

Commodity	Parts per million
Apple	25
Cantaloupe (NMT 10 ppm in edible portion)	125
Carrots	20
Cherry	5
Citrus	10
Citron	10
Cucumber	10
Grapefruit	10
Kiwifruit	20
Kumquat	10
Lemon	10
Lime	10
Nectarine	5
Oranges	10
Pepper, bell	10
Peach	20
Pear	25.0
Pineapple	10
Plum, prune, fresh	20
Sweet potato	15
Tangerine	10
Tomato	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 Fruit, citrus.

(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 apple, celery, peach, strawberry, tomato.

7 parts per million in or on banana, (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 onion, 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:

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

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

3 parts per million in or on cucumber, lettuce, melon, mushroom, pumpkin, squash, summer, and tomato.

1 part per million in or on apple, apricot, asparagus, avocado, broccoli, brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, celery, cherry, collards, eggplant, grape, guava, kale, kohlrabi, Mango, mustard greens, nectarine, okra, onion (dry bulb only), peach, pear, pepper, pineapple, plum, prune, fresh, quince, spinach, strawberry, 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 pear from postharvest 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
Apple	5
Apricot	5
Fruit, citrus	5
Pear	5
Potato	0.2
Quince	5

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

(ii) The tolerance on Fruit, citrus 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 application of 2,4-D alkanolamine salts and 2,4-D isopropyl ester to Fruit, citrus.

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

Commodity	Parts per million
Barley, grain	0.5
Blueberry	0.1
Corn, fodder	20
Corn, forage	20
Corn, fresh, sweet, kernel plus cob with husks removed	0.5
Corn, grain	0.5
Cranberry	0.5
Fruit, stone	0.2
Grape	0.5
Grass hay	300
Grass, pasture	1,000
Grass, rangeland	1,000
Millet, forage	20
Millet, grain	0.5
Millet, straw	20
Nut	0.2
Oat, forage	20
Oat, grain	0.5
Pistachio	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
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 glycol isobutyl ether, ethoxyethoxyethyl, ethoxyethoxypropyl, ethyl, ethoxypropyl, isobutyl, isoocetyl (including, but not limited to, 2-ethylhexyl, 2-ethyl-4-methylpentyl, and 2-octyl), isopropyl, methyl, polyethylene glycol 200, polypropoxybutyl, polypropylene glycol, propylene glycol, propylene glycol butyl ether, propylene glycol isobutyl ether, tetrahydrofurfuryl, and tripropylene glycol isobutyl ether.

(3) Tolerances are established for negligible residues of 2,4-D from application of its dimethylamine salt to irrigation ditch banks in the Western United States in programs of the Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Department of Interior; cooperating water user organizations; the Bureau of Sport Fisheries, U.S. Department of Interior; Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture; and the Corps of Engineers, U.S. Department of Defense. Where tolerances are established at higher levels from other uses of 2,4-D on the following crops, the higher tolerance applies also to residues from the irrigation ditch bank use cited in this paragraph.

The established tolerances follow:

Commodity	Parts per million
Avocado	0.1(N)
Cottonseed	0.1(N)
Cucurbits	0.1(N)
Fruit, citrus	0.1(N)
Fruit, pome	0.1(N)
Fruit, stone	0.1(N)
Grain, crop	0.1(N)
Grass, forage	0.1(N)
Hop	0.1(N)
Leafy vegetables	0.1(N)
Legume, forage	0.1(N)
Nut	0.1(N)
Root crop vegetables	0.1(N)
Seed and pod vegetables	0.1(N)
Small fruit	0.1(N)
Vegetable, fruiting	0.1(N)

(4) A tolerance is established for residues of 2,4-D sodium salt and alkanolamine salts (of the ethanol and isopropanol series), calculated as 2,4-D (2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid) as follows:

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Commodity	Parts per million
Asparagus	5

(5) A tolerance is established for residues of 2,4-D from application of its alkanolamine salts (of the ethanol and isopropanol series) as follows:

Commodity	Parts per million
Strawberry	0.05

(6) Tolerances are established for residues of 2,4-D from application of its dimethylamine salt for water hyacinth control in ponds, lakes, reservoirs, marshes, bayous, drainage ditches, canals, rivers and streams that are quiescent or slow moving in programs conducted by the Corps of Engineers or other Federal, State, or local public agencies. Where tolerances are established at higher levels from other uses of the dimethylamine salt of 2,4-D on crops included within these commodity groups, the higher tolerances also apply to residues from the aquatic uses cited in this paragraph. The established tolerances follow:

Commodity	Parts per million
Crops in paragraph (c) of this section	1.0
Crop groupings in paragraph (c) of this section	1.0
Fish	1.0
Shellfish	1.0

(7) [Reserved]

(8) Tolerances are established for residues of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-d) and/or its metabolite, 2,4-dichlorophenol (2,4-DCP) in food products of animal origin as follows.

Commodity	Parts per million
Cattle, fat	0.2
Cattle, kidney	2
Cattle, meat	0.2
Cattle, meat byproducts, except kidney	0.2
Egg	0.05
Goat, fat	0.2
Goat, kidney	2
Goat, meat	0.2
Goat, meat byproducts, except kidney	0.2
Hog, fat	0.2
Hog, kidney	2
Hog, meat	0.2
Hog, meat byproducts, except kidney	0.2
Horse, fat	0.2
Horse, kidney	2
Horse, meat	0.2
Horse, meat byproducts, except kidney	0.2
Milk	0.1

Commodity	Parts per million
Poultry	0.05
Sheep, fat	0.2
Sheep, kidney	2
Sheep, meat	0.2
Sheep, meat byproducts, except kidney	0.2

(9) A tolerance is established for residues of 2,4-D from applications of its dimethylamine salt or its butoxyethanol ester for Eurasian Watermilfoil control in programs conducted by the Tennessee Valley Authority in dams and reservoirs of the TVA system as follows:

Commodity	Parts per million
Fish	1.0

(10) A tolerance with regional registration as defined in §180.1(n) is established for the residues of 2,4-D (2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid). The tolerance includes residues from the application of 2,4-D and its N-oleyl-1,3-propylenediamine salt on the following raw agricultural commodity:

Commodity	Parts per million
Raspberry	0.1

(11) A tolerance that expires on December 31, 2004 is established for residues of the herbicide 2,4-D (2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid) resulting from the preplant use of 2,4-D ester or amine in or on the raw agricultural commodity as follows:

Commodity	Parts per million	Expiration/Revocation Date
Soybean, seed	0.02	12/31/04

(12) The following tolerances are established for residues of 2,4-D (2,4-dichloro-phenoxyacetic acid) in the following processed feeds. Such residues may be present therein only as a result of application to the growing crop of the herbicides identified in this section:

(i) 5 parts per million in sugarcane bagasse and sugarcane molasses.

(ii) 2 parts per million in the milled fractions derived from barley, oats, rye, and wheat to be ingested as animal feed or converted into animal feed.

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(13) Tolerances are established for residues of the herbicide 2,4-D (2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid) as follows:

(i) 5 ppm in sugarcane molasses, resulting from application of the herbicide to sugarcane fields.

(ii) 2 ppm in the milled fractions (except flour) derived from barley, oats, rye, and wheat to be ingested as food or to be converted to food. Such residues may be present therein only as a result of application to the growing crop of the herbicides identified in 40 CFR 180.142.

(iii) 0.1 ppm (negligible residue) in potable water. Such residues may be present therein only:

(A) As a result of the application of the dimethylamine salt of 2,4-D to irrigation ditch banks in the Western United States in programs of the Bureau of Reclamation; cooperating water user organizations; the Bureau of Sport Fisheries, U.S. Department of the Interior; Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture; and the Corps of Engineers, U.S. Department of Defense.

(B) As a result of the application of the dimethylamine salt of 2,4-D for water hyacinth control in ponds, lakes, reservoirs, marshes, bayous, drainage ditches, canals, rivers and streams that are quiescent or slow moving in programs of the Corps of Engineers or other Federal, State, or local public agencies.

(C) As a result of application of its dimethylamine salt or is butoxyethanol ester for Eurasian watermilfoil control in programs conducted by the Tennessee Valley Authority in dams and reservoirs of the TVA system.

(b) *Section 18 emergency exemptions.* A time-limited tolerance is established for 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-D) in or on wild rice in connection with use of the pesticide under a section 18 emergency exemption granted by EPA. The tolerance will expire on the dates specified in the following table.

Commodity	Parts per million	Expiration/Revocation Date
Wild rice	0.1 ppm	12/31/02

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

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

[47 FR 620, Jan. 6, 1982, as amended at 48 FR 2323, Jan 19, 1983; 55 FR 39408, Sept. 27, 1990; 61 FR 13429, Mar. 27, 1996; 62 FR 46907, Sept. 5, 1997; 63 FR 34829, June 26, 1998; 64 FR 11799, Mar. 10, 1999; 64 FR 69409, Dec. 13, 1999; 65 FR 82940, Dec. 29, 2000; 67 FR 10631, Mar. 8, 2002]

§ 180.143 **Dipropyl isocinchomeronate; tolerances for residues.**

Tolerances are established for negligible residues of the insecticide dipropyl isocinchomeronate, resulting from dermal application, in raw agricultural commodities as follows:

0.1 part per million in meat, fat, and meat byproducts of cattle, goat, hog, horse, and sheep.

0.004 part per million in milk.

[37 FR 16937, Aug. 23, 1972]

§ 180.144 **Cyhexatin; tolerances for residues.**

(a) *General.* Tolerances are established for combined residues of the pesticide cyhexatin (tricyclohexylhydroxystannane; CAS Reg. No. 13121-70-5) and its organotin metabolites (calculated as cyhexatin) in or on the following food commodities:

Commodity	Parts per million
Almond	0.5
Almond, hulls	60
Apple	2
Cattle, fat	0.2
Cattle, kidney	0.5
Cattle, liver	0.5
Cattle, meat byproducts, except kidney and liver	0.2
Cattle, meat	0.2
Citrus, dried pulp	8
Fruit, citrus	2
Goat, fat	0.2
Goat, kidney	0.5
Goat, liver	0.5
Goat, meat byproducts, except kidney and liver	0.2
Goat, meat	0.2
Hog, fat	0.2
Hog, kidney	0.5
Hog, liver	0.5
Hog, meat byproducts, kidney and liver	0.2
Hog, meat	0.2
Hop	30
Hop, dried cone	90
Horse, fat	0.2
Horse, kidney	0.5
Horse, liver	0.5
Horse, meat byproducts, except kidney and liver	0.2
Horse, meat	0.2
Milk, fat (=N in whole milk)	0.05
Nectarine	4
Nut, macadamia	0.5
Peach	4