Commodity	Parts per million
Apple [1]	1.0
Broccoli [1]	0.20
Cauliflower [1]	0.01
Citrus, oil [1]	100
Coffee, bean, green [1]	0.60
Corn, field, grain [1]	0.01
Corn, field, refined oil [1]	0.02
Lemon [1]	0.80
Mango [1]	1.5
Melon, subgroup 9A [1]	0.30
Orange [1]	0.60
Papaya [1]	0.50
Pineapple [1]	0.80
Soybean, seed [1]	0.05
Soybean, hulls [1]	0.15
Sugarcane, cane [1]	0.01
Sunflower, seed [1]	0.30
Tomato [1]	1.5

[1] There are no U.S. registrations as of October 30, 2015.

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

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

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

[80 FR 66809, Oct. 30, 2015]

§ 180.688 Diethofencarb; tolerance for residue.

(a) *General.* (1) Tolerances are established for residues of the fungicide diethofencarb, including its metabolites and degradates, in or on the commodities in the table below. Compliance with the tolerance levels specified below is to be determined by measuring only diethofencarb (1-methylethyl *N*-(3,4-diethoxyphenyl)carbamate).

Commodity	Parts per million
Banana *	0.10

* There is no U.S. registration for use on this commodity as of November 4, 2015.

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

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

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

[80 FR 68261, Nov. 4, 2015]

Subpart D—Exemptions From Tolerances

§ 180.900 Exemptions from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from a tolerance shall be granted when it appears that the total quantity of the pesticide chemical in or on all raw agricultural commodities for which it is useful under conditions of use currently prevailing or proposed will involve no hazard to the public health.

[69 FR 23117, Apr. 28, 2004]

§ 180.905 Pesticide chemicals; exemptions from the requirement of a tolerance.

(a) When applied to growing crops, in accordance with good agricultural practice, the following pesticide chemicals are exempt from the requirement of a tolerance:

(1) Petroleum oils.

(2) Piperonyl butoxide.

(3) Pyrethrins.

(4) Sabadilla.

(b) When applied to growing crops, in accordance with good agricultural practice, the pesticides rotenone or derris or cube roots are exempt from the requirement of a tolerance. There are no U.S. registrations for use of rotenone, derris, or cube roots on food commodities as of March 23, 2011.

(c) These pesticides are not exempted from the requirement of a tolerance when applied to a crop at the time of or after harvest.

[77 FR 59128, Sept. 26, 2012]

§ 180.910 Inert ingredients used pre- and post-harvest; exemptions from the requirement of a tolerance.

Residues of the following materials are exempted from the requirement of a tolerance when used in accordance with good agricultural practice as inert (or occasionally active) ingredients in pesticide formulations applied to growing crops or to raw agricultural commodities after harvest:

Inert ingredients	Limits	Uses
Acetic acid		Catalyst
Acetic anhydride		Solvent, cosolvent
Acetone		Do.

Inert ingredients	Limits	Uses
Alkanoic and alkenoic acids, mono- and diesters of α-hydro-ω-hydroxypoly (oxyethylene) with molecular weight (in amu) range of 200 to 6,000.	.....	Emulsifiers
Alkyl (C_8-C_{24}) benzenesulfonic acid and its ammonium, calcium, magnesium, potassium, sodium, and zinc salts.	.....	Surfactants, related adjuvants of surfactants
C_{10}-C_{18}-Alkyl dimethyl amine oxides (CAS Reg. Nos. 1643–20–5, 2571–88–2, 2605–79–0, 3332–27–2, 61788–90–7, 68955–55–5, 70592–80–2, 7128–91–8, 85408–48–6, and 85408–49–7).	15% by weight in pesticide formulation.	Surfactant
α-alkyl(C_6- C_{15})-ω-hydroxypoly(oxyethylene)sulfate, and its ammonium, calcium, magnesium, potassium, sodium, and zinc salts, poly(oxyethylene) content averages 2–4 moles (CAS Reg. Nos.: 3088–31–1, 3694–74–4, 9004–82–4, 9004–84–6, 9021–91–4, 9086–52–6, 13150–00–0, 15826–16–1, 25446–78–0, 26183–44–8, 27140–00–7, 27731–62–0, 32612–48–9, 34431–25–9, 35015–74–8, 50602–06–7, 52286–18–7, 52286–19–8, 54116–08–4, 55901–67–2, 61702–79–2, 61894–66–4, 62755–21–9, 63428–85–3, 63428–86–4, 63428–87–5, 65086–57–9, 65086–79–5, 65104–74–7, 65122–38–5, 67674–66–2, 67762–19–0, 67762–21–4, 67845–82–3, 67845–83–4, 67923–90–4, 68037–05–8, 68037–06–9, 68171–41–5, 68424–50–0, 68511–39–7, 68585–34–2, 68610–66–2, 68611–29–0, 68611–55–2, 68649–53–6, 68890–88–0, 68891–29–2, 68891–30–5, 68891–38–3, 69011–37–6, 73665–22–2, 75422–21–8, 78330–16–2, 78330–17–3, 78330–25–3, 78330–26–4, 78330–27–5, 78330–28–6, 78330–29–7, 78330–30–0, 96130–61–9, 106597–03–9, 110392–50–2, 119432–41–6, 125301–88–4, 125301–89–5, 125301–92–0, 125736–54–1, 157707–85–2, 160104–51–8, 160901–27–9, 160901–28–0, 160901–29–1, 160901–30–4, 161025–28–1, 161074–79–9, 162063–19–6, 219756–63–5).	Not to exceed 30% of formulation.	Surfactants, related adjuvants of surfactants.
α-alkyl (C_{12}-C_{15})-ω-hydroxypoly (oxypropylene) poly (oxyethylene) copolymers (where the poly (oxypropylene) content is 3–60 moles and the poly (oxyethylene) content is 5–80 moles).	Not more than 20% of pesticide formulations.	Surfactant
α-alkyl-ω-hydroxypoly (oxypropylene) and/or poly (oxyethylene) polymers where the alkyl chain contains a minimum of six carbons (CAS Reg. Nos.: 9002–92–0; 9004–95–9; 9004–98–2; 9005–00–9; 9035–85–2; 9038–29–3; 9038–43–1; 9040–05–5; 9043–30–5; 9087–53–0; 25190–05–0; 24938–91–8; 25231–21–4; 251553–55–6; 26183–52–8; 26468–86–0; 26636–39–5; 27252–75–1; 27306–79–2; 31726–34–8; 34398–01–1; 34398–05–5; 37251–67–5; 37311–00–5; 37311–01–6; 37311–02–7; 37311–04–9; 39587–22–9; 50861–66–0; 52232–09–4; 52292–17–8; 52609–19–5; 57679–21–7; 59112–62–8; 60828–78–6; 61702–78–1; 61725–89–1; 61791–13–7; 61791–20–6; 61791–28–4; 61804–34–0; 61827–42–7; 61827–84–7; 62648–50–4; 63303–01–5; 63658–45–7; 63793–60–2; 64366–70–7; 64415–24–3; 64415–25–4; 64425–86–1; 65104–72–5; 65150–81–4; 66455–14–9: 66455–15–0; 67254–71–1; 67763–08–0; 68002–96–0; 68002–97–1; 68131–39–5; 68131–40–8; 68154–96–1; 68154–97–2; 68154–98–3; 68155–01–1; 68213–23–0; 68213–24–1; 68238–81–3; 68238–82–4; 68409–58–5; 68409–59–6; 68439–30–5; 68439–45–2; 68439–46–3; 68439–48–5; 68439–49–6; 68439–50–9; 68439–51–0; 68439–53–2; 68439–54–3; 68458–88–8;.	.....	Surfactants, related adjuvants of surfactants

Inert ingredients	Limits	Uses
68526–94–3; 68526–95–4; 68551–12–2; 68551–13–3; 68551–14–4; 68603–20–3; 68603–25–8; 68920–66–1; 68920–69–4; 68937–66–6; 68951–67–7; 68954–94–9; 68987–81–5; 68991–48–0; 69011–36–5; 69013–18–9; 69013–19–0; 69227–20–9; 69227–21–0; 69227–22–1; 69364–63–2; 70750–27–5; 70879–83–3; 70955–07–6; 71011–10–4; 71060–57–6; 71243–46–4; 72066–65–0; 72108–90–8; 72484–69–6; 72854–13–8; 72905–87–4; 73018–31–2; 73049–34–0; 74432–13–6; 74499–34–6; 78330–19–5; 78330–20–8; 78330–21–9; 78330–23–1; 79771–03–2; 84133–50–6; 85422–93–1; 97043–91–9; 97953–22–5; 102782–43–4; 103331–86–8; 103657–84–7; 103657–85–8; 103818–93–5; 103819–03–0; 106232–83–1; 111905–54–5; 116810–31–2; 116810–32–3; 116810–33–4; 120313–48–6; 120944–68–5; 121617–09–2; 126646–02–4; 126950–62–7; 127036–24–2; 139626–71–4; 152231–44–2; 154518–36–2; 157627–86–6; 157627–88–8; 157707–41–0; 157707–43–2; 159653–49–3; 160875–66–1; 160901–20–2; 160901–09–7; 160901–19–9; 161025–21–4; 161025–22–5; 166736–08–9; 169107–21–5; 172588–43–1; 176022–76–7; 196823–11–7; 287935–46–0; 288260–45–7; 303176–75–2; 954108–36–2)		

Inert ingredients	Limits	Uses
α-alkyl (minimum C_6 linear, branched, saturated and/or unsaturated)-ω-hydroxypolyoxyethylene polymer with or without polyoxypropylene, mixture of di- and monohydrogen phosphate esters and the corresponding ammonium, calcium, magnesium, monoethanolamine, potassium, sodium, and zinc salts of the phosphate esters; minimum oxyethylene content is 2 moles; minimum oxypropylene content is 0 moles (CAS Reg. Nos.: 9004–80–2, 9046–01–9, 26982–05–8, 31800–89–2, 37280–82–3, 37281–86–0, 39341–09–8, 39341–65–6, 39464–66–9, 39464–69–2, 42612–52–2, 50643–20–4, 50668–50–3, 51325–10–1, 51884–64–1, 52019–36–0, 57486–09–6, 58206–38–5, 58318–92–6, 58857–49–1, 59112–71–9, 60267–55–2, 61837–79–4, 62362–49–6, 62482–61–5, 63747–86–4, 63887–54–7, 63887–55–8, 66020–37–9, 66272–25–1, 66281–20–7, 67711–84–6, 67786–06–5, 67989–06–4, 68070–99–5, 68071–17–0, 68071–35–2, 68071–37–4, 68130–44–9, 68130–45–0, 68130–46–1, 68130–47–2, 68186–29–8, 68186–34–5, 68186–36–7, 68186–37–8, 68238–84–6, 68311–02–4, 68311–04–6, 68332–75–2, 68389–72–0, 68400–75–9, 68413–78–5, 68425–73–0, 68425–75–2, 68439–39–4, 68458–48–0, 68511–15–9, 68511–36–4, 68511–37–5, 68551–05–3, 68585–15–9, 68585–16–0, 68585–17–1, 68585–36–4, 68585–39–7, 68603–24–7, 68607–14–7, 68610–64–0, 68610–65–1, 68649–29–6, 68649–30–9, 68650–84–0, 68815–11–2, 68855–46–9, 68856–03–1, 68890–90–4, 68890–91–5, 68891–12–3, 68891–13–4, 68891–26–9, 68908–64–5, 68909–65–9, 68909–67–1, 68909–69–3, 68921–24–4, 68921–60–8, 68954–87–0, 68954–88–1, 68954–92–7, 68987–35–9, 69029–43–2, 69980–69–4, 70247–99–3, 70248–14–5, 70844–96–1, 70903–63–8, 71965–23–6, 71965–24–7, 72480–27–4, 72623–67–7, 72623–68–8, 72828–56–9, 72828–57–0, 73018–34–5, 73038–25–2, 73050–08–5, 73050–09–6, 73361–29–2, 73378–71–9, 73378–72–0, 73559–42–9, 73559–43–0, 73559–44–1, 73559–45–2, 74499–76–6, 76930–25–1, 78041–18–6, 78330–22–0, 78330–24–2, 82465–25–6, 84843–37–8, 91254–26–1, 93925–54–3, 95014–34–9, 96416–89–6, 99924–51–3, 103170–31–6, 103170–32–7, 106233–09–4, 106233–10–7, 108818–88–8, 110392–49–9, 111798–26–6, 111905–50–1, 116671–23–9, 117584–36–8, 119415–05–3, 120913–45–3, 121158–61–0, 121158–63–2, 123339–53–7, 125139–13–1, 125301–86–2, 125301–87–3, 126646–03–5, 129208–04–4, 129870–77–5, 129870–80–0, 130354–37–9, 136504–88–6, 143372–50–3, 143372–51–4, 144336–75–4, 146815–57–8, 151688–56–1, 154518–39–5, 154518–40–8, 155240–11–2, 159704–69–5, 160498–49–7, 160611–24–5, 171543–66–1, 172027–16–6, 172274–69–0, 176707–42–9, 181963–82–6, 188741–55–1, 191940–53–1, 210493–60–0, 210993–53–6, 246159–55–7, 251298–11–0, 261627–68–3, 290348–69–5, 290348–70–8, 317833–96–8, 340681–28–9 , 422563–19–7, 422563–26–6, 522613–09–8, 717140–06–2, 717140–09–5, 717827–29–7, 762245–80–7, 762245–81–8, 866538–89–8, 866538–90–1, 873662–29–4, 913068–96–9, 936100–29–7, 936100–30–0, 1072943–56–6, 1087209–87–7, 1174313–54–2, 1187742–89–7, 1187743–35–6, 1205632–03–6, 1233235–49–8, 1451002–50–8, 1456802–88–2, 1456802–89–3, 1456803–12–5).	Not to exceed 30% of formulation.	Surfactants, related adjuvants of surfactants.

Inert ingredients	Limits	Uses
N-alkyl (C8-C18) primary amines and their acetate salts where the alkyl group is linear and may be saturated and/or unsaturated (CAS Reg. Nos. 61790–57–6, 61790–58–7, 61790–59–8, 61790–60–1, 61788–46–3, 61790–33–8, 68155–38–4).	Concentration in formulated end-use products not to exceed 10% by weight in herbicide products, 4% by weight in insecticide products, and 4% by weight in fungicide products.	Surfactants, related adjuvants of surfactants
Alkyl (C_8-C_{18}) sulfate and its ammonium, calcium, isopropylamine, magnesium, potassium, sodium, and zinc salts.	.....	Surfactants.
Aluminum hydroxide	.....	Diluent, carrier
Aluminum oxide	.....	Diluent
Aluminum stearate	.....	Surfactant
Amides, C_5-C_9, N-[3-(dimethylamino) propyl] (CAS Reg. No. 1044764–00–2).	.....	Surfactant
Amides, C_6-C_{12}, N-[3-(dimethylamino) propyl] (CAS Reg. No. 1044764–06–8).	.....	Surfactant
Ammonium bicarbonate	.....	Surfactant, suspending agent, dispersing agent
Ammonium carbamate	.....	Synergist in aluminum phosphide formulations
Ammonium chloride	.....	Intensifier when used with ammonium nitrate as a dessicant or defoliant. Fire suppressant in aluminum phosphide and magnesium phosphide formulations
Ammonium hydroxide	.....	Solvent, cosolvent, neutralizer, solubilizing agent
Ammonium salts of fatty acids (C_8-C_{18} saturated) (CAS Reg. No. 5972–76–9, 63718–65–0, 16530–70–4, 32582–95–9, 2437–23–2, 191799–95–8, 16530–71–5, 93917–76–1, 5297–93–8, 94266–36–1, 1002–89–7).	.....	Surfactant
Ammonium stearate	.....	Surfactant
Ammonium sulfate	.....	Solid diluent, carrier
Ammonium thiosulfate	.....	Intensifier when used with ammonium nitrate as desiccant or defoliant
Amyl acetate	.....	Solvent, cosolvent, attractant
Ascorbyl palmitate	.....	Preservative
Attapulgite-type clay	.....	Solid diluent, carrier, thickener
Bacillus thuringiensis fermentation solids and/or solubles.	.....	Diluent, carrier
Bentonite	.....	Solid diluent, carrier
Benzoic acid	.....	Preservative for formulation
Bicyclo[3.1.1]hept–2–ene, 2,6,6–trimethyl–, homopolymer (Alpha-pinene, homopolymer)(CAS Reg. No. 25766–18–1).	.....	Surfactants, related adjuvants of surfactants
Bicyclo[3.1.1]heptane, 6,6–dimethyl–2–methylene–, homopolymer (Beta-pinene, homopolymer) (CAS Reg. No. 25719–60–2).	.....	Surfactants, related adjuvants of surfactants
Bicyclo[3.1.1]hept–2–ene, 2,6,6–trimethyl–, polymer with 6,6–dimethyl–2–methylenebicyclo [3.1.1] heptane (Copolymer of alpha- and beta-pinene) (CAS Reg. No. 31393–98–3).	.....	Surfactants, related adjuvants of surfactants
2-Bromo-2-nitro-1,3-propanediol (CAS Reg. No. 52–51–7).	0.04% or less by weight of the total pesticide formulation.	In-can preservative
Butane	.....	Propellant
Butanedioic acid, 2-sulfo-, C-C9-11-isoalkyl esters, C10-rich, disodium salts (CAS Reg. No. 815583–91–6).	Not to exceed 10% by weight in pesticide formulation for agricultural use.	Surfactant
n-Butanol (CAS Reg. No. 71–36–3)	.....	Solvent, cosolvent
n-Butyl benzoate (CAS Reg. No.136–60–7)	.....	Solvent
Butylated hydroxyanisole	.....	Antioxidant
Butylated hydroxytoluene	.....	Do.
Calcareous shale	.....	Solid diluent carrier
Calcite	.....	Do.
Calcium carbonate	.....	Do.
Calcium chloride	.....	Stabilizer
Calcium phosphate	.....	Solid diluent, carrier
Calcium hydroxide	.....	Do.
Calcium hypochlorite	.....	Sanitizing and bleaching agent

Inert ingredients	Limits	Uses
Calcium lactate pentahydrate (CAS Reg. No. 5743–47–5).	.....	Nutrient, stabilizer
Calcium oxide	.....	Solid diluent, carrier
Calcium salt of partially dimerized rosin, conforming to 21 CFR 172.210.	.....	Coating agent
Calcium silicate	.....	Solid diluent, carrier
Calcium stearate	.....	Do.
Carbon Dioxide (CAS Reg. No. 124–38–9)	None	Propellant
Carrageenan, conforming to 21 CFR 172.620	Minimum molecular weight (in amu): 100,000.	Thickener
Cetyl alcohol (CAS Reg. No. 36653–82–4)	Not more than 5.0% of pesticide formulation.	Evaporation retardant
Charcoal, activated	Meets specifications in the Food Chemical Codex.	Carrier
Coconut shells	.....	Solid diluent and carrier
Cod liver oil	.....	Solvent, cosolvent
Croscarmellose sodium (CAS Reg. No. 74811–65–7).	.....	Disintegrant, solid diluent, carrier, and thickener
n-Decyl alcohol (CAS Reg. No. 112–30–1)	.....	Solvent or co-solvent
Dialkyl (C_8-C_{18}) dimethyl ammonium chloride	Not more than 0.2% in silica, hydrated silica.	Flocculating agent in the manufacture of silica, hydrated silica for use as a solid diluent, carrier
Diatomite (diatomaceous earth)	.....	Solid diluent carrier
Diethylaminoethanol, ethoxylated, propoxylated, reaction products with fatty acid dimers, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 1,200 (CAS Reg. No. 1173188–75–4).	.....	Surfactant
Diethylaminoethanol, ethoxylated, propoxylated, reaction products with fatty acid trimers, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 1,200 (CAS Reg. No. 1173188–83–4).	.....	Surfactant
Diethylaminoethanol, ethoxylated, reaction product with fatty acid dimers, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 1,200 (CAS Reg. No. 1173188–72–1).	.....	Surfactant
Diethylaminoethanol, ethoxylated, reaction products with fatty acid trimers, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 1,200 (CAS Reg. No. 1173188–81–2).	.....	Surfactant
Diethylene glycol abietate	.....	Surfactants, related adjuvants of surfactants
1,1-Difluoroethane (CAS Reg. No. 75–37–6)	For aerosol pesticide formulations used for insect control in food- and feed-handling establishments and animals.	Aerosol propellant
1,2-Dihydro-6-ethoxy-2,2,4-trimethylquinolene	Not more than 0.02% of pesticide formulation.	Antioxidant
Diisopropanolamine (CAS Reg. No. 110–97–4)	Not to exceed 10% by weight of pesticide formulation.	Neutralizer or stabilizer
Diisopropyl adipate (CAS Reg. No. 6938–94–9)	40% in mosquito control formulations.	Solvent, co-solvent.
Dimethyl adipate (CAS no. 627–93–0)	None	Solvent/co-solvent
Dimethylaminoethanol, ethoxylated, propoxylated, reaction products with fatty acid dimers, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 1,200 (CAS Reg. No. 1173188–42–5).	.....	Surfactant
Dimethylaminoethanol, ethoxylated, propoxylated, reaction products with fatty acid trimers, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 1,200 (CAS Reg. No. 1173188–67–4).	.....	Surfactant
Dimethylaminoethanol, ethoxylated, reaction products with fatty acid dimers, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 1,200 (CAS Reg. No. 1173188–38–9).	.....	Surfactant
Dimethylaminoethanol, ethoxylated, reaction products with fatty acid trimers, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 1,200 (CAS Reg. No. 1173188–49–2).	.....	Surfactant
Dimethyl ether (methane, oxybis-) (CAS Reg. No. 115–10–6).	.....	Propellant
Dimethyl glutarate (CAS no. 1119–40–0)	None	Solvent/co-solvent
3,6-Dimethyl-4-octyn-3,6-diol	Not more than 2.5% of pesticide formulation.	Surfactants, related adjuvants of surfactants

Inert ingredients	Limits	Uses
Dimethyl succinate (CAS no. 106–65–0)	None	Solvent/co-solvent
Di-n-butyl carbonate (CAS Reg. No. 542–52–9)		Solvent
Dipropylene glycol		Solvent, cosolvent
Disodium phosphate		Anticaking agent, conditioning agent
Disodium zinc ethylenediaminetetraacetate dihydride.		Sequestrant
Distillates, (Fishcher-Tropsch), heavy, C_{18}-C_{50}, branched, cyclic and linear (CAS Reg. No. 848301–69–9).		Solvent, diluent and/or dust suppressant
Dolomite		Solid diluent, carrier
Epoxidized linseed oil		Surfactants, related adjuvants of surfactants
Epoxidized soybean oil		Do.
Ethanesulfonic acid, 2-hydroxy- (CAS Reg. No. 107–36–8).		Chelator, sequestrant, or conditioning agent
Ethanesulfonic acid, 2-hydroxy-, ammonium salts (CAS Reg. No. 57267–78–4).		Do.
Ethanesulfonic acid, 2-hydroxy-, calcium salts (CAS Reg. No. 10550–47–7).		Do.
Ethanesulfonic acid, 2-hydroxy-, magnesium salts (CAS Reg. No. 17345–56–1).		Do.
Ethanesulfonic acid, 2-hydroxy-, potassium salts (CAS Reg. No. 1561–99–5).		Do.
Ethanesulfonic acid, 2-hydroxy-, sodium salts (CAS Reg. No. 1562–00–1).		Do.
Ethanesulfonic acid, 2-hydroxy-, zinc salts (CAS Reg. No. 129756–32–7).		Do.
Ethyl acetate		Solvent, cosolvent
Ethyl alcohol		Do.
Ethyl esters of fatty acids derived from edible fats and oils.		Solvent, cosolvent
Ethyl maltol (CAS Reg. No.4940–11–8)	Not more than 0.2 % of the pesticide formulation.	Odor masking agent
Ethylene glycol (CAS Reg. No. 107–21–1)	Without limitation	Encapsulating agent for pesticides being applied post-harvest as residual, and crack and crevice sprays in and around food and nonfood areas of residential and nonresidential structures, including food handling establishments
Ethylene oxide adducts of 2,4,7,9-tetramethyl-5-decynediol, the ethylene oxide content averages 3.5, 10 or 30 moles (CAS Reg. No. 9014–85–1).		Surfactants, related adjuvants of surfactants
(S,S)-Ethylenediamine disuccinic acid trisodium salt (CAS Reg. No. 178949–82–1).		Sequestrant or chelating agent
Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid	3% of pesticide formulation	Sequestrant
Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid, tetrasodium salt	5% of pesticide formulation	Sequestrant
2–Ethyl-1-hexanol (CAS Reg. No. 104–76–7)	Not more than 10% of pesticide.	Solvent, adjuvant of surfactants
Fatty acids, conforming to 21 CFR 172.860		Binder, defoaming agent, lubricant
FD&C Blue No. 1	Not more than 0.2% of pesticide formulation.	Dye
FD&C Red No. 40 (CAS Reg. No. 25956–17–6) conforming to 21 CFR 74.340.	Not to exceed 0.002% by weight of pesticide formulation.	Dye, coloring agent
Ferric Citrate (CAS Reg. No. 2338–05–8)		Stabilizer
Ferric sulfate		Solid diluent, carrier
Furcelleran		Thickener
D-Glucitol, 1-deoxy-1-(methyl-amino)-, N-C_{8-10} acyl derivatives (CAS Reg. No. 1591782–62–5).	Not more than 40% by weight in pesticide formulation.	Surfactant
D-glucopyranose, oligomeric, $C_{10–16}$-alkyl glycosides (CAS Reg. No. 110615–47–9).		Surfactant
D-glucopyranose, oligomeric, 6-(dihydrogen citrates), $C_{8–20}$ branched and linear alkyl glycosides, sodium salts (CAS Reg. No. 1079993–97–7).		Surfactant
D-glucopyranose, oligomeric, 6-(hydrogen sulfosuccinates), $C_{8–20}$ branched and linear alkyl glycosides, sodium salts (CAS Reg. No. 1079993–92–2).		Surfactant
D-glucopyranose, oligomeric, lactates, $C_{8–20}$ branched and linear alkyl glycosides (CAS Reg. No. 1079993–94–4).		Surfactant

Inert ingredients	Limits	Uses
D-glucurono-6-deoxy-L-manno-D-glucan, acetate, calcium magnesium potassium sodium salt (diutan gum) (CAS Reg. No. 595585–15–2).	.....	Stabilizer/suspension agent.
Glycerides, edible fats and oils derived from plants and animals, reaction products with sucrose (CAS Reg. Nos. 100403–38–1, 100403–41–6, 100403–39–2, 100403–40–5).	.....	Emulsifier, dispersing agent
Glycerol mono-, di-, and triacetate	.....	Solvent, cosolvent
Glyceryl monostearate	.....	Emulsifier
Granite	.....	Do.
Graphite	.....	Solid diluent, carrier
Gum arabic (acacia)	.....	Surfactant, suspending agent, dispersing agent
Gypsum	.....	Solid diluent, carrier
Hexamethylenetetramine	For use in citrus washing solutions only at not more than 1%.	Preservative
3-hexen-1-ol, (3Z)- (CAS Reg. No. 928-96-1)	Not more than 0.4% of the pesticide formulation.	Odorant, alerting agent
n-Hexyl alcohol (CAS Reg. No. 111–27–3)	.....	Solvent, cosolvent
C_9 rich aromatic hydrocarbons (CAS Reg. No. 64742–95–6).	.....	Solvent
$C_{10–11}$ rich aromatic hydrocarbons (CAS Reg. No. 64742–94–5).	.....	Solvent
$C_{11–12}$ rich aromatic hydrocarbons (CAS Reg. No. 64742–94–5).	.....	Solvent
Hydrochloric acid	.....	Solvent, neutralizer
Hydroxyethylmorpholine, ethoxylated, propoxylated, reaction products with fatty acid dimers, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 1,200 (CAS Reg. No. 1173189–06–4).	.....	Surfactant
Hydroxyethylmorpholine, ethoxylated, propoxylated, reaction products with fatty acid trimers, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 1,200 (CAS Reg. No. 1173189–17–7).	.....	Surfactant
Hydroxyethylmorpholine, ethoxylated, reaction products with fatty acid dimers, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 1,200 (CAS Reg. No. 1173189–00–8).	.....	Surfactant
Hydroxyethylmorpholine, ethoxylated, reaction products with fatty acid trimers, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 1,200 (CAS Reg. No. 1173189–09–7).	.....	Surfactant
Hydroxyethylpiperidine, ethoxylated, propoxylated, reaction products with fatty acid dimers, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 1,200 (CAS Reg. No. 1173189–22–4.	.....	Surfactant
Hydroxyethylpiperidine, ethoxylated, propoxylated, reaction products with fatty acid trimers, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 1,200 (CAS Reg. No. 1173189–28–0).	.....	Surfactant
Hydroxyethylpiperidine, ethoxylated, reaction products with fatty acid dimers, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 1,200 (CAS Reg. No. 1173189–20–2).	.....	Surfactant
Hydroxyethylpiperidine, ethoxylated, reaction products with fatty acid trimers, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 1,200 (CAS Reg. No. 1173189–25–7).	.....	Surfactant
Hydroxyethylidine diphosphonic acid (HEDP) (CAS Reg. No. 2809–21–4).	For use in antimicrobial pesticide formulations at not more than 1 percent.	Stabilizer, chelator
Iron oxide	.....	Solid diluent, carrier
Isobutane (CAS Reg. No. 75–28–5)	None	Propellant
Isopropyl myristate (CAS Reg. No. 110–27–0)	.....	Solvent
Kaolinite-type clay	.....	Solid diluent, carrier
Lactic acid	.....	Solvent
Lactic acid, 2-ethylhexyl ester (CAS Reg. No. 6283–86–9).	.....	Solvent
Lactic acid, 2-ethylhexyl ester, (2S)- (CAS Reg. No. 186817–80–1).	.....	Solvent

Inert ingredients	Limits	Uses
Lactic acid, n-propyl ester, (S); (CAS Reg. No. 53651–69–7).		Solvent
Lauryl alcohol		Surfactant
Lignin (CAS Reg. No. 9005–53–2)		Surfactant, related adjuvants of surfactants
Lignin, alkali (CAS Reg. No. 8068–05–1)		Do.
Lignin, alkali, oxidized, sodium salt (CAS Reg. No. 68201–23–0).		Do.
Lignin alkali reaction products with disodium sulfite and formaldehyde (CAS Reg. No. 105859–97–0).		Do.
Lignin alkali reaction products with formaldehyde and sodium bisulfite (CAS Reg. No. 68512–35–6).		Do.
Lignosulfonic acid (CAS Reg. No. 8062–15–5)		Do.
Lignosulfonic acid, ammonium calcium salt (CAS Reg. No. 12710–04–2).		Do.
Lignosulfonic acid, ammonium magnesium salt (CAS Reg. No. 123175–37–1).		Do.
Lignosulfonic acid, ammonium salt (CAS Reg. No. 8061–53–8).		Do.
Lignosulfonic acid, ammonium sodium salt (CAS Reg. No. 166798–73–8).		Do.
Lignosulfonic acid, calcium magnesium salt (CAS Reg. No. 55598–86–2).		Do.
Lignosulfonic acid, calcium salt (CAS Reg. No. 8061–52–7).		Do.
Lignosulfonic acid, calcium sodium salt (CAS Reg. No. 37325–33–0).		Do.
Lignosulfonic acid, ethoxylated, sodium salt (CAS Reg. No. 68611–14–3).		Do.
Lignosulfonic acid, magnesium salt (CAS Reg. No. 8061–54–9).		Do.
Lignosulfonic acid, potassium salt (CAS Reg. No. 37314–65–1).		Do.
Lignosulfonic acid, sodium salt (CAS Reg. No. 8061–51–6).		Do.
Lignosulfonic acid, sodium salt, oxidized (CAS Reg. No. 68855–41–4).		Do.
Lignosulfonic acid, sodium salt, polymer with formaldehyde and phenol (CAS Reg. No. 37207–89–9).		Do.
Lignosulfonic acid, sodium salt, sulfomethylated (CAS Reg. No. 68512–34–5).		Do.
Lignosulfonic acid, zinc salt (CAS Reg. No. 57866–49–6).		Do.
d-Limonene (CAS Reg. No. 5989–27–5)		Solvent, fragrance
Magnesium carbonate		Anticaking agent, conditioning agent
Magnesium chloride		Safener
Magnesium lime		Solid diluent, carrier
Magnesium oxide		Do.
Magnesium silicate		Do.
Magnesium stearate		Surfactant
Magnesium sulfate		Solid diluent, carrier, safener
Methyl alcohol		Solvent
Methyl *n*-amyl ketone (CAS Reg. No. 110–43–0)		Solvent, cosolvent
Methyl 5-(dimethylamino)-2-methyl-5-oxopentanoate (1174627–68–9).		Solvent
Methyl esters of fatty acids derived from edible fats and oils.		Solvent, cosolvent
Methyl esters of higher fatty acids conforming to 21 CFR 573.640.		Antidusting agent, surfactant
Methyl isobutyl ketone		Solvent
2-methyl-2,4-pentanediol (CAS Reg. No. 107–41–5).	Without limitation	Growing crops and food animals
2-methyl-1,3-propanediol (CAS Reg. No. 2163–42–0).		Solvent, surfactant
Methylated silicones		Antifoaming agent
Mono-, di-, and trimethylnapthalenesulfonic acids and napthalenesulfonic acids formaldehyde condensates, ammonium and sodium salts (CAS Reg. Nos 9008–63–3, 9069–80–1, 9084–06–4, 36290–04–7, 91078–68–1, 141959–43–5, 68425–94–5).		Surfactants, related adjuvants of surfactants
Mica		Solid diluent, carrier

Inert ingredients	Limits	Uses
Mineral oil, U.S.P., or conforming to 21 CFR 172.878 or 178.3620(a) (CAS Reg. No. 8012–95–1).	.....	Diluent, carrier, and solvent
Monoammonium phosphate	No more than 3.75% by weight in formulation.	Postharvest fumigation in formulation with aluminum phosphide
Mono- and diglycerides of C_8-C_{18} fatty acids	.....	Surfactants, related adjuvants of surfactants
Montmorillonite-type clay	.....	Solid diluent, carrier
Nonyl, decyl, and undecyl glycoside mixture with a mixture of nonyl, decyl, and undecyl oligosaccharides and related reaction products (primarily decanol and undecanol) produced as an aqueous-based liquid (50 to 65% solids) from the reaction of primary alcohols (containing 15 to 20% secondary alcohol isomers) in a ratio of 20% C_9, 40% C_{10}, and 40% C_{11} with carbohydrates (average glucose to alkyl chain ratio 1.3 to 1.8).	.....	Surfactant.
α-(p-Nonylphenol)-ω-hydroxypoly(oxyethylene) mixture of dihydrogen phosphate and monohydrogen phosphate esters and the corresponding ammonium, calcium, magnesium, potassium, sodium, and zinc salts of the phosphate esters; the nonyl group is a propylene trimer isomer and the poly(oxyethylene) content averages 4–14 or 30 moles (CAS Reg. Nos. 51811–79–1, 59139–23–0, 67922–57–0, 68412–53–3, 68553–97–9, 68954–84–7, 99821–14–4, 152143–22–1, 51609–41–7, 37340–60–6, 106151–63–7, 68584–47–4, 52503–15–8, 68458–49–1).	Not to exceed 7% of pesticide formulation.	Surfactants, related adjuvants of surfactants
α-(*p*-Nonylphenyl)-ω-hydroxypoly(oxyethylene) produced by the condensation of 1 mole of nonylphenol (nonyl group is a propylene trimer isomer) with an average of 4-14 or 30-90 moles of ethylene oxide; if a blend of products is used, the average number of moles of ethylene oxide reacted to produce any product that is a component of the blend shall be in the range of 4-14 or 30-90.	.....	Surfactants, related adjuvants of surfactants
α-(p-Nonylphenol)-ω-hydroxypoly(oxyethylene) sulfate, ammonium, calcium, magnesium, potassium, sodium, and zinc salts the nonyl group is propylene trimer isomer and the poly(oxyethylene) content averages 4 moles (CAS Reg. Nos. 9014–90–8, 9051–57–4, 9081–17–8, 68649–55–8, 68891–33–8.	Not to exceed 7% of pesticide formulation.	Surfactants, related adjuvants of surfactants
1-Octanal (CAS Reg. No. 124–13–0)	Not more than 0.2% of the pesticide formulation.	Odor masking agent
n-Octyl alcohol (CAS Reg. No. 111–87–5)	.....	Solvent or co-solvent
Octyl and decyl glucosides mixture with a mixture of octyl and decyloligosaccharides and related reaction products (primarily *n*- decanol) produced as an aqueous-based liquid (68-72% solids) from the reaction of straight chain alcohols (C_8(45%), C_{10} (55%)) with anhydrous glucose.	.....	Surfactants, related adjuvants of surfactants
Oleic acid	.....	Diluent
Oleic acid diester of α-hydro-ω-hydroxypoly (oxyethylene); the poly(oxyethylene) having average molecular weight (in amu) 400.	.....	Surfactants, related adjuvants of surfactants
α-Oleoyl-ω-hydroxypoly(oxyethylene), average molecular weight (in amu) of 600.	.....	Emulsifier
Oleyl alcohol (CAS Reg. No. 143–28–2	15%	Cosolvent
Oxalic acid	No more oxalic acid should be used than is necessary to chelate calcium and in no case should more than 2 lb oxalic acid per acre be used.	Calcium chelating hard water inhibitor
Palmitic acid	.....	Diluent
Pentaerythritol ester of maleic anhydride modified wood rosin.	.....	Plasticizer

Inert ingredients	Limits	Uses
Pentaerythritol tetrakis (3-(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)propionate) (CAS Reg. No. 6683–19–8).	Not to exceed 5% by weight of the pesticide formulation.	Antioxidant, stabilizer
Petrolatum, conforming to 21 CFR 172.880		Coating agent
Petroleum hydrocarbons, light odorless conforming to 21 CFR 172.884.		Solvent, diluent.
Petroleum hydrocarbons, synthetic isoparaffinic, conforming to 21 CFR 172.882.		Do.
Petroleum naphtha, conforming to 21 CFR 172.250(d).		Component of coating agent
Petroleum wax, conforming to 21 CFR 172.886(d)		Coating agent
Phosphoric acid		Buffer
Polyethylene, conforming to 21 CFR 177.1520(c)		Binder, carrier, and coating agent
Polyethylene glycol[α-hydro-ω-hydroxypoly(oxyethylene)]; mean molecular weight (in amu) 194 to 9,500 conforms to 21 CFR 178.3750.		Surfactants, related adjuvants of surfactants
Polyglycerol esters of fatty acids conforming to 21 CFR 172.854.		Surfactants, related adjuvants of surfactants
Polyglyceryl phthalate ester of coconut oil fatty acids, including fatty acid coco polymers with glyceryl and phthalic anhydride (CAS No. 67746–02–5) and coconut oil polymer with glyceryl and phthalic anhydride (CAS No. 66070–87–9).	None	Surfactants, related adjuvants of surfactants
Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α-(carboxymethyl)-ω-(nonylphenoxy) produced by the condensation of 1 mole of nonylphenol (nonyl group is a propylene trimer isomer) with an average of 4-14 or 30-90 moles of ethylene oxide. The molecular weight (in amu) ranges are 454-894 and 1598-4238.		Surfactant
Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α-[tris(1-phenylethyl)phenyl]-ω-hydroxy-, (CAS Reg. No. 99734–09–5).	For use in post-harvest applications; not to exceed 15% by weight in pesticide formulations.	Surfactants
Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α-(3-carboxy-1-oxosulfopropyl)-ω-hydroxy-, C_{10-12}-alkyl ethers, disodium salts, the poly(oxyethylene) content averages 5–15 moles (CAS Reg. No. 68954–91–6).	Not to exceed 10% by weight of pesticide formulation.	Surfactant
Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α-(3-carboxy-1-oxosulfopropyl)-ω-hydroxy-, C_{10-16}-alkyl ethers, disodium salts, the poly(oxyethylene) content averages 5–15 moles (CAS Reg, No. 68815–56–5).	Not to exceed 10% by weight of pesticide formulation.	Surfactant
Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α-(3-carboxy-1-oxosulfopropyl)-ω-hydroxy-, C_{12-14}-alkyl ethers, disodium salts, the poly(oxyethylene) content averages 5–15 moles (CAS Reg. No. 1024612–24–5).	Not to exceed 10% by weight of pesticide formulation.	Surfactant
Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α-(3-carboxy-1-oxosulfopropyl)-ω-(isotridecyloxy)-, sodium salt (1:2), the poly(oxyethylene) content averages 5–15 moles (CAS Reg. No. 1013906–64–3).	Not to exceed 10% by weight of pesticide formulation.	Surfactant
Polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monostearate		Surfactants, related adjuvants of surfactants
[Poly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)], α-[2-bis(2-hydroxyethyl)amino]propyl]-ω-hydroxy,-ether with α-hydro-ω-hydroxypoly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) (1:2), mono-C_{12-16} alkyl ethers, (CAS Reg. No. 176022–82–5).	Not to exceed 15% in the formulated product; only for use with glyphosate.	Surfactant
Polysorbate 65, conforming to 21 CFR 172.838		Emulsifier
Potassium aluminum silicate		Solid diluent, carrier
Potassium benzoate (Cas No. 582–25–2)	None	Preservative
Potassium hydroxide		Neutralizer
Potassium phosphate		Buffer
Potassium sulfate		Solid diluent
Propanamide, 2-hydroxy-*N*, *N*-dimethyl- (CAS Reg. No. 35123–06–9).	Not to exceed 20% by weight in pesticide formulation.	Solvent/co-solvent
Propane		Propellant
1,3-Propanediol (CAS Reg. No. 504–63–2)		Solvent, co-solvent, diluent, or freeze-point depressant

Inert ingredients	Limits	Uses
Propanoic acid, 2-methyl-, monoester with 2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol (CAS Reg. No. 25265–77–4).		Solvent, co-solvent
2-Propanol, 1,1′,1″-nitrilotris- (CAS No. 122–20–3)	Without limitation	Neutralizer
n-Propanol		Solvent, cosolvent
2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, polymer with ethyl 2-propenoate and methyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, ammonium salt (CAS Registration No. 55989–05–4), minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 18,900..		Encapsulating agent, dispensers, resins, fibers and beads
Propyl gallate		Antioxidant
Propyl *p*-hydroxybenzoate		Preservative for formulations
Propylene glycol		Solvent, cosolvent.
Propylene glycol alginate (as defined in 21 CFR 172.858).		Defoaming agent
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether (CAS No. 107–98–2).	none	solvent
Pyrophyllite		Solid diluent, carrier
Rhizobium inoculants (e.g. *Sinorhizobium, Bradyrhizobium & Rhizobium*).		All leguminous food commodities
Rosin, partially dimerized (as defined in 21 CFR 172.615).		Surfactants, related adjuvants of surfactants
Rosin, partially hydrogenated (as defined in 21 CFR 172.615).		Do.
Rosin, wood		Do.
Salicylaldehyde (CAS Reg. No. 90–02–8)	Not to exceed 14% by weight of pesticide formulation.	Penetration aid
Salts of fatty acids, conforming to 21 CFR 172.863		Binder, emulsifier, anticaking agent
Sand		Solid diluent, carrier
Shellac, bleached; refined, food grade, arsenic and rosin-free.		Coating agent
Silver nitrate (Cas Reg. No. 7761–88–8)	For use on potatoes as post-harvest treatment to control sprouting at no more than 0.06% by weight in pesticide formulations.	Stabilizer
Soapstone		Solid diluent
Sodium acid pyrophosphate		Surfactant, suspending agent, dispersing agent, buffer
Sodium alkyl naphthalenesulfonates (CAS Reg. Nos. 68909–83–1, 68909–84–2, 68909–82–0, 27213–90–7, 26264–58–4, 27178–87–6, 111163–74–7, 908356–16–1, 25417–20–3, 25638–17–9, 145578–88–7, 1322–93–6, 1323–19–9, 7403–47–6, 68442–09–1, 127646–44–0, 908356–18–3).	Limited to no more than 30% by weight in pesticide end-use products.	Surfactants, related adjuvants of surfactants
Sodium aluminum silicate		Solid diluent, carrier
Sodium dioctylsulfosuccinate		Surfactants, related adjuvants of surfactants
Sodium 1,4-dihexyl sulfosuccinate (CAS Reg. No. 3006–15–3).		Surfactants, related adjuvants of surfactants
Sodium 1,4-diisobutyl sulfosuccinate (CAS Reg. No. 127–39–9).		Surfactants, related adjuvants of surfactants
Sodium 1,4-dipentyl sulfosuccinate (CAS Reg. No. 922–80–5).		Surfactants, related adjuvants of surfactants
Sodium DL-lactate (CAS Reg. No. 72–17–3)		Surfactant
Sodium hexametaphosphate		Surfactant, emulsifier, wetting agent, suspending agent, dispersing agent, buffer
Sodium hydroxide		Neutralizer
Sodium L-lactate (CAS Reg. No. 867–56–1)		Surfactant
Sodium metasilicate		Surfactants, emulsifiers, wetting agents, dispersing agents, buffer
Sodium monoalkyl and dialkyl (C6-C16) phenoxy benzenedisulfonates and related acids (CAS Reg. Nos. 147732–59–0, 147732–60–3, 169662–22–0, 70191–75–2, 36445–71–3, 39354–74–0, 70146–13–3, 119345–03–8, 149119–20–0, 149119–19–7, 119345–04–9, 28519–02–0, 25167–32–2, 30260–73–2, 65143–89–7, 70191–76–3).	Not to exceed 20% in pesticide formulations.	Surfactants, related adjuvants of surfactants
Sodium α-olefinsulfonate (sodium C_{14}-C_{16}) (Olefin sulfonate).		Surfactants, related adjuvants of surfactants

Inert ingredients	Limits	Uses
Sodium *N*-oleoyl- *N*-methyl taurine (CAS Reg. No. 137–20–2).	.....	Surfactants, related adjuvants of surfactants
Sodium and potassium salts of N-alkyl (C_8–C_{18})-beta-iminodipropionic acid where the C_8–C_{18} is linear and may be saturated and/or unsaturated (CAS Reg. Nos. 110676–19–2, 3655–00–3, 61791–56–8, 14960–06–6, 26256–79–1, 90170–43–7, 91696–17–2, 97862–48–1).	Concentration in formulated end-use products not to exceed 30% by weight in pesticide formulations.	Surfactants, related adjuvants of surfactants
Sodium salt of sulfated oleic acid	.....	Surfactants, related adjuvants of surfactants
Sodium silicate	.....	Surfactant, emulsifier, wetting agent, stabilizer, inhibitor
Sodium starch glycolate (CAS Reg. No. 9063–38–1).	Granular and tableted products only; not to exceed 8% of the formulated product.	Disintegrant
Sodium sulfate	.....	Solid diluent, carrier
Sodium tripolyphosphate	.....	Buffer, surfactant, suspending agent, dispersing agent, anticaking agent, conditioning agent
Sorbic acid (CAS Reg. No. 110–44–1)	.....	Preservative for formulations
Sorbitan fatty acid esters (fatty acids limited to C_{12}, C_{14}, C_{16}, and C_{18} containing minor amounts of associated fatty acids) and their derivatives; the poly(oxyethylene) content averages 5-20 moles.	.....	Surfactants, related adjuvants or surfactants.
Soybean flour	Expires May 24, 2005.	Surfactant
Soybean oil-derived fatty acids	.....	Solvent, cosolvent
Stearic acid	.....	Diluent
α-Stearoyl-ω-hydroxypoly(oxyethylene), average molecular weight (in amu) of 600.	.....	Emulsifier
α-Stearoyl-ω-hydroxypoly(oxyethylene); the poly(oxyethylene) content averages either 8, 9, or 40 moles; if a blend of products is used, the average number of moles ethylene oxide reacted to produce any product that is a component of the blend shall be either 8, 9, or 40.	.....	Surfactants, related adjuvants of surfactants
Sucrose octaacetate	.....	Adhesive
Sulfite liquors and cooking liquors, spent, oxidized (CAS Reg. No. 68514–09–0).	.....	Surfactant, related adjuvants of surfactants
Sulfuric acid (CAS Reg. No.7664–93–9)	Not to exceed 10% of the pesticide formulation; non-aerosol formulations only.	pH Control agent
Sweet orange peel tincture (CAS Reg. No. 8028–48–6).	Not to exceed 10% (weight/weight) in pesticide formulation.	Surfactant, fragrance, related adjuvants of surfactants
Synthetic paraffin and its succinic derivatives conforming to 21 CFR 172.275.	.....	Carrier, binder, and carrying agent
Synthetic petroleum wax, conforming to 21 CFR 172.888.	.....	Binder, carrier, and coating agent
Talc	.....	Solid diluent, carriers
Tall oil; fatty acids not less than 58%, rosin acids not more than 44%, unsaponifiables not more than 8%.	.....	Surfactants, related adjuvants of surfactants
Tartrazine	.....	Dye
Terpenes and terpenoids, turpentine oil, alpha-pinene fraction, polymd. (CAS Reg. No. 70750–57–1).	.....	Surfactants, related adjuvants of surfactants
1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane, (CAS Reg. No. 811–97–2).	.....	Aerosol propellant
Trans-1,3,3,3-tetrafluoroprop-1-ene (CAS Reg. No. 29118–24–9).	.....	Propellant
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol (THFA) (CAS Reg. No 97–99–4).	Expires February 9, 2008	Solvent/cosolvent
N,N,N′,N″,-tetrakis-(2-hydroxypropyl) ethylenediamine (CAS Reg. No. 102–60–3).	Concentration in formulated end-use products not to exceed 20% by weight in pesticide formulations.	Stabilizer for formulation.

Inert ingredients	Limits	Uses
α-[p-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenyl]-ω-hydroxypoly(oxyethylene) produced by the condensation of 1 mole of p-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenol with a range of 1–14 or 30–70 moles of ethylene oxide: If a blend of products is used, the average range number of moles of ethylene oxide reacted to produce any product that is a component of the blend shall be in the range of 1–14 or 30–70 (CAS Reg. Nos. 9036–19–5, 9002–93–1).	Not to exceed 7% of pesticide formulation.	Surfactants related adjuvants of surfactants
2,4,7,9-Tetramethyl-5-decyn-4, 7-diol	Not more than 2.5% of pesticide formulation.	Surfactants, related adjuvants of surfactants
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate		Anticaking agent, conditioning agent
Thiosulfuric acid, disodium salt, anhydrous. (CAS Reg. No 7772–98–7).		Dechlorinator, reducing agent
Thiosulfuric acid, disodium salt, pentahydrate. (CAS Reg. No. 10102–17–7).		Do.
d-Alpha tocopherol (CAS Reg. No. 9–02–9	None	Safener
d-Alpha tocopheryl acetate (CAS Reg. No. 58–95–7).	None	Do.
dl-Alpha tocopherol (CAS Reg. No.10191–41–0)	None	Do.
dl-Alpha tocopheryl acetate (CAS Reg. No. 7695–91–2).	None	Do.
Tricalcium phosphate		Surfactant, suspending agent, dispersing agent, anticaking agent, conditioning agent
Trisodium phosphate		Surfactant, emulsifier, wetting agent
Vermiculite		Solid diluent, carrier.
Vitamin E (CAS Reg. No. 1406–18–4)	None	Safener
Walnut shells		Leaching inhibitor, binder for water-dispersible aggregates, sticker and suspension stabilizer
Wintergreen oil		Attractant
Wood flour	Derived from wood free of chemical preservatives.	Solid diluent and carrier
Xanthan gum-modified, produced by the reaction of xanthan gum and glyoxal (maximum 0.3% by weight).	Not more than 0.5% of pesticide formulation.	Surfactant
Xylene meeting the specifications listed in 21 CFR 172.884(b)(4).	In pesticide formulations for grain storage only.	Solvent, cosolvent
Zeolite (hydrated alkali aluminum silicate)		Solid diluent, carrier
Zinc oxide		Coating agent
Zinc sulfate (basic and monohydrate)		Do.
Zinc sulfate (basic and monohydrate)		Solid diluent, carrier

[69 FR 23117, Apr. 28, 2004]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting §180.910, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and at *www.fdsys.gov*.

§ 180.920 Inert ingredients used preharvest; exemptions from the requirement of a tolerance.

The following materials are exempted from the requirement of a tolerance when used in accordance with good agricultural practice as inert (or occasionally active) ingredients in pesticide formulations applied to growing crops only:

Inert ingredients	Limits	Uses
Acetophenone		Attractant
Adenosine (CAS Reg. No. 58–61–7)	Maximum of 0.5% of formulation.	Synergist
Alder bark		Seed germination stimulator
Alkyl (C_{12}-C_{16}) dimethyl ammonio acetate (CAS Reg. Nos. 683–10–3, 2601–33–4 and 693–33–4.	20% by weight in pesticide formulation.	Surfactant

Inert ingredients	Limits	Uses
α-Alkyl (minimum C_6 linear, branched, saturated and/or unsaturated)-ω-hydroxypolyoxyethylene polymer with or without polyoxypropylene, mixture of di- and monohydrogen phosphate esters and the corresponding ammonium, calcium, magnesium, monoethanolamine, potassium, sodium, and zinc salts of the phosphate esters; minimum oxyethylene content is 2 moles; minimum oxypropylene content is 0 moles (CAS Reg. Nos. 9046–01–9, 37280–82–3, 39464–66–9, 42612–52–2, 50643–20–4, 52019–36–0, 58318–92–6, 60267–55–2, 61837–79–4, 67711–84–6, 68070–99–5, 68071–35–2, 68071–17–0, 68130–47–2, 68186–37–8, 68186–36–7, 68311–02–4, 68425–73–0, 68458–48–0, 68511–37–5, 68610–65–1, 68585–36–4, 68649–29–6, 68815–11–2, 68908–64–5, 68891–13–4, 73038–25–2, 78330–24–2, 108818–88–8, 154518–39–5, 317833–96–8, 873662–29–4, 936100–29–7, 936100–30–0).	Not to exceed 30% of pesticide formulation.	Surfactants, related adjuvants of surfactants
N-alkyl(C_8-C_{18}) dimethylamidopropylamines where the alkyl group is linear and may be saturated and/or unsaturated (CAS Reg. Nos. 109–28–4, 3179–80–4, 7651–02–7, 22890–10–4, 22890–11–5, 39669–97–1, 45267–19–4, 68140–01–2, 1147459–12–8, 146987–98–6).	Not to exceed 20% by weight in herbicide formulations.	Surfactants, related adjuvants of surfactants
N-alkyl (C_8-C_{18}) primary amines and their acetate salts where the alkyl group is linear and may be saturated and/or unsaturated (CAS Reg. Nos. 61790–57–6, 61790–58–7, 61790–59–8, 61790–60–1, 61788–46–3, 61790–33–8, 68155–38–4).	Concentration in formulated end-use products not to exceed 10% by weight in herbicide products, 4% by weight in insecticide products, and 4% by weight in fungicide products.	Surfactants, related adjuvants of surfactants
N,N-Bis-α-ethyl-ω-hydroxypoly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) C8–C18 saturated and unsaturated alkylamines; the poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) content is 2–60 moles (CAS Reg. Nos. 10213–78–2, 25307–17–9, 26635–92–7, 26635–93–8, 288259–52–9, 58253–49–9, 61790–82–7, 61791–14–8, 61791–24–0, 61791–26–2, 61791–31–9, 61791–44–4, 68155–33–9, 68155–39–5, 68155–40–8,70955–14–5, 73246–96–5, 1266162–49–5).	Not to exceed 25% in herbicide formulations and 10% in insecticide and fungicide formulations.	Surfactants, related adjuvants of surfactants
N,N–Bis-α-ethyl-ω-hydroxypoly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl/oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl) C_8-C_{18} saturated and unsaturated alkylamines; the poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl/oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl) content is 2–60 moles (CAS Reg. Nos. 68213–26–3, 68153–97–9, 75601–76–2).	Not to exceed 25% in herbicide formulations and 10% in insecticide and fungicide formulations.	Surfactants, related adjuvants of surfactants
Aluminum sulfate		Safener adjuvant
Ammonium acetate (CAS No. 631–61–8)	15%	Buffering Agent.
Ammonium chloride (CAS Reg. No. 12125–02–9).		Carrier/nutrient
Ammonium formate (CAS Reg. No. 540–69–2)		Complexing or fixing agent
Ammonium nitrate (CAS Reg. No. 6484–52–2)		Adjuvant/ intensifier for herbicides
Ammonium polyphosphate (CAS Reg. No. 68333–79–9).		Sequestrant, buffer, or surfactant
Barium sulfate		Carrier
Quaternary ammonium compounds, benzylbis(hydrogenated tallow alkyl)methyl, bis(hydrogenated tallow alkyl)dimethylammonium salts with saponite (CAS Reg. No. 1588523–05–0).	Not to exceed 1.0% by weight of pesticide formulation.	Suspending or structuring agent
Quaternary ammonium compounds, benzylbis(hydrogenated tallow alkyl)methyl, bis(hydrogenated tallow alkyl)dimethylammonium salts with sepiolite (CAS Reg. No. 1574487–61–8).	Not to exceed 2.0% by weight of pesticide formulation, asbestos free and containing less than 1% crystalline silica.	Suspending or structuring agent

Inert ingredients	Limits	Uses
1,4-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dimethyl ester, polymer with 1,4-butanediol, adipic acid, and hexamethylene diisocyanate, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu) 30,000 (CAS Reg. No. 55231–08–8).	For use in honeybee hive miticide formulations.	Component of controlled release agent
1,2-Benzisothiazolin-3-one	Not more than 0.1% of formulation. Not more than 0.02 lb to be applied per acre.	Preservative/stabilizer
Benzyl acetate (CAS Reg. No. 140–11–4)		Solvent
Boric acid		Sequestrant
Buffalo gourd root powder (*Cucurbita foetidissima* root powder); or, Zucchini juice (*Cucurbita pepo* juice) or Hawkesbury melon *Citrullus lanatus*..	No more than 2.5 lbs/acre/season (3.4 gm/acre/season of Cucurbitacin).	Gustatory stimulant
Butyl stearate		Defoamer
γ-Butyrolactone		Solvent
C.I. Pigment Blue #15 (CAS Reg. No. 147–14–8; containing no more than 50 ppm polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)).	For seed treament use only	Dye, coloring agent
C.I. Pigment Green #7 (CAS Reg. No. 1328–53–6; containing no more than 50 ppm polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)).	For seed treatment use only.	Dye, coloring agent
C.I. Pigment Red #112 (CAS Reg. No. 6535–46–2).	Seed treatment use only. Limited to 10% w/w of pesticide formulation.	Coloring agent
C.I. Pigment Violet #23 (CAS Reg. No. 6358–30–1; containing no more than 20 ppb of polychlorinated dibenzo-*p*-dioxins and/or polychlorinated dibenzofurans).	For seed treatment use only.	Dye, coloring agent
C.I. Pigment Yellow 1 (CAS Reg. No. 2512–29–0).	Not to exceed 10% (weight/weight) in pesticide formulation.	Colorant
Calcium gluconate (CAS Reg. No. 299–28–5)		Sequestrant
Camphor (CAS Reg. No. 76–22–2)	Not more than 5% weight to weight (w/w) of pesticide formulations.	Deodorant, melting point adjustment
Carbon Black (CAS Reg. No. 1333–86–4)	For seed treatment use only.	Colorant
Carbonic acid, dipotassium salt (CAS Reg. No. 584–08–7).		Buffering agent
Carbonic acid, dipotassium salt, trihydrate (CAS Reg. No. 18662–52–7).		Buffering agent
Carboxymethyl guar gum sodium salt (CAS Reg. No. 39346–76–4).	Without limitation	Thicker/drift reduction agent
Carboxymethyl-hydroxypropyl guar (CAS Reg. No. 68130–15–4).	Without limitation	Thicker/drift reduction agent
Carous chloride	10 ppm in formulation	Tagging agent
Carrageenan, conforming to 21 CFR 172.260	Not more than 0.15% of pesticide formulation.	Thickener and stabilizer for pesticide formulations applied to seeds before planting
Chlorobenzene	Contains not more than 1% impurities. Not for use after edible parts of plant begin to form. Do not graze livestock in treated areas within 48 hours after application.	Solvent, cosolvent
5-Chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one (in combination with 2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one).	Not more than 0.0022% (22.5 ppm) in the formulation; 0.00022% (or 2.25 ppm) in the final solution applied to growing crops.	Preservative
Choline chloride (CAS Reg. No. 67–48–1)		As a solvent
Choline hydroxide (CAS Reg No. 123–41–1)	Without limitation	Neutralizer
Cis-isomer of 1-(3-chloroallyl)-3,5,7-triaza-1-azoniaadamantane chloride (CAS Reg. No. 51229–78–8).	Maximum of 0.14% by weight of formulation.	Preservative
Coco alkyl dimethyl amines (CAS Reg. No. 61788–93–0).	Not to exceed 0.5% in pesticide formulation.	Emulsifier
Copper naphthenate	Not more than 2.5% of formulation; application limited to before edible portions of plants begin to form.	Mercaptan scavenger in technical pesticide

Inert ingredients	Limits	Uses
Cyclohexane		Solvent, cosolvent
Cyclohexanone		Do.
Cysteine (CAS Reg. No. 52–90–4)	Maximum of 0.5% of formulation.	Synergist
D&C Green No. 6		Dye
D&C Red No. 17, technical grade		Dye
D&C Red No. 33 (CAS Reg. No. 3567–66–6); meeting the specifications listed in 21 CFR 74.1333.		Dye
D&C Violet No. 2, technical grade	Not more than 0.005% of pesticide formulation.	Dye
Decanamide, N,N-dimethyl (CAS Reg. No. 14433–76–2).		Emulsifier, solvent, cosolvent
Diammonium phosphate (CAS Reg. No. 7783–28–0).		Buffer, surfactant
dibenzylidene sorbitol (32647–67–9)		Thinning agent
Diethanolamine		Stabilizer, inhibitor for formulations used before crop emerges from soil
Diethanolamine salts of alkyl (C_8-C_{24}) benzenesulfonic acid (CAS Reg. Nos. 26545–53–9, 67815–95–6, 67889–94–5, 67889–95–6, 68259–34–7, 68478–47–7, 68567–68–0, 68815–34–9, 68815–37–2, 68891–02–1, 68953–97–9, 84989–15–1, 85338–09–6, 90194–39–1, 90194–40–4, 90218–08–9).	Not to exceed 7% of pesticide formulation.	Surfactants, related adjuvants of surfactants.
Diethylene glycol		Deactivator, adjuvant for formulations used before crop emerges from soil
Diethylene Glycol (CAS No. 111–46–6)	Without limitation	Solvent, stabilizer and/or antifreeze
Diethylene glycol and diethylene glycol monobutyl, monoethyl, and monomethyl ethers.		Deactivator for formulations used before crop emerges from soil, stabilizer
Diethylene glycol mono butyl ether (CAS Reg. No. 112–34–5).	Without limitation	Pesticide inert ingredient as a solvent, stabilizer and/or antifreeze
Diethylene Glycol MonoEthyl Ether (CAS Reg. No. 111–90–0).	Without limitation	Solvent, stabilizer and/or antifreeze
Dimethylaminopropylamine, isopropylamine, ethanolamine, and triethanolamine salts of alkyl (C_8-C_{24}) benzenesulfonic acid (CAS Reg. Nos. 3088–30–0, 12068–12–1, 26264–05–1, 26836–07–7, 27323–41–7, 55470–69–4, 58089–99–9, 61886–59–7, 61931–76–8, 67924–05–4, 68110–32–7, 68259–35–8, 68411–31–4, 68442–72–8, 68567–69–1, 68584–24–7, 68584–25–8, 68648–81–7, 68648–96–4, 68649–00–3, 68815–30–5, 68815–35–0, 68910–32–7, 68953–93–5, 68953–98–0, 70528–84–6, 72391–21–0, 84961–74–0, 85480–55–3, 85480–56–4, 85995–82–0, 90194–42–6, 90194–53–9, 90194–54–0, 90194–55–1, 90218–09–0, 90218–11–4, 90218–35–2, 96687–54–6, 99924–49–9, 121617–08–1, 157966–96–6, 193562–36–6, 319926–68–6, 877677–48–0, 1093628–27–3).		Surfactants, related adjuvants of surfactants.
3,6-Dimethyl-4-octyn-3,6-diol	In pesticide formulations, for soil prior to planting or to plants before edible parts form.	Surfactants, related adjuvants of surfactants
Dimethyl sulfoxide		Solvent or cosolvent for formulations used before crop emerges from soil or prior to formation of edible parts of food plants

Inert ingredients	Limits	Uses
Dimethyl sulfoxide (CAS No. 67–68–5)	For pesticide formulations used before crop emerges from soil or prior to formation of edible parts of food plants; for pesticide formulations used after crop emerges but before harvest, provided that the potential for increased residues of the formulation's active ingredient(s) in or on food commodities has been assessed.	Solvent or co-solvent
Dipotassium hydrogen phosphate		Buffering agent
Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether		Stabilizer
Douglas-fir bark, ground		Solid diluent, carrier
Dysprosium chloride	10 ppm in formulation	Tagging agent
1,2-ethanediamine,*N,N,N′*, *N′*-tetramethyl-, polymer with 1,1′-oxybis[2-chloroethane] (CAS Reg. No. 31075–24–8).	For use in pesticide formulations applied to cotton or wheat only.	Adjuvant or water conditioner
(S,S)–Ethylenediaminedisuccinic acid (CAS Reg. No. 20846–91–7).		Sequestrant or chelating agent
Ethylene glycol		Antifreeze, deactivator for all pesticides used before crop emerges from soil and in herbicides before or after crop emerges
Ethylene glycol (CAS Reg. No. 107–21–1)	Without limitation	Pesticide inert ingredient as a solvent, stabilizer and/or antifreeze.
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether		
2-Ethylhexanol		Cosolvent, defoamer, solvent for all pesticides used before crop emerges from soil and in herbicides before or after crop emerges
Europic chloride	10 ppm in formulation	Tagging agent
FD&C Blue No. 1 (CAS Reg. No. 3844–45–9)	For seed treatment use only.	Dye, coloring agent
FD&C Blue No. 1, methyl-polyethylene glycol derivative (CAS Reg. No. 9079–34–9).	For seed treatment use only; Number average molecular weight (in amu) is greater than 1,000; Not to exceed 5% of the formulated pesticide product.	Dye, coloring agent
FD&C Blue No. 1, polyethylene glycol derivative (CAS Reg. No. 9079–33–8).	For seed treatment use only; Number average molecular weight (in amu) is greater than 1,000; Not to exceed 5% of the formulated pesticide product.	Dye, coloring agent
FD&C Red No. 40 (CAS Reg. No. 25956–17–6)	For seed treatment use only. Not to exceed 2% by weight of the pesticide formulation.	Dye, coloring agent
Ferric chloride		Not greater than 2% of suspending, dispersing agent, pesticide formulation
Fluoroapatite		Solid diluent, carrier
Folic acid (CAS Reg. No. 59–30–3)	Maximum of 0.5% of formulation.	Synergist
Gluconic acid (and sodium salt)		Sequestrant
l-Glutamic acid (C_5 H_9 $NO_{4≥}$ CAS Reg. No. 56–86–0).	Seet treatment use only	Plant nutrient
[alpha]-D-glucopyranoside, 2-ethylhexyl 6-O-[alpha]-D glucopyranosyl- (CAS Reg. No. 330980–61–5).		Surfactant
[alpha]-D-glucopyranoside, 2-ethylhexyl (CAS Reg. No. 125590–73–0).		Surfactant
Glutamine (CAS Reg. No. 56–85–9)	Maximum of 0.5% of formulation.	Synergist
Glycerol—propylene oxide polymer (CAS Reg. No. 25791–96–2).		Component in water-soluble film
Glyceryl triacetate		Stabilizer
Glyceryl tris-12-hydroxystearate		Flow control agent
Graphite		Treatment aid for seeds
Guar hydroxypropyltrimethylammonium chloride (CAS Reg. No. 71329–50–5).		Thickener/drift reduction agent

Inert ingredients	Limits	Uses
Hexamethylenetetramine		Stabilizer for carriers in solid pesticide formulations
2-(2′-hydroxy-3′,5′-di-tert-amylphenyl) benzotriazole (CAS Reg. No. 25973–55–1).	Maximum concentration of 0.6% in insecticide formulations applied to adzuki beans, canola, chickpeas, cotton, faba beans, field peas, lentils, linola, linseed, lucerne, lupins, mung beans, navy beans, pigeon peas, safflower, sunflower, and vetch.	Ultraviolet (UV) stabilizer
2-Hydroxy-4-*n*-octoxybenzophenone (CAS Reg. No. 1843–05–6).	Not more than 0.2 pt of pesticide formulation.	Light stabilizer
Hydroxypropyl guar gum		Thickener
Isobornyl acetate		Solvent
Isobutyl alcohol		Do.
Isobutylene-butene copolymers	For soil application only	Binder
Isooctadecanol	Not more than 2% of pesticide formulation.	Defoaming agent
Lanthanum chloride	10 ppm in formulation	Tagging agent.
Magnesium nitrate (in combination with 2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one and 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one).	None	Preservation
Maleic acid	For pesticide formulations applied to apples with a minimum preharvest interval of 21 days.	Stabilizer
Maleic anhydride (CAS Reg. No. 108–31–6)	Not to exceed 3.5% in pesticide formulations; or for pesticide formulations applied to apples with a minimum preharvest interval of 21 days.	Stabilizer
Manganese carbonate		Plant nutrient
D-mannose (CAS Reg. No. 3458–28–4)		Sequestrant, binder, filler
Mesityl oxide	Not for use after edible parts of plant begin to form. Do not graze livestock in treated areas within 48 hours after application.	Solvent, cosolvent
Methionine (CAS Reg. No. 59–51–8)	Maximum of 0.5% of formulation.	Synergist
Methyl alcohol		Do.
Methyl ethyl ketone		Surfactant
Methyl *p*- hydroxybenzoate		Preservative for formulations
Methyl isobutyl ketone		Solvent, cosolvent
2-Methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one (in combination with 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one).	Not more than 0.0022% (22.5 ppm) in the formulation; 0.00022% (or 2.25 ppm) in the final solution applied to growing crops.	Preservative
Mono-, di-, and trimethylnapthalenesulfonic acids and napthalenesulfonic acids formaldehyde condensates, ammonium and sodium salts (CAS Reg. Nos. 9008–63–3, 9069–80–1, 9084–06–4, 36290–04–7, 91078–68–1, 141959–43–5, 68425–94–5).		Surfactants, related adjuvants of surfactants
Methyl oleate		Surfactant
2-Methyl-2,4-pentanediol		Solvent for formulations used before crop emerges from soil
Methyl poly(oxyethylene)C_8–C_{18} alkylammonium chlorides where the poly(oxyethylene) content is n = 2–15 and where C_8–C_{18} alkyl is linear and may be saturated or unsaturated (CAS Reg. Nos. 3010–24–0, 18448–65–2, 70750–47–9, 22340–01–8, 67784–77–4, 64755–05–1, 61791–10–4, 28724–32–5, 28880–55–9, 68187–69–9, 68607–27–2, 60687–90–3.	Concentration in formulated end use products not to exceed 10% by weight in herbicide products and 5% by weight in all other pesticide products.	Surfactants, related adjuvants of surfactants
N-Methylpyrrolidone (CAS Reg. No. 872-504)		Solvent, cosolvent

Inert ingredients	Limits	Uses
Mixed phytosterols (consisting of campesterol, sitosterol and stigmasterol, with minor amounts of associated plant sterols) derived from edible vegetable oils.	.....	Surfactant
Mono- and bis-(1*H*, 1*H*, 2*H*, 2*H*-perfluoroalkyl) phosphates where the alkyl group is even numbered and in the C_6-C_{12} range.	Not more than 0.5% of pesticide formulation. Expires February 9, 2008.	Surfactant, related adjvants of surfactants
Mono- and dialkyl (C_8-C_{18}) methylated ammonium chloride compounds, where the alkyl group(s) (C_8-C_{18}) are derived from coconut, cottonseed, soya, tallow, or hogfat fatty acids.	.....	Surfactants, related adjuvants of surfactants
Morpholine 4-C_{6-12} Acyl Derivatives (CAS Reg. No. 887947–29–7).	.....	As a solvent
Nicotinamide (CAS Reg. No. 98–92–0)	Maximum of 0.5% of formulation.	Synergist
α-(*p*-Nonylphenyl)-ω-hydroxypoly(oxyethylene); produced by the condensation of 1 mole of nonylphenol (nonyl group is a propylene trimer isomer) with an average of 4-14 or 30-100 moles of ethylene oxide; if a blend of products is used, the average number of moles of ethylene oxide reacted to produce any product that is a component of the blend shall be in the range 4-14 or 30-100.	.....	Surfactant
Octanamide, N,N-dimethyl (CAS Reg. No. 1118–92–9).	.....	Emulsifier, solvent, cosolvent
α-Oleoyl-ω-(oleoyloxy) poly(oxyethylene) derived from α-hydro-ω-hydroxypoly(oxyethylene) (molecular weight 600 amu).	.....	Component of defoamers
Oxo-decyl acetate (CAS reg. No. 108419–33–6)	.....	Solvent
Oxo-heptyl acetate (CAS Reg. No. 90438–79–2)	.....	Solvent
Oxo-hexyl acetate (CAS Reg. No. 88230–35–7)	.....	Solvent
Oxo-nonyl acetate (CAS Reg. No. 108419–34–7).	.....	Solvent
Oxo-octyl acetate (CAS Reg. No. 108419–32–5)	.....	Solvent
Oxo-tridecyl acetate (CAS Reg. No. 108419–35–8).	.....	Solvent
Phenol	.....	Solvent, cosolvent
Phenol, 2-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-6-dodecyl-4-methyl-, (CAS Reg. No. 23328–53–2).	Not more than 10% by weight of pesticide formulations.	UV stabilizer.
Phenolsulfonic acid—formaldehyde—urea condensate and its sodium salt.	Applied to growing plants only.	Dispersant surfactant
(Phthalocyaninato (2)) copper; (C.I. pigment blue No. 15).	When used as a colorant in low-density plastic films.	Coloring agent, pigment
Pigment red 48	For seed treatment use only.	Dye
α-Pinene	Not more than 2% of formulation by weight.	Stabilizer
Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α-isotridecyl-ω-methoxy (CAS Reg. No. 345642–79–7).	At a maximum of 10% in formulation.	Surfactant
Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α-(3-carboxy-1-oxosulfopropyl)-ω-hydroxy-, (C_{10}–C_{12})-alkyl ethers, disodium salts, polyoxylene content averages 4–5 moles (CAS Reg. No. 68815–56–5).	Not to exceed 0.125% for seed treatment use only.	Surfactant.
Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α-(3-carboxy-1-oxosulfopropyl)-ω-hydroxy-, (C_{10}–C_{16})-alkyl ethers, disodium salts, polyoxyethylene content averages 5 moles (CAS Reg. No. 68954–91–6).	Not to exceed 0.125% for seed treatment use only.	Surfactant
Poly(oxyethylene) adducts of mixed phytosterols (such sterols to consist of campesterol, stigmasterol and sitosterol with minor amounts of associated plant sterols) derived from edible vegetable oils; polyoxyethylene content averaging 5-26 moles.	.....	Surfactant, related adjuvants
Polyoxyethylene polyoxypropylene mono(di-sec-butylphenyl) ether (CAS Reg. No. 69029–39–6).	Limited to herbicide formulations only, and to no more than 30% by weight in herbicide formulations intended for application to turf.	Surfactants, related adjuvants of surfactants
Poly(oxyethylene) (5) sorbitan monooleate	.....	Surfactants, related adjuvants of surfactants

Inert ingredients	Limits	Uses
Polysorbate 60, conforming to 21 CFR 172.836	.....	Surfactant
Potassium dihydrogen phosphate	.....	Buffering agent
2-Propanamine, compound with α-phosphono-ω-butoxypoly (oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) (2:1) (CAS Reg. No. 431040–31–2).	Not more than 15% in the formulated product.	Surfactant
2-Propanamine, compounds with polyethylene glycol dihydrogen phosphate $C_{8–10}$- alkyl ether (2:1) (CAS Reg. No. 431062–72–5).	Not more than 15% in the formulated product.	Surfactant
1,2-Propanediol, 3-[3-[1, 3, 3, 3-tetramethyl-1-[(trimethylsilyl)oxy]-1-disiloxyanyl] propoxy]- (CAS Reg. No. 70280–68–1).	Not to exceed 5% by weight of pesticide formulation.	Antifoaming agent.
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether	.....	Solvent
Pyridoxine (CAS Reg. No. 65–23–6)	Maximum of 0.5% of formulation.	Synergist
Rosin, dark wood (as defined in 21 CFR 178.3870(a)(1)(v)).	.....	Surfactants, related adjuvants of surfactants
Rosin, gum	.....	Do.
Rosin, tall oil	.....	Do.
Scandium chloride	10 ppm in formulation	Tagging agent
Sodium bisulfate (CAS Reg. No. 7681–38–1)	.....	Acidifying/buffering agent
Sodium 1,4-dicyclohexyl sulfosuccinate	.....	Surfactants, related adjuvants of surfactants
Sodium 1,4-dihexyl sulfosuccinate (CAS Reg. No. 3006–15–3).	.....	Surfactants, related adjuvants of surfactants
Sodium dihydrogen phosphate (CAS Reg. No. 7558–80–7) conforming to 21 CFR 182.6778.	.....	Buffering agent
Sodium 1,4-diisobutyl sulfosuccinate (CAS Reg. No. 127–39–9).	.....	Surfactants, related adjuvants of surfactants
Sodium 1,4-dipentyl sulfosuccinate (CAS Reg. No. 922–80–5).	.....	Surfactants, related adjuvants of surfactants
Sodium metaborate	.....	Sequestrant
Sodium molybdate	.....	Plant nutrient
Sodium nitrate	.....	Solid diluent
Sodium nitrite	Not more than 3% of pesticide formulation.	Stabilizer, inhibitor.
Sodium *o*-phenylphenate	Not more than 0.1% of pesticide formulation.	Preservative for formulation
Sodium salt of the insoluble fraction of rosin	.....	Surfactants, related adjuvants of surfactants
Sodium salts of N-alkyl (C8-C18)-beta-iminodipropionic acid where the C8-C18 is linear and may be saturated and/or unsaturated (CAS Reg. Nos. 3655-00-3, 61791-56-8, 14960-06-6, 26256-79-1, 90170-43-7, 91696-17-2, 97862-48-1).	Concentration in formulated end-use products not to exceed 30% by weight in pesticide formulations.	Surfactants, related adjuvants of surfactants
Sodium tetraborate	Not more than 2% of pesticide formulation.	Buffering agent; corrosion inhibitor
Sulfonic acids, C_{13-17}-sec-alkane, sodium salts (CAS Reg. No. 85711–69–9).	Not to exceed 40% by weight in non-residential use pesticide formulation only.	Surfactant
Sulfonic acids, C_{14-17}-sec-alkane, sodium salts (CAS Reg. No. 97489–15–1).	Not to exceed 40% by weight in non-residential pesticide formulation only.	Surfactant
Tallowamine, ethoxylated, mixture of dihydrogen phosphate and monohydrogen phosphate esters and the corresponding ammonium, calcium, potassium, and sodium salts of the phosphate esters, where the poly(oxyethylene) content averages 2–20 moles (CAS Reg. No. 68308–48–5).	Not to exceed 20% of pesticide formulation.	Surfactants, related adjuvants of surfactants
Tannin	.....	Dispersing agent
Tertiary butylhydroquinone	.....	Antioxidant
1-Tetradecanamine, *N,N*-dimethyl-, *N*-oxide (CAS Reg. No. 3332–27–2).	.....	Component in water-soluble film
Tetraethylene glycol (CAS Reg. No. 112–60–7)	.....	Solvent
N,N,N′,N′-Tetrakis-(2-hydroxypropyl) ethylenediamine (CAS Reg. No. 102–60–3).	Concentration in formulated end-use products not to exceed 20% by weight in pesticide formulations.	Stabilizer for formulations
2,4,7,9-Tetramethyl-5-decyne 4,7-diol	In pesticide formulations, for application to soil prior to planting or to plants before edible parts form.	Surfactants, related adjuvants of surfactants
Tetrapotassium pyrophosphate (CAS Reg. No. 7320–345).	Not to exceed 10% of formulation.	Sequestrant, anticaking agent, conditioning agent

Inert ingredients	Limits	Uses
Titanium dioxide (CAS Reg. No. 13463–67–7) ...	.....	Pigment/coloring agent in plastic bags used to wrap growing banana (preharvest), colorant on seeds for planting
Toluenesulfonic acid and its ammonium, calcium, magnesium, potassium, sodium, and zinc salts.	.....	Solvent, cosolvent
Triethanolamine	.....	Stabilizer, inhibitor for formulations used before crop emerges from soil
Triethanolamine (CAS Reg. No. 102–71–6)	.....	Stabilizer, inhibitor
Triethylene glycol	.....	Deactivator
Triethyl phosphate	.....	Stabilizer for formulations used before crop emerges from soil
Trimethylolpropane (CAS Reg. No. 77–99–6)	Not to exceed 15% by weight of the film.	Component in water-soluble film
α-[2,4,6-Tris[1-(phenyl)ethyl]phenyl]-ω-hydroxy poly(oxyethylene), the poly(oxyethylene) content averages 4-150 moles).	Not more than 15% of the formulation.	Surfactant.
α-[2,4,6-Tris[1-(phenyl)ethyl]phenyl]-ω-hydroxy poly(oxyethylene); mixture of monohydrogen and dihydrogen phosphate esters and the corresponding ammonium, calcium, magnesium, potassium, sodium, and zinc salts, the poly(oxyethylene) content averages 4-150 moles).	Not more than 15% of the formulation.	Do.
α-[2,4,6-Tris[1-(phenyl)ethyl]phenyl]-ω-hydroxy poly(oxyethylene) sulfate, and the corresponding ammonium, calcium, magnesium, potassium, sodium, and zinc salts, the poly(oxyethylene) content averages 4-150 moles.	Not more than 15% of the pesticide formulation.	Do.
Tryptophan (CAS Reg. No. 73–22–3)	Maximum of 0.5% of formulation.	Synergist
Valeric acid, normal	Not more than 2% in pesticide formulations.	Stenching agent or odorant
Xylene	.....	Solvent, cosolvent
Xylenesulfonic acid its ammonium calcium, magnesium, potassium, sodium, and zinc salts.	.....	Surfactants, related adjuvants of surfactants
Yucca extract from Yucca schidigera	.....	Wetting agent
Ytterbium chloride	10 ppm in formulation	Tagging agent
Yttrium chloride	10 ppm in formulation	Tagging agent
Zinc orthophosphate	.....	Plant nutrient and safener
Zinc stearate, conforming to 21 CFR 182.5994 and 582.5994.	.....	Flow control agent

[69 FR 23124, Apr. 28, 2004]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting §180.920, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and at *www.fdsys.gov*.

§ 180.930 Inert ingredients applied to animals; exemptions from the requirement of a tolerance.

The following materials are exempted from the requirement of a tolerance when used in accordance with good agricultural practice as inert (or occasionally active) ingredients in pesticide formulations applied to animals:

Inert ingredients	Limits	Uses
Acetic acid (CAS Reg. No. 64–19–7)	Not more than 0.5% of pesticide formulation.	Catalyst
Acetic anhydride	.....	Solvent, cosolvent, stabilizer
Acetone (Cas Reg. No. 67–64–1)	.....	Solvent or cosolvent
Alkanoic and alkenoic acids, mono- and diesters of α-hydro-ω-hydroxypoly(oxyethylene) with molecular weight (in amu) range of 200 to 6,000.	.....	Emulsifiers
Alkyl (C_8-C_{24}) benzenesulfonic acid and its ammonium, calcium, magnesium, potassium, sodium, and zinc salts.	.....	Surfactants, emulsifier, related adjuvants of surfactants
Alkyl (C_{12}-C_{16}) dimethyl ammonio acetate (CAS Reg. Nos. 683–10–3, 2601–33–4 and 693–33–4.	20% by weight in pesticide formulation.	Surfactant

Inert ingredients	Limits	Uses
α-alkyl(C_6- C_{15})-ω-hydroxypoly(oxyethylene)sulfate, and its ammonium, calcium, magnesium, potassium, sodium, and zinc salts, poly(oxyethylene) content averages 2–4 moles (CAS Reg. Nos.: 3088–31–1, 3694–74–4, 9004–82–4, 9004–84–6, 9021–91–4, 9086–52–6, 13150–00–0, 15826–16–1, 25446–78–0, 26183–44–8, 27140–00–7, 27731–61–9, 27731–61–9, 27731–62–0, 32612–48–9, 34431–25–9, 35015–74–8, 50602–06–7, 52286–18–7, 52286–19–8, 54116–08–4, 55901–67–2, 61702–79–2, 61894–66–4, 62755–21–9, 63428–85–3, 63428–86–4, 63428–87–5, 65086–57–9, 65086–79–5, 65104–74–7, 65122–38–5, 67674–66–2, 67762–19–0, 67762–21–4, 67845–82–3, 67845–83–4, 67923–90–4, 68037–05–8, 68037–06–9, 68171–41–5, 68424–50–0, 68511–39–7, 68585–34–2, 68610–66–2, 68611–29–0, 68611–55–2, 68649–53–6, 68890–88–0, 68891–29–2, 68891–30–5, 68891–38–3, 69011–37–6, 73665–22–2, 75422–21–8, 78330–16–2, 78330–17–3, 78330–25–3, 78330–26–4, 78330–27–5, 78330–28–6, 78330–29–7, 78330–30–0, 96130–61–9, 106597–03–9, 110392–50–2, 119432–41–6, 125301–88–4, 125301–89–5, 125301–92–0, 125736–54–1, 157707–85–2, 160104–51–8, 160901–27–9, 160901–28–0, 160901–29–1, 160901–30–4, 161025–28–1, 161074–79–9, 162063–19–6, 219756–63–5).	Not to exceed 30% of formulation.	Surfactants, related adjuvants of surfactants.
α-alkyl (C_{12}-C_{15})-ω-hydroxypoly (oxypropylene)poly (oxyethylene)copolymers (where the poly(oxypropylene) content is 3-60 moles and the poly(oxyethylene) content is 5-80 moles), the resulting ethoxylated propoxylated (C_{12}-C_{15}) alcohols having a minimum molecular weight (in amu) of 1,500, CAS Reg. No. 68551–13–3.	Not to exceed 20% of pesticide formulations.	Surfactant
α-alkyl-ω-hydroxypoly (oxypropylene) and/or poly (oxyethylene) polymers where the alkyl chain contains a minimum of six carbons (CAS Reg. Nos.: 9002–92–0; 9004–95–9; 9004–98–2; 9005–00–9; 9035–85–2; 9038–29–3; 9038–43–1; 9040–05–5; 9043–30–5; 9087–53–0; 25190–05–0; 24938–91–8; 25231–21–4; 251553–55–6; 26183–52–8; 26468–86–0; 26636–39–5; 27252–75–1; 27306–79–2; 31726–34–8; 34398–01–1; 34398–05–5; 37251–67–5; 37311–00–5; 37311–01–6; 37311–02–7; 37311–04–9; 39587–22–9; 50861–66–0; 52232–09–4; 52292–17–8; 52609–19–5; 57679–21–7; 59112–62–8; 60828–78–6; 61702–78–1; 61725–89–1; 61791–13–7; 61791–20–6; 61791–28–4; 61804–34–0; 61827–42–7; 61827–84–7; 62648–50–4; 63303–01–5; 63658–45–7; 63793–60–2; 64366–70–7; 64415–24–3; 64415–25–4; 64425–86–1; 65104–72–5; 65150–81–4; 66455–14–9: 66455–15–0; 67254–71–1; 67763–08–0; 68002–96–0; 68002–97–1; 68131–39–5; 68131–40–8; 68154–96–1; 68154–97–2; 68154–98–3; 68155–01–1; 68213–23–0; 68213–24–1; 68238–81–3; 68238–82–4; 68409–58–5; 68409–59–6; 68439–30–5; 68439–45–2; 68439–46–3; 68439–48–5; 68439–49–6; 68439–50–9; 68439–51–0; 68439–53–2; 68439–54–3; 68458–88–8; 68526–94–3; 68526–95–4; 68551–12–2; 68551–13–3; 68551–14–4; 68603–20–3; 68603–25–8; 68920–66–1; 68920–69–4; 68937–66–6; 68951–67–7; 68954–94–9; 68987–81–5; 68991–48–0; 69011–36–5; 69013–18–9; 69013–19–0; 69227–20–9; 69227–21–0; 69227–22–1; 69364–63–2; 70750–27–5; 70879–83–3; 70955–07–6; 71011–10–4; 71060–57–6; 71243–46–4; 72066–65–0; 72108–90–8; 72484–69–6; 72854–13–8; 72905–87–4; 73018–31–2; 73049–34–0; 74432–13–6; 74499–34–6; 78330–19–5; 78330–20–8; 78330–21–9; 78330–23–1; 79771–03–2; 84133–50–6; 85422–93–1; 97043–91–9; 97953–22–5; 102782–43–4; 103331–86–8; 103657–84–7; 103657–85–8; 103818–93–5; 103819–03–0; 106232–83–1; 111905–54–5; 116810–31–2; 116810–32–3; 116810–33–4; 120313–48–6; 120944–68–5; 121617–09–2; 126646–02–4; 126950–62–7; 127036–24–2; 139626–71–4; 152231–44–2; 154518–36–2; 157627–86–6; 157627–88–8; 157707–41–0; 157707–43–2; 159653–49–3; 160875–66–1; 160901–20–2; 160901–09–7; 160901–19–9; 161025–21–4; 161025–22–5; 166736–08–9; 169107–21–5; 172588–43–1; 176022–76–7; 196823–11–7; 287935–46–0; 288260–45–7; 303176–75–2; 954108–36–2).	.....	Surfactants, related adjuvants of surfactants

Inert ingredients	Limits	Uses
α-alkyl (minimum C_6 linear, branched, saturated and/or unsaturated)-ω-hydroxypolyoxyethylene polymer with or without polyoxypropylene, mixture of di- and monohydrogen phosphate esters and the corresponding ammonium, calcium, magnesium, monoethanolamine, potassium, sodium, and zinc salts of the phosphate esters; minimum oxyethylene content is 2 moles; minimum oxypropylene content is 0 moles, (CAS Reg. Nos.: 9004–80–2, 9046–01–9, 26982–05–8, 31800–89–2, 37280–82–3, 37281–86–0, 39341–09–8, 39341–65–6, 39464–66–9, 39464–69–2, 42612–52–2, 50643–20–4, 50668–50–3, 51325–10–1, 51884–64–1, 52019–36–0, 52019–38–2, 52019–38–2, 57486–09–6, 58206–38–5, 58318–92–6, 58857–49–1, 59112–71–9, 60267–55–2, 61837–79–4, 62362–49–6, 62482–61–5, 63747–86–4, 63887–54–7, 63887–55–8, 66020–37–9, 66272–25–1, 66281–20–7, 67711–84–6, 67786–06–5, 67989–06–4, 68070–99–5, 68071–17–0, 68071–35–2, 68071–37–4, 68130–44–9, 68130–45–0, 68130–46–1, 68130–47–2, 68186–29–8, 68186–34–5, 68186–36–7, 68186–37–8, 68238–84–6, 68311–02–4, 68311–04–6, 68332–75–2, 68389–72–0, 68400–75–9, 68413–78–5, 68425–73–0, 68425–75–2, 68439–39–4, 68458–48–0, 68511–15–9, 68511–36–4, 68511–37–5, 68551–05–3, 68585–15–9, 68585–16–0, 68585–17–1, 68585–36–4, 68585–39–7, 68603–24–7, 68607–14–7, 68610–64–0, 68610–65–1, 68649–29–6, 68649–30–9, 68650–84–0, 68815–11–2, 68855–46–9, 68856–03–1, 68890–90–4, 68890–91–5, 68891–12–3, 68891–13–4, 68891–26–9, 68908–64–5, 68909–65–9, 68909–67–1, 68909–69–3, 68921–24–4, 68921–60–8, 68954–87–0, 68954–88–1, 68954–92–7, 68987–35–9, 69029–43–2, 69980–69–4, 70247–99–3, 70248–14–5, 70844–96–1, 70903–63–8, 71965–23–6, 71965–24–7, 72480–27–4, 72623–67–7, 72623–68–8, 72828–56–9, 72828–57–0, 73018–34–5, 73038–25–2, 73050–08–5, 73050–09–6, 73361–29–2, 73378–71–9, 73378–72–0, 73559–42–9, 73559–43–0, 73559–44–1, 73559–45–2, 74499–76–6, 76930–25–1, 78041–18–6, 78330–22–0, 78330–24–2, 82465–25–6, 84843–37–8, 91254–26–1, 93925–54–3, 95014–34–9, 96416–89–6, 99924–51–3, 103170–31–6, 103170–32–7, 106233–09–4, 106233–10–7, 108818–88–8, 110392–49–9, 111798–26–6, 111905–50–1, 116671–23–9, 117584–36–8, 119415–05–3, 120913–45–3, 121158–61–0, 121158–63–2, 123339–53–7, 125139–13–1, 125301–86–2, 125301–87–3, 126646–03–5, 129208–04–4, 129870–77–5, 129870–80–0, 130354–37–9, 136504–88–6, 143372–50–3, 143372–51–4, 144336–75–4, 146815–57–8, 151688–56–1, 154518–39–5, 154518–40–8, 155240–11–2, 159704–69–5, 160498–49–7, 160611–24–5, 171543–66–1, 172027–16–6, 172274–69–0, 176707–42–9, 181963–82–6, 188741–55–1, 191940–53–1, 210493–60–0, 210993–53–6, 246159–55–7, 251298–11–0, 261627–68–3, 290348–69–5, 290348–70–8, 317833–96–8, 340681–28–9, 422563–19–7, 422563–26–6, 522613–09–8, 717140–06–2, 717140–09–5, 717827–29–7, 762245–80–7, 762245–81–8, 866538–89–8, 866538–90–1, 873662–29–4, 913068–96–9, 936100–29–7, 936100–30–0, 1072943–56–6, 1087209–87–7, 1174313–54–2, 1187742–89–7, 1187743–35–6, 1205632–03–6, 1233235–49–8, 1451002–50–8, 1456802–88–2, 1456802–89–3, 1456803–12–5).	Not to exceed 30% of formulation.	Surfactants, related adjuvants of surfactants.
N-alkyl (C8-C18) primary amines and their acetate salts where the alkyl group is linear and may be saturated and/or unsaturated (CAS Reg. Nos. 61790–57–6, 61790–58–7, 61790–59–8, 61790–60–1, 61788–46–3, 61790–33–8, 68155–38–4).	Concentration in formulated end-use products not to exceed 10% by weight in herbicide products, 4% by weight in insecticide products, and 4% by weight in fungicide products.	Surfactants, related adjuvants of surfactants
Alkyl (C_8-C_{18}) sulfate and its ammonium, calcium, magnesium, potassium, sodium, and zinc salts.	.....	Surfactant
N,N-Bis-α-ethyl-ω-hydroxypoly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) C8–C18 saturated and unsaturated alkylamines; the poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) content is 2–60 moles (CAS Reg. Nos. 10213–78–2, 25307–17–9, 26635–92–7, 26635–93–8, 288259–52–9, 58253–49–9, 61790–82–7, 61791–14–8, 61791–24–0, 61791–26–2, 61791–31–9, 61791–44–4, 68155–33–9, 68155–39–5, 68155–40–8,70955–14–5, 73246–96–5, 1266162–49–5).	Not to exceed 25% in herbicide formulations and 10% in insecticide and fungicide formulations.	Surfactants, related adjuvants of surfactants
N,N-Bis-α-ethyl-ω-hydroxypoly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl/oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl) C_8-C_{18} saturated and unsaturated alkylamines; the poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl/oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl) content is 2–60 moles (CAS Reg. Nos. 68213–26–3, 68153–97–9, 75601–76–2).	Not to exceed 25% in herbicide formulations and 10% in insecticide and fungicide formulations.	Surfactants, related adjuvants of surfactants
Ascorbyl palmitate	.....	Preservative
Attapulgite-type clay	.....	Solid diluent, carrier
Barium sulfate (CAS Reg. No. 7727–43–7)	.....	Carrier, density control agent
Benzoic acid	.....	Preservative for formulations

Inert ingredients	Limits	Uses
2-Bromo-2-nitro-1,3-propanediol (CAS Reg. No. 52–51–7)	0.04% or less by weight of the total pesticide formulation.	In-can preservative
Butane		Propellant
n-Butanol (CAS Reg. No. 71–36–3)		Solvent for blended emulsifiers
n-Butyl benzoate (CAS RN 136–60–7)		Solvent
Butylated hydroxyanisole		Antioxidant
Butylated hydroxytoluene		Do.
Calcium carbonate		Solid diluent, carrier
Calcium chloride		Stabilizer
Calcium silicate, hydrated calcium silicate		Anticaking agent, solid diluent, carrier
C_9 rich aromatic hydrocarbons (CAS Reg. No. 64742–95–6)		Solvent.
C_{10-11} rich aromatic hydrocarbons (CAS Reg. No. 64742–94–5).		Solvent.
C_{11-12} rich aromatic hydrocarbons (CAS Reg. No. 64742–94–5).		Solvent.
Calcium stearate (CAS Reg. No. 1592–23–0)		Stabilizer, component of plastic animal tag
Calcium sulfate		Solid diluent, carrier
Carbon black (CAS Reg. No. 1333–86–4)		Colorant/pigment in animal tag
Carbon Dioxide (CAS Reg. No. 124–38–9)	None	Propellant
Carrageenan, conforming to 21 CFR 172.620	Minimum molecular weight (in amu): 100,000.	Thickener
Cyclohexanone		Solvent, cosolvent
D&C Green No. 6		Dye, coloring agent
D&C Red No. 17		Do.
D&C Violet No. 2		Do.
Dialkyl (C_8-C_{18}) dimethylammonium chloride	Not more than 0.2% in silica hydrated silica.	Flocculating agent in the manufacture of silica hydrated silica for use as a solid diluent, carrier
Diatomite (diatomaceous earth)		Solid diluent, carrier
Diethanolamine salts of alkyl (C_8-C_{24}) benzenesulfonic acid (CAS Reg. Nos. 26545–53–9, 67815–95–6, 67889–94–5, 67889–95–6, 68259–34–7, 68478–47–7, 68567–68–0, 68815–34–9, 68815–37–2, 68891–02–1, 68953–97–9, 84989–15–1, 85338–09–6, 90194–39–1, 90194–40–4, 90218–08–9).	Not to exceed 7% of pesticide formulation.	Surfactants, related adjuvants of surfactants.
Diethylaminoethanol, ethoxylated, propoxylated, reaction products with fatty acid dimers, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 1,200 (CAS Reg. No. 1173188–75–4).		Surfactant
Diethylaminoethanol, ethoxylated, propoxylated, reaction products with fatty acid trimers, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 1,200 (CAS Reg. No. 1173188–83–4).		Surfactant
Diethylaminoethanol, ethoxylated, reaction products with acid trimers, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 1,200 (CAS Reg. No. 1173188–81–2).		Surfactant
Diethylaminoethanol, ethoxylated, reaction product with fatty acid dimers, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 1,200 (CAS Reg. No. 1173188–72–1).		Surfactant
Diethylphthalate		Solvent, cosolvent
1,1-Difluoroethane (CAS Reg. No. 75–37–6)	For aerosol pesticide formulations used for insect control in food- and feed-handling establishments and animals.	Aerosol propellant
Dimethyl ether (CAS Reg. No. 115–10–6)		Propellant
Dimethylaminoethanol, ethoxylated, propoxylated, reaction products with fatty acid dimers, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 1,200 (CAS Reg. No. 1173188–42–5).		Surfactant
Dimethylaminoethanol, ethoxylated, propoxylated reaction products with fatty acid trimers, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 1,200 (CAS Reg. No. 1173188–67–4).		Surfactant
Dimethylaminoethanol, ethoxylated, reaction products with fatty acid trimers, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 1,200 (CAS Reg. No. 1173188–38–9).		Surfactant
Dimethylaminoethanol, ethoxylated, reaction products with fatty acid trimers, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 1,200 (CAS Reg. No. 1173188–49–2).		Surfactant
Dimethylaminopropylamine, isopropylamine, ethanolamine, and triethanolamine salts of alkyl (C_8-C_{24}) benzenesulfonic acid (CAS Reg. Nos. 3088–30–0, 12068–12–1, 26264–05–1, 26836–07–7, 27323–41–7, 55470–69–4, 58089–99–9, 61886–59–7, 61931–76–8, 67924–05–4, 68110–32–7, 68259–35–8, 68411–31–4, 68442–72–8, 68567–69–1, 68584–24–7, 68584–25–8, 68648–81–7, 68648–96–4, 68649–00–3, 68815–30–5, 68815–35–0, 68910–32–7 68953–93–5, 68953–98–0, 70528–84–6, 72391–21–0, 84961–74–0, 85480–55–3, 85480–56–4, 85995–82–0, 90194–42–6, 90194–53–9, 90194–54–0, 90194–55–1, 90218–09–0, 90218–11–4, 90218–35–2, 96687–54–6, 99924–49–9, 121617–08–1, 157966–96–6, 193562–36–6, 319926–68–6, 877677–48–0, 1093628–27–3)..		Surfactants, related adjuvants of surfactants.
3,6-Dimethyl-4-octyne-3,6-diol	Not more than 2.5% of pesticide formulation.	Surfactants, related adjuvants of surfactants
Dimethylpolysiloxane (CAS Reg. No. 9016–00–6)		Defoaming agent
Di-n-butyl carbonate (CAS Reg. No. 542–52–9)		Solvent
Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether		Surfactants, related adjuvants of surfactants

Inert ingredients	Limits	Uses
Epoxidized soybean oil (CAS Reg. No. 8013–07–8)		Stabilizer, plasticizer, component animal tag
Ethanesulfonic acid, 2-hydroxy- (CAS Reg. No. 107–36–8)		Chelator, sequestrant, or conditioning agent.
Ethanesulfonic acid, 2-hydroxy-, ammonium salts (CAS Reg. No. 57267–78–4).		Do.
Ethanesulfonic acid, 2-hydroxy-, calcium salts (CAS Reg. No. 10550–47–7).		Do.
Ethanesulfonic acid, 2-hydroxy-, magnesium salts (CAS Reg. No. 17345–56–1).		Do.
Ethanesulfonic acid, 2-hydroxy-, potassium salts (CAS Reg. No. 1561–99–5).		Do.
Ethanesulfonic acid, 2-hydroxy-, sodium salts (CAS Reg. No. 1562–00–1).		Do.
Ethanesulfonic acid, 2-hydroxy-, zinc salts (CAS Reg. No. 129756–32–7).		Do.
Ethyl alcohol		Solvent, cosolvent
Ethyl maltol (CAS Reg. No.4940–11–8)	Not more than 0.2 % of the pesticide formulation.	Odor masking agent
Ethylene oxide adducts of 2,4,7,9-tetramethyl-5-decynediol, the ethylene oxide content averages 3.5, 10 or 30 moles (CAS Reg. No. 9014–85–1).		Surfactants, related adjuvants of surfactants
2-Ethyl-1-hexanol (CAS Reg. No. 104–76–7)	Not more than 10% of pesticide	Solvent, adjuvant of surfactants
FD&C Blue No. 1		Dye, coloring agent
FD&C Yellow No. 6 Aluminum Lake (CAS Reg. No. 15790–07–5).	Not more than 2% by weight of pesticide formulation.	Pigment in animal tag and similar slow-release devices
D-glucopyranose, oligomeric, $C_{10–16}$-alkyl glycosides (CAS Reg. No. 110615–47–9).		Surfactant
Glycerol monooleate		Surfactants, related adjuvants of surfactants
Glyceryl monostearate		Emulsifier
Glyceryl tris-12-hydroxystearate		Flow control agent
Graphite		Solid diluent, carrier
n-Hexyl alcohol (CAS Reg. No. 111–27–3)		Solvent, cosolvent
Hydroxyethylmorpholine, ethoxylated, propoxylated, reaction products with fatty acid dimers, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 1,200 (CAS Reg. No. 1173189–06–4).		Surfactant
Hydroxyethylmorpholine, ethoxylated, propoxylated, reaction products with fatty acid trimers, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 1,200 (CAS Reg. No. 1173188–67–4).		Surfactant
Hydroxyethylmorpholine, ethoxylated, reaction products with fatty acid dimers, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 1,200 (CAS Reg. No. 1173189–00–8).		Surfactant
Hydroxyethylmorpholine, ethoxylated, reaction products with fatty acid trimers, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 1,200 (CAS Reg. No. 1173189–09–7).		Surfactant
Hydroxyethylpiperidine, ethoxylated, propoxylated, reaction products with fatty acid dimers, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 1,200 (CAS Reg. No. 1173189–22–4).		Surfactant
Hydroxyethylpiperidine, ethoxylated, propoxylated, reaction products with fatty acid trimers, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 1,200 (CAS Reg. No. 1173189–28–0).		Surfactant
Hydroxyethylpiperidine, ethoxylated, reaction products with fatty acid dimers, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 1,200 (CAS Reg. No. 1173189–20–2).		Surfactant
Hydroxyethylpiperidine, ethoxylated, reaction products with fatty acid trimers, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 1,200 (CAS Reg. No. 1173189–25–7).		Surfactant
2-(2′-Hydroxy-5′-methylphenyl)benzotriazole (CAS Reg. No. 2440–22–4).	Not more than 0.5% by weight of pesticide formulation.	Ultraviolet light absorber/stabilizer in animal tag and similar slow-release devices
Iron oxide (CAS Reg. No. 1309–37–1)		Colorant in pesticide formulations for animal tags
Isobutane (CAS Reg. No. 75–28–5)	None	Propellant
Isopropyl myristate, CAS Reg. No. 110–27–0		Solvent
Kaolinite-type clay		Solid diluent, carrier
Kerosene, U.S.P. reagent		Solvent, cosolvent
Lactic acid		Solvent
Lactic acid, 2-ethylhexyl ester (CAS Reg. No. 6283–86–9)		Solvent
Lactic acid, 2-ethylhexyl ester, (2S)- (CAS Reg. No. 186817–80–1).		Solvent
Lactic acid, n-propyl ester, (S); (CAS Reg. No. 53651–69–7)		Solvent
Lignin (CAS Reg. No. 9005–53–2)		Surfactant, related adjuvants of surfactants
Lignin, alkali (CAS Reg. No. 8068–05–1)		Do.
Lignin, alkali, oxidized, sodium salt (CAS Reg. No. 68201–23–0).		Do.
Lignin alkali reaction products with disodium sulfite and formaldehyde (CAS Reg. No. 105859–97–0).		Do.
Lignin alkali reaction products with formaldehyde and sodium bisulfite (CAS Reg. No. 68512–35–6).		Do.
Lignosulfonic acid (CAS Reg. No. 8062–15–5)		Do.
Lignosulfonic acid, ammonium calcium salt (CAS Reg. No. 12710–04–2).		Do.
Lignosulfonic acid, ammonium magnesium salt (CAS Reg. No. 123175–37–1).		Do.
Lignosulfonic acid, ammonium salt (CAS Reg. No. 8061–53–8).		Do.

Inert ingredients	Limits	Uses
Lignosulfonic acid, ammonium sodium salt (CAS Reg. No. 166798–73–8).	.....	Do.
Lignosulfonic acid, calcium magnesium salt (CAS Reg. No. 55598–86–2).	.....	Do.
Lignosulfonic acid, calcium salt (CAS Reg. No. 8061–52–7) ...	.....	Do.
Lignosulfonic acid, calcium sodium salt (CAS Reg. No. 37325–33–0).	.....	Do.
Lignosulfonic acid, ethoxylated, sodium salt (CAS Reg. No. 68611–14–3).	.....	Do.
Lignosulfonic acid, magnesium salt (CAS Reg. No. 8061–54–9).	.....	Do.
Lignosulfonic acid, potassium salt (CAS Reg. No. 37314–65–1).	.....	Do.
Lignosulfonic acid, sodium salt (CAS Reg. No. 8061–51–6)	.....	Do.
Lignosulfonic acid, sodium salt, oxidized (CAS Reg. No. 68855–41–4).	.....	Do.
Lignosulfonic acid, sodium salt, polymer with formaldehyde and phenol (CAS Reg. No. 37207–89–9).	.....	Do.
Lignosulfonic acid, sodium salt, sulfomethylated (CAS Reg. No. 68512–34–5).	.....	Do.
Lignosulfonic acid, zinc salt (CAS Reg. No. 57866–49–6)	.....	Do.
d-Limonene (CAS Reg. No. 5989–27–5)	.....	Solvent, fragrance
Magnesium carbonate	.....	Solid diluent, carrier
Magnesium silicate, hydrated magnesium silicate	.....	Do.
Methane sulfonic acid (CAS Reg. No. 75–75–2)	Not to exceed 3.0% by weight in pesticide formulation.	Acidifying agent
Methyl alcohol	.....	Solvent, cosolvent
Methyl *n*-amyl ketone (CAS Reg. No. 110–43–0)	.....	Solvent, cosolvent
Methyl esters of higher fatty acids conforming to 21 CFR 573.640.	.....	Antidusting agent
Methyl-*p*-hydroxybenzoate (Methyl paraben)	Meets specifications of Food Chemicals Codex; not to exceed 0.1% in formulations.	Preservative
Methyl isobutyl ketone	.....	Solvent, cosolvent
2-methyl-2,4-pentanediol (CAS Reg. No.–107–41–5)	Without limitation	Growing crops and food animals
2-methyl-1,3-propanediol (CAS Reg. No. 2163–42–0)	.....	Solvent, surfactant
Mineral oil, U.S.P., or conforming to 21 CFR 172.878 or 178.3620(a), (b).	.....	Solvent, diluent
Montmorillonite-type clay	.....	Solid diluent, carrier
Nonyl, decyl, and undecyl glycoside mixture with a mixture of nonyl, decyl, and undecyl oligosaccharides and related reaction products (primarily decanol and undecanol) produced as an aqueous-based liquid (50 to 65% solids) from the reaction of primary alcohols (containing 15 to 20% secondary alcohol isomers) in a ratio of 20% C_9, 40% C_{10}, and 40% C_{11} with carbohydrates (average glucose to alkyl chain ratio 1.3 to 1.8).	.....	Surfactant
α-(p-Nonylphenol)-ω-hydroxypoly(oxyethylene) mixture of dihydrogen phosphate and monohydrogen phosphate esters and the corresponding ammonium, calcium, magnesium, potassium, sodium, and zinc salts of the phosphate esters; the nonyl group is a propylene trimer isomer and the poly(oxyethylene) content averages 4–14 or 30 moles (CAS Reg. Nos. 51811–79–1, 59139–23–0, 67922–57–0, 68412–53–3, 68553–97–9, 68954–84–7, 99821–14–4, 152143–22–1, 51609–41–7, 37340–60–6, 106151–63–7, 68584–47–4, 52503–15–8, 68458–49–1).	Not to exceed 7% of pesticide formulation.	Surfactants, related adjuvants of surfactants
α-(p-Nonylphenol)-ω-hydroxypoly(oxyethylene) sulfate, ammonium, calcium, magnesium, potassium, sodium, and zinc salts the nonyl group is propylene trimer isomer and the poly(oxyethylene) content averages 4 moles (CAS Reg. Nos. 9014–90–8, 9051–57–4, 9081–17–8, 68649–55–8, 68891–33–8.	Not to exceed 7% of pesticide formulation.	Surfactants, related adjuvants of surfactants
α-(*p*-Nonylphenyl)-ω-hydroxypoly(oxyethylene) produced by the condensation of 1 mole of nonylphenol (nonyl group is a propylene trimer isomer) with an average of 4-15 or 30-90 moles of ethylene oxide; if a blend of products is used, the average number of moles of ethylene oxide reacted to produce any product that is a component of the blend shall be in the range of 4-15 or 30-90 moles.	.....	Surfactants, emulsifier, related adjuvants of surfactants.
Octadecyl 3,5-di-*tert*-butyl-4-hydroxyhydro cinnamate (CAS Reg. No. 2082–79–3).	Not more than 0.5% by weight of pesticide formulation.	Thermal stabilizer/antioxidant in animal tag and similar slow-release devices
1-Octanal (CAS Reg. No. 124–13–0)	Not more than 0.2% of the pesticide formulation.	Odor masking agent
Octyl and decyl glucosides mixture with a mixture of octyl and decyl oligosaccharides and related reaction products (primarily *n*-decanol) produced as an aqueous-based liquid (68-72% solids) from the reaction of straight chain alcohols (C_8(45%), C_{10}) with anhydrous glucose.	.....	Thermal stabilizer/antioxidant in animal tag and similar slow-release devices
Octyl epoxytallate (CAS Reg. No. 61788–72–5)	.....	Plasticizer, component animal tag
Oleic acid, conforming to 21 CFR 172.862 (CAS Reg. No. 112–80–1).	.....	Defoaming agent
α-Oleoyl-ω-hydroxypoly(oxyethylene), average molecular weight (in amu) of 600.	.....	Emulsifier
α-Oleoyl-ω-(oleyloxy)poly(oxyethylene) derived from α-hydro-ω-hydroxypoly(oxyethylene), molecular weight (in amu) 600.	.....	Emulsifier, defoaming agent

Inert ingredients	Limits	Uses
Pentaerythritol tetrakis (3-(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)propionate) (CAS Reg. No. 6683–19–8).	Not to exceed 3% by weight of the pesticide formulation.	Antioxidant, stabilizer.
Petroleum hydrocarbons, light, odorless, conforming to 21 CFR 172.884 or 178.3650.		Solvent, diluent
Petroleum hydrocarbons, synthetic isoparaffinic, conforming to 21 CFR 172.882 or 178.3530.		Do.
Phenol		Solvent, cosolvent
α-Pinene	Not more than 2% of formulation by weight.	Stabilizer
Polyethylene (CAS Reg. No. 9002–88–4) conforming to 21 CFR 172.615.		Component of plastic slow release tag
Polyethylene glycol [α-hydro-ω-hydroxypoly(oxyethylene)]; mean molecular weight (in amu) 194 to 9,500 conforms to 21 CFR 178.3750.		Surfactants, related adjuvants of surfactants
Potassium benzoate (Cas No. 582–25–2)	None	Preservative
Potassium hydroxide	Meeting Food Chemicals, Codex specifications.	Neutralizer
Propanamide, 2-hydroxy-*N*, *N*-dimethyl- (CAS Reg. No. 35123–06–9).	Not to exceed 20% by weight in pesticide formulation.	Solvent/co-solvent
Propane		Propellant
1,2,3-Propanetriol, homopolymer diisooctadecanoate (CAS Reg. No. 63705–03–3).		Emulsifier
n-Propanol		Solvent, for blended emulsifiers
2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, polymer with ethyl 2-propenoate and methyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, ammonium salt (CAS Registration No. 55989–05–4), minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 18,900..		Encapsulating agent,dispensers, resins, fibers and beads
Propylene glycol		Solvent, cosolvent
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether		Deactivator, emmolient
Propyl gallate		Antioxidant
Propyl *p*-hydroxybenzoate (Propyl paraben)	Meets specifications of Food Chemicals Codex; not to exceed 0.1% in formulations.	Preservative
Pyrophylite		Solid diluent, carrier
Silica, hydrated silica		Anticaking agent, solid diluent, carrier
Silica aerogel (finely powdered microcellular silica foam having a minimum silica content of 89.5%).		Component of antifoaming agent
Soapstone		Solid diluent
Sodium alkyl naphthalenesulfonates (CAS Reg. Nos. 68909–83–1, 68909–84–2, 68909–82–0, 27213–90–7, 26264–58–4, 27178–87–6, 111163–74–7, 908356–16–1, 25417–20–3, 25638–17–9, 145578–88–7, 1322–93–6, 1323–19–9, 7403–47–6, 68442–09–1, 127646–44–0, 908356–18–3).	Limited to no more than 30% by weight in pesticide end-use products.	Surfactants, related adjuvants of surfactants
Sodium 1,4-dihexyl sulfosuccinate (CAS Reg. No. 3006–15–3)		Surfactants, related adjuvants of surfactants
Sodium 1,4-diisobutyl sulfosuccinate (CAS Reg. No. 127–39–9).		Surfactants, related adjuvants of surfactants
Sodium dioctylsulfosuccinate		Surfactants, related adjuvants of surfactants
Sodium 1,4-dipentyl sulfosuccinate (CAS Reg. No. 922–80–5)		Surfactants, related adjuvants of surfactants
Sodium hydroxide		Neutralizer
Sodium monoalkyl and dialkyl (C6-C16) phenoxy benzenedisulfonates and related acids (CAS Reg. Nos. 147732–59–0, 147732–60–3, 169662–22–0, 70191–75–2, 36445–71–3, 39354–74–0, 70146–13–3, 119345–03–8, 149119–20–0, 149119–19–7, 119345–04–9, 28519–02–0, 25167–32–2, 30260–73–2, 65143–89–7, 70191–76–3).	Not to exceed 20% in pesticide formulations.	Surfactants, related adjuvants of surfactants
Sodium *N*-oleoyl-*N*-methyl taurine (CAS Reg. No. 137–20–2)		Surfactants, related adjuvants of surfactants
Sodium and potassium salts of N-alkyl (C_8–C_{18})-beta-iminodipropionic acid where the C_8–C_{18} is linear and may be saturated and/or unsaturated (CAS Reg. Nos. 110676–19–2, 3655–00–3, 61791–56–8, 14960–06–6, 26256–79–1, 90170–43–7, 91696–17–2, 97862–48–1).	Concentration in formulated end-use products not to exceed 30% by weight in pesticide formulations.	Surfactants, related adjuvants of surfactants
Sodium starch glycolate (CAS Reg. No. 9063–38–1)	Granular and tableted products only; not to exceed 8% of the formulated product.	Disintegrant
Sodium sulfate		Solid diluent, carrier
Sorbitan fatty acid esters (fatty acids limited to C_{12}, C_{14}, C_{16}, and C_{18} containing minor amounts of associated fatty acids) and poly(oxyethylene) derivatives of sorbitan fatty acid esters; the poly(oxyethylene) content averages 16-20 moles.		Buffering agent; corrosion inhibition
Sorbitol		Antidusting agent.
Stearic acid (CAS Reg. No. 57–11–4)		Lubricant, component animal tag
α-Stearoyl-ω-hydroxypoly(oxyethylene), average molecular weight (in amu) of 600.		Emulsifier
α-Stearoyl-ω-hydroxypoly(oxyethylene); the poly(oxyethylene) content averages 8, 9, or 40 moles; if a blend of products is used, the average number of moles of ethylene oxide reacted to produce any product that is a component of the blend shall be 8, 9, or 40.		Surfactants; related adjuvants of surfactants
Sulfite liquors and cooking liquors, spent, oxidized (CAS Reg. No. 68514–09–0).		Surfactant, related adjuvants of surfactants
Sulfur (CAS Reg. No. 7704–34–9)		Stabilizer
Talc		Do.
Tall oil; fatty acids not less than 58%, rosin acids not more than 44%, unsaponifiables not more than 8%.		Surfactants, related adjuvants of surfactants
Tartrazine		Dye, coloring agent

Inert ingredients	Limits	Uses
N,N,N′,N″,-tetrakis-(2-hydroxypropyl) ethylenediamine (CAS Reg. No. 102–60–3).	Concentration in formulated end-use products not to exceed 20% by weight in pesticide formulations.	Stabilizer for formulation.
Trans-1,3,3,3-tetrafluoroprop-1-ene (CAS Reg. No. 29118–24–9).		Propellant.
2,4,7,9-Tetramethyl-5-decyne-4.7-diol	Not more than 2.5% of pesticide formulation.	Surfactants, related adjuvants of surfactants
Titanium dioxide (CAS Reg. No. 13463–67–7)		Pigment/colorant in pesticide formulations for animal tag
Toluenesulfonic acid and its ammonium, calcium, magnesium, potassium, sodium, and zinc salts.		Do.
Triacetin (glyceryl triacetate)		Solvent, cosolvent
Trisodium phosphate		Precipitant, buffer, filler
Xylene		Solvent, cosolvent
Xylenesulfonic acid and its ammonium, calcium, magnesium, potassium, sodium, and zinc salts.		Surfactants, related adjuvants of surfactants
Zinc oxide		Solid diluent, carrier
Zinc stearate, conforming to 21 CFR 182.5994 and 582.5994		Water repellant, dessicant, and coating agent.
Zinc stearate (CAS Reg. No. 557–05–1)		Water repellant, desiccant, and coating agent; stabilizer, component of plastic animal tag
Zinc sulfate (basic and monohydrate)		Water repellant, dessicant, and coating agent

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EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting §180.930, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and at *www.fdsys.gov*.

§ 180.940 Tolerance exemptions for active and inert ingredients for use in antimicrobial formulations (Food-contact surface sanitizing solutions).

Residues of the following chemical substances are exempted from the requirement of a tolerance when used in accordance with good manufacturing practice as ingredients in an antimicrobial pesticide formulation, provided that the substance is applied on a semi-permanent or permanent food-contact surface (other than being applied on food packaging) with adequate draining before contact with food.

(a) The following chemical substances when used as ingredients in an antimicrobial pesticide formulation may be applied to: Food-contact surfaces in public eating places, dairy-processing equipment, and food-processing equipment and utensils.

Pesticide Chemical	CAS Reg. No.	Limits
Acetic acid	64–19–7	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm
Allyl cylcohexylpropionate	2705–87–5	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm

Pesticide Chemical	CAS Reg. No.	Limits
α-alkyl-ω-hydroxypoly (oxypropylene) and/or poly (oxyethylene) polymers where the alkyl chain contains a minimum of six carbons (CAS Reg. No 251553–55–6).	9002–92–0; 9004–95–9; 9004–98–2; 9005–00–9; 9035–85–2; 9038–29–3; 9038–43–1; 9040–05–5; 9043–30–5; 9087–53–0; 25190–05–0; 24938–91–8; 25231–21–4; 251553–55–6; 26183–52–8; 26468–86–0; 26636–39–5; 27252–75–1; 27306–79–2; 31726–34–8; 34398–01–1; 34398–05–5; 37251–67–5; 37311–00–5; 37311–01–6; 37311–02–7; 37311–04–9; 39587–22–9; 50861–66–0; 52232–09–4; 52292–17–8; 52609–19–5; 57679–21–7; 59112–62–8; 60828–78–6; 61702–78–1; 61725–89–1; 61791–13–7; 61791–20–6; 61791–28–4; 61804–34–0; 61827–42–7; 61827–84–7; 62648–50–4; 63303–01–5; 63658–45–7; 63793–60–2; 64366–70–7; 64415–24–3; 64415–25–4; 64425–86–1; 65104–72–5; 65150–81–4; 66455–14–9: 66455–15–0; 67254–71–1; 67763–08–0; 68002–96–0; 68002–97–1; 68131–39–5; 68131–40–8; 68154–96–1; 68154–97–2; 68154–98–3;68155–01–1; 68213–23–0; 68213–24–1; 68238–81–3; 68238–82–4; 68409–58–5; 68409–59–6; 68439–30–5; 68439–45–2; 68439–46–3; 68439–48–5; 68439–49–6; 68439–50–9; 68439–51–0; 68439–53–2; 68439–54–3; 68458–88–8; 68526–94–3; 68526–95–4; 68551–12–2; 68551–13–3; 68551–14–4; 68603–20–3; 68603–25–8; 68920–66–1; 68920–69–4; 68937–66–6; 68951–67–7; 68954–94–9; 68987–81–5; 68991–48–0; 69011–36–5; 69013–18–9; 69013–19–0; 69227–20–9; 69227–21–0; 69227–22–1; 69364–63–2; 70750–27–5; 70879–83–3; 70955–07–6; 71011–10–4; 71060–57–6; 71243–46–4; 72066–65–0; 72108–90–8; 72484–69–6; 72854–13–8; 72905–87–4; 73018–31–2; 73049–34–0; 74432–13–6; 74499–34–6; 78330–19–5; 78330–20–8; 78330–21–9; 78330–23–1; 79771–03–2; 84133–50–6; 85422–93–1; 97043–91–9; 97953–22–5; 102782–43–4; 103331–86–8; 103657–84–7; 103657–85–8; 103818–93–5; 103819–03–0; 106232–83–1; 111905–54–5; 116810–31–2; 116810–32–3; 116810–33–4; 120313–48–6; 120944–68–5; 121617–09–2; 126646–02–4; 126950–62–7; 127036–24–2; 139626–71–4; 152231–44–2; 154518–36–2; 157627–86–6; 157627–88–8; 157707–41–0; 157707–43–2; 159653–49–3; 160875–66–1; 160901–20–2; 160901–09–7; 160901–19–9; 161025–21–4; 161025–22–5; 166736–08–9; 169107–21–5; 172588–43–1; 176022–76–7; 196823–11–7; 287935–46–0; 288260–45–7; 303176–75–2; 954108–36–2.	
Aluminum sulfate	10043–01–3	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 50 ppm

Pesticide Chemical	CAS Reg. No.	Limits
2-propen-1-aminium, *N,N*-dimethyl-*N*-propenyl-, chloride, homopolymer	26062–79–3	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 0.6%
Ammonium chloride	12125–02–9	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 48 ppm
Amylopectin, acid-hydrolyzed, 1-oxtenylbutanedioate	113894–85–2	None
Amylopectin, hydrogen 1-octadecenylbutanedioate	125109–81–1	None
Butryic acid	107–92–6	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm
Butyl alcohol	71–36–3	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm
n-Butyl benzoate	136–60–7	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 15,000 ppm
Citral	5392–40–5	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm
Citronellol	106–22–9	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm
Citronellyl acetate	150–84–5	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm
Copper sulfate pentahydrate	7758–99–8	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 80 ppm
β-Damascone, (Z)-	23726–92–3	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm
Decanal	112–31–2	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm
Decanoic acid	334–48–5	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm
1-Decanol	112–30–1	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm
(E)-4-Decenal	65405–70–1	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm
D-Glucopyranose, oligomeric, decyl octyl glycosides	68515–73–1	None
2,6-Dimethyl-5-heptanal	106–72–9	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm
Di-n-butyl carbonate	542–52–9	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 15,000 ppm
2-Dodecanol, (2E)-	20407–84–5	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm
Ethanol	64–17–5	None
Ethyl 2-methylbutyrate	452–79–1	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm
Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA), tetrasodium salt	64–02–8	None
FD&C Green No. 3	CAS Reg. No. 2353–45–9	None
FD&C Red No. 40	25956–17–6	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 20 ppm.
FD&C Yellow No. 5	1934–21–0	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 1000 ppm
(E)-Geraniol	106–24–1	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm
(E)-Geraniol acetate	105–87–3	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm
D-glucurono-6-deoxy-L-manno-D-glucan, acetate, calcium magnesium potassium sodium salt (diutan gum).	(CAS No. 595585–15–2)	None
Heptanal	111–71–7	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm
Heptanoic acid	111–14–8	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm
Heptyl alcohol	111–70–6	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm
Hexanal	66–25–1	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm
Hexanoic acid	142–62–1	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm
n-Hexanol	111–27–3	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm
(Z)-3-Hexenol	928–96–1	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm
(Z)-3-Hexenol acetate	3681–71–8	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm
Hexyl acetate	142–92–7	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm
Hydrogen peroxide	7722–84–1	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 91 ppm
Hypochlorous acid, sodium salt	7681–52–9	When ready for use, the end-use concentration of all hypochlorous acid chemicals in the solution is not to exceed 200 ppm determined as total available chlorine
Iodine	7553–56–2	When ready for use, the total end-use concentration of all iodide-producing chemicals in the solution is not to exceed 25 ppm of titratable iodine
Lauric acid	143–07–7	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm
Lauric aldehyde	112–54–9	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm
Lauryl alcohol	112–53–8	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm
d-Limonene	5989–27–5	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm

Pesticide Chemical	CAS Reg. No.	Limits
Lipase, triacylglycerol	9001–62–1	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 500 ppm
Magnesium oxide	1309–48–4	None
Methane sulfonic acid	75–75–2	When ready for use, the end use concentration is not to exceed 5,000 ppm
Methylene blue	61–73–4	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 0.4 ppm
Methyl-α-ionone	127–42–4	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm
3-Methyl-2-butenyl acetate	1191–16–8	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm
2-Methylundecanal	110–41–8	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm
2-Methyl-1,3-propanediol	2163–42–0	None
Myristaldehyde	124–25–4	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm
Myristic acid	544–63–8	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm
Neryl acetate	141–12–8	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm
Nitric acid	7697–37–2	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 1,000 ppm
Nonanal	124–19–6	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm
Nonanoic acid	112–05–0	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm
Nonyl alcohol	143–08–8	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm
α-(p-Nonylphenyl)-ω-hydroxypoly (oxyethylene) average poly(oxyethylene) content 11 moles)	None	None
Octadecanoic acid, calcium salt	1592–23–0	None
9-Octadecenoic acid (9*Z*)-, sulfonated, oxidized	1315321–93–7	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 250 ppm.
9-Octadecenoic acid (9*Z*)-, sulfonated, oxidized, potassium salts	1315321–94–8	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 250 ppm.
9-Octadecenoic acid (9*Z*)-, sulfonated, oxidized, sodium salts	1315321–95–9	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 250 ppm.
Octanal	124–13–0	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm
1-Octanesulfonic acid, sodium salt	5324–84–5	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 46 ppm
Octanoic acid	124–07–2	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 52 ppm
Octanoic acid	124–07–2	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm
1-Octanol	111–87–5	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm
Oxirane, methyl-, polymer with oxirane, minimum molecular weight (in amu), 1900	9003–11–6	None
Palmitic acid	57–10–3	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm
Peroxyacetic acid	79–21–0	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 58 ppm
Peroxyoctanoic acid	33734–57–5	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 52 ppm
Phosphonic acid, (1-hydroxyethylidene)bis-	2809–21–4	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 14 ppm
Phosphoric acid, trisodium salt	7601–54–9	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 5916 ppm
Potassium bromide	7758–02–3	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 46 ppm total available halogen
Potassium iodide	7681–11–0	When ready for use, the total end-use concentration of all iodide-producing chemicals in the solution is not to exceed 25 ppm of titratable iodine
1,3-Propanediol	504–63–2	None
Propionic acid	79–09–4	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm
Propylene glycol	57–55–6	None
Quaternary ammonium compounds, alkyl (C_{12}-C_{18}) benzyldimethyl, chlorides	8001–54–5	When ready for use, the end-use concentration of all quaternary chemicals in the solution is not to exceed 200 ppm of active quaternary compound
Quaternary ammonium compounds: n-alkyl (C_{12-18}) dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride	68424–85–1	When ready for use, the end-use concentration of all quaternary chemicals in solution is not to exceed 400 ppm of active quaternary compound
Quaternary Ammonium Compounds: n-alkyl (C_{12-14}) dimethyl ethylbenzyl ammonium chloride, average molecular weight (in amu), 377 to 384	85409–23–0	When ready for use, the end-use concentration of all quaternary chemicals in solution is not to exceed 400 ppm of active quaternary compound.
Quaternary ammonium compounds n-alkyl (C_{12}-C_{18}) dimethyl ethylbenzyl ammonium chloride average molecular weight (in amu) 384	None	When ready for use, the end-use concentration of all quaternary chemicals in the solution is not to exceed 200 ppm of active quaternary compound
Quaternary ammonium compounds, Di-n-Alkyl (C_{8-10}) dimethyl ammonium chloride, average molecular weight (in amu) 332 to 361	None	When ready for use, the end-use concentration of these specific in quaternary ammonium compounds is not to exceed 240 ppm of active quaternary ammonium compound; the end-use concentration of all quaternary chemicals in the solution is not to exceed 400 ppm of active quaternary compound

Pesticide Chemical	CAS Reg. No.	Limits
Quaternary ammonium compounds, didecyl dimethyl ammonium carbonate/didecyl dimethyl ammonium bicarbonate	148788–55–0/148812–654–1	When ready for use, the end-use concentration of these specific ammonium compounds is not to exceed 400 ppm of active quaternary ammonium compound
Silver ions resulting from the use of electrolytically-generated silver ions stabilized in citric acid as silver dihydrogen citrate (does not include metallic silver)	14701–21–4	When ready for use, the end-use concentration of silver ions is not to exceed 50 ppm of active silver
Sodium bisulfate	7681–38–1	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 2,000 ppm.
Sorbitan, mono-9-octadecenoate, poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) derivs., (Z)-	9005–65–6	None
Stearic acid.	57–11–4	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm
Sulfuric acid	7664–93–9	Food-contact surfaces in public eating places, dairy-processing equipment, and food-processing equipment and utensils in antimicrobial formulations. Not to exceed 600 ppm.
Sulfuric acid monododecyl ester, sodium salt (sodium lauryl sulfate)	151–21–3	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 350 ppm
Trans-1,3,3,3-tetrafluoroprop-1-ene	29118–24–9	None
1,3,5-Triazine-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trione, 1,3-dichloro-, sodium salt	2893–78–9	When ready for use, the end-use concentration of all di- or trichloroisocyanuric acid chemicals in the solution is not to exceed 100 ppm determined as total available chlorine
2-Tridecanal	7774–82–5	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm
3,5,5-Trimethylhexanal	5435–64–3	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm
Undecanal	112–44–7	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm
Undecyl alcohol	112–42–5	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm
Valeraldehyde	110–62–3	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm
Valeric acid	109–52–4	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 100 ppm
Xylenesulfonic acid, sodium salt	1300–72–7	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 500 ppm

(b) The following chemical substances when used as ingredients in an antimicrobial pesticide formulation may be applied to: Dairy processing equipment, and food-processing equipment and utensils.

Pesticide Chemical	CAS Reg. No.	Limits
Acetic acid	64–19–7	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 1200 ppm
Acetic acid, chloro-, sodium salt, reaction products with 4,5-dihydro-2-undecyl-1H-imidazole-1-ethanol and sodium hydroxide	68608–66–2	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 42 ppm chloroacetic acid
Benzenesulfonic acid, dodecyl-	27176–87–0	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 5.5 ppm
Butanedioic acid, octenyl-	28805–58–5	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 156 ppm
Butoxy monoether of mixed (ethylene-propylene) polyalkylene glycol, minimum average molecular weight (in amu), 2400	None	None
Calcium chloride	10043–52–4	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 17 ppm
n-Carboxylic acids (C_6-C_{12}), consisting of a mixture of not less than 56% octanoic acid and not less than 40% decanoic acid	None	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 39 ppm
Decanoic acid	334–48–5	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 90 ppm
Ethanesulfonic acid, 2-[cyclohexyl (1-oxohexadecyl) amino]-, sodium salt	132–43–4	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 237 ppm
Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA), disodium salt	139–33–3	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 1400 ppm
FD&C Yellow No. 5 (Tartrazine) (conforming to 21 CFR 74.705)	1934–21–0	None
D-Gluconic acid, monosodium salt	527–07–1	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 760 ppm
Hydriodic acid	10034–85–2	When ready for use, the total end-use concentration of all iodide-producing chemicals is not to exceed 25 ppm of titratable iodine
Hydrogen peroxide	7722–84–1	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 465 ppm

Pesticide Chemical	CAS Reg. No.	Limits
Hypochlorous acid	7790–92–3	When ready for use, the end-use concentration of all hypochlorous acid chemicals in the solution is not to exceed 200 ppm determined as total available chlorine
Iodine	7553–56–2	When ready for use, the total end-use concentration of all iodide-producing chemicals in the solution is not to exceed 25 ppm of titratable iodine
Lactic acid	50–21–5	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 138 ppm
Nonanoic acid	112–05–0	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 90 ppm
1-Octanamine, N,N-dimethyl-	7378–99–6	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 113 ppm
1,2-Octanedisulfonic acid	113669–58–2	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 102 ppm
1-Octanesulfonic acid	3944–72–7	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 172 ppm
1-Octanesulfonic acid, sodium salt	5324–84–5	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 297 ppm
1-Octanesulfonic acid, 2-sulfino-	113652–56–5	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 102 ppm
Octanoic acid	124–07–2	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 176 ppm
Oxychloro species (including chlorine dioxide) generated by acidification of an aqueous solution of sodium chlorite	None	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 200 ppm of chlorine dioxide as determined by the method titled, Iodometric Method for the Determination of Available Chlorine Dioxide (50-250 ppm available chlorine dioxide)
Peroxyacetic acid	79–21–0	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 315 ppm
Peroxyoctanoic acid	33734–57–5	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 122 ppm
Phosphonic acid, (1-hydroxyethylidene)bis-	2809–21–4	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 34 ppm
Phosphoric acid	7664–38–2	None
Phosphoric acid, monosodium salt	7558–80–7	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 350 ppm
Potassium iodide	7681–11–0	When ready for use, the total end-use concentration of all iodide-producing chemicals in the solution is not to exceed 25 ppm of titratable iodine
Propanoic acid	79–09–4	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 297 ppm
2,6-Pyridinedicarboxylic acid	499–83–2	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 1.2 ppm
Sulfuric acid monododecyl ester, sodium salt (sodium lauryl sulfate)	151–21–3	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 350 ppm

(c) The following chemical substances when used as ingredients in an antimicrobial pesticide formulation may be applied to: Food-processing equipment and utensils.

Pesticide Chemical	CAS Reg. No.	Limits
Acetic acid	64–19–7	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 1,200 ppm
Acetic acid, chloro-, sodium salt, reaction products with 4,5-dihydro-2-undecyl-1H-imidazole-1-ethanol and sodium hydroxide	68608–66–2	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 42 ppm chloroacetic acid
Ammonium chloride	12125–02–9	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 48 ppm
Benzenesulfonic acid, dodecyl-	27176–87–0	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 400 ppm
Benzenesulfonic acid, dodecyl-, sodium salt	25155–30–0	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 430 ppm
[1,1′-Biphenyl]-2-ol	90–43–7	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 400 ppm
Boric acid, sodium salt	7775–19–1	None

Pesticide Chemical	CAS Reg. No.	Limits
Butanedioic acid, octenyl-	28805–58–5	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 156 ppm
Butanedioic acid, sulfo-, 1,4-dioctyl ester, sodium salt	1639–66–3	None
Butoxy monoether of mixed (ethylene-propylene) polyalkylene glycol, cloudpoint of 90 - 100°C in 0.5 aqueous solution, average molecular weight (in amu), 3300	None	None
Butoxy monoether of mixed (ethylene-propylene) polyalkylene glycol, minimum average molecular weight (in amu), 2400	None	None
Calcium chloride	10043–52–4	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 17 ppm
n-Carboxylic acids (C_6-C_{12}), consisting of a mixture of not less than 56% octanoic acid and not less than 40% decanoic acid	None	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 39 ppm
3-Cyclohexene-1-methanol,α,α,4-trimethyl-	98–55–5	None
1-Decanaminium, N-decyl-N, N-dimethyl-, chloride	7173–51–5	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 200 ppm of active quaternary compound
Decanoic acid	3347–48–5	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 234 ppm
Ethanesulfonic acid, 2-[cyclohexyl (1-oxohexadecyl) amino]-, sodium salt	132–43–4	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 237 ppm
Ethanol	64–17–5	None
Ethanol, 2 butoxy-	111–76–2	None
Ethanol, 2-(2-ethoxyethoxy)-	111–90–0	None
Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA), disodium salt	139–33–3	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 1400 ppm
Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA), tetrasodium salt	64–02–8	None
Fatty acids, coco, potassium salts	61789–30–8	None
Fatty acids, tall-oil, sulfonated, sodium salts	68309–27–3	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 66 ppm
FD&C Yellow No. 5 (Tartrazine) (conforming to 21 CFR 74.705)	1934–21–0	None
D-Gluconic acid, monosodium salt	527–07–1	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 760 ppm
Hydriodic acid	10034–85–2	When ready for use, the total end-use concentration of all iodide-producing chemicals in the solution is not to exceed 25 ppm of titratable iodine
Hydrogen peroxide	7722–84–1	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 1100 ppm
Hypochlorous acid	7790–92–3	When ready for use, the end-use concentration of all hypochlorous acid chemicals in the solution is not to exceed 200 ppm determined as total available chlorine
Hypochlorous acid, calcium salt	7778–54–3	When ready for use, the end-use concentration of all hypochlorous acid chemicals in the solution is not to exceed 200 ppm determined as total available chlorine
Hypochlorous acid, lithium salt	13840–33–0	When ready for use, the end-use concentration of all hypochlorous acid chemicals in the solution is not to exceed 200 ppm determined as total available chlorine and 30 ppm lithium
Hypochlorous acid, potassium salt	7778–66–7	When ready for use, the end-use concentration of all hypochlorous acid chemicals in the solution is not to exceed 200 ppm determined as total available chlorine
Hypochlorous acid, sodium salt	7681–52–9	When ready for use, the end-use concentration of all hypochlorous acid chemicals in the solution is not to exceed 200 ppm determined as total available chlorine
Iodine	7553–56–2	When ready for use, the total end-use concentration of all iodide-producing chemicals in the solution is not to exceed 25 ppm of titratable iodine
Lactic acid	50–21–5	None
Magnesium oxide	1309–48–4	None
Methylene blue	61–73–4	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 0.4 ppm
Neodecanoic acid	26896–20–8	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 174 ppm

Pesticide Chemical	CAS Reg. No.	Limits
Nonanoic acid	112–05–0	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 90 ppm
α-(p-Nonylphenyl)-ω-hydroxypoly (oxyethylene) maximum average molecular weight (in amu), 748	None	None
α-(p-Nonylphenol)-ω-hydroxypoly (oxyethylene) average poly(oxyethylene) content 11 moles	None	None
α-(p-Nonylphenyl)-ω-hydroxypoly (oxyethylene) produced by the condensation of 1 mole p-nonylphenol with 9 to 12 moles ethylene oxide	None	None
α-(p-Nonylphenyl)-ω-hydroxypoly (oxyethylene), 9 to 13 moles ethylene oxide	None	None
Octadecanoic acid, calcium salt	1592–23–0	None
9-Octadecenoic acid (9Z)-, sulfonated	68988–76–1	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 312 ppm
9-Octadecenoic acid (9Z)-sulfonated, sodium salts	68443–05–0	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 200 ppm
1-Octanamine, N,N-dimethyl-	7378–99–6	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 113 ppm
1,2-Octanedisulfonic acid	113669–58–2	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 102 ppm
1-Octanesulfonic acid	3944–72–7	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 172 ppm
1-Octanesulfonic acid, sodium salt	5324–84–5	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 312 ppm
1-Octanesulfonic acid, 2-sulfino-	113652–56–5	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 102 ppm
Octanoic acid	124–07–2	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 234 ppm
Oxirane, methyl-, polymer with oxirane, minimum molecular weight (in amu), 1900	9003–11–6	None
Oxirane, methyl-, polymer with oxirane, block, average molecular weight (in amu), 1900	106392–12–5	None
Oxirane, methyl-, polymer with oxirane, block, minimum average molecular weight (in amu), 2000	None	None
Oxirane, methyl-, polymer with oxirane, block, 27 to 31 moles of polyoxypropylene, average molecular weight (in amu) 2000	None	None
Oxychloro species (predominantly chlorite, chlorate and chlorine dioxide in an equilibrium mixture) generated either (i) by directly metering a concentrated chlorine dioxide solution prepared just prior to use, into potable water, or (ii) by acidification of an aqueous alkaline solution of oxychloro species (predominately chlorite and chlorate) followed by dilution with potable water	None	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 200 ppm of chlorine dioxide as determined by the method titled, ''Iodometric Method for the Determination of Available Chlorine Dioxide (50-250 ppm available chlorine dioxide)''
Oxychloro species (including chlorine dioxide) generated by acidification of an aqueous solution of sodium chlorite	None	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 200 ppm of chlorine dioxide as determined by the method titled, ''Iodometric Method for the Determination of Available Chlorine Dioxide (50-250 ppm available chlorine dioxide)''
2,4-Pentanediol, 2-methyl-	107–41–5	None
Peroxyacetic acid	79–21–0	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 315 ppm
Peroxyoctanoic acid	33734–57–5	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 122 ppm
Phenol, 4-chloro-2-(phenylmethyl)-	120–32–1	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 320 ppm
Phenol, 4-(1,1-dimethylpropyl)-	80–46–6	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 80 ppm
Phosphonic acid, (1-hydroxyethylidene)bis-	2809–21–4	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 34 ppm
Phosphoric acid	7664–38–2	None
Phosphoric acid, monosodium salt	7558–80–7	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 350 ppm
Phosphoric acid, trisodium salt	7601–54–9	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 5916 ppm
Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α-[(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl) phenyl]-ω-hydroxy-, produced with one mole of the phenol and 4 to 14 moles ethylene oxide	None	None

Pesticide Chemical	CAS Reg. No.	Limits
Potassium bromide	7758–02–3	When ready for use, the end-use concentration of all bromide-producing chemicals in the solution is not to exceed 200 ppm total available halogen
Potassium iodide	7681–11–0	When ready for use, the total end-use concentration of all iodide-producing chemicals in the solution is not to exceed 25 ppm of titratable iodine
Propanoic acid	79–09–4	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 297 ppm
2,6-Pyridinedicarboxylic acid	499–83–2	When ready for use, the end-use concentration is not to exceed 1.2 ppm
Quaternary ammonium compounds, alkyl (C_{12}-C_{18}) benzyldimethyl, chlorides	8001–54–5	When ready for use, the end-use concentration of this specific quaternary compound is not to exceed 200 ppm within the end-use total concentration that is not to exceed 400 ppm active quaternary compound
Quaternary ammonium compounds, n-alkyl (C_{12}-C_{14}) dimethyl ethylbenzyl ammonium chloride, average molecular weight (in amu), 377 to 384	None	When ready for use, the end-use concentration of this specific quaternary compound is not to exceed 200 ppm within the end-use total concentration that is not to exceed 400 ppm active quaternary compound
Quaternary ammonium compounds, n-alkyl (C_{12}-C_{18}) dimethyl ethylbenzyl ammonium chloride average molecular weight (in amu) 384	None	When ready for use, the end-use concentration of this specific quaternary compound is not to exceed 200 ppm within the end-use total concentration that is not to exceed 400 ppm active quaternary compound
Quaternary ammonium compounds, di-n-Alkyl (C_8-C_{10}) dimethyl ammonium chloride, average molecular weight (in amu), 332 to 361	None	When ready for use, the end-use concentration of this specific quaternary compound is not to exceed 240 ppm within the end-use total concentration that is not to exceed 400 ppm active quaternary compound
Sodium-α-alkyl(C_{12}-C_{15})-ω-hydroxypoly (oxyethylene) sulfate with the poly(oxyethylene) content averaging one mole	None	None
Sodium bromide	7647–15–6	When ready for use, the end-use concentration of all bromide-producing chemicals in the solution is not to exceed 200 ppm total available halogen
Sodium iodide	7681–82–5	When ready for use, the total end-use concentration of all iodide-producing chemicals in the solution is not to exceed 25 ppm of titratable iodine
Sulfuric acid monododecyl ester, sodium salt (sodium lauryl sulfate)	151–21–3	None
1,3,5-Triazine-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trione, 1,3-dichloro-	2782–57–2	When ready for use, the end-use concentration of all di- or trichloroisocyanuric acid chemicals in the solution is not to exceed 100 ppm determined as total available chlorine
1,3,5-Triazine-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trione, 1,3-dichloro-, potassium salt	2244–21–5	When ready for use, the end-use concentration of all di- or trichloroisocyanuric acid chemicals in the solution is not to exceed 100 ppm determined as total available chlorine
1,3,5-Triazine-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trione, 1,3-dichloro-, sodium salt	2893–78–9	When ready for use, the end-use concentration of all di- or trichloroisocyanuric acid chemicals in the solution is not to exceed 100 ppm determined as total available chlorine
1,3,5-Triazine-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trione, 1,3,5-trichloro-	87–90–1	When ready for use, the end-use concentration of all di- or trichloroisocyanuric acid chemicals in the solution is not to exceed 100 ppm determined as total available chlorine
1,3,5-Triazine, N,N′,N″-trichloro-2,4,6-triamino-	7673–09–8	When ready for use, the end-use concentration of all di- or trichloroisocyanuric acid chemicals in the solution is not to exceed 200 ppm determined as total available chlorine

[69 FR 23136, Apr. 28, 2004, as amended at 71 FR 30811, May 31, 2006; 71 FR 45423, Aug. 9, 2006; 71 FR 46125, Aug. 11, 2006; 72 FR 51186, Sept. 6, 2007; 73 FR 37858, July 2, 2008; 73 FR 49107, Aug. 20, 2008; 73 FR 53725, Sept. 17, 2008; 74 FR 27454, June 10, 2009; 74 FR 38944, Aug. 5, 2009; 74 FR 40509, Aug. 12, 2009; 75 FR 40735, July 14, 2010; 76 FR 55267, Sept. 7, 2011; 77 FR 45498, Aug. 1, 2012; 77 FR 50617, Aug. 22, 2012; 77 FR 53150, Aug. 31, 2012; 77 FR 68692, Nov. 16, 2012; 78 FR 35147, June 12, 2013; 78 FR 46264, July 31, 2013; 78 FR 48621, Aug. 9, 2013; 78 FR 59269, Sept. 26, 2013; 78 FR 65565, Nov. 1, 2013; 78 FR 67042, Nov. 8, 2013; 78 FR 78731, Dec. 27, 2013; 79 FR 6096, Feb. 3, 2014; 79 FR 26152, May 7, 2014; 79 FR 32666, June 6, 2014; 79 FR 33473, June 11, 2014; 79 FR 52993, Sept. 5, 2014; 79 FR 66312, Nov. 7, 2014; 80 FR 11593, Mar. 4, 2015; 80 FR 28842, May 20, 2015; 80 FR 32033, 32038, June 5, 2015; 80 FR 34070, June 15, 2015; 80 FR 48752, Aug. 14, 2015; 80 FR 50211, Aug. 19, 2015; 80 FR 61122, Oct. 9, 2015; 80 FR 62466, Oct. 16, 2015; 81 FR 38100, 38104, June 13, 2016]

§ 180.950 Tolerance exemptions for minimal risk active and inert ingredients.

Unless specifically excluded, residues resulting from the use of the following substances as either an inert or an active ingredient in a pesticide chemical formulation, including antimicrobial pesticide chemicals, are exempted from the requirement of a tolerance under FFDCA section 408, if such use is in accordance with good agricultural or manufacturing practices.

(a) *Commonly consumed food commodities.* Commonly consumed food commodities means foods that are commonly consumed for their nutrient properties. The term commonly consumed food commodities shall only apply to food commodities (whether a raw agricultural commodity or a processed commodity) in the form the commodity is sold or distributed to the public for consumption.

(1) Included within the term commonly consumed food commodities are:

(i) Sugars such as sucrose, lactose, dextrose and fructose, and invert sugar and syrup.

(ii) Spices such as cinnamon, cloves, and red pepper.

(iii) Herbs such as basil, anise, or fenugreek.

(2) Excluded from the term commonly consumed food commodities are:

(i) Any food commodity that is adulterated under 21 U.S.C. 342.

(ii) Both the raw and processed forms of peanuts, tree nuts, milk, soybeans, eggs, fish, crustacea, and wheat.

(iii) Alcoholic beverages.

(iv) Dietary supplements.

(b) *Animal feed items.* Animal feed items means meat meal and all items derived from field crops that are fed to livestock excluding both the raw and processed forms of peanuts, tree nuts, milk, soybeans, eggs, fish, crustacea, and wheat. Meat meal is an animal feed composed of dried animal fat and protein that has been sterilized. Other than meat meal, the term animal feed item does not extend to any item designed to be fed to animals that contains, to any extent, components of animals. Included within the term animal feed items are:

(1) The hulls and shells of the commodities specified in paragraph (a)(2)(ii) of this section, and cocoa bean.

(2) Bird feed such as canary seed.

(3) Any feed component of a medicated feed meeting the definition of an animal feed item.

(c) *Edible fats and oils.* Edible fats and oils means all edible (food or feed) fats and oils, derived from either plants or animals, whether or not commonly consumed, including products derived from hydrogenating (food or feed) oils, or liquefying (food or feed) fats.

(1) Included within the term edible fats and oils are oils (such as soybean oil) that are derived from the commodities specified in paragraph (a)(2)(ii) of this section when such oils are highly refined via a solvent extraction procedure.

(2) Excluded from the term edible fats and oils are plant oils used in the pesticide chemical formulation specifically to impart their characteristic fragrance and/or flavoring.

(d) [Reserved]

(e) *Specific chemical substances.* Residues resulting from the use of the following substances as either an inert or an active ingredient in a pesticide chemical formulation, including antimicrobial pesticide chemicals, are exempted from the requirement of a tolerance under FFDCA section 408, if

such use is in accordance with good agricultural or manufacturing practices.

Chemical	CAS No.
Acetic acid, sodium salt	127–09–3
Alpha-cyclodextrin	10016–20–3
Amylopectin, acid-hydrolyzed, 1-octenylbutanedioate	113894–85–2
Amylopectin, hydrogen 1-octadecenylbutanedioate	125109–81–1
Animal glue	None
Ascorbic acid (vitamin C)	50–81–7
Beeswax	8012–89–3
Benzoic acid, sodium salt	532–32–1
Beta-cyclodextrin	7585–39–9
Carbonic acid, monopotassium salt	298–14–6
Carbonic acid, monosodium salt (sodium bicarbonate)	144–55–8
Carnauba wax	8015–86–9
Carob gum (locust bean gum)	9000–40–2
Castor oil	8001–79–4
Castor oil, hydrogenated	8001–78–3
Cellulose	9004–34–6
Cellulose acetate	9004–35–7
Cellulose, carboxy methyl ether, sodium salt	9004–32–4
Cellulose, 2-hydroxyethyl ether	9004–62–0
Cellulose, 2-hydroxypropyl ether	9004–64–2
Cellulose, 2-hydroxypropyl methyl ether	9004–65–3
Cellulose, methyl ether	9004–67–5
Cellulose, mixture with cellulose carboxymethyl ether, sodium salt	51395–75–6
Cellulose, pulp	65996–61–4
Cellulose, regenerated	68442–85–3
Citric acid	77–92–9
Citric acid, 2-(acetyloxy)-, tributyl ester	77–90–7
Citric acid, calcium salt	7693–13–2
Citric acid, calcium salt (2:3)	813–94–5
Citric acid, dipotassium salt	3609–96–9
Citric acid, disodium salt	144–33–2
Citric acid, monohydrate	5949–29–1
Citric acid, monopotassium salt	866–83–1
Citric acid, monosodium salt	18996–35–5
Citric acid, potassium salt	7778–49–6
Citric acid, triethyl ester	77–93–0
Citric acid, tripotassium salt	866–84–2
Citric acid, tripotassium salt, monohydrate	6100–05–6
Citric acid, sodium salt	994–36–5
Citric acid, trisodium salt	68–04–2
Citric acid, trisodium salt, dihydrate	6132–04–3
Citric acid, trisodium salt, pentahydrate	6858–44–2
Coffee grounds	68916–18–7
Dextrins	9004–53–9
1,3-Dioxolan-2-one, 4-methyl-(propylene carbonate)	108–32–7
Fumaric acid	110–17–8
Gamma-cyclodextrin	17465–86–0
Gellan gum	71010–52–1
D-Glucitol (sorbitol)	50–70–4
Glycerol (glycerin) (1,2,3-propanetriol)	56–81–5
Guar gum	9000–30–0
Humic acid	1413–93–6
Humic acid, potassium salt	68514–28–3
Humic acid, sodium salt	68131–04–4
Lactic acid, n-butyl ester	138–22–7
Lactic acid, n-butyl ester, (S)	34451–19–9
Lactic acid, ethyl ester	97–64–3
Lactic acid, ethyl ester,(S)	687–47–8
Lanolin	8006–54–0
Lecithins	8002–43–5
Lecithins, soya	8030–76–0
Licorice Extract	68916–91–6
Maltodextrin	9050–36–6
Paper	None
Potassium chloride	7447–40–7
2-Propanol (isopropyl alcohol)	67–63–0
Red cabbage color, expressed from edible red cabbage heads via a pressing process using only acidified water	None
Silica, amorphous, fumed (crystalline free)	112945–52–5
Silica, amorphous, precipitated and gel	7699–41–4
Silica gel	63231–67–4
Silica gel, precipitated, crystalline-free	112926–00–8
Silica, hydrate	10279–57–9
Silica, vitreous	60676–86–0
Soap (The water soluble sodium or potassium salts of fatty acids produced by either the saponification of fats and oils, or the neutralization of fatty acid)	None
Sorbic acid, potassium salt	24634–61–5
Soapbark (Quillaja saponin)	1393–03–9
Sodium alginate	9005–38–3
Sodium chloride	7647–14–5
Syrups, hydrolyzed starch, hydrogenated	68425–17–2
Ultramarine blue (C.I. Pigment Blue 29)	57455–37–5
Urea	57–13–6
Vanillin	121–33–5
Xanthan gum	11138–66–2

[67 FR 36537, May 24, 2002]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting §180.950, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and at *www.fdsys.gov*.

§ 180.960 Polymers; exemptions from the requirement of a tolerance.

Residues resulting from the use of the following substances, that meet the definition of a polymer and the criteria specified for defining a low-risk polymer in 40 CFR 723.250, as an inert ingredient in a pesticide chemical formulation, including antimicrobial pesticide chemical formulations, are exempted from the requirement of a tolerance under FFDCA section 408, if such use is in accordance with good agricultural or manufacturing practices.

Polymer	CAS No.
Acetic acid ethenyl ester, polymer with ethane, ethenyltriethoxysilane and sodium ethenesulfonate (1:1); minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 16,200	913187–38–9
Acetic acid ethenyl ester, polymer with ethenol and (α)-2-propenyl-(ω)-hydroxypoly (oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 15,000	137091–12–4
Acetic acid ethenyl ester, polymer with 1-ethenyl-2-pyrrolidinone	25086–89–9
Acetic acid ethenyl ester, polymer with oxirane, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 17,000	25820–49–9
Acetic acid ethenyl ester, polymer with sodium 2-methyl-2-[(1-oxo-2-propen-1-yl)amino]-1-propanesulfonate (1:1), hydrolyzed, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 61,000	924892–37–5
Acrylic acid-benzyl methacrylate-1-propanesulfonic acid, 2-methyl-2-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)amino]-, monosodium salt, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 1500	1152297–42–1
Acrylic acid, polymerized, and its ethyl and methyl esters	None
Acrylic acid-sodium acrylate-sodium-2-methylpropanesulfonate copolymer, minimum average molecular weight (in amu), 4,500	97953–25–8
Acrylic acid-stearyl methacrylate copolymer, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 2,500	27756–15–6
Acrylic acid, styrene, α-methyl styrene copolymer, ammonium salt, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 1,250	89678–90–0
Acrylic acid terpolymer, partial sodium salt, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 2,400	151006–66–5
Acrylic polymers composed of one or more of the following monomers: Acrylic acid, methyl acrylate, ethyl acrylate, butyl acrylate, hydroxyethyl acrylate, hydroxypropyl acrylate, hydroxybutyl acrylate, carboxyethyl acrylate, methacrylic acid, methyl methacrylate, ethyl methacrylate, butyl methacrylate, isobutyl methacrylate, hydroxyethyl methacrylate, hydroxypropyl methacrylate, hydroxybutyl methacrylate, lauryl methacrylate, and stearyl methacrylate; with none and/or one or more of the following monomers: Acrylamide, N-methyl acrylamide, N,N-dimethyl acrylamide, N-octylacrylamide, maleic anhydride, maleic acid, monoethyl maleate, diethyl maleate, monooctyl maleate, dioctyl maleate; and their corresponding sodium, potassium, ammonium, isopropylamine, triethylamine, monoethanolamine, and/or triethanolamine salts; the resulting polymer having a minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 1,200	None
Acrylonitrile-butadiene copolymer conforming to 21 CFR 180.22, minimum average molecular weight (in amu), 1,000	9003–18–3
Acrylonitrile-styrene-hydroxypropyl methacrylate copolymer, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 447,000	None
α-alkyl (C_{12}–C_{15}) - ω- hydroxypoly(oxypropylene)poly(oxyethylene)copolymers (where the poly(oxypropylene) content is 3–60 moles and the poly(oxyethylene) content is 5–80 moles), the resulting ethoxylated propoxylated (C_{12}–C_{15}) alcohols having a minimum molecular weight (in amu), 1,500	68551–13–3

Polymer	CAS No.
α-alkyl-ω-hydroxypoly (oxypropylene) and/or poly (oxyethylene) polymers where the alkyl chain contains a minimum of six carbons and a minimum number average molecular weight (in amu) 1,100.	9002–92–0; 9004–95–9; 9004–98–2; 9005–00–9; 9035–85–2; 9038–29–3; 9038–43–1; 9040–05–5; 9043–30–5; 9087–53–0; 25190–05–0; 24938–91–8; 25231–21–4; 251553–55–6; 26183–52–8; 26468–86–0; 26636–39–5; 27252–75–1; 27306–79–2; 31726–34–8; 34398–01–1; 34398–05–5; 37251–67–5; 37311–00–5; 37311–01–6; 37311–02–7; 37311–04–9; 39587–22–9; 50861–66–0; 52232–09–4; 52292–17–8; 52609–19–5; 57679–21–7; 59112–62–8; 60828–78–6; 61702–78–1; 61725–89–1; 61791–13–7; 61791–20–6; 61791–28–4; 61804–34–0; 61827–42–7; 61827–84–7; 62648–50–4; 63303–01–5; 63658–45–7; 63793–60–2; 64366–70–7; 64415–24–3; 64415–25–4; 64425–86–1; 65104–72–5; 65150–81–4; 66455–14–9: 66455–15–0; 67254–71–1; 67763–08–0; 68002–96–0; 68002–97–1; 68131–39–5; 68131–40–8; 68154–96–1; 68154–97–2; 68154–98–3; 68155–01–1; 68213–23–0; 68213–24–1; 68238–81–3; 68238–82–4; 68409–58–5; 68409–59–6; 68439–30–5; 68439–45–2;68439–46–3; 68439–48–5; 68439–49–6; 68439–50–9; 68439–51–0; 68439–53–2; 68439–54–3; 68458–88–8; 68526–94–3; 68526–95–4; 68551–12–2; 68551–13–3; 68551–14–4; 68603–20–3; 68603–25–8; 68920–66–1; 68920–69–4; 68937–66–6; 68951–67–7; 68954–94–9; 68987–81–5; 68991–48–0; 69011–36–5; 69013–18–9; 69013–19–0; 69227–20–9; 69227–21–0; 69227–22–1; 69364–63–2; 70750–27–5; 70879–83–3; 70955–07–6; 71011–10–4; 71060–57–6; 71243–46–4; 72066–65–0; 72108–90–8; 72484–69–6; 72854–13–8; 72905–87–4; 73018–31–2; 73049–34–0; 74432–13–6; 74499–34–6; 78330–19–5; 78330–20–8; 78330–21–9; 78330–23–1; 79771–03–2; 84133–50–6; 85422–93–1; 97043–91–9; 97953–22–5; 102782–43–4; 103331–86–8; 103657–84–7; 103657–85–8; 103818–93–5; 103819–03–0; 106232–83–1; 111905–54–5; 116810–31–2; 116810–32–3; 116810–33–4; 120313–48–6; 120944–68–5; 121617–09–2; 126646–02–4; 126950–62–7; 127036–24–2; 139626–71–4; 152231–44–2; 154518–36–2; 157627–86–6; 157627–88–8; 157707–41–0; 157707–43–2; 159653–49–3; 160875–66–1; 160901–20–2; 160901–09–7; 160901–19–9; 161025–21–4; 161025–22–5; 166736–08–9; 169107–21–5; 172588–43–1; 176022–76–7; 196823–11–7; 287935–46–0; 288260–45–7; 303176–75–2; 954108–36–2.
2H-Azepin-2-one, 1-ethenylhexahydro-, homopolymer	25189–83–7
1,3 Benzene dicarboxylic acid, 5-sulfo-, 1,3-dimethyl ester, sodium salt, polymer with 1,3-benzene dicarboxylic acid, 1,4-benzene dicarboxylic acid, dimethyl 1,4-benzene dicarboxylate and 1,2-ethanediol, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 2,580	212842–88–1
3,5-Bis(6-isocyanatohexyl)-2H-1,3,5-oxadiazine-2,4,6-(3H,5H)-trione, polymer with diethylenetriamine, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 1,000,000	87823–33–4

Polymer	CAS No.
Polymer of one or more diglycidyl ethers of bisphenol A, resorcinol, glycerol, cyclohexanedimethanol, neopentyl glycol, and polyethylene glycol with one or more of the following: Polyoxypropylene diamine, polyoxypropylene triamine, N-aminoethyl-piperazine, trimethyl-1,6-hexanediamine isophorone diamine, *N,N*-dimethyl-1,3-diaminopropane, nadic methyl anhydride, 1,2-cyclohexane-dicarboxylic anhydride and 1,2,3,6-tetrahydrophthalic anhydride, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 400,000	None
Butadiene-styrene copolymer	None
Butanedioic acid, 2-methylene-, homopolymer, sodium salt, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 3936	26099–89–8
Butanedioic acid, 2-methylene-, polymer with 2,5-furandione, sodium and ammonium salts, hydrogen peroxide-initiated, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 2,500–3,000	556055–76–6 701908–99–8
1,4-Butanediol-methylenebis(4-phenylisocyanate)-poly(tetramethylene glycol) copolymer, minimum molecular weight (in amu) 158,000	9018–04–6
Butene, homopolymer	9003–29–6
2-butenedioic acid (2*Z*)-, monobutyl ester, polymer with methoxyethene, sodium salt, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 18,200	205193–99–3
2-Butenedioic acid (*Z*)-, polymer with ethenol and ethenyl acetate, sodium salt, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 75,000	139871–83–3
Butyl acrylate-vinyl acetate-acrylic acid copolymer, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 18,000	65405–40–5
Carbonic acid, diethyl ester, polymer with α-hydro-ω-hydroxypoly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)] ether with 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol (3:1), ester with α-[[[[5-(carboxyamino)-1,3,3-trimethylcyclohexyl]methyl]amino]carbonyl]-ω-methoxypoly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 1,900	1147260–65–8
Castor oil, ethoxylated, dioleate, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 1260.	110531–96–9
Castor oil, ethoxylated, oleate, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 1,600	220037–02–5
Castor oil, polymer with adipic acid, linoleic acid, oleic acid and ricinoleic acid, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 3,500	1357486–09–9
Castor oil, polyoxyethylated; the poly(oxyethylene) content averages 5–54 moles	None
Cellulose carboxymethyl ether, potassium salt, minimum number average molecular weight 9587 Daltons	54848–04–3
Chlorinated polyethylene	64754–90–1
Cross-linked nylon-type polymer formed by the reaction of a mixture of sebacoyl chloride and polymethylene polyphenylisocycanate with a mixture of ethylenediamine and diethylenetriamine	None
Cross-linked polyurea-type encapsulating polymer	None
D-Glucitol, polymer with decanedioic acid, docosanoate, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu) 1,100.	943440–33–3
D-Glucitol, polymer with decanedioic acid, docosanoate, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu) 1,100.	1681043–28–6
D-Glucitol, polymer with decanedioic acid, octadecanoate, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu) 1,100.	68562–93–6
D-Glucitol, polymer with decanedioic acid and 1,3-propanediol, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu) 1,100.	1681043–31–1
D-Glucitol, polymer with decanedioic acid and 1,3-propanediol, octadecanoate, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu) 1,100.	1681043–33–3
Dimethylpolysiloxane minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 6,800	63148–62–9

Polymer	CAS No.
Dimethyl silicone polymer with silica, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 1,100,000	67762–90–7
α-(o,p-Dinonylphenyl)-ω-hydroxypoly(oxyethylene) produced by condensation of 1 mole of dinonylphenol (nonyl group is a propylene trimer isomer) with an average of 140-160 moles of ethylene oxide	9014–93–1
Docosyl methacrylate-acrylic acid copolymer, or docosyl methacrylate-octadecyl methacrylate-acrylic acid copolymer, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 3,000	None
1,12-Dodecanediol dimethacrylate polymer, minimum molecular weight (in amu), 100,000	None
α-(p-Dodecylphenyl)-ω-hydroxypoly(oxyethylene) produced by the condensation of 1 mole of dodecylphenol (dodecyl group is a propylene tetramer isomer) with an average of 30-70 moles of ethylene oxide	9014–92–0 26401–47–8
1,2-Ethanediamine, *N*1-(2-aminoethyl)-, polymer with 2,4-diisocyanato-1-methylbenzene, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), one million	35297–61–1
1, 2-Ethanediamine, polymer with methyl oxirane and oxirane, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 1,100	26316–40–5
Ethylene glycol dimethyacrylate-lauryl methacrylate copolymer, minimum molecular weight (in amu), 100,000	None
Ethylene glycol dimethacrylate polymer, minimum molecular weight (in amu), 100,000	None
Fatty acids, C_{18}-unsatd., dimers, polymers with docosanoic acid and sorbitol, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu) 1,100	1685270–83–0
Fatty acids, C_{18}-unsatd., dimers, polymers with docosenoic acid and sorbitol, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu) 1,100	1685271–02–6
Fatty acids, C_{18}-unsatd., dimers, polymers with docosenoic acid, 1,3-propanediol and sorbitol, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu) 1,100	1685271–04–8
Fatty acids, C_{18}-unsatd., dimers, polymers with docosanoic acid, 1,3-propanediol and stearic acid, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu) 1,100	1685270–84–1
Fatty acids, C_{18}-unsatd., dimers, polymers with 1,3-propanediol, sorbitol and stearic acid	1685271–01–5
Fatty acids, C_{18}-unsatd., dimers, polymers with sorbitol and stearic acid, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu) 1,100	1685270–99–8
Fatty acids, C_{18}-unsatd., dimers, polymers with ethylenediamine and stearyl alcohol, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu) 1,400	363162–42–9
Fatty acids, C_{18}-unsatd., dimers, hydrogenated, polymers with ethylenediamine, neopentyl glycol and stearyl alcohol, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu) 1,400	678991–29–2
Fatty acids, C_{18}-unsatd., dimers, hydrogenated, polymers with ethylenediamine and stearyl alcohol, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu) 1,400	951153–32–5
Fatty acids, C_{18}-unsatd., dimers, polymers with 1-docosanol and ethylenediamine, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu) 1,400	1699751–19–3
Fatty acids, C_{18}-unsatd., dimers, polymers with cetyl alcohol, neopentyl glycol and trimethylenediamine, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu) 1,400	1699751–23–9
Fatty acids, C_{18}-unsatd., dimers, polymers with hexamethylenediamine and stearyl alcohol, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu) 1,400	1699751–24–0
Fatty acids, C_{18}-unsatd., dimers, hydrogenated, polymers with cetyl alcohol and ethylenediamine, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu) 1,400	1699751–25–1

Polymer	CAS No.
Fatty acids, C_{18}-unsatd., dimers, hydrogenated, polymers with neopentyl glycol, stearyl alcohol and trimethylenediamine, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu) 1,400	1699751–28–4
Fatty acids, C_{18}-unsatd., dimers, polymers with 1-docosanol and trimethylenediamine, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu) 1,400	1699751–29–5
Fatty acids, C_{18}-unsatd., dimers, polymers with 1-docosanol, hexamethylenediamine and neopentyl glycol, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu) 1,400	1699751–31–9
Fatty acids, C_{18}-unsatd., dimers, polymers with docosanoic acid, 1,3-propanediol and sorbitol, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu) 1,400	1685271–04–8
Fatty acids, tall-oil, ethoxylated propoxylated, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 2,009	67784–86–5
Formaldehyde, polymer with α-[bis(1-phenylethyl)phenyl]-ω-hydroxypoly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), number average molecular weight (in amu), 1,803	157291–93–5
Formaldehyde, polymer with 2-methyloxirane and 4-nonylphenol, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 4,000	37523–33–4
Fumaric acid-isophthalic acid-styrene-ethylene/propylene glycol copolymer, minimum average molecular weight (in amu), 1×10^{18}	None
2,5-Furandione, polymer with ethenylbenzene, hydrolyzed, 3-(dimethylamino)propyl imide, imide with polyethylene-polypropylene glycol 2-aminopropyl me ether, 2,2′-(1,2-diazenediyl)bis[2-methylbutanenitrile]-initiated, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 5,816	1062609–13–5
2,5-Furandione, polymer with ethenylbenzene, reaction products with polyethylene-polypropylene glycol 2-aminopropyl Me ether; minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 14,000	162568–32–3
2,5-Furandione, polymer with methoxyethene, butyl ethyl ester, sodium salt, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 18,200	1471342–08–1
Hexadecyl acrylate-acrylic acid copolymer, hexadecyl acrylate-butyl acrylate-acrylic acid copolymer, or hexadecyl acrylate-dodecyl acrylate-acrylic acid copolymer, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 3,000	None
Hexamethyl disilizane, reaction product with silica, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 645,000	68909–20–6
1,6-Hexanediol dimethyacrylate polymer, minimum molecular weight (in amu), 100,000	None
α-Hydro-ω-hydroxy-poly(oxyethylene) C8 alkyl ether citrates, poly(oxyethylene) content is 4–12 moles, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu) 1,300	330977–00–9
α-Hydro-ω-hydroxy-poly(oxyethylene) C10–C16-alkyl ether citrates, poly(oxyethylene) content is 4–12 moles, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu) 1,100	330985–58–5
α-Hydro-ω-hydroxy-poly(oxyethylene) C16–C18-alkyl ether citrates, poly(oxyethylene) content is 4–12 moles, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu) 1,300	330985–61–0
α-Hydro-ω-hydroxypoly(oxyethylene), minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 17,000	25322–68–3
α-Hydro-ω-hydroxypoly(oxyethylene)poly (oxypropylene) poly(oxyethylene) block copolymer; the minimum poly(oxypropylene) content is 27 moles and the minimum molecular weight (in amu) is 1,900	None
α-Hydro-ω-hydroxypoly(oxypropylene); minimum molecular weight (in amu) 2,000	None
12-Hydroxystearic acid-polyethylene glycol copolymer, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 3,690	70142–34–6

Polymer	CAS No.
Isodecyl alcohol ethoxylated (2–8 moles) polymer with chloromethyl oxirane, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu) 2,500	None
Lauryl methacrylate-1,6-hexanediol dimethacrylate copolymer, minimum molecular weight (in amu), 100,000	None
Maleic acid-butadiene copolymer	None
Maleic acid monobutyl ester-vinyl methyl ether copolymer, minimum average molecular weight (in amu), 52,000	25119–68–0
Maleic acid monoethyl ester-vinyl methyl ether copolymer, minimum average molecular weight (in amu), 46,000	25087–06–3
Maleic acid monoisopropyl ester-vinyl methyl ether copolymer, minimum average molecular weight (in amu), 49,000	31307–95–6
Maleic anhydride-diisobutylene copolymer, sodium salt, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu) 5,0007–18,000	37199–81–8
Maleic anhydride-methylstyrene copolymer sodium salt, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 15,000	60092–15–1
Maleic anhydride-methyl vinyl ether, copolymer, average molecular weight (in amu), 250,000	None
Methacrylic acid-methyl methacrylate-polyethylene glycol methyl ether methacrylate copolymer, minimum number averge molecular weight (in amu), 3,700	100934–04–1
Methacrylic acid-methyl methacrylate-polyethylene glycol monomethyl ether methacrylate graft copolymer, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 1,800	111740–36–4
Methacrylic copolymer, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 15,000	63150–03–8
Methyl methacrylate-methacrylic acid-monomethoxypolyethylene glycol methacrylate copolymer,) minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 2,730	119724–54–8
Methyl methacrylate-2-sulfoethyl methacrylate-dimethylaminoethylmethacrylate-glycidyl methacrylate-styrene-2-ethylhexyl acrylate graft copolymer, minimum average molecular weight (in amu), 9,600	None
Methyl vinyl ether-maleic acid copolymer), minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 75,000	25153–40–6
Methyl vinyl ether-maleic acid copolymer, calcium sodium salt, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 900,000	62386–95–2
Monophosphate ester of the block copolymer α-hydro-ω-hydroxypoly(oxyethylene) poly(oxypropylene) poly(oxyethylene); the poly(oxypropylene) content averages 37–41 moles, average molecular weight (in amu), 8,000	None
α-(p-Nonylphenyl)-ω-hydroxypoly(oxyethylene) mixture of dihydrogen phosphate and monohydrogen phosphate esters and the corresponding ammonium, calcium, magnesium, monoethanolamine, potassium, sodium, and zinc salts of the phosphate esters; the nonyl group is a propylene trimer isomer and the poly(oxyethylene) content averages 30 moles	None
α-(p-Nonylphenyl)-ω-hydroxypoly(oxyethylene) sulfate, and its ammonium, calcium, magnesium, monoethanolamine, potassium, sodium, and zinc salts; the nonyl group is a propylene trimer isomer and the poly(oxyethylene) content averages 30-90 moles of ethylene oxide	None
α-(*p*-Nonylphenyl-ω-hydroxypoly(oxypropylene) block polymer with poly(oxyethylene); polyoxypropylene content of 10–60 moles; polyoxyethylene content of 10–80 moles; molecular weight (in amu), 1,200–7,100.	None

Polymer	CAS No.
α-(ρ-Nonylphenyl)poly(oxypropylene) block polymer with poly(oxyethylene); poly oxyethylene content 30 to 90 moles; minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 1,889	37251–69–7
Octadecanoic Acid, 12-Hydroxy-, Homopolymer Ester with 2-Methylloxirane Polymer with Oxirane monobutyl Ether, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 4,500	1373125–59–7
Octadecanoic acid, 12-hydroxy-, homopolymer, octadecanoate minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 1,370	58128–22–6)
α-cis-9-Octadecenyl-ω-hydroxypoly(oxyethylene); the octadecenyl group is derived from oleyl alcohol and the poly(oxyethylene) content averages 20 moles	None
Octadecyl acrylate-acrylic acid copolymer, octadecyl acrylate-dodecyl acrylate-acrylic acid copolymer, octadecyl methacrylate-butyl acrylate-acrylic acid copolymer, octadecyl methacrylate-hexyl acrylate-acrylic acid copolymer, octadecyl methacrylate-dodecyl acrylate-acrylic acid copolymer, or octadecyl methacrylate-dodecyl methacrylate-acrylic acid copolymer, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu) 3,000	None
Oleic acid diester of α-hydro-ω-hydroxypoly(oxyethylene); the poly(oxyethylene), average molecular weight (in amu), 2,300	None
2-oxepanone, homopolymer, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu) 52,000	24980–41–4
Oxirane, decyl-, reaction products with polyethylene-polypropylene glycol ether with trimethylolpropane (3:1)	903890–89–1
Oxirane, hexadecyl-, reaction products with polyethylene-polypropylene glycol ether with trimethylolpropane (3:1)	893427–80–0
Oxirane, 2-methyl-, polymer with oxirane, dimethyl ether, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 2,800	61419–46–3
Oxirane, methyl-, polymer with oxirane, ether with 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol (3:1), reaction products with tetradecyloxirane	903890–90–4
Oxirane, methyl-, polymer with oxirane, mono[2-(2-butoxyethoxy) ethyl] ether, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 2,500	85637–75–8
Oxirane, methyl-, polymer with Oxirane, Monobutyl Ether	9038–95–3
Oxirane, 2-methyl-, polymer with oxirane, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 1,100	9003–11–6
Oxirane, 2-methyl-, polymer with oxirane, mono [2-[2-(2-butoxymethylethoxy)methylethoxy]methylethyl] ether, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 3,000	926031–36–9
Oxirane, phenyl, polymer with oxirane, monooctyl ether, minimum average molecular weight (in amu) 1,200	83653–00–3
Polyamide polymer derived from sebacic acid, vegetable oil acids with or without dimerization, terephthalic acid and/or ethylenediamine	None
Polyethylene glycol-polyisobutenyl anhydride-tall oil fatty acid copolymer, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 2,960	68650–28–2
Polyethylene, oxidized, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 1,200	None
Polymers produced by the reaction of either 1,6-hexanediisocyanate; 2,4,4-trimethyl-1,6-hexanediisocyanate; 5-isocyanato-1-(isocyanatomethyl)-fxsp0;1,3,3-trimethylcyclohexane (isophoronediisocyanate); 4,4′-methylene-bis-1,1′-cyclohexanediisocyanate; 4,4′-methylene-bis-1,1′ benzyldiisocyanate; or 1,3-bis-(2-isocyanatopropan-2-yl)benzene with polyethylene glycol and end-capped with one or a mixture of more than one of octanol, decanol, dodecanol, tetradecanol, hexadecanol, octadecanol, and octadec-9-enol or polyethyleneglycol ethers of octanol, decanol, dodecanol, tetradecanol, hexadecanol, octadecanol, and octadec-9-enol, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 20,000	1161844–26–3, 1161844–30–9, 1161844–43–4, 1161844–51–4, 1161844–53–6, 693252–31–2, 162993–60–4, 630102–86–2

Polymer	CAS No.
Polymethylene polyphenylisocyanate, polymer with ethylene diamine, diethylene triamine and sebacoyl chloride, cross-linked; minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 100,000	None
Polyoxyalkylated glycerol fatty acid esters; the mono-, di-, or triglyceride mixtures of C_8 through C_{22}, primarily C_8 through C_{18} saturated and unsaturated, fatty acids containing up to 15% water by weight reacted with a minimum of three moles of either ethylene oxide or propylene oxide; the resulting polyoxyalkylated glycerol ester polymer minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 1,500	61791–23–9, 68201–46–7, 68440–49–3, 68458–88–8, 68606–12–2, 68648–38–4, 70377–91–2, 70914–02–2, 72245–12–6, 72698–41–3, 180254–52–8, 248273–72–5, 308063–50–5, 952722–33–7
Polyoxyalkylated sorbitan fatty acid esters with C6 through C22 aliphatic alkanoic and/or alkenoic fatty acids, branched or linear, the resulting polyoxyalkylene sorbitan esters minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 1,300	81776–11–6, 87090–31–1, 88895–72–1, 103171–31–9, 161026–53–5, 1472644–80–6, 1472644–81–7, 1472644–84–0, 1472644–85–1, 1472644–87–3, 1472644–88–4, 1472654–83–3, 1472655–32–5, 1472661–05–4, 1472661–17–8, 1472663–59–4, 1472663–64–1, 1472663–66–3, 1472663–92–5, 1472668–03–3
Polyoxyalkylated trimethylopropanes with 20 to 80 moles of ethylene and/or propylene oxide, fatty acid esters with C8 through C22 aliphatic alkanoic and/or alkenoic fatty acids, branched or linear; minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 3,000	25765–36–0; 29860–47–7; 37339–03–0; 52624–57–4; 58090–24–7; 63964–38–5; 72939–62–9; 74521–14–5; 75300–70–8; 75300–90–2; 84271–03–4; 84271–04–5; 86850–92–2; 107120–02–5; 133331–01–8; 137587–60–1; 149797–40–0; 149797–41–1; 150695–97–9; 152130–24–0; 163349–94–8; 163349–95–9; 163349–96–0; 163349–97–1; 163349–98–2; 165467–70–9; 183619–46–7; 183619–50–3; 185260–01–9; 202606–04–0; 210420–84–1; 233660–70–3; 263011–96–7; 283602–94–8; 701980–40–7; 872038–58–9; 875709–44–7; 875709–45–8; 875709–46–9; 875709–47–0; 879898–63–2; 910038–01–6; 1190748–04–9; 1225384–02–0; 1428944–41–5; 1446498–15–2.
Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α-hydro-ω-hydroxy-, polymer with 1, 1′-methylene-bis-[4-isocyanatocyclohexane], minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 1800	39444–87–6
Polyoxyethylated primary amine (C_{14}–C_{18}); the fatty amine is derived from an animal source and contains 3% water; the poly(oxyethylene) content averages 20 moles	None
Polyoxyethylated sorbitol fatty acid esters; the polyoxyethylated sorbitol solution containing 15% water is reacted with fatty acids limited to C_{12}, C_{14}, C_{16}, and C_{18}, containing minor amounts of associated fatty acids; the poly(oxyethylene) content averages 30 moles.	None
Polyoxyethylated sorbitol fatty acid esters; the sorbitol solution containing up to 15% water is reacted with 20–50 moles of ethylene oxide and aliphatic alkanoic and/or alkenoic fatty acids C_8 through C_{22} with minor amounts of associated fatty acids; the resulting polyoxyethylene sorbitol ester having a minimum molecular weight (in amu), 1,300	None
Poly(oxyethylene/oxypropylene) monoalkyl (C_6–C_{10}) ether sodium fumarate adduct, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 1,900	102900–02–7
Poly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)], α-[(9Z)-1-oxo-9-octadecen-1-yl]-ω-[[(9Z)-1-oxo-9-octadecen-1yl]oxy]-, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu) 2,300	26571–49–3
Polyoxymethylene copolymer, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 15,000	None
Poly(oxypropylene) block polymer with poly(oxyethylene), molecular weight (in amu), 1,800–16,000	None
Poly(phenylhexylurea), cross-linked, minimum average molecular weight (in amu), 36,000	None
Polypropylene	9003–07–0

Polymer	CAS No.
Polystyrene, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 50,000	9003–53–6
Polytetrafluoroethylene	9002–84–0
Polyvinyl acetate, copolymer with maleic anhydride, partially hydrolyzed, sodium salt, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 53,000	None
Polyvinylpyrrolidone butylated polymer, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 9,500	26160–96–3
Polyvinyl acetate, minimum molecular weight (in amu), 2,000	None
Polyvinyl acetate—polyvinyl alcohol copolymer, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 50,000	25213–24–5
Polyvinyl alcohol	9002–89–5
Polyvinyl chloride	None
Polyvinyl chloride, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 29,000	9002–86–2
Poly(vinylpyrrolidone), minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 4,000	9003–39–8
Poly(vinylpyrrolidone-1-eicosene), minimum average molecular weight (in amu), 3,000	28211–18–9
Poly(vinylpyrrolidone-1-hexadecene), minimum average molecular weight (in amu), 4,700	63231–81–2
1-propanesulfonic acid, 2-methyl-2-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)amino]-, monosodium salt, polymer with ethenol and ethenyl acetate, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu) 50,000	107568–12–7
2-Propene-1-sulfonic acid sodium salt, polymer with ethenol and ethenyl acetate, number average molecular weight (in amu) 6,000–12,000	None
2-Propenoic acid, butyl ester, polymer with 1,6-diisocyanatohexane, N-(hydroxymethyl)-2-methyl-2-propenamide and 2-propenenitrile, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 100,000	1469998–09–1
2-propenoic acid, butyl ester, polymer with ethenylbenzene, methyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate and 2-propenoic acid (in amu), 1900.	27306–39–4
2-Propenoic acid, butyl ester, polymer with ethyl 2-propenoate and N-(hydroxymethyl)-2-propenamide, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 30,000	33438–19–6
2-Propenoic acid, 2-ethylhexyl ester, polymer with ethenylbenzene 14,000 daltons	25153–46–2
2-Propenoic acid, 2-ethylhexyl ester, polymer with ethenylbenzene and 2-methylpropyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 18,000	68240–06–2
2-propenoic acid, homopolymer, ester with α-[2,4,6-tris(1-phenylethyl)phenyl]-ω-hydroxypoly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), compd. with 2,2′,2″-nitrilotris[ethanol]), minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 10,000.	1477613–46–9
2-Propenoic acid, 2-hydroxyethyl ester, polymer with α-[4-(ethenyloxy)butyl]-ω-hydroxypoly (oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 17,000	1007234–89–0
[2-propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, C12-16-alkyl esters, telomers with 1-dodecanethiol, polyethylene-polypropylene glycol ether with propylene glycol monomethacrylate (1:1), and styrene 2,2'-(1,2-diazenediyl)bis[2-methylbutanenitrile]-initiated, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 4,000	950207–35–9
2-Propenoic acid, methyl ester, polymer with ethenyl acetate, hydrolyzed, sodium salts	886993–11–9

Polymer	CAS No.
2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-ethylhexyl ester, telomer with 1-dodecanethiol, ethenylbenzene and 2-methyloxirane polymer with oxirane monoether with 1,2-propanediol mono(2-methyl-2-propenoate), hydrogen 2-sulfobutanedioate, sodium salt, 2, 2′-(1,2-diazenediyl)bis[2-methylpropanenitrile]-initiated, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 1,200	1283712–50–4
2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-methylpropyl ester, homopolymer, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 55,000	9011–15–8
2-propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-oxiranylmethyl ester, polymer with ethene, ethenyl acetate, ethenyltrimethoxysilane and sodium ethenesulfonate (1:1), minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 20,000.	518057–54–0
2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, phenylmethyl ester, polymer with 2-propenoic acid, peroxydisulfuric acid ([(HO)S(O)2]2O2) sodium salt (1:2)-initiated, compounds with diethanolamine, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 2,000	1574486–33–1
2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, phenylmethyl ester, polymer with 2-propenoic acid and sodium 2-methyl-2-[(1-oxo-2-propen-1-yl)amino]-1-propanesulfonate (1:1), peroxydisulfuric acid ([HO)S(O)2]2O2) sodium salt (1:2)-initiated minimum number average molecular weight >1,000 Daltons; maximum number average molecular weight 10,000 Daltons	CASRN 1246766–57–3
2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, polymer with butyl 2-propenoate and ethenylbenzene, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 17,000	25036–16–2
2-Propenoic acid, 2-Methyl-, Polymer with Butyl 2-Propenoate, Methyl 2-Methyl-2-Propenoate, Methyl 2-Propenoate and 2-Propenoic Acid, graft, Compound with 2-Amino-2-Methyl-1-Propanol	153163–36–1
2-Propenoic Acid, 2-Methyl-, Polymer with Ethenylbenzene, 2-Ethylhexyl 2-Propenoate, 2-Hydroxyethyl 2-Propenoate, N-(Hydroxymethyl) -2-Methyl-2-Propenamide and Methyl 2-Methyl-2-Propenoate, Ammonium Salt	146753–99–3
2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, polymers with Bu acrylate, Et acrylate, Me methacrylate and polyethylene glycol methacrylate C_{16-18}-alkyl ethers, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 13,000	890051–63–5
2-propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, polymers with tert-Bu acrylate, Me methacrylate, polyethylene glycol methacrylate C_{16}-C_{18}-alkyl ethers and vinylpyrrolidone, tert-Bu 2-ethylhexaneperoxoate-initiated, compounds with 2-amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 2,600.	1515872–09–9
2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, telomer with 2-ethylhexyl 2-propenoate, 2-propanol and sodium 2-methyl-2-[(1-oxo-2-propen-1-yl) amino]-1-propanesulfonate (1:1), sodium salt, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu): 2,900	1260001–65–7
2-Propenoic acid, monoester with 1,2-propanediol, polymer with α-[4-(ethenyloxy) butyl]-ω-hydroxypoly (oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) and 2,5-furandione, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 25,000	955015–23–3
2-propenoic acid polymer, with 1,3-butadiene and ethenylbenzene, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 9400	25085–39–6
2-Propenoic acid, polymer with ethenyl acetate, ethenylbenzene, 2-ethylhexyl 2-propenoate and ethyl 2-propenoate, minimum number average molecular weight (50,149 Daltons)	85075–52–1
2-Propenoic acid, polymer with ethenylbenzene and (1-methylethenyl)benzene, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 2,000	52831–04–6
2-Propenoic acid, polymer with ethenylbenzene and (1-methylethenyl) benzene, sodium salt, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 2,800	129811–24–1
2-Propenoic acid, polymer with α-[4-(ethenyloxy) butyl]-ω-hydroxypoly (oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) and 2,5-furandione, sodium salt, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 25,000	251479–97–7
2-Propenoic acid, polymer with α-[4-(ethenyloxy) butyl]-ω-hydroxypoly (oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) and 1,2-propanediol mono-2-propenoate, potassium sodium salt, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 16,000	518026–64–7

Polymer	CAS No.
2-Propenoic acid, polymer with α-[4-(ethenyloxy) butyl]-ω-hydroxypoly (oxy-1, 2-ethanediyl), sodium salt, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 24,000	250591–84–5
2-Propenoic acid, polymer with 2-propenamide, sodium salt, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 18,000	25085–02–3
2-Propenoic acid, sodium salt, polymer with 2-propenamide, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 18,000	25987–30–8
2-Propenoic, 2-methyl-, polymers with ethyl acrylate and polyethylene glycol methylacrylate C_{18-22} alkyl ethers	888969–14–0
2-Pyrrolidone, 1-ethenyl-, polymer with ethenol, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 23,000	26008–54–8
Silane, dichloromethyl- reaction product with silica minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 3,340,000	68611–44–9
Silane, trimethoxy[3-(oxiranylmethoxy)propyl]-, hydrolysis products with silica, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 640,000	68584–82–7
Silicic acid, sodium salt, reaction products with chlorotrimethylsilane and isopropyl alcohol, reaction with poly(oxypropylene)-poly(oxyethylene) glycol, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 75,000	None
Sodium polyflavinoidsulfonate, consisting chiefly of the copolymer of catechin and leucocyanidin	None
Soybean oil, ethoxylated; the poly(oxyethylene) content averages 10 moles or greater	61791–23–9
Starch, oxidized, polymers with Bu acrylate, tert-Bu acrylate and styrene, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 10,000	204142–80–3
Stearyl methacrylate-1,6-hexanediol dimethacrylate copolymer, minimum molecular weight (in amu), 100,000	None
Styrene, copolymers with acrylic acid and/or methacrylic acid, with none and/or one or more of the following monomers: Acrylamidopropyl methyl sulfonic acid, methallyl sulfonic acid, 3-sulfopropyl acrylate, 3-sulfopropyl methacrylate, hydroxypropyl methacrylate, hydroxypropyl acrylate, hydroxyethyl methacrylate, hydroxyethyl acrylate, and/or lauryl methacrylate; and its sodium, potassium, ammonium, monoethanolamine, and triethanolamine salts; the resulting polymer having a minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 1200	None
Styrene-ethylene-propylene block copolymer, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 125,000	108388–87–0
Styrene, 2-ethylhexyl acrylate, butyl acrylate copolymer, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 4,200	30795–23–4
Styrene-2-ethylhexyl acrylate-glycidyl methacrylate-2-acrylamido-2-methylpropanesulfonic acid graft copolymer, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 12,500	None
Styrene-maleic anhydride copolymer	None
Styrene-maleic anhydride copolymer, ester derivative	None
Tall oil, polymer with polyethylene glycol and succinic anhydride monopolyisobutylene derivs., minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 1,200	1398573–80–2
Tamarind seed gum, 2-hydroxypropyl ether polymer, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 10,000	68551–04–2
Tetradecyl acrylate-acrylic acid copolymer, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 3,000	None
Tetraethoxysilane, polymer with hexamethyldisiloxane, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 2,500	104133–09–7

Polymer	CAS No.
Tetraethoxysilane, polymer with hexamethyldisiloxane, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 6,500	104133–09–7
α-[p-(1,1,3,3-Tetramethylbutyl)phenyl]-ω-hydroxypoly(oxyethylene) produced by the condensation of 1 mole of p-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenol with a range of 30-70 moles of ethylene oxide	9036–19–5 9002–93–1
α-[*p*-(1,1,3,3-Tetramethylbutyl)phenyl] poly(oxypropylene) block polymer with poly(oxyethylene); the poly(oxypropylene) content averages 25 moles, the poly(oxyethylene) content averages 40 moles, the molecular weight (in amu) averages 3,400	None
α-[2,4,6-Tris[1-(phenyl)ethyl]phenyl]-ω-hydroxy poly(oxyethylene) poly(oxypropylene) copolymer, the poly(oxypropylene) content averages 2–8 moles, the poly(oxyethylene) content averages 16–30moles, average molecular weight (in amu), 1,500	None
Alpha-[2,4,6-Tris[1-(phenyl)ethyl]phenyl]-Omega-hydroxy poly(oxyethylene) poly(oxypropylene) copolymer, the poly(oxypropylene) content averages 2–8 moles, the poly(oxyethylene) content averages 16–60 moles. Minimum number-average molecular weight (in amu) of 1,500	70880–56–7
Urea-formaldehyde copolymer, minimum average molecular weight (in amu), 30,000	9011–05–6
Vinyl acetate-allyl acetate-monomethyl maleate copolymer, minimum average molecular weight (in amu), 20,000	None
Vinyl acetate-ethylene copolymer, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 69,000	24937–78–8
Vinyl acetate polymer with none and/or one or more of the following monomers: Ethylene, propylene, N-methyl acrylamide, acrylamide, monoethyl maleate, diethyl maleate, monooctyl maleate, dioctyl maleate, maleic anhydride, maleic acid, octyl acrylate, butyl acrylate, ethyl acrylate, methyl acrylate, acrylic acid, octyl methacrylate, butyl methacrylate, ethyl methacrylate, methyl methacrylate, methacrylic acid, carboxyethyl acrylate, and diallyl phthalate; and their corresponding sodium, potassium, ammonium, isopropylamine, triethylamine, monoethanolamine and/or triethanolamine salts; the resulting polymer having a minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 1,200	None
Vinyl acetate-vinyl alcohol-alkyl lactone copolymer, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 40,000; minimum viscosity of 18 centipoise	None
Vinyl alcohol-disodium itaconate copolymer, minimum average molecular weight (in amu), 50,290	None
Vinyl alcohol-vinyl acetate copolymer, benzaldehyde-o-sodium sulfonate condensate, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 20,000	None
Vinyl alcohol-vinyl acetate-monomethyl maleate, sodium salt-maleic acid, disodium salt-γ-butyrolactone acetic acid, sodium salt copolymer, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 20,000	None
Vinyl chloride-vinyl acetate copolymers	None
Vinyl pyrrolidone-acrylic acid copolymer, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 6,000	28062–44–4
Vinyl pyrrolidone-dimethylaminoethylmethacrylate copolymer, minimum number average molecular weight (in amu), 20,000	30581–59–0
Vinyl pyrrolidone-styrene copolymer	25086–29–7

[67 FR 36528, May 24, 2002]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting §180.960, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and at *www.fdsys.gov*.

§ 180.1011 Viable spores of the microorganism *Bacillus thuringiensis* Berliner; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

(a) For the purposes of this section the microbial insecticide for which exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is being established shall have the following specifications:

(1) The microorganism shall be an authentic strain of *Bacillus thuringiensis* Berliner conforming to the morphological and biochemical characteristics of *Bacillus thuringiensis* as described in Bergey's Manual of Determinative Bacteriology, Eighth Edition.

(2) Spore preparations of *Bacillus thuringiensis* Berliner shall be produced by pure culture fermentation procedures with adequate control measures during production to detect any changes from the characteristics of the parent strain or contamination by other microorganisms.

(3) Each lot of spore preparation, prior to the addition of other materials, shall be tested by subcutaneous injection of at least 1 million spores into each of five laboratory test mice weighing 17 grams to 23 grams. Such test shall show no evidence of infection or injury in the test animals when observed for 7 days following injection.

(4) Spore preparations shall be free of the *Bacillus thuringiensis* β-exotoxin when tested with the fly larvae toxicity test (''Microbial Control of Insects and Mites,'' R.P.M. Bond et al., p. 280 ff., 1971). This specification can be satisfied either by determining that each master seed lot brought into production is a *Bacillus thuringiensis* strain which does not produce β-exotoxin under standard manufacturing conditions or by periodically determining that β-exotoxin synthesized during spore production is eliminated by the subsequent spore-harvesting procedure.

(b) Exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of the microbial insecticide *Bacillus thuringiensis* Berliner, as specified in paragraph (a) of this section, in or on honey and honeycomb and all other raw agricultural commodities when it is applied either to growing crops, or when it is applied after harvest in accordance with good agricultural practices.

[36 FR 22540, Nov. 25, 1971, as amended at 38 FR 19045, July 17, 1973; 42 FR 28540, June 3, 1977; 45 FR 43721, June 30, 1980; 45 FR 56347, Aug. 25, 1980; 74 FR 26533, June 3, 2009]

§ 180.1016 Ethylene; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

Ethylene is exempted from the requirement of a tolerance for residues when:

(a) For all food commodities, it is used as a plant regulator on plants, seeds, or cuttings and on all food commodities after harvest and when applied in accordance with good agricultural practices.

(b) Injected into the soil to cause premature germination of witchweed in bean (lima and string), cabbage, cantaloupe, collard, corn, cotton, cucumber, eggplant, okra, onion, pasture grass, pea (field and sweet), peanut, pepper, potato, sweet potato, sorghum, soybean, squash, tomato, turnip, and watermelon fields as part of the U.S. Department of Agriculture witchweed control program.

[39 FR 33315, Sept. 17, 1974, as amended at 40 FR 19477, May 5, 1975; 64 FR 31505, June 11, 1999]

§ 180.1017 Diatomaceous earth; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

(a) Diatomaceous earth is exempted from the requirement of a tolerance for residues when used in accordance with good agricultural practice in pesticide formulations applied to growing crops, to food commodities after harvest, and to animals.

(b) Diatomaceous earth may be safely used in accordance with the following conditions. Application shall be limited solely to spot and/or crack and crevice treatments in food or feed processing and food or feed storage areas in accordane with the precribed conditions:

(1) It is used or intended for use for control of insects in food or feed processing and food or feed storage areas: *Provided*, That the food or feed is removed or covered prior to such use.

(2) To assure safe use of the insecticide, its label and labeling shall conform to that registered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and it shall be used in accordance with such label and labeling.

[65 FR 33716, May 24, 2000]

§ 180.1019 Sulfuric acid; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

(a) Residues of sulfuric acid are exempted from the requirement of a tolerance when used in accordance with good agricultural practice when used as a herbicide in the production of garlic and onions, and as a potato vine dessicant in the production of potatoes.

(b) Residues of sulfuric acid are exempted from the requirement of a tolerance in cattle, meat; goat, meat; hog, meat; horse, meat; sheep, meat; poultry, fat; poultry, meat; poultry, meat, byproducts; egg; milk; fish, shellfish, and irrigated crops when it results from the use of sulfuric acid as an inert ingredient in a pesticide product used in irrigation conveyance systems and lakes, ponds, reservoirs, or bodies of water in which fish or shellfish are cultivated. The sulfuric acid is not to exceed 10% of the pesticide formulation (non-aerosol formulations only).

[69 FR 40787, July 7, 2004, as amended at 74 FR 26533, June 3, 2009]

§ 180.1020 Sodium chlorate; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

Sodium chlorate is exempted from the requirement of a tolerance for residues when used as a defoliant or desiccant in accordance with good agricultural practice on the following crops:

Bean, dry, seed
Corn, field, forage
Corn, field, grain
Corn, field, stover
Corn, pop, grain
Corn, pop, stover
Corn, sweet, forage
Corn, sweet, stover
Cotton, undelinted seed
Flax, seed
Grain, aspirated fractions
Guar, seed
Pea, southern
Pepper, nonbell
Potato
Rice, grain
Rice, straw
Safflower, seed
Sorghum, forage, forage
Sorghum, grain, forage
Sorghum, grain, grain
Sorghum, grain, stover
Soybean, forage
Soybean, hay
Soybean, seed
Sunflower, seed
Wheat, grain

[74 FR 47457, Sept. 16, 2009]

§ 180.1021 Copper; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

(a) Copper is exempted from the requirement of a tolerance in cattle, meat; goat, meat; hog, meat; horse, meat; sheep, meat; milk, poultry, fat; poultry, meat; poultry, meat byproducts; egg, fish, shellfish, and irrigated crops when it results from the use of:

(1) Copper sulfate as an algicide or herbicide in irrigation conveyance systems and lakes, ponds, reservoirs, or bodies of water in which fish or shellfish are cultivated.

(2) Basic copper carbonate (malachite) as an algicide or herbicide in impounded and stagnant bodies of water

(3) Copper triethanolamine and copper monoethanolamine as an algicide or herbicide in fish hatcheries, lakes, ponds, and reservoirs

(4) Cuprous oxide bearing antifouling coatings for control of algae or other coatings for control of algae or other organisms on submerged concrete or other (irrigation) structures.

(5) Copper oxide embedded in polymer emitter heads used in irrigation systems for root incursion prevention.

(b) The following copper compounds are exempt from the requirement of a tolerance when applied (primarily) as a fungicide to growing crops using good agricultural practices:

Copper compounds	CAS Reg. No.
Basic copper carbonate (malachite)	1184–64–1
Copper ammonia complex	16828–95–8
Copper ethylenediamine complex	13426–91–0
Copper hydroxide	20427–59–2
Copper octanoate	20543–04–8
Copper oxychloride	1332–65–6
Copper oxychloride sulfate	8012–69–9
Copper salts of fatty and rosin acids	9007–39–0
Copper sulfate basic	1344–73–6
Copper sulfate pentahydrate	7758–99–8
Cuprous oxide	1317–19–1

(c) Copper sulfate pentahydrate (CAS Reg. No. 7758–99–8) is exempt from the requirement of a tolerance when applied as a fungicide to growing crops or to raw agricultural commodities after harvest, and as a bactericide/fungicide in or on meat, fat and meat by-products of cattle, sheep, hogs, goats, horses and poultry, milk and eggs when applied as a bactericide/fungicide to animal premises and bedding.

(d) Copper (II) hydroxide (CAS Reg. No. 20427–59–2) is exempt from the requirement of a tolerance when applied to growing crops or to raw agricultural commodities as an inert ingredient (for pH control) in pesticide products.

[65 FR 68912, Nov. 15, 2000, as amended at 69 FR 4069, Jan. 28, 2004; 71 FR 46110, Aug. 11, 2006; 74 FR 26534, June 3, 2009; 74 FR 47457, Sept. 16, 2009; 80 FR 37551, July 1, 2015]

§ 180.1022 Iodine-detergent complex; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

The aqueous solution of hydriodic acid and elemental iodine, including one or both of the surfactants (a) polyoxypropylene-polyoxyethylene glycol nomionic block polymers (minimum average molecular weight 1,900) and (b) α-(p- nonylphenyl)-*omega*-hydroxypoly (oxyethylene) having a maximum average molecular weight of 748 and in which the nonyl group is a propylene trimer isomer, is exempted from the requirement of a tolerance for residues in egg, and poultry, fat; poultry, meat; poultry, meat byproducts when used as a sanitizer in poultry drinking water.

[74 FR 26534, June 3, 2009]

§ 180.1023 Propanoic acid; exemptions from the requirement of a tolerance.

(a) Postharvest application of propanoic acid or a mixture of methylene bispropionate and oxy(bismethylene) bisproprionate when used as a fungicide is exempted from the requirement of a tolerance for residues in or on the following raw agricultural commodities: Alfalfa, forage; alfalfa, hay; alfalfa, seed; barley, grain; Bermudagrass, forage; Bermudagrass, hay; bluegrass, forage; bluegrass, hay; bromegrass, forage; bromegrass, hay; clover, forage; clover, hay; corn, field, grain; corn, pop, grain; cowpea, hay; fescue, forage; fescue, hay; lespedeza, forage; lespedeza, hay; lupin; oat, grain; orchardgrass, forage; orchardgrass, hay; peanut, hay; pea, field, hay; ryegrass, Italian, hay; sorghum, grain, grain; soybean, hay; sudangrass, forage; sudangrass, hay; timothy, forage; timothy, hay; vetch, forage; vetch, hay; and wheat, grain.

(b) Propanoic acid is exempt from the requirement of a tolerance for residues in or on cattle, meat; cattle, meat byproducts; goat, meat; goat, meat byproducts; hog, meat; hog meat byproducts; horse, meat; horse, meat byproducts; sheep, meat; sheep meat byproducts; and, poultry, fat; poultry meat; poultry meat byproducts; milk, and egg when applied as a bactericide/fungicide to livestock drinking water, poultry litter, and storage areas for silage and grain.

(c) Preharvest and postharvest application of propanoic acid (CAS Reg. No. 79–09–4), propanioc acid, calcium salt (CAS Reg. No. 4075–81–4), and propanioc sodium salt (CAS Reg. No. 137–40–6) are exempted from the requirement of a tolerance on all crops when used as either an active or inert ingredient in accordance with good agricultural practice in pesticide formulations applied to growing crops, to raw agricultural commodities before and after harvest and to animals.

[69 FR 47025, Aug. 4, 2004, as amended at 74 FR 26534, June 3, 2009]

§ 180.1025 Xylene; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

Xylene is exempted from the requirement of a tolerance when used as an aquatic herbicide applied to irrigation conveyance systems in accordance with the following conditions:

(a) It is to be used only in programs of the Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Department of Interior, and cooperating water user organizations.

(b) It is to be applied as an emulsion at an initial concentration not to exceed 750 parts per million.

(c) It is not to be applied when there is any likelihood that the irrigation water will be used as a source of raw water for a potable water system or where return flows of such treated irrigation water into receiving rivers and

streams would contain residues of xylene in excess of 10 parts per million.

(d) Xylene to be used as an aquatic herbicide shall meet the requirement limiting the presence of a polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons as listed in 21 CFR 172.250.

[38 FR 16352, June 22, 1973, as amended at 50 FR 2980, Jan. 3, 1985]

§ 180.1027 Nuclear polyhedrosis virus of Heliothis zea; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

(a) For the purposes of this section, the viral insecticide must be produced with an unaltered and unadulterated inoculum of the single-embedded *Heliothis zea* nuclear polyhedrosis virus (HzSNPV). The identity of the seed virus must be assured by periodic checks.

(b) Each lot of active ingredient of the viral insecticide shall have the following specifications:

(1) The level of extraneous bacterial contamination of the final unformulated viral insecticide should not exceed 10^7 colonies per gram as determined by an aerobic plate on trypticase soy agar.

(2) Human pathogens, e.g., Salmonella, Shigella, or Vibrio, must be absent.

(3) Safety to mice as determined by an intraperitoneal injection study must be demonstrated.

(4) Identity of the viral product, as determined by the most sensitive and standardized analytical technique, e.g., restriction endonuclease and/or SDS-PAGE analysis, must be demonstrated.

(c) Exemptions from the requirement of a tolerance are established for the residues of the microbial insecticide *Heliothis zea* NPV, as specified in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, in or on all agricultural commodities.

[60 FR 42460, Aug. 16, 1995, as amended at 74 FR 26534, June 3, 2009]

§ 180.1033 Methoprene; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

Methoprene is exempt from the requirement of a tolerance in or on all food commodities when used to control insect larvae.

[68 FR 34829, June 11, 2003]

§ 180.1037 Polybutenes; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

(a) Polybutenes are exempt from the requirement of a tolerance for residues in or on the raw agricultural commodity cotton, undelinted seed when used as a sticker agent for formulations of the attractant gossyplure (1:1 mixture of (*Z*,*Z*)- and (*Z*,*E*)-7,11-hexadecadien-1-ol acetate) to disrupt the mating of the pink bollworm.

(b) Polybutenes are exempt from the requirement of a tolerance for residues in or on the raw agricultural commodity artichoke when used as a sticker agent in multi-layered laminted controlled-release dispensers of (Z)-11-hexaadecenal to disrupt the mating of the artichoke plume moth.

[74 FR 26534, June 3, 2009]

§ 180.1040 Ethylene glycol; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

Ethylene glycol as a component of pesticide formulations is exempt from the requirement of a tolerance when used in foliar applications to peanut plants.

[43 FR 41393, Sept. 18, 1978]

§ 180.1041 Nosema locustae; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

The insecticide *Nosema locustae* is exempted from the requirement of a tolerance for residues in or on all raw agricultural commodities.

[47 FR 21537, May 19, 1982]

§ 180.1043 Gossyplure; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

The pheromone gossyplure, a 1:1 mixture of (*Z*,*Z*)- and (*Z*,*E*)-7,11-hexadecadien-1-ol acetate) is exempt from the requirement of a tolerance in or on the raw agricultural commodity cotton, undelinted seed when applied to cotton from capillary fibers.

[74 FR 26534, June 3, 2009]

§ 180.1049 Carbon dioxide; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

The insecticide carbon dioxide is exempted from the requirement of a tolerance when used after harvest in

modified atmospheres for stored insect control on food commodities.

[65 FR 33716, May 24, 2000]

§ 180.1050 Nitrogen; exemption from the requirements of a tolerance.

The insecticide nitrogen is exempted from the requirements of a tolerance when used after harvest in modified atmospheres for stored product insect control on all food commodities.

[65 FR 33716, May 24, 2000]

§ 180.1052 2,2,5-trimethyl-3-dichloroacetyl-1,3-oxazolidine; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

2,2,5-trimethyl-3-dichloroacetyl-1,3-oxazolidine is exempted from the requirement of a tolerance when used as an inert ingredient in formulations of the herbicides *S*-ethyl dipropylthiocarbamate, *S*-propyl dipropylthiocarbamate, and *S*-ethyl diisobutylthiocarbamate applied to corn fields before the corn plants emerge from the soil with a maximum of 0.5 pound of the inert ingredient per acre.

[45 FR 51201, Aug. 1, 1980]

§ 180.1054 Calcium hypochlorite; exemptions from the requirement of a tolerance.

(a) Calcium hypochlorite is exempted from the requirement of a tolerance when used preharvest or postharvest in solution on all raw agricultural commodities.

(b) Calcium hypochlorite is exempted from the requirement of a tolerance in or on grape when used as a fumigant postharvest by means of a chlorine generator pad.

[59 FR 59165, Nov. 16, 1994, as amended at 74 FR 26534, June 3, 2009]

§ 180.1056 Boiled linseed oil; exemption from requirement of tolerance.

Boiled linseed oil (containing no more than 0.33 percent manganese naphthenate and no more than 0.33 percent cobalt naphthenate) is exempt from the requirement of a tolerance when used as a coating agent for *S*-ethyl hexahydro-1*H*-azepine-1-carbothioate. No more than 15 percent of the pesticide formulation may consist of ''boiled linseed oil.'' This exemption is limited to use on rice before edible parts form.

[46 FR 33270, June 29, 1981]

§ 180.1057 Phytophthora palmivora; exemption from requirement of tolerance.

Phytophthora palmivora is exempted from the requirement of a tolerance in or on the raw agricultural commodity fruit, citrus.

[74 FR 26534, June 3, 2009]

§ 180.1058 Sodium diacetate; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

Sodium diacetate, when used postharvest as a fungicide, is exempt from the requirement of a tolerance for residues in or on alfalfa, hay; Bermudagrass, hay; bluegrass, hay; bromegrass, hay; clover,hay; corm, field, grain; corn, pop, grain; oat, grain; orchardgrass, hay; sorghum, grain, grain; sudangrass, hay; ryegrass, Italian, hay; timothy, hay.

[74 FR 26534, June 3, 2009]

§ 180.1064 Tomato pinworm insect pheromone; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for combined residues of both components of the tomato pinworm insect pheromone (*E*)-4-tridecen-1-yl acetate and (*Z*)-4-tridecen-1-yl acetate in or on all raw agricultural commodities (preharvest) in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) Application shall be limited solely to point source dispensers or point source chopped fibers containing the tomato pinworm insect pheromone.

(b) Cumulative yearly application cannot exceed 200 grams of tomato pinworm pheromone per acre.

[58 FR 34376, June 25, 1993]

§ 180.1065 2-Amino-4,5-dihydro-6-methyl-4-propyl-s-triazolo(1,5-alpha)pyrimidin-5-one; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

The inert ingredient, 2-amino-4,5-dihydro-6-methyl-4-propyl-s-triazolo(1,5-alpha)pyrimidin-5-one is

exempted from the requirement of a tolerance when used as an emetic at not more than 0.3 percent in formulations of paraquat dichloride. Further restrictions on this exemption are that this ingredient may not be advertised as an emetic and the paraquat product may not be promoted in any way because of the inclusion of this inert ingredient.

[70 FR 46431, Aug. 10, 2005]

§ 180.1067 Methyl eugenol and malathion combination; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

The insect attractant methyl eugenol and the insecticide malathion are exempt from the requirement of tolerances on all raw agricultural commodities when used in combination in Oriental fruit fly eradication programs under the authority of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, in accordance with the following directions and specifications:

(a) The combination shall be at the ratio of three parts methyl eugenol to one part technical malathion (3:1).

(b) This combination is to be impregnated on a carrier (cigarette filter tips (cellulose acetate); cotton strings; fiberboard squares) or mixed with a jel cleared under 40 CFR 180.920 or 180.950.

(c) The maximum actual dosage per application per acre shall be 28.35 grams (one ounce avoirdupois) methyl eugenol and 9.45 grams (one-third (0.33) ounce avoirdupois) technical malathion.

[47 FR 9002, Mar. 3, 1982, as amended at 69 FR 23142, Apr. 28, 2004]

§ 180.1068 C_{12}-C_{18} fatty acid potassium salts; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

C_{12}-C_{18} fatty acids (saturated and unsaturated) potassium salts are exempted from the requirement of a tolerance for residues in or on all raw agricultural commodities when used in accordance with good agricultural practice.

[60 FR 34871, July 5, 1995]

§ 180.1069 (*Z*)-11-Hexadecenal; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of the biological insecticide (pheromone) (*Z*)-11-hexadecenal when used as a sex attractant on artichoke plants to control the artichoke plume moth.

[47 FR 14906, Apr. 7, 1982]

§ 180.1070 Sodium chlorite; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

Sodium chlorite is exempted from the requirement of a tolerance for residues when used in accordance with good agricultural practice as a seed-soak treatment in the growing of the raw agricultural commodities vegetable, brassica, leafy, group 5 and radish, roots and radish, tops.

[74 FR 26534, June 3, 2009]

§ 180.1071 Peanuts, Tree Nuts, Milk, Soybeans, Eggs, Fish, Crustacea, and Wheat; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

(a) *General.* Residues resulting from the following uses of the food commodity forms of peanuts, tree nuts, milk, soybeans, eggs (including putrescent eggs), fish, crustacea, and wheat are exempted from the requirement of a tolerance in or on all food commodities under FFDCA section 408 (when used as either an inert or an active ingredient in a pesticide formulation), if such use is in accordance with good agricultural practices:

(1) Use in pesticide products intended to treat seeds.

(2) Use in nursery and greenhouse operations, as defined in 40 CFR 170.3, which includes seeding, potting and transplanting activities.

(3) Pre-plant and at-transplant applications.

(4) Incorporation into seedling and planting beds.

(5) Applications to cuttings and bare roots.

(6) Applications to the field that occur after the harvested crop has been removed.

(7) Soil-directed applications around and adjacent to all plants.

(8) Applications to rangelands, which is land, mostly grasslands, whose plants can provide food (*i.e.*, forage) for grazing or browsing animals.

(9) Use in chemigation and irrigation systems (via flood, drip, or furrow application with no overhead spray applications).

(10) Application as part of a dry fertilizer on which an active ingredient is impregnated.

(11) Aerial and ground applications that occur when no above-ground harvestable food commodities are present (usually pre-bloom).

(12) Application as part of an animal feed-through product.

(13) Applications as gel and solid (non-liquid/non-spray) crack and crevice treatments that place the gel or bait directly into or on top of the cracks and crevices via a mechanism such as a syringe.

(14) Applications to the same crop from which the food commodity is derived, whether the plant fraction(s) intended for harvest are present or not, e.g., applications of peanut meal when applied to peanut plants.

(b) *Specific chemical substances.* Residues resulting from the use of the following substances as either an inert or an active ingredient in a pesticide formulation are exempted from the requirement of a tolerance under FFDCA section 408, if such use is in accordance with good agricultural practices and such use is included in paragraph (a):

Chemical Substance	CAS No.
Caseins	9000–71–9
Caseins, ammonium complexes	9005–42–9
Caseins, hydrolyzates	65072–00–6
Caseins, potassium complexes	68131–54–4
Caseins, sodium complexes	9005–46–3

[70 FR 1360, Jan. 7, 2005]

§ 180.1072 Poly-*D*-glucosamine (chitosan); exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

(a) An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of the biological plant growth regulator poly-*D*-glucosamine when used as a seed treatment in or on barley, beans, oats, peas, rice, and wheat.

(b) An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of the biological plant growth regulator poly-D-glucosamine when used as a pesticide in the production any raw agricultural commodity.

[60 FR 19524, Apr. 19, 1995]

§ 180.1073 Isomate-M; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

The oriental fruit moth pheromone (Isomate-M) (Z-8-dodecen-l-yl acetate, E-8-dodecen-l-yl acetate, Z-8-dodecen-l-ol) is exempt from the requirement of a tolerance in or on all the raw agricultural commodities (food and feed) including, peach; quince; nectarine; and nut, macadamia when used in orchards with encapsulated polyethylene tubing to control oriental fruit moth.

[74 FR 26534, June 3, 2009]

§ 180.1074 F.D.&C. Blue No. 1; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

F.D.&C. Blue No. 1 is exempted from the requirement of a tolerance when used as an aquatic plant control agent.

[47 FR 25963, June 16, 1982]

§ 180.1075 *Colletotrichum gloeosporioides* f. sp. *aeschynomene;* exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of the mycoherbicide *Colletotrichum gloeosporioides* f. sp. *aeschynomene* in or on the following raw agricultural commodities:

Commodity
Aspirated grain fractions
Rice, grain
Soybean, forage
Soybean, hay
Soybean, seed

[47 FR 25742, June 15, 1982, as amended at 74 FR 26534, June 3, 2009]

§ 180.1076 Viable spores of the microorganism *Bacillus popilliae;* exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

(a) For the purposes of this section the microbial insecticide for which exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is being established shall have the following specifications:

(1) The microorganism shall be an authentic strain of *Bacillus popilliae* conforming to the morphological and biochemical characteristics of *Bacillus popilliae* as described in Bergey's Manual of Determinative Bacteriology, Eighth Edition.

(2) Spore preparations of *Bacillus popilliae* shall be produced by an extraction process from diseased Japanese beetles, and may contain a small percentage of the naturally occurring milky disease bacterium *Bacillus lentimorbus*.

(3) Each lot of spore preparation, prior to the addition of other materials, shall be tested by subcutaneous injection of at least 1 million spores into each of five laboratory test mice weighing 17 grams to 23 grams. Such test shall show no evidence of infection of injury in the test animals when observed for 7 days following injection.

(b) Exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of the microbial insecticide *Bacillus popilliae*, as specified in paragraph (a) of this section in or on grass, pasture, forage and grass, rangeland, forage when it is applied to growing crops in accordance with good agricultural practices.

[47 FR 38535, Sept. 1, 1982, as amended at 74 FR 26535, June 3, 2009]

§ 180.1080 Plant volatiles and pheromone; exemptions from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of the plant volatiles cyclic decadiene, cyclic decene, cyclic pentadecatriene, and decatriene and the pheromone Z-2-isopropenyl-1-methylcyclobutaneethanol; Z-3,3-dimethyl-Δ1,β-cyclohexaneethanol; Z-3,3-dimethyl-Δ1,α-cyclohexaneethanal; E-3,3-dimethyl-Δ1,α-cyclohexaneethanal combination when applied to cotton in hollow synthetic fibers.

[48 FR 28442, June 22, 1983]

§ 180.1083 Dimethyl sulfoxide; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

Dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) [CAS Registry Number 67–68–5] is exempted from the requirement of a tolerance when used as an inert solvent or cosolvent in formulations with the following pesticides when used in accordance with good agricultural practices in or on the following raw agricultural commodities:

(a) Carbaryl (1-naphthyl methyl-carbamate)

Pea, dry, seed
Pea, succulent

(b) *O*-*O*-Diethyl *O*-(2-isopropyl-6-methyl-4-pyrimidinyl) phosphorothioate

Pea, dry, seed
Pea, succulent

[48 FR 54819, Dec. 7, 1983, as amended at 74 FR 26535, June 3, 2009]

§ 180.1084 Monocarbamide dihydrogen sulfate; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

Monocarbamide dihydrogen sulfate is exempted from the requirement of a tolerance when used as a herbicide or desiccant in or on all raw agricultural commodities.

[53 FR 12152, Apr. 13, 1988]

§ 180.1086 3,7,11-Trimethyl-1,6,10-dodecatriene-1-ol and 3,7,11-trimethyl-2,6,10-dodecatriene-3-ol; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

The insect pheromone containing the active ingredients 3,7,11-trimethyl-1,6,10-dodecatriene-1-ol and 3,7,11-trimethyl-2,6,10-dodecatriene-3-ol is exempted from the requirement of a tolerance in or on all raw agricultural commodities.

[52 FR 12165, Apr. 15, 1987; 52 FR 29014, Aug. 5, 1987]

§ 180.1087 Sesame stalks; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of the biorational nematicide sesame stalk in or on the following raw agricultural commodities: Almond; almond, hulls; cotton, undelinted seed; cotton, gin byproducts; soybean, seed; soybean, forage; soybean, hay; aspirated grain fractions; potato; beet, sugar, roots; beet, sugar, tops; tomato; pepper, bell; squash; strawberry; eggplant; cucumber; carrot, roots; radish, roots; radish, top; turnip, roots; turnip,

tops; onion; pea, dry; pea, succulent; melon; grape; walnut; orange; grapefruit; mulberry; peach; apple; apricot; blackberry; loganberry; pecan; cherry; plum, and cranberry.

[74 FR 26535, June 3, 2009]

§ 180.1089 Poly-*N*-acetyl-*D*-glucosamine; exemption from the requirement of tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of the biochemical nematicide poly-*N*-acetyl-*D*-glucosamine on a variety of agricultural crops.

[53 FR 10249, Mar. 30, 1988]

§ 180.1090 Lactic acid; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

Lactic acid (2-hydroxypropanoic acid) is exempted from the requirement of a tolerance when used as a plant growth regulator in or on all raw agricultural commodities.

[53 FR 15286, May 4, 1988]

§ 180.1091 Aluminum isopropoxide and aluminum secondary butoxide; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

Aluminum isopropoxide (CAS Reg. No. 555–31–7) and aluminum secondary butoxide (CAS Reg. No. 2269–22–9) are exempted from the requirement of a tolerance when used in accordance with good agricultural practices as stabilizers in formulations of the insecticide amitraz [*N*′-(2,4-dimethylphenyl)-*N*-[[(2,4-dimethylphenyl)imino]-*N*-methylmethanimidamide] applied to growing crops or animals.

[53 FR 34509, Sept. 7, 1988; 53 FR 36696, Sept. 21, 1988]

§ 180.1092 Menthol; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of the pesticidal chemical menthol in or on honey and honeycomb when used in accordance with good agricultural practice in over-wintering bee hives.

[74 FR 26535, June 3, 2009]

§ 180.1095 Chlorine gas; exemptions from the requirement of a tolerance.

Chlorine gas is exempted from the requirement of a tolerance when used preharvest or postharvest in solution on all raw agricultural commodities.

[56 FR 21309, May 8, 1991]

§ 180.1097 GBM-ROPE; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

The grape berry moth pheromone (GBM-ROPE) containing the active ingredients (Z)-9-dedecenyl acetate and (Z)-11-tetradecenyl acetate is exempt from the requirement of a tolerance in or on the raw agricultural commodity grape when used in orchards with encapsulated polyethylene tubing to control grape berry moth.

[74 FR 26535, June 3, 2009]

§ 180.1098 Gibberellins [Gibberellic Acids (GA3 and GA4 + GA7), and Sodium or Potassium Gibberellate]; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of gibberellins [gibberellic acids (GA3 and GA4 + GA7), and sodium or potassium gibberellate] in or on all food commodities when used as plant regulators on plants, seeds, or cuttings and on all food commodities after harvest in accordance with good agricultural practices.

[64 FR 31505, June 11, 1999]

§ 180.1100 *Gliocladium virens* isolate GL-21; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of the biofungicide *Gliocladium virens* GL-21 in or on all raw agricultural commodities when used either as a fungicide for inoculation of plant growth media in greenhouses or on terrestrial food crops grown outdoors in accordance with good agricultural practices.

[60 FR 48659, Sept. 20, 1995; 60 FR 52248, Oct. 5, 1995]

§ 180.1101 Parasitic (parasitoid) and predatory insects; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

Parasitic (parasitoid) and predatory insects are exempted from the requirement of a tolerance for residues when they are used in accordance with good agricultural and pest control practices to control insect pests of stored raw whole grains such as corn, small grains, rice, soybeans, peanuts, and other legumes either bulk or warehoused in bags. For the purposes of this rule, the parasites (parasitoids) and predators are considered to be species of Hymenoptera in the genera *Trichogramma*, Trichogrammatidae; *Bracon*, Braconidae; *Venturia*, *Mesostenus*, Ichneumonidae; *Anisopteromalus*, *Choetospila*, *Lariophagus*, *Dibrachys*, *Habrocytus*, *Pteromalus*, Pteromalidae; *Cephalonomia*, *Holepyris*, *Laelius*, Bethylidae; and of Hemiptera in the genera *Xylocoris*, *Lyctocoris*, and *Dufouriellus*, Anthocoridae. Whole insects, fragments, parts, and other residues of these parasites and predators remain subject to 21 U.S.C. 342(a)(3).

[57 FR 14646, Apr. 22, 1992]

§ 180.1102 *Trichoderma harzianum* KRL-AG2 (ATCC #20847) strain T–22; exemption from requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of the biofungicide *Trichoderma harzianum* KRL-AG2 (ATCC #20847); also known as strain T-22 when applied in/or on all food commodities.

[64 FR 16860, Apr. 7, 1999]

§ 180.1103 Isomate-C; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

The codling moth pheromone (Isomate-C) E,E-8,10-dodecenyl alcohol, dodecanol, tetradecanol is exempt from the requirements of a tolerance in or on all raw agricultural commodities when formulated in polyethylene pheromone dispensers for use in orchards with encapsulated polyethylene tubing to control codling moth.

[74 FR 26535, June 3, 2009]

§ 180.1107 Delta endotoxin of *Bacillus thuringiensis* variety *kurstaki* encapsulated into killed *Pseudomonas fluorescens;* exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

The delta endotoxin of *Bacillus thuringiensis* variety *kurstaki* encapsulated into killed *Pseudomonas fluorescens* is exempt from the requirements of a tolerance in or on all raw agricultural commodities.

[56 FR 28328, June 20, 1991]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 81 FR 34907, June 1, 2016, § 180.1107 was removed, effective Nov. 28, 2016.

§ 180.1108 Delta endotoxin of *Bacillus thuringiensis* variety *San Diego* encapsulated into killed *Pseudomonas fluorescens;* exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

The delta endotoxin of *Bacillus thuringiensis* variety *San Diego* encapsulated into killed *Pseudomonas fluorescens* is exempt from the requirements of a tolerance in or on all raw agricultural commodities.

[56 FR 28326, June 20, 1991]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 81 FR 34907, June 1, 2016, § 180.1108 was removed, effective Nov. 28, 2016.

§ 180.1110 3-Carbamyl-2,4,5-trichlorobenzoic acid; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for the residues of 3-carbamyl-2,4,5-trichlorobenzoic acid in or on all raw agricultural commodities which occur from the direct application of chlorothalonil to crops in § 180.275 (a) and (b) and/or as an inadvertent residue resulting from the soil metabolism of chlorothalonil when applied to crops in § 180.275 (a) and (b), and subsequent uptake by rotated crops when used according to approved agricultural practices.

[57 FR 24552, June 10, 1992]

§ 180.1111 *Bacillus subtilis* GB03; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

The biofungicide *Bacillus subtilis* GB03 is exempted from the requirement of a tolerance in or on all raw agricultural

commodities when used in accordance with good agricultural practices.

[73 FR 50556, Aug. 27, 2008]

§ 180.1113 *Lagenidium giganteum*; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

Lagenidium giganteum (a fungal organism) is exempt from the requirement of a tolerance in or on the raw agricultural commodities aspirated grain fractions; grass, forage; grass, hay; rice, grain; rice, straw; soybean, seed; soybean, forage; soybean, hay; rice, wild, grain.

[74 FR 26535, June 3, 2009]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 81 FR 34907, June 1, 2016, §180.1113 was removed, effective Nov. 28, 2016.

§ 180.1114 *Pseudomonas fluorescens* A506, *Pseudomonas fluorescens* 1629RS, and *Pseudomonas syringae* 742RS; exemptions from the requirement of a tolerance.

The biological pesticides *Pseudomonas fluorescens* A506, *Pseudomonas fluorescens* 1629RS, and *Pseudomonas syringae* 742RS are exempted from the requirement of a tolerance in or on all raw agricultural commodities when applied as a frost protection agent or biological control agent to growing agricultural crops in accordance with good agricultural practices.

[57 FR 42700, Sept. 16, 1992]

§ 180.1118 *Spodoptera exigua* nuclear polyhedrosis virus; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for the microbial pest control agent *Spodoptera exigua* nuclear polyhedrosis virus when used as a pesticide control agent on all raw agricultural commodities.

[58 FR 25784, Apr. 28, 1993]

§ 180.1119 Azadirachtin; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for the biochemical azadirachtin, which is isolated from the berries of the Neem tree (*Azadirachta indica*), when used as a pesticide at 20 grams or less per acre on all raw agricultural commodities.

[58 FR 8696, Feb. 17, 1993]

§ 180.1120 *Streptomyces* sp. strain K61; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

The biological pesticide *Streptomyces* sp. strain K61 is exempted from the requirement of a tolerance in or on all raw agricultural commodities when used as a fungicide for the treatment of seeds, cuttings, transplants, and plants of agricultural crops in accordance with good agricultural practices.

[58 FR 21403, Apr. 21, 1993]

§ 180.1121 Boric acid and its salts, borax (sodium borate decahydrate), disodium octaborate tetrahydrate, boric oxide (boric anhydride), sodium borate and sodium metaborate; exemptions from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of the pesticidal chemical boric acid and its salts, borax (sodium borate decahydrate), disodium octaborate tetrahydrate, boric oxide (boric anhydride), sodium borate and sodium metaborate, in or on raw agricultural commodities when used as an active ingredient in insecticides, herbicides, or fungicides preharvest or postharvest in accordance with good agricultural practices.

[58 FR 44283, Aug. 20, 1993]

§ 180.1122 Inert ingredients of semiochemical dispensers; exemptions from the requirement of a tolerance.

(a) All inert ingredients of semiochemical dispenser products formulated with, and/or contained in, dispensers made of polymeric matrix materials (including the monomers, plasticizers, dispersing agents, antioxidants, UV protectants, stabilizers, and other inert ingredients) are exempted from the requirement of a tolerance when used as carriers in pesticide formulations for application to growing crops only. These dispensers shall conform to the following specifications:

(1) Exposure must be limited to inadvertent physical contact only. The design of the dispenser must be such as to preclude any contamination by its components of the raw agricultural commodity (RAC) or processed foods/feeds derived from the commodity by virtue of its proximity to the RAC or as a result of its physical size.

(2) The dispensers must be applied discretely. This exemption does not apply to components of semiochemical formulations applied in a broadcast manner either to a crop field plot or to individual plants.

(b) A semiochemical dispenser is a single enclosed or semi-enclosed unit that releases semiochemical(s) into the surrounding atmosphere via volatilization and is applied in a manner to provide discrete application of the semiochemical(s) into the environment.

(c) Semiochemicals are chemicals that are emitted by plants or animals and modify the behavior of receiving organisms. These chemicals must be naturally occurring or substantially identical to naturally occurring semiochemicals.

[58 FR 64494, Dec. 8, 1993]

§ 180.1124 Arthropod pheromones; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

Arthropod pheromones, as described in §152.25(b) of this chapter, when used in retrievably sized polymeric matrix dispensers are exempt from the requirement of a tolerance in or on all raw agricultural commodities when applied to growing crops only at a rate not to exceed 150 grams active ingredient/acre/year in accordance with good agricultural practices.

[59 FR 14759, Mar. 30, 1994]

§ 180.1126 Codlure, (E,E)-8,10-Dodecadien-1-ol; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for the insect pheromone codlure, (E,E)-8,10-dodecadien-1-ol, on all raw agricultural commodities in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) Application shall be limited solely to codlure dispensers that conform to the following specifications:

(1) Commodity exposure must be limited to inadvertent physical contact. The design of the dispenser must be such as to preclude any exposure of its components to the raw agricultural commodity (RAC) or processed foods/feeds derived from the commodity due to its proximity to the RAC or as a result of its physical size. Dispensers must be of such size and construction that they are readily recognized post-application.

(2) The dispensers must be applied discretely, *i.e.*, placed in the field in easily perceived distinct locations in a manner that does not prevent later retrieval. This exemption does not apply to codlure applied in a broadcast manner either to a crop field plot or to individual plants.

(b) A codlure dispenser is a single enclosed or semi-enclosed unit that releases codlure into the surrounding atmosphere via volatilization and is applied in a manner to provide discrete application (*i.e.*, in easily perceived distinct locations in a manner that does not prevent later retrieval) of the codlure into the environment.

[59 FR 9931, Mar. 2, 1994]

§ 180.1127 Biochemical pesticide plant floral volatile attractant compounds: cinnamaldehyde, cinnamyl alcohol, 4-methoxy cinnamaldehyde, 3-phenyl propanol, 4-methoxy phenethyl alcohol, indole, and 1,2,4-trimethoxybenzene; exemptions from the requirement of a tolerance.

Residues of the biochemical pesticide plant floral volatile attractant compounds: cinnamaldehyde, cinnamyl alcohol, 4-methoxy cinnamaldehyde, 3-phenyl propanol, 4-methoxy phenethyl alcohol, indole, and 1,2,4-trimethoxybenzene are exempt from the requirement of a tolerance in or on the following raw agricultural commodities: the following field crops—alfalfa, clover, cotton, dandelion, peanuts (including hay), rice, sorghum (milo), soybeans, sunflower, sweet potatoes, and wheat; the following vegetable crops—asparagus, beans (including forage hay), beets, carrots, celery, cole crops (cabbage, broccoli, brussels sprouts, cauliflower), collards (kale, mustard greens, turnip greens, kohlrabi), corn, fresh (field, sweet, pop,

seed), corn fodder and forage, chinese cabbage, cowpeas, cucurbitis (cucumbers, squash, pumpkin), egg plant, endive (escarole), horseradish (radish, rutabagas, turnip roots), leafy greens (spinach, swiss chard), lettuce (head leaf), okra, parsley, parsnip, peas, peas with pods, peppers, potatoes, sugar beets, tomatoes; the following tree fruit, berry and nut crops—almonds, apples, apricots, berries (blackberry, boysenberry, dewberry, loganberry, raspberry), blueberry, cherry, citrus (grapefruit, kumquat, lemon, lime, orange, tangelo, and tangerine) cranberry, grapes, melons, (watermelon, honeydew, crenshaw, cantaloupe, casaba, persian), nectarines, pears, pecans, peaches, and strawberry as dispersed from the end-use product Corn Rootworm Bait®, a pesticidal bait, in accordance with the prescribed conditions in paragraph (a) of this section.

(a) Cumulative yearly application cannot exceed 20 grams of each floral attractant/acre/application.

(b) [Reserved]

[59 FR 15857, Apr. 5, 1994]

§ 180.1128 *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens* MBI600; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of the biofungicide *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens* MBI600 (antecedent *Bacillus subtilis* MBI600) in or on all food commodities, including residues resulting from post-harvest uses, when applied or used in accordance wi

[80 FR 78143, Dec. 16, 2015]

§ 180.1130 N-(n-octyl)-2-pyrrolidone and N-(n-dodecyl)-2-pyrrolidone; exemptions from the requirement of a tolerance.

(a) *N*-(*n*-octyl)-2-pyrrolidone and *N*-(*n*-dodecyl)-2-pyrrolidone are exempt from the requirement of a tolerance when used as solvents in cotton defoliant formulations containing thidiazuron and diuron as active ingredients.

(b) *N*-(*n*-octyl)-2-pyrrolidone is exempt from the requirement of a tolerance when used as a solvent in formulations containing pyraflufen-ethyl as an active ingredient at a concentration not to exceed 20% by weight.

[79 FR 10682, Feb. 26, 2014]

§ 180.1131 *Ampelomyces quisqualis* isolate M10; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

The biological fungicide *Ampelomyces quisqualis* isolate M10 is exempted from the requirement of a tolerance in or on all raw agricultural commodities when used as a fungicide on agricultural crops in accordance with good agricultural practices.

[59 FR 33437, June 29, 1994]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 81 FR 34907, June 1, 2016, §180.1131 was removed, effective Nov. 28, 2016.

§ 180.1135 *Pasteuria penetrans;* exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

The biological nematicide *Pasteuria penetrans* is exempted from the requirement of a tolerance in or on all raw agricultural commodities, except roots and tubers, when used as a nematicide in the production of fruits and vegetables in greenhouses.

[59 FR 66741, Dec. 28, 1994]

§ 180.1139 Sodium 5-nitroguaiacolate; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

The biochemical sodium 5-nitroguiacolate is exempted from the requirement of a tolerance when used as a plant growth regulator in end-use products at a concentration of 0.1% by weight and applied at an application rate of 20 g of a.i. per acre or less per application, in or on all food commodities.

[65 FR 66181, Nov. 3, 2000]

§ 180.1140 Sodium *o*-nitrophenolate; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

The biochemical sodium *o*-nitrophenolate is exempted from the requirement of a tolerance when used as a plant growth regulator in end-use products at a concentration of 0.2% by weight and applied at an application rate of 20 g of a.i. per acre or less per

application, in or on all food commodities.

[65 FR 66181, Nov. 3, 2000]

§ 180.1141 Sodium *p*-nitrophenolate; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

The biochemical sodium *p*-nitrophenolate is exempted from the requirement of a tolerance when used as a plant growth regulator in end-use product at a concentration of 0.3% by weight and applied at an application rate of 20 g of a.i. per acre or less per application, in or on all food commodities.

[65 FR 66181, Nov. 3, 2000]

§ 180.1142 1,4-Dimethylnaphthalene; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for the residues of the plant growth regulator, 1,4-dimethylnaphthalene (1,4-DMN), when applied postharvest to all sprouting root, tuber, and bulb crops in accordance with good agricultural practices.

[77 FR 68697, Nov. 16, 2012]

§ 180.1143 Methyl anthranilate; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

Residues of methyl anthranilate, a biochemical pesticide, are exempt from the requirement of a tolerance in or on all food commodities, when used in accordance with good agricultural practices.

[67 FR 51088, Aug. 7, 2002]

§ 180.1144 *Candida oleophila* isolate I-182; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

Candida oleophila isolate I-182, when used as a post-harvest biological fungicide, is exempted from the requirement of a tolerance in or on all raw agricultural commodities.

[60 FR 11033, Mar. 1, 1995]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 81 FR 34907, June 1, 2016, §180.1144 was removed, effective Nov. 28, 2016.

§ 180.1145 *Pseudomonas syringae;* exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

Pseudomonas syringae is exempted from the requirement of a tolerance on all raw agricultural commodities when applied postharvest according to good agricultural practices.

[60 FR 12703, Mar. 8, 1995]

§ 180.1146 *Beauveria bassiana* Strain GHA; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

Beauveria bassiana Strain GHA is exempted from the requirement of a tolerance in or on all raw agricultural commodities when applied to growing crops according to good agricultural practices.

[60 FR 18547, Apr. 12, 1995]

§ 180.1148 Occlusion Bodies of the Granulosis Virus of *Cydia pomenella;* tolerance exemption.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of the microbial pest control agent Occlusion Bodies of the Granulosis Virus of *Cydia pomonella* (codling moth) in or on all raw agricultural commodities.

[60 FR 42450, Aug. 16, 1995]

§ 180.1149 Inclusion bodies of the multi-nuclear polyhedrosis virus of *Anagrapha falcifera;* exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

The microbial pest control agent inclusion bodies of the multi-nuclear polyhedrosis virus of *Anagrapha falcifera* is exempted from the requirement of a tolerance in or on all raw agricultural commodities when used to control certain lepidopteran pest species.

[60 FR 37020, July 19, 1995]

§ 180.1150 6-Benzyladenine; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

The biochemical plant regulator 6-benzyladenine (6–BA) is exempt from the requirement of a tolerance in or on apple and pear when applied at a rate of ≤182 grams of active ingredient per acre per season, and in or on pistachio

when applied at a rate of ≤60 grams of active ingredient per acre per season.

[72 FR 13179, Mar. 21, 2007]

§ 180.1153 Lepidopteran pheromones; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

Lepidopteran pheromones that are naturally occurring compounds, or identical or substantially similar synthetic compounds, designated by an unbranched aliphatic chain (between 9 and 18 carbons) ending in an alcohol, aldehyde or acetate functional group and containing up to 3 double bonds in the aliphatic backbone, are exempt from the requirement of a tolerance in or on all raw agricultural commodities. This exemption only pertains to those situations when the pheromone is: Applied to growing crops at a rate not to exceed 150 grams active ingredient/acre/year in accordance with good agricultural practices; and applied as a post-harvest treatment to stored food commodities at a rate not to exceed 3.5 grams active ingredient/1,000 ft^2/year (equivalent to 150 grams active ingredient/acre/year) in accordance with good agricultural practices.

[71 FR 45399, Aug. 9, 2006]

§ 180.1154 CryIA(c) and CryIC derived delta-endotoxins of *Bacillus thuringiensis* var. *kurstaki* encapsulated in killed *Pseudomonas fluorescens,* and the expression plasmid and cloning vector genetic constructs.

CryIA(c) and CryIC derived delta-endotoxins of *Bacillus thuringiensis* var. *kurstaki* encapsulated in killed *Pseudomonas fluorescens* and the expression plasmid and cloning vector genetic constructs are exempt from the requirement of a tolerance when used in or on all raw agricultural commodities.

[60 FR 47489, Sept. 13, 1995]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 81 FR 34907, June 1, 2016, §180.1154 was removed, effective Nov. 28, 2016.

§ 180.1156 Cinnamaldehyde; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

Cinnamaldehyde (3-phenyl-2-propenal) is exempted from the requirement of a tolerance in or on all food commodities, when used as a fungicide, insecticide, and algaecide in accordance with good agricultual practices.

[64 FR 7804, Feb. 17, 1999; 64 FR 14099, Mar. 24, 1999]

§ 180.1157 Cytokinins; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of cytokinins (specifically: aqueous extract of seaweed meal and kinetin) in or on all food commodities when used as plant regulators on plants, seeds, or cuttings and on all food commodities after harvest in accordance with good agricultural practices.

[64 FR 31505, June 11, 1999]

§ 180.1158 Auxins; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of auxins (specifically: indole-3-acetic acid and indole-3-butyric acid) in or on all food commodities when used as plant regulators on plants, seeds, or cuttings and on all food commodities after harvest in accordance with good agricultural practices.

[64 FR 31505, June 11, 1999]

§ 180.1159 Pelargonic acid; exemption from the requirement of tolerances.

(a) An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of pelargonic acid in or on all food commodities when used as a plant regulator on plants, seeds, or cuttings and on all food commodities after harvest in accordance with good agricultural practices.

(b) Pelargonic acid when used as an herbicide is exempt from the requirement of a tolerance on all plant food commodities provided that:

(1) Applications are not made directly to the food commodity except when used as a harvest aid or desiccant to: any root and tuber vegetable, bulb vegetable or cotton.

(2) When pelargonic acid is used as a harvest aid or desiccant, applications must be made no later than 24 hours prior to harvest.

(c) An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of pelargonic acid in or on all raw agricultural commodities and in processed commodities, when such residues result from the use of pelargonic acid as an antimicrobial treatment in solutions containing a diluted end-use concentration of pelargonic acid up to 170 ppm per application on food contact surfaces such as equipment, pipelines, tanks, vats, fillers, evaporators, pasteurizers and aseptic equipment in restaurants, food service operations, dairies, breweries, wineries, beverage and food processing plants.

[62 FR 28364, May 23, 1997, as amended at 64 FR 31505, June 11, 1999; 68 FR 7935, Feb. 19, 2003]

§ 180.1160 Jojoba oil; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

The insecticide and spray tank adjuvant jojoba oil is exempted from the requirement of a tolerance in or on all raw agricultural commodities when applied at the rate of 1.0% or less of the final spray in accordance with good agricultural practices, provided the jojoba oil does not contain simmondsin, simmondsin-2-ferulate, and related conjugated organonitriles including demethyl simmondsin and didemethylsimmondsin.

[61 FR 2121, Jan. 25, 1996]

§ 180.1161 Clarified hydrophobic extract of neem oil; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

Clarified hydrophobic extract of neem oil is exempt from the requirement of a tolerance on all food commodities when used as a botanical fungicide/insecticide/miticide.

[67 FR 43552, June 28, 2002]

§ 180.1162 Acrylate polymers and copolymers; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

(a) Acrylate polymers and copolymers are exempt from the requirement of a tolerance when used as inert ingredients in pesticidal formulations applied to growing, raw agricultural commodities. This tolerance exemption covers the acrylate polymers/copolymers that are intrinsically safe and already listed in TSCA inventory or will meet the polymer tolerance exemption from requirements of premanufacturing notification under 40 CFR 723.250. Polymers exempted can be used as dispensers, resins, fibers, and beads, as long as the fibers, beads and resins particle sizes are greater than 10 microns and insoluble in water. This exemption pertains to the acrylate polymers/copolymers used as inert ingredients for sprayable and dispenser pesticide formulations that are applied on food crops. Any acrylate polymers/copolymers used for encapsulating material must be cleared as an inert ingredient when used in pesticide formulation applied on food crops.

(b) For the purposes of this exemption, acrylate polymers/copolymers used as inert ingredients in an end-use formulation must meet the definition for a polymer as given in 40 CFR 723.250(b), are not automatically excluded by 40 723.250(d), and meet the tolerance exemption criteria in 40 CFR 723.250(e)(1), 40 CFR 723.250 (e)(2) or 40 CFR 723.250(e)(3). Therefore, acrylate polymers and copolymers that are already listed in the TSCA inventory or will meet the polymer tolerance exemption under 40 CFR 723.250 as amended on March 29, 1995 are covered by this exemption.

[61 FR 6551, Feb. 21, 1996]

§ 180.1163 Killed *Myrothecium verrucaria;* exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

Killed *Myrothecium verrucaria* is exempted from the requirement of a tolerance in or on all raw agricultural commodities when applied as a preseed or pre- or post-planting soil treatment alone or mixed with water and the mixed suspension be applied through drip or border irrigation systems and the indicator mycotoxin levels do not exceed 15 ppm.

[61 FR 11315, Mar. 20, 1996, as amended at 61 FR 58332, Nov. 14, 1996]

§ 180.1165 Capsaicin; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

Capsaicin is exempt from the requirement of a tolerance in or on all food commodities when used in accordance

with approved label rates and good agricultural practice.

[63 FR 39521, July 23, 1998]

§ 180.1167 Allyl isothiocyanate as a component of food grade oil of mustard; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

The insecticide and repellent Allyl isothiocyanate is exempt from the requirement of a tolerance for residues when used as a component of food grade oil of mustard, in or on all raw agricultural commodities, when applied according to approved labeling.

[61 FR 24894, May 17, 1996]

§ 180.1176 Sodium bicarbonate; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

The biochemical pesticide sodium bicarbonate is exempted from the requirement of a tolerance in or on all raw agricultural commodities when applied as a fungicide or post-harvest fungicide in accordance with good agricultural practices.

[61 FR 67473, Dec. 23, 1996]

§ 180.1177 Potassium bicarbonate; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

The biochemical pesticide potassium bicarbonate is exempted from the requirement of a tolerance in or on all raw agricultural commodities when applied as a fungicide or post-harvest fungicide in accordance with good agricultural practices.

[61 FR 67473, Dec. 23, 1996]

§ 180.1178 Formic acid; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

The pesticide formic acid is exempted from the requirement of a tolerance in or on honey and honeycomb when used to control tracheal mites and suppress varroa mites in bee colonies, and applied in accordance with label use directions.

[74 FR 26535, June 3, 2009]

§ 180.1179 Plant extract derived from *Opuntia lindheimeri, Quercus falcata, Rhus aromatica,* and *Rhizophoria mangle;* exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

The biochemical pesticide plant extract derived from *Opuntia lindheimeri*, *Quercus falcata*, *Rhus aromatica*, and *Rhizophoria mangle* is exempted from the requirement of a tolerance in or on all raw agricultural commodities when applied as a nematicide/plant regulator in accordance with good agricultural practices.

[62 FR 24842, May 7, 1997]

§ 180.1180 Kaolin; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

(a) The biochemical pesticide kaolin is temporarily exempted from the requirement of a tolerance for residues of the insecticide Kaolin, when used on crops (apples, apricots, bananas, beans, cane berries, citrus fruits, corn, cotton, cranberries, cucurbits, grapes, melons, nuts, ornamentals, peaches, peanuts, pears, peppers, plums, potatoes, seed crops, small grains, soybeans, strawberries, sugar beets, and tomatoes) to control certain insect, fungus, and bacterial damage to plants. This temporary exemption from the requirement of a tolerance will permit the marketing of the food commodities in this paragraph when treated in accordance with the provisions of experimental use permit 70060–EUP–1, which is being issued under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended (7 U.S.C. 136). This temporary exemption from the requirement of a tolerance expires and is revoked December 31, 1999. This temporary exemption from the requirement of a tolerance may be revoked at any time if the experimental use permit is revoked or if any experience with or scientific data on this pesticide indicate that the tolerance is not safe.

(b) Kaolin is exempted from the requirement of a tolerance for residues when used on or in food commodities to aid in the control of insects, fungi, and bacteria (food/feed use).

[62 FR 19685, Apr. 23, 1997, as amended at 63 FR 9430, Feb. 25, 1998]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 81 FR 34907, June 1, 2016, §180.1180 was revised, effective Nov. 28, 2016. For the convenience of the user, the revised text is set forth as follows:

§ 180.1180 Kaolin; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

Kaolin is exempted from the requirement of a tolerance for residues when used on or in food commodities to aid in the control of insects, fungi, and bacteria (food/feed use).

§ 180.1181 *Bacillus cereus* strain BPO1; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance for residues of the *Bacillus cereus* strain BPO1 in or on all raw agricultural commodities when applied/used in accordance with label directions.

[67 FR 70017, Nov. 20, 2002]

§ 180.1187 L-glutamic acid; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

L-glutamic acid is exempt from the requirement of a tolerance on all food commodities when used in accordance with good agricultural practices.

[66 FR 33198, June 21, 2001]

§ 180.1188 Gamma aminobutyric acid; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

Gamma aminobutyric acid is exempt from the requirement of a tolerance on all food commodities when used in accordance with good agricultural practices.

[66 FR 33198, June 21, 2001]

§ 180.1189 Methyl salicylate; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

The biochemical pesticide methyl salicylate is exempt from the requirement of a tolerance for residues in or on food or feed when used as an insect repellant in food packaging and animal feed packaging at an application rate that does not exceed 0.2 mg of methyl salicylate per square inch of packaging materials.

[62 FR 61639, Nov. 19, 1997]

§ 180.1191 Ferric phosphate; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of the biochemical pesticide, ferric phosphate ($FePO_4$, CAS No. 11045–86–0) in or on all food commodities.

[62 FR 56105, Oct. 29, 1997]

§ 180.1193 Potassium dihydrogen phosphate; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

Potassium dihydrogen phosphate is exempted from the requirement of a tolerance in or on all food commodities when applied as a fungicide in accordance with good agricultural practices.

[63 FR 43085, Aug. 12, 1998]

§ 180.1195 Titanium dioxide.

Titanium dioxide (CAS Reg. No. 13463–67–7) is exempted from the requirement of a tolerance for residues in or on growing crops, when used as an inert ingredient (UV protectant) in microencapsulated formulations of the insecticide lambda cyhalothrin at no more than 3.0% by weight of the formulation and as an inert ingredient (UV-stabilizer) at no more than 5% in pesticide formulations containing the active ingredient napropamide.

[77 FR 44155, July 27, 2012]

§ 180.1196 Peroxyacetic acid; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

(a) An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of peroxyacetic acid in or on all food commodities, when such residues result from the use of peroxyacetic acid as an antimicrobial treatment in solutions containing a diluted end use concentration of peroxyacetic acid up to 100 ppm per application on fruits, vegetables, tree nuts, cereal grains, herbs, and spices.

(b) An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of peroxyacetic acid, in or on all food commodities when used in sanitizing solutions containing a diluted end-use concentration of peroxyacetic acid up to 500 ppm, and applied to tableware, utensils, dishes, pipelines, tanks, vats, fillers, evaporators,

pasteurizers, aseptic equipment, milking equipment, and other food processing equipment in food handling establishments including, but not limited to dairies, dairy barns, restaurants, food service operations, breweries, wineries, and beverage and food processing plants.

(c) An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of the biochemical pesticide peroxyacetic acid and its metabolites and degradates, including hydrogen peroxide and acetic acid, in or on all food commodities, when used in accordance with good agricultural practices.

[74 FR 26535, June 3, 2009, as amended at 76 FR 11969, Mar. 4, 2011]

§ 180.1197 Hydrogen peroxide; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of hydrogen peroxide in or on all food commodities at the rate of ≤1% hydrogen peroxide per application on growing and postharvest crops.

[67 FR 41844, June 20, 2002]

§ 180.1198 *Gliocladium catenulatum* strain J1446; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of the microbial pesticide, *Gliocladium catenulatum* strain J1446 when used in or on all food commodities.

[63 FR 37288, July 10, 1998]

§ 180.1199 Lysophosphatidylethanolamine (LPE); exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of the biochemical pesticide lysophosphatidylethanolamine in or on all food commodities.

[67 FR 17636, Apr. 11, 2002]

§ 180.1200 *Pseudomonas fluorescens* strain PRA–25; temporary exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

A temporary exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of the microbial pesticide, *pseudomonas fluorescens* strain PRA–25 when used on peas, snap beans and sweet corn and will expire July 31, 2001.

[63 FR 38498, July 17, 1998]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 81 FR 34907, June 1, 2016, §180.1200 was removed, effective Nov. 28, 2016.

§ 180.1201 *Trichoderma harzianum* strain T-39; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

Trichoderma harzianum strain T-39 is exempt from the requirement of a tolerance on all food commodities.

[65 FR 38757, June 22, 2000]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 81 FR 34907, June 1, 2016, §180.1201 was removed, effective Nov. 28, 2016.

§ 180.1202 *Bacillus sphaericus;* exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of the microbial pesticides, *Bacillus sphaericus* when used in or on all food crops.

[63 FR 48597, Sept. 11, 1998]

§ 180.1204 Harpin protein; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of individual harpin proteins that meet specified physiochemical and toxicological criteria when used as biochemical pesticides on all food commodities to enhance plant growth, quality and yield, to improve overall plant health, and to aid in pest management. The physiochemical and toxicological criteria identifying harpin proteins are as follows:

(a) Consists of a protein less than 100 kD in size, that is acidic (pI<7.0), glycine rich (>10%), and contains no more than one cystine residue.

(b) The source(s) of genetic material encoding the protein are bacterial

plant pathogens not known to be mammalian pathogens.

(c) Elicits the hypersensitive response (HR) which is characterized as rapid, localized cell death in plant tissue after infiltration of harpin into the intercellular spaces of plant leaves.

(d) Possesses a common secondary structure consisting of α and β units that form an HR domain.

(e) Is heat stable (retains HR activity when heated to 65 °C for 20 minutes).

(f) Is readily degraded by a proteinase representative of environmental conditions (no protein fragments >3.5 kD after 15 minutes degradation with Subtilisin A).

(g) Exhibits a rat acute oral toxicity (LD_{50}) of greater than 5,000 mg product/kg body weight.

[69 FR 24996, May 5, 2004]

§ 180.1205 *Beauveria bassiana* ATCC #74040; exemption from the requirements of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of the insecticide *Beauveria bassiana* (ATCC #74040) in or on all food commodities when applied or used as ground and aerial foliar sprays for use only on terrestrial crops.

[64 FR 22796, Apr. 28, 1999]

§ 180.1206 *Aspergillus flavus* AF36; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

(a) An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of the microbial pesticide *Aspergillus flavus* AF36 in or on cotton, gin byproducts; cotton, hulls; cotton, meal; cotton, refined oil; cotton, undelinted seed.

(b) An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of *Aspergillus flavus* AF36 in or on pistachio when applied as an antifungal agent and used in accordance with good agricultural practices.

(c) An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of *Aspergillus flavus* AF36 in or on corn, field, forage; corn, field, grain; corn, field, stover; corn, field, aspirated grain fractions; corn, sweet, kernel plus cob with husk removed; corn, sweet, forage; corn, sweet, stover; corn, pop, grain; and corn, pop, stover, when applied/used as an antifungal agent.

(d) *Section 18 emergency exemptions*. A time-limited exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of *Aspergillus flavus* AF36, in or on dried figs, resulting from use of the pesticide pursuant to a FIFRA section 18 emergency exemption. This time-limited exemption from the requirement of a tolerance for residues of *Aspergillus flavus* AF36 in or on dried figs will expire and is revoked on December 31, 2017.

[68 FR 41541, July 14, 2003, as amended at 72 FR 28871, May 23, 2007; 72 FR 72965, Dec. 26, 2007; 74 FR 26535, 26546, June 3, 2009; 76 FR 16301, Mar. 23, 2011; 77 FR 14291, Mar. 9, 2012; 81 FR 1894, Jan. 14, 2016]

§ 180.1207 N-acyl sarcosines and sodium N-acyl sarcosinates; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of the following substances when used as inert ingredients (surfactants) at levels not to exceed 10% in pesticide formulations containing glyphosate:

Name	CAS Reg. No.
N-acyl sarcosines.	
N-cocoyl sarcosine mixture	68411-97-2
N-lauroyl sarcosine	97-78-9
N-myristoyl sarcosine	52558-73-3
N-oleoyl sarcosine	110-25-8
N-stearoyl sarcosine	142-48-3
Sodium N-acyl sarcosinates.	
N-cocoyl sarcosine sodium salt mixture	61791-59-1
N-methyl-N-(1-oxo-9-octodecenyl) glycine	3624-77-9
N-methyl-N-(1-oxododecyl) glycine	137-16-6
N-methyl-N-(1-oxooctadecyl) glycine	5136-55-0
N-methyl-N-(1-oxotetradecyl glycine	30364-51-3

[64 FR 68046, Dec. 6, 1999]

§ 180.1209 *Bacillus subtilis* strain QST 713 and strain QST 713 variant soil; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of the microbial pesticides *Bacillus subtilis* strain QST 713 and strain QST 713 variant soil when used in or on all food commodities.

[77 FR 73937, Dec. 12, 2012]

§ 180.1210 Phosphorous acid; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of phosphorous acid and its ammonium, sodium, and potassium salts in or on all food commodities when used as an agricultural fungicide and in or on potatoes when applied as a postharvest treatment at 35,600 ppm or less phosphorous acid.

[71 FR 49373, Aug. 23, 2006]

§ 180.1212 *Pseudomonas chlororaphis* Strain 63–28; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of the microbial pesticide *Pseudomonas chlororaphis* Strain 63–28 in or on all food commodities.

[66 FR 53346, Oct. 22, 2001]

§ 180.1213 *Coniothyrium minitans* strain CON/M/91–08; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of the microbial pesticide *Coniothyrium minitans* strain CON/M/91–08 when used in or on all food commodities.

[66 FR 16874, Mar. 28, 2001]

§ 180.1218 Indian Meal Moth Granulosis Virus; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of the microbial pesticide Indian Meal Moth Granulosis Virus when used in or on all food commodities.

[68 FR 55875, Sept. 29, 2003]

§ 180.1219 Foramsulfuron; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

The pesticide foramsulfuron is exempted from the requirement of a tolerance in corn, field, grain/corn, field, forage/ corn, field, stover/corn, pop, grain/corn, pop, forage/corn, pop, stover; corn, sweet, forage; corn, sweet, kernel plus cob with husks removed; corn, sweet, stover when applied as a herbicide in accordance with good agricultural practices.

[74 FR 26535, June 3, 2009]

§ 180.1220 1-Methylcyclopropene; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of the 1-Methylcyclopropene in or on fruits and vegetables when:

(a) Used as a post harvest plant growth regulator, *i.e.*, for the purpose of inhibiting the effects of ethylene.

(b) Applied or used outdoors for preharvest treatments.

[73 FR 19150, Apr. 9, 2008]

§ 180.1221 *Pseudozyma flocculosa* strain PF-A22 UL; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of *Pseudozyma flocculosa* strain PF-A22 UL in or on all food commodities.

[67 FR 60966, Sept. 27, 2002]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 81 FR 34907, June 1, 2016, §180.1221 was removed, effective Nov. 28, 2016.

§ 180.1222 Sucrose octanoate esters; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of sucrose octanoate esters [(α-D-glucopyranosyl-β-D-fructofuranosyl-octanoate), mono-, di-, and triesters of sucrose octanoate] in or on all food commodities when used in accordance with good agricultural practices.

[67 FR 60152, Sept. 25, 2002]

§ 180.1223 Imazamox; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

The herbicide imazamox, (±) 2, -[4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-5-oxo-1H-imidazol-2-yl]-5-(methoxymethyl)-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid, is exempt from the requirement of a tolerance on all food commodities when applied as a herbicide in accordance with good agricultural practices.

[68 FR 7433, Feb. 14, 2003]

§ 180.1224 *Bacillus pumilus* GB34; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of the microbial pesticide *Bacillus pumilus* GB34 when used as a seed treatment in or on all food commodities. An exemption is also granted for such residues on treated but unplanted soybean seeds.

[69 FR 76625, Dec. 22, 2004]

§ 180.1225 Decanoic acid; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of decanoic acid in or on all raw agricultural commodities and in processed commodities, when such residues result from the use of decanoic acid as an antimicrobial treatment in solutions containing a diluted end-use concentration of decanoic acid (up to 170 ppm per application) on food contact surfaces such as equipment, pipelines, tanks, vats, fillers, evaporators, pasteurizers and aseptic equipment in restaurants, food service operations, dairies, breweries, wineries, beverage and food processing plants.

[68 FR 7939, Feb. 19, 2003; 68 FR 17308, Apr. 9, 2003]

§ 180.1226 *Bacillus pumilus* strain QST2808; temporary exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

A temporary exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of the microbial pesticide *Bacillus pumilus* strain QST2808 when used in or on all agricultural commodities when applied/used in accordance with label directions.

[68 FR 36480, June 18, 2003]

§ 180.1228 Diallyl sulfides; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of diallyl sulfides when used in/on garlic, leeks, onions, and shallots.

[68 FR 40808, July 9, 2003]

§ 180.1230 Ferrous sulfate; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of ferrous sulfate.

[70 FR 33363, June 8, 2005]

§ 180.1231 Lime; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of lime.

[70 FR 33363, June 8, 2005]

§ 180.1232 Lime-sulfur; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of lime-sulfur.

[70 FR 33363, June 8, 2005]

§ 180.1233 Potassium sorbate; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of potassium sorbate.

[70 FR 33363, June 8, 2005]

§ 180.1234 Sodium carbonate; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of sodium carbonate.

[70 FR 33363, June 8, 2005]

§ 180.1235 Sodium hypochlorite; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of sodium hypochlorite.

[70 FR 33363, June 8, 2005]

§ 180.1236 Sulfur; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of sulfur.

[70 FR 33363, June 8, 2005]

§ 180.1237 Sodium metasilicate; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

(a) An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of sodium metasilicate in or on all food commodities when used in accordance with approved label rates and good agricultural practices as a plant desiccant, so long as the sodium metasilicate does not exceed 4% by weight in aqueous solution.

(b) An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of sodium metasilicate in or on all food commodities when used in accordance with approved label rates and good agricultural practices as an insecticide and fungicide, so long as the sodium metasilicate does not exceed 2.41% by weight in aqueous solution.

[71 FR 19441, Apr. 14, 2006]

§ 180.1240 Thymol; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

(a) Time-limited exemptions from the requirement of a tolerance are established for residues of thymol on honey and honeycomb in connection with use of the pesticide under section 18 emergency exemptions granted by the EPA. These time-limited exemptions from the requirement of a tolerance for residues of thymol will expire and are revoked on June 30, 2007.

(b) An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance for residues of the thymol (as present in thyme oil) in or on food commodities when applied/used in/on public eating places, dairy processing equipment, and/or food processing equipment and utensils.

[70 FR 37696, June 30, 2005, as amended at 71 FR 2895, Jan. 18, 2006; 74 FR 12617, Mar. 25, 2009]

§ 180.1241 Eucalyptus oil; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

Time-limited exemptions from the requirement of a tolerance are established for residues of eucalyptus oil on honey and honeycomb in connection with use of the pesticide under section 18 emergency exemptions granted by the EPA. These time-limited exemptions from the requirement of a tolerance for residues of eucalyptus oil will expire and are revoked on June 30, 2007.

[70 FR 37696, June 30, 2005]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 81 FR 34907, June 1, 2016, § 180.1241 was removed, effective Nov. 28, 2016.

§ 180.1243 *Bacillus subtilis* var. *amyloliquefaciens* strain FZB24; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance for residues of the *Bacillus subtilis* var. *amyloliquefaciens* strain FZB24 in or on all agricultural commodities when applied/used in accordance with label directions.

[68 FR 44640, July 30, 2003]

§ 180.1244 Ammonium bicarbonate; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of tolerance is established for residues of ammonium bicarbonate used in or on all food commodities when used in accordance with good agricultural practices.

[69 FR 13745, Mar. 24, 2004]

§ 180.1245 Rhamnolipid biosurfactant; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of rhamnolipid biosurfactant when used in accordance with good agricultural practices as a fungicide in or on all food commodities.

[69 FR 16800, Mar. 31, 2004]

§ 180.1246 Yeast Extract Hydrolysate from *Saccharomyces cerevisiae:* exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

This regulation establishes an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance for residues of the biochemical pesticide Yeast Extract Hydrolysate from *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* on all food commodities when applied/used for the management of plant diseases.

[69 FR 9958, Mar. 3, 2004]

§ 180.1248 Exemption of citronellol from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of the biochemical pesticide citronellol in or on all food commodities.

[69 FR 23146, Apr. 28, 2004]

§ 180.1250 C8, C10, and C12 fatty acid monoesters of glycerol and propylene glycol; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

The C8, C10, and C12 straight-chain fatty acid monoesters of glycerol (glycerol monocaprylate, glycerol monocaprate, and glycerol monolaurate) and propylene glycol (propylene glycol monocaprylate, propylene glycol monocaprate, and propylene glycol monolaurate) are exempt from the requirement of a tolerance in or on all food commodities when used in accordance with approved label rates and good agricultural practice.

[69 FR 34944, June 23, 2004]

§ 180.1251 Geraniol; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of the biochemical pesticide geraniol in or on all food commodities.

[69 FR 23151, Apr. 28, 2004]

§ 180.1253 *Streptomyces lydicus* WYEC 108; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of the microbial pesticide *Streptomyces lydicus* WYEC 108 when used in or on all agricultural commodities when applied/used in accordance with label directions.

[69 FR 31301, June 3, 2004]

§ 180.1254 Aspergillus flavus NRRL 21882; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

(a) An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of *Aspergillus flavus* NRRL 21882 on peanut; peanut, hay; peanut, meal; and peanut, refined oil.

(b) An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of *Aspergillus flavus* NRRL 21882 on corn, field, forage; corn, field, grain; corn, field, stover; corn, field, aspirated grain fractions; corn, sweet, kernel plus cob with husk removed; corn, sweet, forage; corn, sweet, stover; corn, pop, grain; and corn, pop, stover.

[75 FR 6576, Feb. 10, 2010]

§ 180.1255 *Bacillus pumilus* strain QST 2808; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of the microbial pesticide *Bacillus pumilus* strain QST 2808 when used in or on all agricultural commodities when applied/used in accordance with label directions.

[69 FR 63954, Nov. 3, 2004]

§ 180.1256 *Alternaria destruens* strain 059; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of the microbial pesticide *Alternaria destruens* Strain 059 when used in or on all raw agricultural commodities when applied/used in accordance with label directions.

[70 FR 28459, May 18, 2005]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 81 FR 34907, June 1, 2016, § 180.1256 was removed, effective Nov. 28, 2016.

§ 180.1257 *Paecilomyces lilacinus* strain 251; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of the microbial pesticide *Paecilomyces lilacinus* strain 251 when used in or on all agricultural commodities when applied/used in accordance with label directions.

[70 FR 19283, Apr. 13, 2005]

§ 180.1258 Acetic acid; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

(a) An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of the biochemical pesticide acetic acid when used as a preservative on post-harvest agricultural commodities intended for animal feed, including Alfalfa, seed; alfalfa, hay; barley, grain; bermudagrass, hay; bluegrass,

hay; bromegrass, hay; clover, hay; corn, field, grain; corn, pop, grain; cowpea, hay; fescue, hay; lespedeza, hay; lupin; oat, grain; orchardgrass, hay; peanut, hay; timothy, hay; vetch, hay; and wheat, grain, or commodities described as grain or hay.

(b) An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of acetic acid in or on all food crops resulting from unintentional spray and drift to non-target vegetation including non-food, food and feed crops when used as a non-selective contact herbicide spray.

[75 FR 40741, July 14, 2010]

§ 180.1259 *Reynoutria sachalinensis* extract; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

Residues of the biochemical pesticide *Reynoutria sachalinensis* extract, when derived from the whole plant extract, are exempt from the requirement of a tolerance in or on all food commodities.

[70 FR 55277, Sept. 21, 2005]

§ 180.1260 *Muscodor albus* QST 20799 and the volatiles produced on rehydration; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established on all food/feed commodities, for residues of *Muscodor albus* QST 20799, and the volatiles produced on its rehydration, when the pesticide is used for all agricultural applications, including seed, propagule and post harvest treatments.

[70 FR 56576, Sept. 28, 2005]

§ 180.1261 *Xanthomonas campestris pv. vesicatoria* and *Pseudomonas syringae pv. tomato* specific Bacteriophages.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of *Xanthomonas campestris pv. vesicatoria* and *Pseudomonas syringae pv. tomato* specific bacteriophages in or on pepper and tomato.

[74 FR 26536, June 3, 2009]

§ 180.1262 Sorbitol octanoate; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of sorbitol octanoate in or on all food commodities when used in accordance with label directions.

[71 FR 4518, Jan. 27, 2006]

§ 180.1263 Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol (THFA, CAS Reg. No. 97–99–4) is exempt from the requirement of a tolerance in or on all raw agricultural commodities when used in accordance with good agricultural practices as an inert ingredient applied only:

(a) For use as a seed treatment.

(b) For applications prior to planting and at the time of planting.

(c) For use on cotton.

(d) For use in herbicides with one application to wheat and barley prior to the pre-boot stage, and two applications to canola and soybeans prebloom.

(e) For use in herbicides with two applications to field corn up to 24 inches tall (V 5 stage).

[71 FR 45415, Aug. 9, 2006]

§ 180.1267 *Pantoea agglomerans* strain C9–1; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of *Pantoea agglomerans* strain C9–1 when used on apples and pears.

[71 FR 24596, Apr. 26, 2006]

§ 180.1268 Potassium silicate; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

Potassium silicate is exempt from the requirement of a tolerance in or on all food commodities so long as the potassium silicate is not applied at rates exceeding 1% by weight in aqueous solution and when used in accordance with good agricultural practices.

[71 FR 34272, June 14, 2006]

§ 180.1269 *Bacillus mycoides* isolate J; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

Bacillus mycoides isolate J is temporarily exempt from the requirement of a tolerance when used as a fungicide on potatoes in accordance with a valid Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) section 18 emergency exemption. This temporary exemption from the requirement of a tolerance expires and is revoked on December 31, 2015.

[78 FR 24353, Apr. 25, 2013]

§ 180.1270 Isophorone; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

Isophorone (CAS Reg. No. 78–59–1) is exempt from the requirement of a tolerance when used as an inert ingredient in pesticide formulations applied to beets, ginseng, rice, spinach, sugar beets, and Swiss chard.

[71 FR 45408, Aug. 9, 2006]

§ 180.1271 Eucalyptus oil; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of tolerance is established for residues of eucalyptus oil in or on honey, honeycomb, and honeycomb with honey when used at 2g or less eucalyptus oil per hive, where the eucalyptus oil contains 80% or more eucalyptol.

[71 FR 53979, Sept. 13, 2006]

§ 180.1272 *Pantoea agglomerans* strain E325; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of *Pantoea agglomerans* strain E325 when used on apples and pears.

[71 FR 54933, Sept. 20, 2006]

§ 180.1273 Beauveria bassiana HF23; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

Residues of *Beauveria bassiana* HF23 are exempt from the requirement of a tolerance on all food/feed commodities, when the pesticide is used for the treatment of chicken and livestock facilities, including the treatment of chicken and livestock manure.

[75 FR 10190, Mar. 5, 2010]

§ 180.1274 Tris (2-ethylhexyl) phosphate; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

Tris (2-ethylhexyl) phosphate (TEHP, CAS Reg. No. 78–42–2) is exempt from the requirement of a tolerance for residues in grain, aspirated fractions; barley, grain, barley, hay, barley, straw; wheat, grain; wheat, forage; wheat, hay; wheat, straw when used under the following conditions:

(a) The use is in accordance with good agricultural practices;

(b) Tris (2-ethylhexyl) phosphate is used as an inert ingredient in pesticide formulations with the active ingredients pinoxaden, clodinafop-propargyl, and tralkoxydium;

(c) Tris (2-ethylhexyl) phosphate is applied no more than twice per season; and

(d) The applications occur no later than the pre-boot stage (prior to formation of edible grain).

[72 FR 5624, Feb. 7, 2007, as amended at 74 FR 26536, June 3, 2009]

§ 180.1275 Pythium; exception from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of tolerance is established on all food/feed commodities, for residues of *pythium oligandrum* DV 74 when the pesticide is used on food crops.

[72 FR 27452, May 16, 2007]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 81 FR 34907, June 1, 2016, §180.1275 was revised, effective Nov. 28, 2016. For the convenience of the user, the revised text is set forth as follows:

§ 180.1275 Pythium oligandrum DV 74; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established on all food/feed commodities for residues of *Pythium oligandrum* DV 74 when the pesticide is used on food crops.

§ 180.1276 Tobacco mild green mosaic tobamovirus strain U2; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of *Tobacco mild green mosaic tobamovirus* strain U2 in or on all commodities of crop groups 17 and 18 when applied as a post-emergent herbicide

and used in accordance with label directions and good agricultural practices.

[79 FR 75756, Dec. 19, 2014]

§ 180.1277 Dibasic esters; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

Dibasic esters (CAS Reg. No. 95481–62–2) is exempted from the requirement of a tolerance for residues when used as an inert ingredient (solvent and/or anti-freeze) at 10% W/W or less in microencapsulated pesticide formulations with the active ingredient cyfluthrin.

[73 FR 10398, Feb. 27, 2008]

§ 180.1278 *Quillaja saponaria* extract (saponins); exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

Residues of the biochemical pesticide *Quillaja saponaria* extract (saponins) are exempt from the requirement of a tolerance in or on all food commodities.

[72 FR 41935, Aug. 1, 2007]

§ 180.1279 Zucchini yellow mosaic virus—weak strain; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance for residues of the ZYMV–WK strain in or on all raw cucurbit when applied/used in accordance with label directions.

[74 FR 26536, June 3, 2009]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 81 FR 34907, June 1, 2016, §180.1279 was removed, effective Nov. 28, 2016.

§ 180.1280 Poly(hexamethylenebiguanide) hydrochloride (PHMB); exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

Poly(hexamethylenebiguanide) hydrochloride (PHMB)(CAS Reg. No. 32289–58–0) is exempt from the requirement of a tolerance for residues of the antimicrobial in or on all food commodities when the residues are the result of the lawful application of a food contact surface sanitizer containing PHMB at 550 parts per million (ppm).

[73 FR 1517, Jan. 9, 2008]

§ 180.1281 S-Abscisic Acid, (S)-5-(1-hydroxy-2,6,6-trimethyl-4-oxo-1-cyclohex-2-enyl)-3-methyl-penta-(2Z,4E)-dienoic Acid; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of S-Abscisic Acid in or on all food commodities when applied or used preharvest as a plant regulator.

[75 FR 11744, Mar. 12, 2010]

§ 180.1282 Bacillus firmus I-1582; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established in/on all food/feed commodities, for residues of *Bacillus firmus* I-1582 when used as a soil application or seed treatment.

[73 FR 25528, May 7, 2008]

§ 180.1283 (Z)-7,8-epoxy-2-methyloctadecane (Disparlure); exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of (Z)-7,8-epoxy-2-methyloctadecane on all food and feed crops that occur when it is used to treat trees, shrubs, and pastures and such use results in unintentional spray and drift to non-target vegetation including non-food, food, and feed crops. This active ingredient is also known as Disparlure.

[73 FR 33714, June 13, 2008]

§ 180.1284 Ammonium salts of higher fatty acids (C_8-C_{18} saturated; C_8-C_{12} unsaturated); exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

Ammonium salts of C_8-C_{18} saturated and C_8-C_{12} unsaturated higher fatty acids are exempted from the requirement of a tolerance for residues in or on all food commodities when used in accordance with good agricultural practice.

[74 FR 47457, Sept. 16, 2009]

§ 180.1285 Polyoxin D zinc salt; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for the residues of polyoxin D zinc salt in or on all food commodities when applied as a fungicide and used in accordance with good agricultural practices.

[77 FR 56133, Sept. 12, 2012]

§ 180.1287 Extract of *Chenopodium ambrosioides* near *ambrosioides*; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for the residues of Extract of *Chenopodium ambrosioides* near *ambrosioides* when used as an insecticide/acaricide on all food commodities.

[74 FR 634, Jan. 7, 2009]

§ 180.1288 Tristyrylphenol ethoxylates; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α-[2,4,6-tris(1-phenylethyl)phenyl]-ω-hydroxy-, (CAS Reg. No. 70559–25–0) and poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α-[tris(1-phenylethyl)phenyl]-ω-hydroxy-, (CAS Reg. No. 99734–09–5) on citrus crops, group 10, when used as inert ingredients under the following conditions:

(a) They are applied post-harvest;

(b) They are used as inert ingredients in pesticide formulations with azoxystrobin and fludioxonil; and

(c) They constitute no more than 10.0% of the formulated pesticide product.

[74 FR 12625, Mar. 25, 2009]

§ 180.1289 *Candida oleophila* Strain O; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for the residues of the microbial pesticide, *Candida oleophila* Strain O, on apples and pears when applied/used as a post-harvest biofungicide.

[74 FR 22464, May 13, 2009]

§ 180.1290 *Pasteuria usgae;* exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of *Pasteuria usgae* in or on all food commodities when applied preharvest and used as a nematicide in accordance with good agricultural practices.

[75 FR 37737, June 30, 2010]

§ 180.1291 Cold pressed neem oil; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

Residues of the biochemical pesticide cold pressed neem oil are exempt from the requirement of a tolerance in or on all food commodities.

[74 FR 55463, Oct. 28, 2009]

§ 180.1292 Ulocladium oudemansii (U3 Strain); exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established in/on all food commodities for residues of *Ulocladium oudemansii* (U3 Strain), when applied or used pre-harvest-only, excluding applications made post-harvest or to processed commodities, as a microbial fungicide in accordance with good agricultural practices.

[74 FR 55458, Oct. 28, 2009]

§ 180.1293 Trichoderma gamsii strain ICC 080; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

Trichoderma gamsii strain ICC 080 is exempted from the requirement of a tolerance in or on all food and feed commodities when applied preharvest and used in accordance with good agricultural practices.

[75 FR 8507, Feb. 25, 2010]

§ 180.1294 Trichoderma asperellum strain ICC 012; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

Trichoderma asperellum strain ICC 012 is exempted from the requirement of a tolerance in or on all food and feed commodities when applied pre-harvest and used in accordance with good agricultural practices.

[75 FR 9530, Mar. 3, 2010]

§ 180.1295 Laminarin; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of laminarin in or on all food commodities when laminarin is applied preharvest.

[75 FR 8256, Feb. 24, 2010]

§ 180.1296 Terpene Constituents α-terpinene, d-limonene and p-cymene, of the Extract of Chenopodium *ambrosioides* near *ambrosioides* as Synthetically Manufactured; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for the residues of the biochemical pesticide Terpene Constituents α-terpinene, d-limonene and p-cymene, of the Extract of Chenopodium *ambrosioides* near *ambrosioides* as Synthetically Manufactured when used as an insecticide/acaricide in or on all food commodities.

[75 FR 39455, July 9, 2010]

§ 180.1297 Homobrassinolide; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for the residues of homobrassinolide in or on all food commodities when applied/used as a plant growth regulator in accordance with good agricultural practices.

[75 FR 39459, July 9, 2010]

§ 180.1298 Trichoderma hamatum isolate 382; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of *Trichoderma hamatum* isolate 382 in or on all food commodities when applied as a fungicide and used in accordance with good agricultural practices.

[75 FR 43076, July 23, 2010]

§ 180.1299 Prohydrojasmon; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of the biochemical pesticide prohydrojasmon (PDJ), propyl-3-oxo-2-pentylcyclo-pentylacetate, when used as a plant growth regulator in or on apple and grape pre-harvest, in accordance with label directions and good agricultural practices.

[78 FR 75257, Dec. 11, 2013]

§ 180.1300 Potassium hypochlorite; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of potassium hypochlorite in or on all commodities.

[76 FR 11343, Mar. 2, 2011]

§ 180.1301 *Escherichia coli* O157:H7 specific bacteriophages; temporary exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

A temporary exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of lytic bacteriophages that are specific to *Escherichia coli* O157:H7, sequence negative for shiga toxins I and II, and grown on atoxigenic host bacteria when used/applied on food contact surfaces in food processing plants in accordance with the terms of Experimental Use Permit (EUP) No. 74234–EUP–2. This temporary exemption expires on April 1, 2013.

[76 FR 20546, Apr. 13, 2011]

§ 180.1302 Sodium Ferric Ethylenediaminetetraacetate (EDTA); exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of sodium ferric EDTA in or on all food commodities when applied as a molluscicide and used in accordance with good agricultural practices.

[76 FR 17561, Mar. 30, 2011]

§ 180.1303 Metarhizium anisopliae strain F52; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of *Metarhizium anisopliae* strain F52 in or on all food commodities when applied as an insecticide, miticide, or ixodicide and used in accordance with good agricultural practices.

[76 FR 26198, May 6, 2011]

§ 180.1304 Pseudomonas fluorescens strain CL145A; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of *Pseudomonas fluorescens* strain CL145A in or on all food commodities when applied as a molluscicide.

[76 FR 52875, Aug. 24, 2011]

§ 180.1305 Chromobacterium subtsugae strain PRAA4–1^T; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of *Chromobacterium subtsugae* strain PRAA4–1^T in or on all food commodities when applied as an insecticide or miticide and used in accordance with good agricultural practices.

[76 FR 55272, Sept. 7, 2011]

§ 180.1306 Isaria fumosorosea (formerly Paecilomyces fumosoroseus) Apopka strain 97; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of *Isaria fumosorosea* (formerly *Paecilomyces fumosoroseus*) Apopka strain 97 in or on all food commodities when applied as an insecticide or miticide and used in accordance with good agricultural practices.

[76 FR 59905, Sept. 28, 2011]

§ 180.1307 Bacteriophage of Clavibacter michiganensis subspecies michiganensis; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of lytic bacteriophage of Clavibacter michiganensis subspecies michiganensis produced in Clavibacter michiganensis subspecies michiganensis in or on tomato when applied as a bactericide in accordance with good agricultural practices.

[76 FR 66192, Oct. 26, 2011]

§ 180.1308 Bacillus amyloliquefaciens strain D747; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of the microbial pesticide, *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens* strain D747 in or on all food commodities when used in accordance with good agricultural practices.

[77 FR 749, Jan. 6, 2012. Redesignated at 77 FR 2911, Jan. 20, 2012]

§ 180.1309 Bacillus subtilis strain CX–9060; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of the microbial pesticide *Bacillus subtilis* strain CX–9060, in or on all food commodities, when applied or used in accordance with good agricultural practices.

[77 FR 1637, Jan. 11, 2012]

§ 180.1310 Trichoderma virens strain G–41; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of *Trichoderma virens* strain G–41, in or on all food commodities, when applied as a fungicide and used in accordance with good agricultural practices.

[77 FR 4908, Feb. 1, 2012]

§ 180.1311 *Pasteuria nishizawae*—Pn1; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of *Pasteuria nishizawae*—Pn1 in or on all food commodities when applied as a nematicide and used in accordance with good agricultural practices.

[77 FR 8741, Feb. 15, 2012]

§ 180.1312 *Aureobasidium pullulans* strains DSM 14940 and DSM 14941; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of *Aureobasidium pullulans* strains DSM 14940 and DSM 14941 in or on all food commodities when used in accordance with label directions and good agricultural practices.

[80 FR 73662, Nov. 25, 2015]

§ 180.1313 *Bacillus pumilus* strain GHA 180; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of *Bacillus pumilus* strain GHA 180 in or on all food commodities when used in accordance with good agricultural practices.

[77 FR 19112, Mar. 30, 2012]

§ 180.1314 Killed, nonviable *Streptomyces acidiscabies* strain RL–110^T; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of killed, nonviable *Streptomyces acidiscabies* strain RL–110^T in or on all food commodities when applied as a pre- or post-emergent herbicide and used in accordance with good agricultural practices.

[77 FR 35295, June 13, 2012]

§ 180.1315 Natamycin; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of natamycin in or on mushrooms when applied as a fungistat to prevent the germination of fungal spores on mushrooms produced in enclosed mushroom production facilities, and in or on pineapples when applied as a fungistat in accordance with label directions and good agricultural practices.

[79 FR 75068, Dec. 17, 2014]

§ 180.1316 Pasteuria spp. (Rotylenchulus reniformis nematode)—Pr3; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of *Pasteuria* spp. (*Rotylenchulus reniformis* nematode)—Pr3 in or on all food commodities when applied as a nematicide and used in accordance with label directions and good agricultural practices.

[77 FR 40276, July 9, 2012]

§ 180.1317 Pesticide chemicals; exemption from the requirements of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of Didecyl dimethyl ammonium chloride in or on broccoli resulting from the use of Didecyl dimethyl ammonium chloride as a seed treatment at a treatment concentration of 1200 ppm prior to planting by immersion.

[77 FR 47296, Aug. 8, 2012]

§ 180.1318 3-decen-2-one; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of the biochemical pesticide, 3-decen-2-one, in or on potatoes when applied as a potato sprout inhibitor and used in accordance with label directions and good agricultural practices.

[78 FR 11766, Feb. 20, 2013]

§ 180.1319 Banda de *Lupinus albus* doce (BLAD); exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for the residues of Banda de *Lupinus albus* doce (BLAD), a naturally occurring polypeptide from the catabolism of a seed storage protein (β-conglutin) of sweet lupines (*Lupinus albus*), in or on all food commodities when applied as a fungicide and used in accordance with label directions and good agricultural practices.

[78 FR 17604, Mar. 22, 2013]

§ 180.1320 Methyl jasmonate; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of methyl jasmonate in or on all food commodities when methyl jasmonate is applied pre-harvest.

[78 FR 22794, Apr. 17, 2013]

§ 180.1321 Complex Polymeric Polyhydroxy Acids; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for the residues of complex polymeric polyhydroxy acids in or on all food commodities when applied as a plant growth regulator and used in accordance with good agricultural practices.

[78 FR 46267, July 31, 2013]

§ 180.1322 *Bacillus pumilus* strain BU F–33; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of *Bacillus pumilus* strain BU F–33 in or on all food commodities when applied to elicit induced systemic resistance in plants and used in accordance with label directions and good agricultural practices.

[78 FR 35149, June 12, 2013]

§ 180.1323 Ethyl-2E,4Z-decadienoate (Pear Ester); exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of the biochemical pesticide, ethyl-2E,4Z-decadienoate (pear ester), in or on all food commodities, when used in accordance with label directions and good agricultural practices.

[78 FR 53054, Aug. 28, 2013]

§ 180.1324 GS-omega/kappa-Hxtx-Hv1a; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of the pesticide GS-omega/kappa-Hxtx-Hv1a in or on all food commodities when applied or used in accordance with label directions and good agricultural practices.

[79 FR 10685, Feb. 26, 2014]

§ 180.1325 Heat-killed *Burkholderia spp.* strain A396 cells and spent fermentation media exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of heat-killed *Burkholderia spp.* strain A396 cells and spent fermentation media in or on all food commodities when applied as a biological insecticide to agricultural crops and used in accordance with label directions and good agricultural practices.

[79 FR 15704, Mar. 21, 2014]

§ 180.1326 *Pseudomonas fluorescens* strain D7; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of *Pseudomonas fluorescens* strain D7 in or on all food commodities when used in accordance with label directions and good agricultural practices.

[79 FR 60750, Oct. 8, 2014]

§ 180.1327 Tetraacetylethylenediamine (TAED) and its metabolite Diacetylethylenediamine (DAED); exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of the pesticide, tetraacetylethylenediamine (TAED), and its metabolite diacetylethylenediamine (DAED), in or on rice and strawberries, when used as a fungicide and bactericide in accordance with label directions and good agricultural practices.

[79 FR 59121, Oct. 1, 2014]

§ 180.1328 Beauveria bassiana strain ANT–03; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of *Beauveria bassiana* strain ANT–03 in or on all food commodities, when applied as a microbial insecticide and used in accordance with label directions and good agricultural practices.

[79 FR 77396, Dec. 24, 2014]

§ 180.1329 Bacillus subtilis strain IAB/BS03, exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of *Bacillus subtilis* strain IAB/BS03 in or on all food commodities when used in accordance with label directions and good agricultural practices.

[80 FR 9217, Feb. 20, 2015]

§ 180.1330

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An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of 1-octanol in or on root and tuber vegetables when applied as a plant growth regulator in accordance with label directions and good agricultural practices.

[80 FR 25953, May 6, 2015]

§ 180.1331 Trichoderma asperelloides strain JM41R; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of *Trichoderma asperelloides* strain JM41R in or on all food commodities when used in accordance with label directions and good agricultural practices.

[80 FR 28203, May 18, 2015]

§ 180.1332 Lavandulyl senecioate; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of the arthropod pheromone, lavandulyl senecioate (5-methyl-2-(1-methylethenyl)-4-hexenyl 3-methyl-2-butonate), in or on all raw agricultural commodities when applied or used in microbeads/dispensers at a rate not to exceed 150 grams active ingredient/acre/year in accordance with good agricultural practices.

[80 FR 49171, Aug. 17, 2015]

§ 180.1333 Potassium Salts of Hops Beta acids; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of the biochemical potassium salts of hops beta acids in or on honey and honeycomb, when used for the control of Varroa mites in accordance with label directions and good agricultural practices.

[80 FR 63683, Oct. 21, 2015]

§ 180.1334 Choline Chloride; Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of Choline Chloride in or on all food commodities when Choline Chloride is applied pre-harvest and used in accordance with label directions and good agricultural practices.

[80 FR 78149, Dec. 16, 2015]

§ 180.1336 Bacillus amyloliquefaciens strain PTA–4838; exemption from the requirement of a tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for residues of *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens* strain PTA–4838 in or on all food commodities.

[81 FR 41222, June 24, 2016]

Subpart E—Pesticide Chemicals Not Requiring a Tolerance or an Exemption From a Tolerance

SOURCE: 66 FR 66772, Dec. 27, 2001, unless otherwise noted.

§ 180.2000 Scope.

This subpart sets forth the pesticide chemicals for use in agricultural or other food-related settings for which neither a tolerance nor an exemption is deemed to be needed by EPA.

§ 180.2003 Definitions.

(a) Food uses are the uses of a pesticide chemical that are likely to yield residues in food or feed crops, meat, milk, poultry or egg.

(b) Non-food uses are those uses that are not likely to yield residues in food or feed crops, meat, milk, poultry or egg.

[66 FR 66772, Dec. 27, 2001, as amended at 73 FR 60158, Oct. 10, 2008]

§ 180.2010 Threshold of regulation determinations.

The following pesticide chemical uses on food or feed, or food or feed crops, do not need a tolerance or exemption from the requirement of a tolerance, and may be registered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, 7 U.S.C. 136 *et seq.*,