§ 180.34 Tests on the amount of residue remaining.

(a) Data in a petition on the amount of residue remaining in or on a raw agricultural commodity should establish the residue that may remain when the pesticide chemical is applied according to directions registered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, or according to directions contained in an application for registration. These data should establish the residues that may remain under conditions most likely to result in high residues on the commodity.

(b) The petition should establish the reliability of the residue data reported in it. Sufficient information should be submitted about the analytical method to permit competent analysts to apply it successfully.

(c) If the pesticide chemical is absorbed into a living plant or animal when applied (is systemic), residue data may be needed on each plant or animal on which a tolerance or exemption is requested.

(d) If the pesticide chemical is not absorbed into the living plant or animal when applied (is not systemic), it may be possible to make a reliable estimate of the residues to be expected on each commodity in a group of related commodities on the basis of less data than would be required for each commodity in the group, considered separately.
(e) Each of the following groups of crops lists raw agricultural commodities that are considered to be related for the purpose of paragraph (d) of this section. Commodities not listed in this paragraph are not considered to be related for the purpose of paragraph (d) of this section.

1. Apples, crabapples, pears, quinces.
2. Avocados, papayas.
4. Blueberries, currants, gooseberries, huckleberries.
5. Cherries, plums, prunes.
6. Oranges, citrus citron, grapefruit, kumquats, lemons, limes, tangelos, tangerines.
7. Mangos, persimmons.
8. Peaches, apricots, nectarines.
10. Beans, peas, soybeans (each in succulent form).
12. Cantaloupes, honeydew melons, muskmelons, pumpkins, watermelons, winter squash.
13. Carrots, garden beets, sugar beets, horseradish, parsnips, radishes, rutabagas, salsify roots, turnips.
15. Cucumbers, summer squash.
16. Lettuce, endive (escarole), Chinese cabbage, salsify tops.
17. Onions, garlic, leeks, shallots (green, or in dry bulb form).
18. Potatoes, Jerusalem-arthichokes, sweetpotatoes, yams.
19. Spinach, beet tops, collards, dandelion, kale, mustard greens, parsley, Swiss chard, turnip tops, watercress.
20. Tomatoes, eggplants, peppers, pimientos.
21. Pecans, almonds, brazil nuts, bush nuts, butternuts, chestnuts, filberts, hazelnuts, hickory nuts, walnuts.
22. Field corn, popcorn, sweet corn (each in grain form).
23. Milo, sorghum (each in grain form).
24. Wheat, barley, oats, rice, rye (each in grain form).
25. Alfalfa, Bermuda grass, bluegrass, brome grass, clovers, cowpea hay, fescue, lespedezas, lupines, orchard grass, peanut hay, peavine hay, rye grass, soybean hay, sudan grass, timothy, and vetch.
27. Sugarcane, cane sorghum.

§ 180.35 Tests for potentiation.

Experiments have shown that certain cholinesterase-inhibiting pesticides when fed together to test animals are more toxic than the sum of their individual toxicities when fed separately. One substance potentiates the toxicity of the other. Important toxicological interactions also have been observed between pesticides and other substances. Wherever there is reason to believe that a pesticide chemical for which a tolerance is proposed may interact with other pesticide chemicals or other substances to which man is exposed, it may be necessary to require special experimental data regarding potentiation capacities to evaluate the safety of the proposed tolerance. This necessarily will be determined on a case-by-case basis.

§ 180.40 Tolerances for crop groups.

(a) Group or subgroup tolerances may be established as a result of:

1. A petition from a person who has submitted an application for the registration of a pesticide under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act.
2. On the initiative of the Administrator.
3. A petition by an interested person.

(b) The tables in §180.41 are to be used in conjunction with this section for the establishment of crop group tolerances. Each table in §180.41 lists a group of raw agricultural commodities that are considered to be related for the purposes of this section. Refer also to §180.1(g) for a listing of commodities for which established tolerances may be applied to certain other related and similar commodities.

(c) When there is an established or proposed tolerance for all of the representative commodities for a specific