ALPHABETICAL LISTING OF PESTICIDE CHEMICALS—Continued

Name	Section Number
3,7,11-TRIMETHYL-1,6,10-DODECATRIENE-1-OL AND 3,7,11-TRIMETHYL-2,6,10-DODECATRIENE-3-OL	180.1086
3,4,5,-TRIMETHYLPHENYL METHYLCARBAMATE AND 2,3,5-TRIMETHYLPHENYL METHYLCARBAMATE	180.305
TRIPHENYLTIN HYDROXIDE	180.236
TRISULFURON	180.459
UREA	180.1117
VINCLOZOLIN	180.380
WATERMELON MOSAIC VIRUS-2 COAT PROTEIN, ZUCCHINI YELLOW MOSAIC VIRUS COAT PROTEIN, AND THE GENETIC MATERIAL NECESSARY FOR THE PRODUCTION OF THESE PROTEINS	180.1132
XYLENE	180.1025
ZINC PHOSPHIDE	180.284
ZIRAM	180.116

NOTE: The Alphabetical Listing of Pesticide Chemicals is a finding aid intended for the convenience of the reader. This list is compiled and kept up to date by the Environmental Protection Agency.

GLOSSARY

NOTE: The items in this glossary were compiled as an aid to the users of the Code of Federal Regulations. Inclusion or exclusion from this glossary has no legal significance.

APPLI = APPLICATION
C-I MET = CHOLINESTERASE-INHIBITING METABOLITES
CARB = CARBAMATES
EPWRR = EDIBLE PORTION WITH RIND REMOVED
EXC = EXCEPT
I (IN PPM COLUMN) = INTERIM TOLERANCE
INC = INCLUDING
K=CWHR = KERNEL PLUS COB WITH HUSK REMOVED
MBYP = MEAT BYPRODUCTS
MIN = MINIMUM
N (IN PPM COLUMN) = NEGLIGIBLE RESIDUES
NMT = NOT MORE THAN
NON-PER BAG/PKGD RAC = NON-PERISHABLE PACKAGED OR BAGGED RAW AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY
PPM = PART(S) PER MILLION
POST-H = POSTHARVEST APPLICATION
PRE-H = PREHARVEST APPLICATION
PRE-S = PRESLAUGHTER APPLICATION
PRODS = PRODUCTS rollert
T (IN PPM COLUMN) = TEMPORARY TOLERANCE

[41 FR 4537, Jan. 30, 1976]

Subpart A—Definitions and Interpretative Regulations

DEFINITIONS AND INTERPRETATIONS

§ 180.1 Definitions and interpretations.

(a) *Administrator,* without qualification, means the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

(b) *Agency,* without qualification, means the Environmental Protection Agency.

(c) [Reserved]

(d) *Registration Division* means the unit established within the Environmental Protection Agency charged with administration of the Pesticide Residue amendment to the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (section 408).

(e) Raw agricultural commodities include, among other things, fresh fruits, whether or not they have been washed and colored or otherwise treated in their unpeeled natural form; vegetables in their raw or natural state, whether or not they have been stripped of their outer leaves, waxed, prepared into fresh green salads, etc.; grains, nuts, eggs, raw milk, meats, and similar agricultural produce. It does not include foods that have been processed, fabricated, or manufactured by cooking, freezing, dehydrating, or milling.

(f) Where raw agricultural commodities bearing residues that have been exempted from the requirement of a tolerance, or which are within a tolerance permitted under section 408 are used, the processed foods will not be considered unsafe within the meaning of section 406 if:

(1) The poisonous or deleterious pesticide residues have been removed to the extent possible in good manufacturing practice; and

(2) The concentration of the pesticide in the preserved or processed food when ready to eat is not greater than the tolerance permitted on the raw agricultural commodity.

(g) For the purpose of computing fees as required by §180.33, each group of related crops listed in §180.34(e) and each crop group or subgroup listed in §180.41 is counted as a single raw agricultural commodity in a petition or request for

tolerances or exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

(h) Tolerances and exemptions established for pesticide chemicals in or on the general category of raw agricultural commodities listed in column A apply to the corresponding specific raw agricultural commodities listed in column B. However, a tolerance or exemption for a specific commodity in column B does not apply to the general category in column A.

A	B
Alfalfa	*Medicago sativa,* (alfalfa, lucerne); *Onobrychio viciaefolia* (sainfoin, holy clover, esparcet); and *Lotus corniculatus* (birdsfoot trefoil); and varieties and/or hybrids of these.
Bananas	Bananas, plantains.
Beans	*Cicer arietinum* (chick peas, garbanzo beans); *Lupinus* spp. (including sweet lupine, white sweet lupine, white lupine, and grain lupine). *Phaseolus* spp. (including kidney beans, lima beans, mung beans, navy beans, pinto beans, snap beans, and waxbeans); *Vicia faba* (broad beans, fava beans); *Vigna* spp. (including asparagus beans, blackeyed peas and cowpeas).
Beans (dry)	All beans above in dry form only.
Beans (succulent)	All beans above in succulent form only.
Blackberries	*Rubus eubatus* (including bingleberries, black satin berries, boysenberries, Cherokee blackberries, Chesterberries, Cheyenne blackberries, coryberries, darrowberries, dewberries, Dirksen thornless berries, Himalayaberries, hullberries, Lavacaberries, lowberries, Lucretiaberries, mammoth blackberries, marionberries, nectarberries, olallieberries, Oregon evergreen berries, phenomenalberries, rangerberries, ravenberries, rossberries, Shawnee blackberries, and varieties and/or hybrids of these).
Broccoli	Broccoli, chinese broccoli (gia lon, white flowering broccoli).
Cabbage	Cabbage, Chinese cabbage (tight-heading varieties only).
Caneberries	*Rubus* spp. (including blackberries; *Rubus caesius* (youngberry); *Rubus loganbaccus* (loganberry); *Rubus occidentalis, idaeus,* and *strigosus* (red and black raspberries); and varieties and/or hybrids of these.
Celery	Celery, Florence fennel (sweet anise, sweet fennel, finochio) (fresh leaves and stalks only).
Cherries	Sour cherries, sweet cherries.
Citrus fruits	Grapefruit, lemons, limes, oranges, tangelos, tangerines, citrus citron, kumquats, and hybrids of these.
Endive	Endive, escarole.
Lettuce	Lettuce, head; and lettuce, leaf
Lettuce, head	Lettuce, head; crisphead varieties only
Lettuce, leaf	Lettuce, leaf; cos (romaine), butterhead varieties
Marjoram	*Origanum* spp. (includes sweet or annual marjoram, wild marjoram or oregano, and pot marjoram).
Melons	*Muskmelons,* including hybrids and/or varieties of *Cucumis melo* (including true cantaloupe, cantaloupe, casaba, Santa Claus melon, crenshaw melon, honeydew melon, honey balls, Persian melon, golden pershaw melon, mango melon, pineapple melon, snake melon); and watermelons, including hybrids and/or varieties of (*Citrullus* spp.).
Muskmelons	*Cucumis melo* (includes true cantaloupe, cantaloupe, casaba, Santa Claus melon, crenshaw melon, honeydew melon, honey balls, Persian melon, golden pershaw melon, mango melon, pineapple melon, snake melon, and other varieties and/or hybrids of these.)
Onions	Dry bulb onions, green onions, and garlic.
Onions (dry bulbs only)	Garlic, onions (dry bulbs only), shallots (dry bulbs only).
Onions, green	Green onions, leeks, spring onions or scallions, Japanese bunching onions, green shallots, or green eschalots.
Oriental radish (root and tops)	*Raphanus sativus* var. *longipinnatus* (root and tops), including Chinese or Japanese radish (both white and red), winter radish, daikon, lobok, lo pak, and other cultivars and/or hybrids of these.
Peaches	Peaches, nectarines
Peas	*Cajanus cajan* (includes pigeon peas); *Cicer spp.* (includes chick peas and garbanzo beans); *Lens culinaris* (lentils); *Pisum spp.* (includes dwarf peas, garden peas, green peas, English peas, field peas, and edible pod peas). [Note: A variety of pesticide tolerances have been previously established for peas and/or beans. Chick peas/garbanzo beans are now classified in both the bean and the pea categories. For garbanzo beans/chick peas ONLY, the highest established pea or bean tolerance will apply to pesticide residues found in this commodity.]
Peas (dry)	All peas in dry form only.
Peas (succulent)	All peas in succulent form only.
Peppers	All varieties of peppers including pimentos and bell, hot, and sweet peppers.
Rapeseed	*Brassica napus, B. campestris,* and *Crambe abyssinica* (oilseed-producing varieties only which include canola and crambe.)
Sorghum (grain)	*Sorghum spp.* [sorghum (grain), sudangrass (seed crop), and hybrids of these grown for its seed].
Sorghum (fodder, forage)	*Sorghum ssp.* [(sorghum (fodder, forage), sudangrass, and hybrids of these grown for fodder and/or forage)].
Squash	Pumpkins, summer, and winter squash.

A	B
Sugar apple	*Annona squamosa L.* (sugar apple, sweetsop, anon), and its hybrid *A. squamosa L.* x *A. cherimoya M.* (atemoya). Also *A. reticulata L.* (true custard apple).
Summer squash	Fruits of the gourd (*Cucurbitaceae*) family that are consumed when immature, 100% of the fruit is edible either cooked or raw, once picked it cannot be stored, has a soft rind which is easily penetrated, and if seeds were harvested they would not germinate; e.g., *Cucurbita pepo* (i.e., crookneck squash, straightneck squash, scallop squash, and vegetable marrow); *Lagenaria* spp. (i.e., spaghetti squash, hyotan, cucuzza); *Luffa* spp. (i.e., hechima, Chinese okra); *Momordica* spp. (i.e., bitter melon, balsam pear, balsam apple, Chinese cucumber); *Sechium edule* (chayote); and other cultivars and/or hybrids of these.
Sweet potatoes	Sweet potatoes, yams.
Tangerines	Tangerines (mandarins or mandarin oranges); tangelos, tangors, and other hybrids of tangerine with other citrus.
Tomatoes	Tomatoes, tomatillos.
Turnip tops or turnip greens	Broccoli raab (raab, raab salad), hanover salad, turnip tops (turnip greens).
Wheat	Wheat, triticale.

(i) Unless otherwise specified, tolerances and exemptions established under the regulations in this part apply to residues from only preharvest application of the chemical.

(j) Unless otherwise specified in this paragraph or in tolerance regulations prescribed in this part for specific pesticide chemicals, the raw agricultural commodity to be examined for pesticide residues, shall consist of the whole raw agricultural commodity.

(1) The raw agricultural commodity bananas, when examined for pesticide residues, shall not include any crown tissue or stalk.

(2) Shell shall be removed and discarded from nuts before examination for pesticide residues.

(3) Caps (hulls) shall be removed and discarded from strawberries before examination for pesticide residues.

(4) Stems shall be removed and discarded from melons before examination for pesticide residues.

(5) Roots, stems, and outer sheaths (or husks) shall be removed and discarded from garlic bulbs and dry bulb onions, and only the garlic cloves and onion bulbs shall be examined for pesticide residues.

(6) Where a tolerance is established on a root vegetable including tops and/or with tops, and the tops and the roots are marketed together, they shall be analyzed separately and neither the pesticide residue on the roots nor the pesticide residue on the tops shall exceed the tolerance level, except that in the case of carrots, parsnips, and rutabagas, the tops shall be removed and discarded before analyzing roots for pesticide residues.

(7) The crowns (leaves at the top of the fruit) shall be removed and discarded from pineapples before examination for pesticide residues.

(8) The term *lima beans* means the beans and the pod.

(9) The term *peanuts* means the peanut meat after removal of the hulls.

(k) The term *pesticide chemical* means any substance that is a pesticide within the meaning of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, including all active and inert ingredients of such pesticide.

(l) The term *negligible residue* means any amount of a pesticide chemical remaining in or on a raw agricultural commodity or group of raw agricultural commodities that would result in a daily intake regarded as toxicologically insignificant on the basis of scientific judgment of adequate safety data. Ordinarily this will add to the diet an amount which will be less than 1/2,000th of the amount that has been demonstrated to have no effect from feeding studies on the most sensitive animal species tested. Such toxicity studies shall usually include at least 90-day feeding studies in two species of mammals.

(m) The term *nonperishable raw agricultural commodity* means any raw agricultural commodity not subject to rapid decay or deterioration that would render it unfit for consumption. Examples are cocoa beans, coffee beans, field-dried beans, field-dried peas, grains, and nuts. Not included are eggs, milk, meat, poultry, fresh fruits, and

vegetables such as onions, parsnips, potatoes, and carrots.

(n) The term *tolerance with regional registration* means any tolerance which is established for pesticide residues resulting from the use of the pesticide pursuant to a regional registration. Such a tolerance is supported by residue data from specific growing regions for a raw agricultural commodity. Individual tolerances with regional registration are designated in separate subsections in 40 CFR 180.101 through 180.999, as appropriate. Additional residue data which are representative of the proposed use area are required to expand the geographical area of usage of a pesticide on a raw agricultural commodity having an established ''tolerance with regional registration.'' Persons seeking geographically broader registration of a crop having a ''tolerance with regional registration'' should contact the appropriate EPA product manager concerning additional residue data required to expand the use area.

(o) The term *pesticide chemical residue* means a residue on or in a raw agricultural commodity or processed food of:

(1) A pesticide chemical; or

(2) Any other added substance that is present on or in the commodity or food primarily as a result of the metabolism or other degradation of a pesticide chemical.

(p) The term *food commodity* means:

(1) Any raw agricultural commodity (food or feed) as defined in section 201(r) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA); and

(2) Any processed food or feed as defined in section 201(gg) of the FFDCA.

[36 FR 22540, Nov. 25, 1971]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting §180.1, see the List of CFR Sections Affected in the Finding Aids section of this volume.

§180.2 Pesticide chemicals considered safe.

(a) As a general rule, pesticide chemicals other than benzaldehyde (when used as a bee repellant in the harvesting of honey), ferrous sulfate, lime, lime-sulfur, potassium sorbate, sodium carbonate, sodium chloride, sodium hypochlorite, sulfur, and when used as plant desiccants, sodium metasilicate (not to exceed 4 percent by weight in aqueous solution) and when used as postharvest fungicide, citric acid, fumaric acid, oil of lemon, and oil of orange are not for the purposes of section 408(a) of the Act generally recognized as safe.

(b) Upon written request, the Registration Division will advise interested persons whether a pesticide chemical should be considered as poisonous or deleterious, or one not generally recognized by qualified experts, as safe.

(c) The training and experience necessary to qualify experts to evaluate the safety of pesticide chemicals for the purposes of section 408(a) of the Act are essentially the same as training and experience necessary to qualify experts to serve on advisory committees prescribed by section 408(g) of the Act. (See §180.11.)

[60 FR 42460, Aug. 16, 1995, as amended at 63 FR 57066, Oct. 26, 1998]

§180.3 Tolerances for related pesticide chemicals.

(a) Pesticide chemicals that cause related pharmacological effects will be regarded, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, as having an additive deleterious action. (For example, many pesticide chemicals within each of the following groups have related pharmacological effects: Chlorinated organic pesticides, arsenic-containing chemicals, metallic dithiocarbamates, cholinesterase-inhibiting pesticides.)

(b) Tolerances established for such related pesticide chemicals may limit the amount of a common component (such as As_2O_3) that may be present, or may limit the amount of biological activity (such as cholinesterase inhibition) that may be present, or may limit the total amount of related pesticide chemicals (such as chlorinated organic pesticides) that may be present.

(c)(1) Where tolerances for inorganic bromide in or on the same raw agricultural commodity are set in two or more sections in this part (example: §§180.123 and 180.199), the overall quantity of inorganic bromide to be tolerated from use of the same pesticide in different modes of application or from two or more pesticide chemicals for which tolerances are established is the