(10) For processed foods consisting primarily of one ingredient and sold in a form requiring further preparation prior to consumption (e.g., fruit juice concentrates, dehydrated vegetables, and powdered potatoes), the processed food to be examined for residues shall be the whole processed commodity after compensating for or reconstituting to the commodity’s normal moisture content, unless a tolerance for the concentrated or dehydrated food form is included in this part. If there exists a tolerance for a specific pesticide on the processed food in its concentrated or dehydrated food form, for the purpose of determining whether the food is in compliance with that tolerance, the processed food to be examined for residues shall be the whole processed commodity on an “as is” basis.

(i) The term pesticide chemical shall have the meaning specified in FFDCA section 201(q)(1), as amended, except as provided in §180.4.

(j) 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.

(k) 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.

(l) 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.

(m) The term pesticide chemical residue shall have the meaning specified in FFDCA section 201(q)(2), as amended, except as provided in §180.4.

(n) 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, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and at www.fdsys.gov.
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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 highest of the separate applicable tolerances. For example, where the bromide tolerance on asparagus from methyl bromide commodity fumigation is 100 parts per million (40 CFR 180.123) and on asparagus from methyl bromide soil treatment is 300 parts per million (40 CFR 180.199), the overall inorganic bromide tolerance for asparagus grown on methyl bromide-treated soil and also fumigated with methyl bromide after harvest is 300 parts per million.

(2) Where tolerances are established in terms of inorganic bromide residues only from use of organic bromide fumigants on raw agricultural commodities, such tolerances are sufficient to protect the public health, and no additional concurrent tolerances for the organic pesticide chemicals from such use are necessary. This conclusion is based on evidence of the dissipation of the organic pesticide or its conversion to inorganic bromide residues in the food when ready to eat.

(d)(1) Where tolerances are established for both calcium cyanide and hydrocyanic acid on the same raw agricultural commodity, the total amount of such pesticides shall not yield more residue than that permitted by the larger of the two tolerances, calculated as hydrogen cyanide.

(2) Where tolerances are established for residues of both \(O,O\)-diethyl \(S\)-(2-ethylthio)ethyl phosphorodithioate and demeton (a mixture of \(O,O\)-diethyl \(O\)-(and \(S\)-) [2-ethylthio]ethyl phosphorothioates) on the same raw agricultural commodity, the total amount of such pesticides shall not yield more residue than that permitted by the larger of the two tolerances, calculated as demeton.

(3) Where tolerances are established for both terpene polychlorinates (chlorinated mixture of camphene, pi-
(9) Where a tolerance is established for more than one pesticide having as metabolites compounds containing the benzimidazole moiety found in or on a raw agricultural commodity, the total amount of such residues shall not exceed the highest established tolerance for a pesticide having these metabolites.

(10) Where a tolerance is established for triclopyr, chloropyrifos, and chlorpyrifos-methyl having the common metabolite 3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridinol on the same raw agricultural commodity, the total amount of such residues shall not exceed the highest established tolerance for any of the pesticides having this metabolite.

(11) Where tolerances are established for more than one pesticide having the metabolite 3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridinol found in or on the raw agricultural commodity, the total amount of such residues shall not exceed the highest established tolerance for a pesticide having this metabolite.

(12) Where tolerances are established for residues of methomyl, resulting from the use of thiodicarb and/or methomyl on the same raw agricultural commodity, the total amount of methomyl shall not yield more residue than that permitted by the higher of the two tolerances.

(e) Except as noted in paragraphs (e)(1) and (2) of this section, where residues from two or more chemicals in the same class are present in or on a raw agricultural commodity, the tolerance for the total of such residues shall be the same as that for the chemical having the lowest numerical tolerance in this class, unless a higher tolerance level is specifically provided for the combined residues by a regulation in this part.

(1) Where residues from two or more chemicals in the same class are present in or on a raw agricultural commodity and there are available methods that permit quantitative determinations of one or more, but not all, of the residues, the amounts of such residues as may be determinable shall be deducted from the total amount of residues present and the remainder shall have the same tolerance as that for the chemical having the lowest numerical tolerance in that class. The quantity of combined residues that are within the tolerance may be determined as follows:

(i) Determine the quantity of each determinable residue present.

(ii) Deduct the amounts of such residues from the total amount of residues present and consider the remainder to have the same tolerance as that for the chemical having the lowest numerical tolerance in that class.

(iii) Divide the quantity of each determinable residue by the tolerance that would apply if it occurred alone and the quantity of the remaining residue by the tolerance for the chemical having the lowest numerical tolerance in that class and multiply by 100 to determine the percentage of the permitted amount of residue present.

(iv) Add the percentages so obtained for all residues present.

(v) The sum of the percentages shall not exceed 100 percent.

(2) Where residues from two or more chemicals in the same class are present in or on a raw agricultural commodity and there are available methods that permit quantitative determinations of one or more, but not all, of the residues, the amounts of such residues as may be determinable shall be deducted from the total amount of residues present and the remainder shall have the same tolerance as that for the chemical having the lowest numerical tolerance in that class. The quantity of combined residues that are within the tolerance may be determined as follows:

(i) Determine the quantity of each determinable residue present.

(ii) Deduct the amounts of such residues from the total amount of residues present and consider the remainder to have the same tolerance as that for the chemical having the lowest numerical tolerance in that class.

(iii) Divide the quantity of each determinable residue by the tolerance that would apply if it occurred alone and the quantity of the remaining residue by the tolerance for the chemical having the lowest numerical tolerance in that class and multiply by 100 to determine the percentage of the permitted amount of residue present.

(iv) Add the percentages so obtained for all residues present.

(iii) Divide the quantity of each determinable residue by the tolerance that would apply if it occurred alone and the quantity of the remaining residue by the tolerance for the chemical having the lowest numerical tolerance in that class and multiply by 100 to determine the percentage of the permitted amount of residue present.

(iv) Add the percentages so obtained for all residues present.

(v) The sum of the percentages shall not exceed 100 percent.

(3) The following pesticides are members of the class of dithiocarbamates:

A mixture of 5.2 parts by weight of ammoniates of [ethylenebis (dithiocarbamato)] zinc with 1 part by weight ethylenebis (dithiocarbamic acid) bimolecular and trimolecular cyclic anhydrosulfides and disulfides.

2-Chloroallyl diethylidithiocarbamate.

Coordination product of zinc ion and maneb containing 20 percent manganese, 2.5 percent zinc, and 77.5 percent ethylenebisdithiocarbamate.

Ferbam.

Maneb.

Manganous dimethyldithiocarbamate.

Sodium dimethyldithiocarbamate.

Thiram.
(4) The following are members of the class of chlorinated organic pesticides:

Aldrin.
BHC (benzene hexachloride).
1,1-Bis(p-chlorophenyl)-2,2,2-
trichloroethanol.
Chlorobenzene (p-chlorobenzyl p-chlorophenyl-
sulfide).
Chlordane.
Chlorobenzilate (ethyl 4,4-
dichlorobenzilate).
p-Chlorophenoxycetic acid.
p-Chlorophenyl-2,4,5-trichlorophenyl sulfide.
2,4-D (2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid).
P,p-Dichlorobenzilate (and
p,p-dichlorobenzilate).
DDD (TDE).
Dieldrin.
DDD (TDE).
DDT.
1,1-Dichloro-2,2-bis(p-ethylphenyl) ethane.
2,6-Dichloro-4-nitroaniline.
2-Chloro-1-(2,4,5-trichlorophenyl)vinyl di-
methyl phosphate.
2,3-Epoxy-2,3,3a,4,7,7a-
hexahydro-4,7-methanoindene).
2-Chloro-1-(2,3,5-trichlorophenyl)vinyl di-
methyl phosphate.
2-Chloro-1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl) vinyl diethyl phosphorous acid.

(5) The following are members of the class of cholinesterase-inhibiting pes-
ticides:

Acephate (O,S-diethyl acetyl-
phosphoramidothioate) and its cholin-
esterase-inhibiting metabolite O,S-di-
ethyl phosphoramidothioate.

Aldicarb (2-methyl-2-(methylthio)-
propionaldehyde O-
(methylcarbamoyloxy) and its chlorino-
esterase-inhibiting metabolites 2-
methyl-2-(methylsulfanyl)propionaldehyde O-
(methylcarbamoyloxy) and 2-methyl-
2-(methylsulfanyl)propionaldehyde O-
(methylcarbamoyloxy).

4-tert-Butyl-2-chlorophenyl methyl methyl phosporamidate.

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Zineb.
Ziram.

Terpenes 65–66 percent chlorine).

Toxaphene (chlorinated camphene).

Tetradifon (2,4,5,4-
2,3-epoxy-2,3,3a,4,7,7a-
hexahydro-4,7-methanoindene).

Benzo
dichlorobenzilate).

Chlordane.

Methoxychlor.

Lindane.

Methodylchlor.

Oxam (p-chlorophenyl S-
chlorobenzensulfonate).

Sesone (sodium 2,4-dichlorophenoxethyl-
sulfate, SES). 

Sodium trichloroacetate.

Sulphenone (p-chlorophenyl phenyl sulfone).

Terepene polychlorinates (chlorinated mix-
ture of camphene, pinene, and related terpenes 65–66 percent chlorine).

2,3,5,6-Tetrachloronitrobenzene.

Tetradifon (2,4,5-tert-tetrachlorodiphenyl-
sulfone).

Toxaphene (chlorinated camphene).

Trichlorobenzoic acid.

Trichlorobenzyl chloride.

(5) The following are members of the class of cholinesterase-inhibiting pes-
ticides:

Acephate (O,S-diethyl acetyl-
phosphoramidothioate) and its cholin-
esterase-inhibiting metabolite O,S-di-
ethyl phosphoramidothioate.
(formylmethylamino)-4-pyrimidinyl dimethylcarbamate and 5,6-dimethyl-2-(methylamino)-4-pyrimidinyl dimethylcarbamate (both calculated as percent).

Dimethoate (O,O-dimethyl S-(N-methylcarbamoylmethyl) phosphorodithioate).

Dimethoate oxyn analog (O,O-dimethyl S-(N-methylcarbamoylmethyl) phosphorothioate).

O,O-Dimethyl O-p-(dimethylsulfoxamoyl) phenyl phosphate.

O,O-Dimethyl O-p-(dimethylsulfoxamoyl) phenyl phosphorothioate.

3,5-Dimethyl-4-(methylthio) phenyl methylcarbamate.

O,O-Dimethyl S-[4-oxo-1,2,3-benzotriazin-3-(4H)-ylmethyl] phosphorodithioate.

Dimethyl phosphate of 3-hydroxy-N,N-dimethyl-cis-crotonamide.

Dimethyl phosphate of 3-hydroxy-N-methyl-cis-crotonamide.

Dimethyl phosphate of a-methylbenzyl-3-hydroxy-cis-crotonate.

O,O-Dimethyl 2,2,2-trichloro-1-hydroxyethyl phosphonate.

O,O-Dimethyl phosphorodithioate, S-ester with 4-(mercaptomethyl)-2-methoxy-1,3,4-thiadiazolin-5-one.

Dioxathion (2,3-p-dioxanedithiol S,S-bis (O,O-diethylphosphorodithioate)) containing approximately 70 percent cis and trans isomers and approximately 30 percent related compounds.

EPN.

Ethephon [(2-chloroethyl) phosphonic acid]. Ethion.

Ethion oxygen analog (S-[(diethoxyphosphinothioyl)thio] methyl) O,O-diethyl phosphorothioate).


O-Ethyl S,S-diglycophosphorodithioate.

Ethyl 3-methyl-4-methylthiophenyl (1-methylthiethyl) phosphoramidate and its cholinesterase-inhibiting metabolites.

O-Ethyl S-phenyl ethylphosphonodithioate.

O-Ethyl S-phenyl ethylphosphonothioate.

m-(1-Ethylpropyl)phosphorothioate.


Penthon (O,O-dimethyl O-[3-methyl-4-(methylthio)phenyl]phosphorothioate and its cholinesterase-inhibiting metabolites.

Malathion.

N-Mercaptomethylphthalimide S-(O,O-dimethyl phosphorodithioate).

N-Mercaptomethylphthalimide S-(O,O-dimethyl phosphorothioate).

Methionyl (S-methyl N-(methylcarbamoyl)oxy)thioacetimidate.

1-Methoxycarbonyl-1-propen-2-yl dimethyl phosphate and its beta isomer.

m-(1-Methylbutyl)phenyl methylcarbamate.

Methyl parathion.

Naled (1,2-dibromo-2,2-dichloroethyl dimethyl phosphate).

Oxamyl (methyl N,N-dimethyl-N-[methylcarbamoyl]oxy)-1-thiooxazinimidate).

Parathion.

Phorate (O,O-diethyl S-(ethythio)methyl phosphorodithioate) and its cholinesterase-inhibiting metabolites.

Phosalone (S-(6-chloro-3-mercaptomethyl)-2-benzoxazolinone) O,O-diethyl phosphorodithioate).

Phosphamidon (2-chloro-2-diethylcarbamoyl-1-methylvinyl methyl phosphate) including all of its related cholinesterase-inhibiting compounds.

Pirimiphos-methyl O-(2-diethylamino-6-methyl-pyrimidinyl) O,O-dimethyl phosphorothioate.

Ronnel.

Schradan (octamethylpyrophosphoramidate).

Tetraethyl pyrophosphate.

O,O,O′,O′-Tetramethyl O,O′-sulfinylid-p-phenylene phosphorothioate.

O,O,O′,O′-Tetramethyl O,O′-thiodi-p-phenylene phosphorothioate.

Trubutyl phosphoroxytriloxide.

S,S,S-Tributyl phosphoroxytriloxide.

3,4,5-Trimethylphenyl methylcarbamate and its isomer 2,3,5-trimethylphenyl methylcarbamate.

(6) The following pesticides are members of the class of dinitrophenols:

2,4-Dinitro-6-octylphenyl crotonate and 2,6-dinitro-4-octylphenyl crotonate, mixture of.

2,4-Dinitro-o-cresol and its sodium salt.

Dinooseb (2-sec-butyl-4,6-dinitrophenol) and its alkanolamine, ammonium, and sodium salts.

[41 FR 8969, Mar. 2, 1976]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For Federal Register citations affecting §180.3, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and at www.fdsys.gov.