

§ 180.123a

40 CFR Ch. I (7-1-08 Edition)

Commodity	Parts per million
Quince, postharvest	5.0
Radish, postharvest	30.0
Rice, grain, postharvest	50.0
Rutabaga, roots, postharvest	30.0
Rutabaga, tops, postharvest	30.0
Rye, grain, postharvest	50.0
Salsify, roots, postharvest	30.0
Sorghum, grain, grain, postharvest	50.0
Soybean, postharvest	200.0
Squash, summer, postharvest	30.0
Squash, winter, postharvest	20.0
Squash, zucchini, postharvest	20.0
Strawberry, postharvest	60.0
Sweet potato, postharvest	75.0
Tangerine, postharvest	30.0
Timothy, hay, postharvest	50.0
Tomato, postharvest	20.0
Turnip, roots, postharvest	30.0
Walnut, postharvest	200.0
Watermelon, postharvest	20.0
Wheat	50.0

(2) Inorganic bromide may be present as a residue in certain processed food in accordance with the following conditions:

(i) When inorganic bromide residues are present as a result of fumigation of the processed food with methyl bromide or from such fumigation in addition to the authorized use of methyl bromide on the source raw agricultural commodity, as provided for in this part, the total residues of inorganic bromides (calculated as Br) shall not exceed the following levels:

(A) 400 parts per million in or on egg, dried and herb, processed and spice.

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

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

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

(ii) When inorganic bromide residues are present in malt beverage, fermented 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 food 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 processed commodities for animal feedstuffs from barley, corn, grain sorghum, oat, 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, postharvest	100

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

[71 FR 74812, Dec. 13, 2006]

§ 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

Environmental Protection Agency

§ 180.127

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
Almond, postharvest	8
Apple, postharvest	8
Barley, postharvest	20
Bean, postharvest	8
Birdseed, mixtures, postharvest	20
Blackberry, postharvest	8
Blueberry, postharvest	8
Boysenberry, postharvest	8
Buckwheat, grain, postharvest	20
Cattle, fat	0.1
Cattle, meat byproducts	0.1
Cattle, meat	0.1
Cherry, sweet, postharvest	8
Cherry, tart, postharvest	8
Cocoa bean, roasted bean, postharvest	8
Coconut, copra, postharvest	8
Corn, field, grain, postharvest	20
Corn, pop, postharvest	20
Cotton, undelinted seed, postharvest	8
Crabapple, postharvest	8
Currant, postharvest	8
Dewberry, postharvest	8
Egg	1
Fig, postharvest	8
Flax, seed, postharvest	8
Goat, fat	0.1
Goat, meat byproducts	0.1
Goat, meat	0.1
Gooseberry, postharvest	8
Grape, postharvest	8
Guava, postharvest	8
Hog, fat	0.1
Hog, meat byproducts	0.1
Hog, meat	0.1
Horse, fat	0.1
Horse, meat byproducts	0.1
Horse, meat	0.1
Loganberry, postharvest	8
Mango, postharvest	8
Milk, fat	0.25
Muskmelon, postharvest	8
Oat, postharvest	8
Orange, postharvest	8
Peach, postharvest	8
Peanut, postharvest	8
Pea, postharvest	8
Pear, postharvest	8
Pineapple, postharvest	8
Plum, prune, fresh, postharvest	8
Potato, postharvest	0.25
Poultry, fat	3
Poultry, meat byproducts	3
Poultry, meat	3
Raspberry, postharvest	8

Commodity	Parts per million
Rice, postharvest	20
Rye, postharvest	20
Sheep, fat	0.1
Sheep, meat byproducts	0.1
Sheep, meat	0.1
Sorghum, grain, postharvest	8
Sweet potato, postharvest	0.25
Tomato, postharvest	8
Walnut, postharvest	8
Wheat, postharvest	20

(2) Piperonyl butoxide may be safely used in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(i) It is used or intended for use in combination with pyrethrins for control of insects:

(A) In cereal grain mills and in storage areas for milled cereal grain products, whereby the amount of piperonyl butoxide is at least equal to but not more than 10 times the amount of pyrethrins in the formulation.

(B) On the outer ply of multiwall paper bags of 50 pounds or more capacity in amounts not exceeding 60 milligrams per square foot, whereby the amount of piperonyl butoxide is equal to 10 times the amount of pyrethrins in the formulation. Such treated bags are to be used only for food, dried.

(C) On cotton bags of 50 pounds or more capacity in amounts not exceeding 55 milligrams per square foot of cloth, whereby the amount of piperonyl butoxide is equal to 10 times the amount of pyrethrins in the formulation. Such treated bags are constructed with waxed paper liners and are to be used only for food, dried that contain 4 percent fat or less.

(D) In two-ply bags consisting of cellophane/polyolefin sheets bound together by an adhesive layer when it is incorporated in the adhesive. The treated sheets shall contain not more than 50 milligrams of piperonyl butoxide per square foot (538 milligrams per square meter). Such treated bags are to be used only for packaging plum, prune, dried; grape, raisin; and other fruit, dried and are to have a maximum ratio of 3.12 milligrams of piperonyl butoxide per ounce of fruit (0.10 milligram of piperonyl butoxide per gram of product).

(E) In food processing and food storage areas: Provided, That the food is removed or covered prior to such use.