

registrations effective December 31, 1999 and ordered the cancellations to take effect on January 1, 2000, authorized sale and distribution of such products in the channels of trade in accordance with their labels through September 30, 2002, and prohibited the use of cyanazine products after December 31, 2002. EPA issued an order confirming the cyanazine cancellation on January 6, 2000 (65 FR 771) (FRL-6486-7).

EPA proposed to revoke the tolerances for cyanazine on April 23, 1999 (64 FR 19961) (FRL-6076-4). Only one significant comment was received in response to that document. Griffin L.L.C. requested that EPA not revoke the tolerances for cyanazine and due to Griffin's interest in maintaining those tolerances as import tolerances, the Agency did not take action on cyanazine at that time (64 FR 39078, July 21, 1999) (FRL-6093-9). However, in a letter to the Agency dated August 24, 1999, Griffin L.L.C. stated that it no longer needs EPA to maintain import tolerances for cyanazine. The Agency believes that there has been sufficient time for cyanazine-treated commodities to clear the channels of trade. Therefore, EPA is proposing to revoke the tolerances in 40 CFR 180.307 for residues of the herbicide 2-[[4-Chloro-6-(ethylamino)-s-triazin-2-yl]amino]-2-methylpropionitrile, called cyanazine, in or on corn, forage; corn, fresh, kernal plus cob with husks removed; corn, grain; corn, stover; cotton, undelinted seed; sorghum, forage; sorghum, grain; sorghum, grain, stover; wheat, forage; wheat, grain; and wheat, straw.

6. *4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol*. EPA is proposing to revoke the tolerance in 40 CFR 180.344 for residues of 4,6-dinitro-o-cresol (DNOC) and its sodium salt in or on apple from application to apple trees at the blossom stage because no active U.S. registrations have existed for its associated commodity use since 1993.

7. *Dinocap*. On April 26, 2002 (67 FR 20767) (FRL-6833-8), EPA published a notice in the **Federal Register** under section 6(f)(1) of FIFRA announcing its receipt of a request from the registrant for cancellation of the last active dinocap product registrations. EPA approved the registrants' requests for voluntary cancellation and issued cancellation orders with an effective date of October 24, 2002 which allowed the registrants to sell and distribute existing stocks of the canceled products until February 14, 2003. The Agency believes that there is sufficient time for end users to exhaust those existing stocks and treated commodities to clear the channels of trade by February 14,

2004. Therefore, EPA is proposing to revoke the tolerances in 40 CFR 180.341 for combined residues that is a mixture of 2,4-dinitro-6-octylphenyl crotonate and 2,6-dinitro-4-octylphenyl crotonate, called dinocap, in or on apple and grape with a expiration/revocation date of February 14, 2004.

8. *Ethion*. On July 31, 2002 (67 FR 49606) (FRL-7191-4), EPA published a final rule in the **Federal Register** which revoked ethion tolerances on citrus fruit; dried citrus pulp, and certain animal commodities with expiration/revocation dates of October 1, 2008. The Agency acknowledged that citrus and animal feed (citrus, dried pulp) with legal residues of ethion can take several years to clear channels of trade from ethion's last legal use date of December 31, 2004.

In the July 2002 final rule, EPA did not act on the cattle and milk fat tolerances for ethion because of an existing cattle ear tag product. On October 16, 2002 (67 FR 63909) (FRL-7276-6), EPA published a notice in the **Federal Register** under section 6(f)(1) of FIFRA announcing its receipt of a request from the registrant for cancellation of the last cattle ear tag product for ethion. EPA approved the registrant's request for voluntary cancellation and on June 4, 2003 issued a cancellation order with an effective date of May 31, 2003, i.e., the order allowed the basic registrant to distribute and sell existing stocks of the canceled product until May 31, 2003. Therefore, EPA is now proposing to revoke tolerances in 40 CFR 180.173 for residues of the insecticide ethion (*O,O,O',O'*-tetraethyl *S,S'*-methylene bisphosphorodithioate) including its oxygen analog (*S*-[[[(diethoxyphosphinothioyl) thio]methyl] *O,O*-diethyl phosphorothioate) in or on cattle, fat; cattle, meat byproducts; cattle, meat (fat basis); and milk fat (reflecting (n) residues in milk), each with an expiration/revocation date of October 1, 2008. These proposed dates are consistent with the expiration/revocation date concerning the ethion tolerance on dried citrus pulp, an animal feed. In addition and in accordance with the 2001 RED for ethion, EPA is proposing not only to revoke the cattle tolerances, but also to decrease them based on an available ruminant feeding study to 0.2 ppm during the period before they expire on October 1, 2008. In the RED, EPA found that these revised tolerances are safe in accordance with section 408 of the FFDCA. (A copy of the ethion RED will be made available in the docket for this proposed rule. See the ethion RED Part IV(C)(1)(b): Tolerance Summary).

Also, in the 2001 RED for ethion, EPA recommended that the citrus tolerances should be revoked, but also be raised during the period before they expire (from 10.0 to 25.0 ppm for dehydrated pulp and from 2.0 to 5.0 ppm for citrus fruits) based on the available citrus field trial and processing data. In the RED, EPA found that these revised tolerances are safe in accordance with section 408 of the FFDCA. (See the ethion RED Part IV(C)(1)(b): Tolerance Summary). Therefore, in 40 CFR 180.173, while the citrus, dried pulp and fruit, citrus tolerances will continue to expire on October 1, 2008, the Agency is proposing to increase the tolerances for citrus, dried pulp (10 ppm) and fruit, citrus (2.0 ppm) during the period before they expire to 25.0 and 5.0 ppm, respectively.

In addition, to conform to current Agency practice, EPA is proposing in 40 CFR 180.173 to revise the commodity terminologies for "fruit, citrus" to "fruit, citrus, group 10;" and "milk fat (reflecting (N) residues in milk)" to "milk, fat, reflecting negligible residues in milk."

9. *Formetanate hydrochloride*. EPA had initiated negotiations with the registrant for formetanate hydrochloride due to Agency concerns. As one measure to reduce concerns, the registrant agreed to delete the product use on plums and prunes, which appear to benefit little from use of the product. Pursuant to section 6(f) of FIFRA, EPA received the request for voluntary amendments to delete the aforementioned uses from the registrations. On February 8, 2000, a 6(f)(1) notice of receipt of the request by the registrant was published in the **Federal Register** (65 FR 6208) (FRL-6489-6). EPA granted the registrant's request to waive the 180-day comment period, but the Agency provided a 30-day public comment period, and granted the requested amendments to delete those uses from registration labels on May 31, 2000. Except for the purpose of relabeling, the Agency had prohibited sale and distribution by the registrant after December 1, 1999 and by persons other than the registrant, including existing stocks, after June 1, 2000, of products labeled for use on plums and prunes.

Because there are no active registrations for use of formetanate hydrochloride on plums and prunes, the tolerances are no longer needed. Therefore, EPA is proposing to revoke the tolerances in 40 CFR 180.276(a)(1) for residues of the insecticide formetanate hydrochloride in or on plum, prune, fresh and in 40 CFR 180.276(a)(2) for residues of the