the requirements of section 408(l)(6) of the FFDCA. Therefore, the time-limited tolerances are extended until the date listed. EPA will publish a document in the **Federal Register** to remove the revoked tolerances from the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). Although these tolerances will expire and are revoked on the date listed, under section 408(l)(5) of the FFDCA, residues of the pesticide not in excess of the amounts specified in the tolerance remaining in or on the commodity after that date will not be unlawful, provided the residue is present as a result of an application or use of a pesticide at a time and in a manner that was lawful under FIFRA, the tolerance was in place at the time of the application, and the residue does not exceed the level that was authorized by the tolerance. EPA will take action to revoke these tolerances earlier if any experience with, scientific data on, or other relevant information on this pesticide indicate that the residues are not safe.

Tolerances for the use of the following pesticide chemicals on specific commodities are being extended:

1. *Carfentrazone-ethyl*. EPA has authorized under FIFRA section 18 the use of carfentrazone-ethyl on hops for control of hops sucker growth to indirectly control powdery mildew in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington. This regulation extends a time-limited tolerance for combined residues of the herbicide carfentrazone-ethyl, (ethyl- α -2-dichloro-5-[4-(difluoromethyl)-4,5-dihydro-3-methyl-5-oxo-1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl]-4-fluorobenzenepropanoate) and its metabolite carfentrazone-chloropropionic acid (α ,2-dichloro-5-[4-(difluoromethyl)-4,5-dihydro-3-methyl-5-oxo-1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl]-4-fluorobenzenepropanoic acid) in or on hop, dried cone at 0.30 ppm for an additional 2-year period. This tolerance will expire and is revoked on June 30, 2005. A time-limited tolerance was originally published in the **Federal Register** of August 1, 2001 (66 FR 39640) (FRL-6792-2).

2. *Desmedipham*. EPA has authorized under FIFRA section 18 the use of desmedipham on garden beets for control of various weed pests in New York. This regulation extends a time-limited tolerance for residues of the herbicide desmedipham in or on red beet roots at 0.2 ppm and red beet tops at 15 ppm for an additional 18-month

period. These tolerances will expire and are revoked on June 30, 2005. Time-limited tolerances were originally published in the **Federal Register** on August 29, 1997 (62 FR 45741) (FRL-5738-5).

3. *Difenoconazole*. EPA has authorized under FIFRA section 18 the use of difenoconazole on sweet corn seed for control of damping off and die-back diseases in Idaho and Colorado. This regulation extends time-limited tolerances for residues of the fungicide difenoconazole (1-((2-(2-chloro-4-(4-chlorophenoxy)phenyl)-4-methyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl)methyl)-1H-1,2,4-triazole) in or on corn, sweet (kernel + corn with husk removed); corn, sweet, forage; and corn, sweet, stover at 0.1 ppm for an additional 2-year period. These tolerances will expire and are revoked on December 31, 2005. The time-limited tolerances were originally published in the **Federal Register** of September 1, 1999 (64 FR 47680) (FRL-6094-3).

4. *Fenbuconazole*. EPA has authorized under FIFRA section 18 the use of fenbuconazole on grapefruit for control of greasy spot disease in Florida. This regulation extends time-limited tolerances for combined residues of the fungicide fenbuconazole, (α -[2-(4-chlorophenyl)-ethyl] α -phenyl-3-(1H-1,2,4-triazole)-1-propanenitrile] and its metabolites cis-5-(4-chlorophenyl)-dihydro-3-phenyl-3-(1H-1,2,4-triazole-1-ylmethyl)-2-3H-furanone and trans-5-(4-chlorophenyl)-dihydro-3-phenyl-3-(1H-1,2,4-triazole-1-ylmethyl)-2-3H-furanone in or on fat, meat, and meat byproducts of cattle, goats, hogs, horses, and sheep at 0.01 ppm; grapefruit at 0.5 ppm; grapefruit oil at 35 ppm; and grapefruit dried pulp at 4 ppm for an additional 2-year period. These tolerances will expire and are revoked on December 31, 2005. The time-limited tolerances were originally published in the **Federal Register** of January 29, 1999 (64 FR 4577) (FRL-6054-3).

5. *Fludioxonil*. EPA has authorized under FIFRA section 18 the use of fludioxonil on pomegranates for control of gray mold in California. This regulation extends a time-limited tolerance for combined residues of the fungicide fludioxonil, 4-(2,2-difluoro-1,3-benzodioxol-4-yl)-1H-pyrrole-3-carbonitrile, in or on pomegranates at 5.0 ppm for an additional 3-year period. This tolerance will expire and is revoked on June 30, 2006. The time-limited tolerance was originally published in the **Federal Register** of September 12, 2001 (66 FR 47403) (FRL-6797-5).

6. *Hydramethylnon*. EPA has authorized under FIFRA section 18 the use of hydramethylnon on pineapple for

control of big-headed and Argentine ants in Hawaii. This regulation extends a time-limited tolerance for residues of the insecticide hydramethylnon; tetrahydro-5,5-dimethyl-2-(1H)-pyrimidinoine (3-(4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-1-[2-(4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)ethenyl]-2-propenylidene) hydrazonol in or on pineapple at 0.05 ppm for an additional 2-year period. This tolerance will expire and is revoked on June 30, 2005. A time-limited tolerance was originally published in the **Federal Register** of March 4, 1998 (63 FR 10537) (FRL-5767-1).

7. *Maneb*. EPA has authorized under FIFRA section 18 the use of maneb on walnuts for control of bacterial blight in California. This regulation extends a time-limited tolerance for combined residues of the fungicide maneb (manganous ethylenebisdithiocarbamate) calculated as zinc ethylenebisdithiocarbamate, and its metabolite ethylenethiourea in or on walnuts at 0.05 ppm for an additional 2-year period. This tolerance will expire and is revoked on December 31, 2005. A time-limited tolerance was originally published in the **Federal Register** of March 17, 1999 (64 FR 13097) (FRL-6067-9).

8. *Methoxyfenozide*. EPA has authorized under FIFRA section 18 the use of methoxyfenozide on soybeans for control of soybean loopers and salt marsh caterpillars in Mississippi. This regulation extends a time-limited tolerance for residues of the insecticide methoxyfenozide, benzoic acid, 3-methoxy-2-methyl-2-(3,5-dimethylbenzoyl)-2-(1,1-dimethylethyl)hydrazide in or on soybean aspirated grain fractions at 20 ppm, soybean seed at 0.04 ppm, soybean forage at 10 ppm, soybean hay at 75 ppm and soybean oil at 1.0 ppm for an additional 2-year period. These tolerances will expire and are revoked on December 31, 2005. A time-limited tolerance was originally published in the **Federal Register** of November 2, 2001 (66 FR 55585) (FRL-6806-4).

9. *Myclobutanil*. EPA has authorized under FIFRA section 18 the use of myclobutanil on hops for control of powdery mildew in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington. This regulation extends a time-limited tolerance for combined residues of the fungicide myclobutanil, α -butyl- α -(4-chlorophenyl)-1H-1,2,4-triazole-1-propanenitrile and its alcohol metabolite α -(3-hydroxybutyl)- α -(4-chlorophenyl)-1H-1,2,4-triazole-1-propanenitrile (free and bound) in or on hops at 5.0 ppm for an additional 2-year period. This tolerance will expire and is revoked on December 31, 2005. A time-