

**§ 180.123a**

**40 CFR Ch. I (7-1-00 Edition)**

(A) 400 parts per million in or on dried eggs and processed herbs and spices.

(B) 325 parts per million in or on parmesan cheese and roquefort cheese.

(C) 250 parts per million in or on concentrated tomato products and dried figs.

(D) 125 parts per million in or on processed foods other than those listed above.

(ii) When inorganic bromide residues are present in fermented malt beverages in accordance with 21 CFR 172.730(a)(2), the amount shall not exceed 25 parts per million (calculated as Br).

(iii) Where tolerances are established on both the raw agricultural commodities and processed foods made therefrom, the total residues of inorganic bromides in or on the processed food shall not be greater than those designated in paragraph (a)(2) of this section, unless a higher level is established elsewhere in this part.

(3) Tolerances are established for residues of inorganic bromides (calculated as Br) as follows:

(i) 400 parts per million for residues in or on dog food, resulting from fumigation with methyl bromide.

(ii) 125 parts per million for residues in or on milled fractions for animal feed from barley, corn, grain sorghum (milo), oats, rice, rye, and wheat, resulting directly from fumigation with methyl bromide or from carryover and concentration of residues of inorganic bromides from fumigation of the grains with methyl bromide.

(b) *Section 18 emergency exemptions.* [Reserved]

(c) *Tolerances with regional registrations.* A tolerance with regional registration, as defined in §180.1(n), is established for residues of inorganic bromides (calculated as Br) in or on the following food commodity grown in soil fumigated with methyl bromide.

Commodity	Parts per million
Ginger, roots (PRE- and POST-H) .....	100

(d) *Indirect or inadvertent residues.* [Reserved]

[65 FR 33705, May 24, 2000]

**§ 180.123a Inorganic bromide residues in peanut hay and peanut hulls; statement of policy.**

(a) Investigations by the Food and Drug Administration show that peanut hay and peanut shells have been used as feed for meat and dairy animals. While many growers now harvest peanuts with combines and leave the hay on the ground to be incorporated into the soil, some growers follow the practice of curing peanuts on the vines in a stack and save the hay for animal feed. Peanut shells or hulls have been used to a minor extent as roughage for cattle feed. It has been established that the feeding to cattle of peanut hay and peanut hulls containing residues of inorganic bromides will contribute considerable residues of inorganic bromides to the meat and milk.

(b) There are no tolerances for inorganic bromides in meat and milk to cover residues from use of such peanut hulls as animal feed. Peanut hulls containing residues of inorganic bromides from the use of methyl bromide are unsuitable as an ingredient in the feed of meat and dairy animals and should not be represented, sold, or used for that purpose.

[58 FR 65555, Dec. 15, 1993]

**§ 180.127 Piperonyl butoxide; tolerances for residues.**

(a) *General.* (1) Tolerances for residues of the insecticide piperonyl butoxide [(butyl carbityl)(6-propyl piperonyl)ether] are established in or on the following food commodities:

Commodity	Parts per million
Almonds (POST-H) .....	8
Apples (POST-H) .....	8
Barley (POST-H) .....	20
Beans (POST-H) .....	8
Birdseed mixtures (POST-H) .....	20
Blackberries (POST-H) .....	8
Blueberries (huckleberries) (POST-H) .....	8
Boysenberries (POST-H) .....	8
Buckwheat (POST-H) .....	20
Cattle, fat .....	0.1(N)
Cattle, mbyp .....	0.1(N)
Cattle, meat .....	0.1(N)
Cherries (POST-H) .....	8
Cocoa beans (POST-H) .....	8
Copra (POST-H) .....	8