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(ii) It is used in combination with piperonyl butoxide, whereby the amount of pyrethrins is equal to 10 percent of the amount of piperonyl butoxide in the formulation. Such treated bags are to be used only for dried feeds.

(iii) A tolerance of 1 part per million is established for residues of pyrethrins when present as the result of migration:

(A) In or on dried feeds from its use on the outer ply of multiwall paper bags of 50 pounds or more capacity.

(B) In or on dried feeds that contain 4 percent fat, or less, from its use on cotton bags of 50 pounds or more capacity constructed with waxed paper liners.

(iv) To assure safe use of the pesticide, its label and labeling shall conform to that registered with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

(v) Where tolerances are established on both raw agricultural commodities and processed foods made therefrom, the total residues of pyrethrins in or on the processed food shall not be greater than that permitted by the larger of the two tolerances.

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

(c) *Tolerances with regional registrations.* [Reserved]

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

[65 FR 33707, May 24, 2000]

**§ 180.129 o-Phenylphenol and its sodium salt; tolerances for residue.**

Tolerances are established for combined residues of the fungicide *o*-phenylphenol and sodium *o*-phenylphenate, each expressed as *o*-phenylphenol, from postharvest application of either in or on the following raw agricultural commodities:

Commodity	Parts per million
Apples .....	25
Cantaloupes (NMT 10 ppm in edible portion) .....	125
Carrots .....	20
Cherries .....	5
Citrus .....	10
Citron .....	10
Cucumbers .....	10
Grapefruit .....	10
Kiwifruit .....	20
Kumquats .....	10
Lemons .....	10
Limes .....	10

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Commodity	Parts per million
Nectarines .....	5
Oranges .....	10
Peppers (bell) .....	10
Peaches .....	20
Pears .....	25.0
Pineapples .....	10
Plums (fresh prunes) .....	20
Sweet potatoes .....	15
Tangerines .....	10
Tomatoes .....	10

[46 FR 27938, May 22, 1981, as amended at 48 FR 32015, July 13, 1983]

**§ 180.130 Hydrogen Cyanide; tolerances for residues.**

(a) *General.* A tolerance for residues of the insecticide hydrogen cyanide from postharvest fumigation as a result of application of sodium cyanide is established as follows: 50 parts per million in or on citrus fruits.

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

(c) *Tolerances with regional registrations.* [Reserved]

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

[64 FR 39077, July 21, 1999]

**§ 180.132 Thiram; tolerances for residues.**

Tolerances for residues of the fungicide thiram (tetramethyl thiuram disulfide) in or on raw agricultural commodities are established as follows:

7 parts per million in or on apples, celery, peaches, strawberries, tomatoes.

7 parts per million in or on bananas, (from preharvest and postharvest application) of which not more than 1 part per million shall be in the pulp after peel is removed and discarded.

0.5 part per million in or on onions (dry bulb).

[36 FR 22540, Nov. 25, 1971, as amended at 37 FR 3182, Feb. 12, 1972]

**§ 180.133 Lindane; tolerances for residues.**

Tolerances are established for residues of the insecticide lindane (gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride) in or on raw agricultural commodities as follows:

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7 parts per million in or on the fat of meat from cattle, goats, horses, and sheep.

4 parts per million in or on the fat of meat from hogs.

3 parts per million in or on cucumbers, lettuce, melons, mushrooms, pumpkins, squash, summer squash, and tomatoes.

1 part per million in or on apples, apricots, asparagus, avocados, broccoli, brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, celery, cherries, collards, eggplants, grapes, guavas, kale, kohlrabi, mangos, mustard greens, nectarines, okra, onions (dry bulb only), peaches, pears, peppers, pineapples, plums (fresh prunes), quinces, spinach, strawberries, and Swiss chard.

0.01 part per million (negligible residue) in or on pecans.

[36 FR 22540, Nov. 25, 1971, as amended at 39 FR 13776, Apr. 17, 1974]

**§ 180.136 Basic copper carbonate; tolerance for residues.**

The tolerance for residues of the fungicide basic copper carbonate in or on pears from post-harvest use of the chemical is 3 parts per million of combined copper.

**§ 180.142 2,4-D; tolerances for residues.**

(a) *General.* (1) Tolerances are established for residues of the herbicide, plant regulator, and fungicide 2,4-D (2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid) in or on raw agricultural commodities as follows:

Commodity	Parts per million
Apples .....	5
Apricots .....	5
Citrus fruits .....	5
Pears .....	5
Potatoes .....	0.2
Quinces .....	5

(i) The tolerance on apricots also includes residues of 2,4-D (2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid) from the preharvest application of 2,4-D dimethylamine salt to apricots.

(ii) The tolerance on citrus fruits also includes residues 2,4-D from the preharvest application of 2,4-D isopropyl ester and 2,4-D butoxyethyl ester and from the postharvest applica-

tion of 2,4-D alkanolamine salts and 2,4-D isopropyl ester to citrus fruits.

(2) Tolerances are established for residues of 2,4-D at:

Commodity	Parts per million
Barley, grain .....	0.5
Blueberries .....	0.1
Corn, fodder .....	20
Corn, forage .....	20
Corn, fresh, sweet (K=CWHR) .....	0.5
Corn, grain .....	0.5
Cranberries .....	0.5
Grapes .....	0.5
Grass hay .....	300
Grasses, pasture .....	1,000
Grasses, rangeland .....	1,000
Millet, forage .....	20
Millet, grain .....	0.5
Millet, straw .....	20
Nuts .....	0.2
Oats, forage .....	20
Oats, grain .....	0.5
Pistachios .....	0.2
Rice .....	0.1
Rice, straw .....	20
Rye, forage .....	20
Rye, grain .....	0.5
Sorghum, fodder .....	20
Sorghum, forage .....	20
Sorghum, grain .....	0.5
Stone Fruits .....	0.2
Sugarcane .....	2
Sugarcane, forage .....	20
Wheat, forage .....	20
Wheat, grain .....	0.5

(i) *Salts.* Residues on all the above may result from application of 2,4-D in acid form, or in the form of one or more of the following salts:

(A) The inorganic salts: Ammonium, lithium, potassium, and sodium.

(B) The amine salts: Alkanolamines of the ethanol and isopropanol series, alkyl (C-12), alkylk (C-13), alkyl (C-14), alkylamines derived from tall oil, amylamine, diethanolamine, diethylamine, diisopropanolamine, dimethylamine, N,N-dimethyl-linoleylamine, N,N-dimethyloleyamine, ethanolamine, ethylamine, heptylamine, isopropanolamine, isopropylamine, linoleylamine, methylamine, morpholine, octylamine, oleylamine, N-oleyl-1,3-propylenediamine, propylamine, triethanolamine, triethylamine, triisopropanolamine, and trimethylamine.

(ii) *Esters.* Residues on all the above may result from application of 2,4-D in acid form, or in the form of one or more of the following esters: amyl (pentyl), butoxyethoxypropyl, butoxyethyl, butoxypolyethylene glycol butyl ether, butoxypropyl, butyl, dipropylene