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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Food and Drug Administration

■

**TOLERANCES FOR
PESTICIDES IN FOOD
AND ANIMAL FEED
ADMINISTERED BY THE
ENVIRONMENTAL
PROTECTION AGENCY**

Reorganization and Republication

Title 21—Food and Drugs

CHAPTER I—FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

[Recodification Docket No. 10]

SUBCHAPTER B—FOOD AND FOOD PRODUCTS

PART 123—TOLERANCES FOR PESTICIDES IN FOOD ADMINISTERED BY THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

SUBCHAPTER E—ANIMAL FEEDS, DRUGS, AND RELATED PRODUCTS

PART 561—TOLERANCES FOR PESTICIDES IN ANIMAL FEEDS ADMINISTERED BY THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Reorganization and Republication

The Commissioner of Food and Drugs, for the purposes of establishing an orderly development of informative regulations for the Food and Drug Administration, furnishing ample room for expansion of such regulations in years ahead, and providing the public and affected industries with regulations that are easy to find, read, and understand, initiated a recodification program for Chapter I of Title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations. This is the tenth document in a series of recodification documents.

The Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970, published in the FEDERAL REGISTER of October 6, 1970 (35 FR 15623), transferred (effective December 2, 1970) to the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency the functions vested in the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare for establishing tolerances for pesticide chemicals under sections 406, 408, and 409 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 346, 348a, and 348).

The Environmental Protection Agency, in cooperating with the Food and Drug Administration in their recodification program, is issuing the following reorganization and republication document.

The following table shows the relationship of former CFR section numbers and the new section numbers assigned to them.

Old Section	New Section	Old Section	New Section
121.204	561.210	121.334	561.280
121.211	561.230	121.335	561.360
121.215	561.160	121.336	561.150
121.216	561.110	121.337	561.250
121.218	561.220	121.338	561.80
121.221	561.130	121.339	561.80
121.226	561.120	121.340	561.350
121.227	561.370	121.341	561.400
121.228	561.270	121.342	561.140
121.240	561.180	121.343	561.50
121.260	561.380	121.344	561.190
121.270	561.260	121.345	561.330
121.274	561.70	121.346	561.300
121.281	561.40	121.347	561.200
121.287	561.365	121.348	561.90
121.289	561.310	121.349	561.20
121.290	561.340	121.350	561.320
121.296	561.290	121.1006	123.270
121.300	561.100	121.1020	123.250
121.303	561.410	121.1038	123.420
121.326	561.170	121.1052	123.280
121.330	561.20	121.1061	123.40
121.331	561.240	121.1062	123.310
121.332	561.390	121.1072	123.240

Old Section	New Section	Old Section	New Section
121.1074	123.360	121.1231	123.440
121.1075	123.390	121.1232	123.200
121.1076	123.380	121.1234	123.130
121.1079	123.330	121.1236	123.370
121.1083	123.300	121.1240	123.150
121.1083	123.110	121.1241	123.90
121.1083a	123.120	121.1242	123.160
121.1096	123.210	121.1243	123.400
121.1126	123.190	121.1245	123.220
121.1133	123.225	121.1247	123.430
121.1152	123.230	121.1248	123.180
121.1172	123.260	121.1249	123.60
121.1178	123.20	121.1251	123.50
121.1196	123.450	121.1252	123.170
121.1204	123.100	121.1253	123.410
121.1205	123.320	121.1254	123.30
121.1206	123.460	121.1256	123.350
121.1207	123.80	121.1264	123.70
121.1218	123.290	121.1268	123.285
121.1220	123.140	121.2504	123.520
121.1226	123.340		

The changes being made are nonsubstantive in nature and for this reason notice and public procedure are not prerequisites to this promulgation.

Dated: March 7, 1975.

LEONARD AXELROD,
Acting Deputy Assistant Administrator for Pesticide programs.

PART 123—TOLERANCES FOR PESTICIDES IN FOOD ADMINISTERED BY THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Subpart A—Food Additives Permitted in Food for Human Consumption

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123.320	N-Octylbicycloheptene dicarboximide.
123.330	Paraformaldehyde.
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123.350	Picloram.

Sec.	
123.360	Piperonyl butoxide.
123.370	Propargite.
123.380	Propylene oxide.
123.390	Pyrethrins.
123.400	Simazine.
123.410	Succinic acid 2,2-dimethylhydrazide.
123.420	Tetradifon.
123.430	Tricyclohexylin hydroxide.
123.440	Trifluralin.
123.450	Toxaphene.
123.460	Zinc ion and maneb coordination product.

Subpart B—Food Additives Resulting From Contact With Containers or Equipment and Food Additives Otherwise Affecting Food

123.520 Malathion.

AUTHORITY: Sec. 409, 72 Stat. 1785 (21 U.S.C. 348).

Subpart A—Food Additives Permitted in Food for Human Consumption

§ 123.20 Aluminum phosphide.

The food additive aluminum phosphide may be safely used in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) It is used to generate phosphine in the fumigation of processed foods.

(b) To assure safe use of the additive, it is used in compliance with label and labeling conforming to that registered with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Labeling shall bear a warning to aerate the finished food for 48 hours before it is offered to the consumer. A further warning shall state that under no condition should the formulation containing aluminum phosphide be used so that it or its unreacted residues will come in contact with any processed food.

(c) Residues of phosphine in or on processed foods do not exceed 0.01 part per million.

§ 123.30 Benomyl.

A tolerance of 50 parts per million is established for combined residues of the fungicide benomyl (methyl-1-(butylcarbamoyl) - 2 - benzimidazolecarbamate) and its metabolites containing the benzimidazole moiety (calculated as benomyl) in raisins when present therein as a result of application of the fungicide to growing grapes.

§ 123.40 Captan.

A tolerance of 50 parts per million is established for residues of captan (N - trichloromethylmercapto - 4-cyclohexene-1,2-dicarboximide) in or on washed raisins when present as a result of fungicidal treatment by preharvest application to grapes and postharvest application during the drying process.

§ 123.50 Carbophenothion.

A tolerance of 20 parts per million is established for combined residues of the insecticide carbophenothion (S-[p-chlorophenylthio] methyl] O,O-diethyl phosphorodithioate) and its cholinesterase-inhibiting metabolites in or on dried tea resulting from application of the insecticide to growing tea.

§ 123.60 Chlordimeform.

A tolerance of 15 parts per million is established for combined residues of the insecticide chlordimeform N'-(4-chloro-o-tolyl)-N,N-dimethylformamide) and

its metabolites containing the 4-chloro-o-toluidine moiety (calculated as the parent insecticide) in or on dried prunes from application of the insecticide to the growing raw agricultural commodity plums (fresh prunes).

§ 123.70 (2-Chloroethyl)trimethylammonium chloride.

A tolerance of 6 parts per million is established for residues of the plant regulator (2-chloroethyl)trimethylammonium chloride in the sugarcane by-product molasses, resulting from application of the plant regulator to the growing crop sugarcane. Such residues may be present therein only as a result of the application of the plant regulator to the growing sugarcane treated under an experimental permit, which expires October 4, 1975, and on which said sugarcane a temporary pesticide tolerance for the plant regulator expiring the same date has been established.

§ 123.80 1,1-Bis(p-chlorophenyl)-2,2-trichloroethanol.

A tolerance of 45 parts per million is established for residues of the insecticide 1,1-bis(p-chlorophenyl)-2,2,2-trichloroethanol in dried tea when present therein as a result of its application to the growing tea crop.

§ 123.90 Copper.

A tolerance of 1 part per million is established in potable water for residues of copper resulting from the use of the algicides or herbicides basic copper carbonate (malachite), copper sulfate, and copper triethanolamine to control aquatic plants in reservoirs, lakes, ponds, irrigation ditches, and other potential sources of potable water.

§ 123.100 2,4-D.

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

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

0.1 part per million (negligible residue) in potable water. Such residues may be present therein only as a result of application of the dimethylamine salt of 2,4-D to irrigation ditch banks in the Western United States in programs of the Bureau of Reclamation; cooperating water user organizations; the Bureau of Sport Fisheries, U.S. Department of the Interior; Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Corps of Engineers, U.S. Department of Defense.

§ 123.110 DDT.

Tolerances are established for residues of the insecticide DDT (a mixture of 1, 1, 1-trichloro-2,2-bis(p-chlorophenyl)ethane and 1, 1, 1-trichloro-2-(o-chlorophenyl)-2-(p-chlorophenyl)ethane) in or on the following processed foods, when

present therein as a result of the application of this insecticide to growing crops:

100 parts per million in or on peppermint oil and spearmint oil.

80 parts per million in or on dried hops.
6 parts per million in crude soybean oil. If residues of toxaphene are also present from application to the growing crop, the total residue of both such chlorinated organic compounds shall not exceed 12 parts per million.

§ 123.120 DDT and its related degradation products in manufactured dairy products.

Tolerances of 1.25 parts per million on the milk-fat basis are established for residues in manufactured dairy products for each or any combination of the following: DDT, DDD (1,1-dichloro-2,2-bis(p-chlorophenyl)ethane), and DDE (1,1-dichloro-2,2-bis(p-chlorophenyl)ethylene). Such residues may be present therein only as a result of permissible residues in milk.

§ 123.130 Dialifor.

A tolerance of 2 parts per million is established for combined residues of the insecticide dialifor (S-(2-chloro-1-phthalimidoethyl) O,O-diethyl phosphorodithioate and its oxygen analog S-(2-chloro-1-phthalimidoethyl) O,O-diethyl phosphorothioate in or on raisins from application of the insecticide to the growing raw agricultural commodity grapes.

§ 123.140 2,2-Dichlorovinyl dimethyl phosphate.

The food additive 2,2-dichlorovinyl dimethyl phosphate may be present as a residue, from application as an insecticide on packaged or bagged nonperishable processed food (see § 121.1(j)), in an amount in such food not in excess of 0.5 part per million. To assure safe use of the insecticide, its label and labeling shall conform to the label and labeling registered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the usage employed shall conform with such label or labeling.

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

A tolerance of 1 part per million is established for residues of the insecticide O,O-dimethyl S-[4-oxo-1,2,3-benzotriazin-3(4H)-ylmethyl] phosphorodithioate in soybean oil resulting from application of the insecticide to the raw agricultural commodity soybeans.

§ 123.160 Diquat.

An interim tolerance of 0.01 part per million is established for residues of the herbicide diquat in potable water (calculated as the cation) resulting from the use of its dibromide salt to control aquatic weeds in canals, lakes, ponds, and other potential sources of potable water.

§ 123.170 Endosulfan.

A tolerance of 24 parts per million is established for combined residues of the insecticide endosulfan (6,7,8,9,10,10-hexachloro-1,5,5a,6,9,9a-hexahydro-6,9-

methano-2,4,3-benzodioxathiepin-3-oxide) and its metabolite endosulfan sulfate (6,7,8,9,10,10-hexachloro-1,5,5a,6,9,9a-hexahydro-6,9-methano-2,4,3-benzodioxathiepin-3,3-dioxide) in or on dried tea (reflecting less than 0.1 part per million residues in beverage tea) resulting from application of the insecticide to growing tea.

§ 123.180 Endothall.

An interim tolerance of 0.2 part per million is established for residues of the herbicide endothall (7-oxabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane-2,3-dicarboxylic acid) in potable water from use of its potassium, sodium, di-N,N-dimethylalkylamine, and mono-N,N-dimethylalkylamine salts as algicides or herbicides to control aquatic plants in canals, lakes, ponds, and other potential sources of potable water.

§ 123.190 Ethion.

Tolerances for residues of the insecticide ethion (O,O,O',O'-tetraethyl S,S'-methylene bisphosphorodithioate), including its oxygen analog (S-[(diethoxyphosphinothioyl)thio]methyl)O,O-diethyl phosphorothioate, when present as a result of its application to growing agricultural commodities are established as follows:

10 parts per million in dried tea.

4 parts per million in raisins.

§ 123.200 Ethylene oxide.

Ethylene oxide may be safely used as a fumigant for the control of microorganisms and insect infestation in ground spices and other processed natural seasoning materials, except mixtures to which salt has been added, in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) Ethylene oxide, either alone or admixed with carbon dioxide or dichlorodifluoromethane, shall be used in amounts not to exceed that required to accomplish the intended technical effects. If used with dichlorodifluoromethane, the dichlorodifluoromethane shall conform with the requirements prescribed by § 121.1209(a) of this chapter.

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

(c) Residues of ethylene oxide in ground spices from both postharvest application to the raw agricultural commodity whole spices and application to the ground spices shall not exceed the established tolerance of 50 parts per million for residues in whole spices in 40 CFR 180.151.

§ 123.210 Ethyl formate.

The food additive ethyl formate may be safely used in or on specified dried fruits in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) It is used or intended for use in or on raisins and dried Zante currants as a bulk and package fumigant.

(b) It is used in accordance with directions registered with the U.S. Envi-

ronmental Protection Agency, and so used that the total formic acid present, free and combined, in the finished product shall not exceed 250 parts per million.

(c) To assure safe use of the additive, its label and labeling shall conform to that registered with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

§ 123.220 Formetanate hydrochloride.

A tolerance of 8 parts per million is established for residues of the insecticide formetanate hydrochloride (*m*-[[di-methylamino)methylene amino] phenyl methyl-carbamate hydrochloride) in dried prunes when present therein as a result of the application of the insecticide to growing plums (fresh prunes).

§ 123.225 Fumigants for grain-mill machinery.

Fumigants may be safely used in or on grain-mill machinery in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) The fumigants consist of one or more of the following: Carbon disulfide, carbon tetrachloride, ethylene dibromide, ethylene dichloride, methyl bromide.

(b) To assure safe use of the fumigant, its label and labeling shall conform to the label and labeling registered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

(c) Residues of inorganic bromides (calculated as Br) in milled fractions derived from cereal grain from all fumigation sources, including fumigation of grain-mill machinery, shall not exceed 125 parts per million.

§ 123.230 Fumigants for processed grains used in production of fermented malt beverages.

Fumigants for processed grain may be safely used, in accordance with the following conditions:

(a) They consist of one of the following mixtures:

(1) Carbon tetrachloride with either carbon disulfide or ethylene dichloride, with or without pentane.

(2) Methyl bromide and ethylene dibromide. Total residues of inorganic bromides (calculated as Br) from the use of this mixture and any previous fumigations shall not exceed 125 parts per million.

(b) They are used to fumigate corn grits and cracked rice used in the production of fermented malt beverages.

(c) To assure safe use of the fumigant, its label and labeling shall conform to the label and labeling registered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and the usage employed should conform with such label or labeling.

(d) The total residue of inorganic bromides in fermented malt beverages, resulting from the use of corn grits and cracked rice fumigated with the mixture described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section plus additional residues of inorganic bromides that may be present from uses in accordance with other regulations in this chapter promulgated under sections 408 and/or 409 of the act, does not exceed 25 parts per million of bromide (calculated as Br).

§ 123.240 Hydrogen cyanide.

The food additive hydrogen cyanide may be present as a residue in certain processed foods in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) The food additive is present as a result of its use as a fumigant.

(b) The residues of hydrogen cyanide shall not exceed the following levels:

(1) 125 parts per million in cereal flours.

(2) 90 parts per million in cereals that are cooked before being eaten.

(3) 50 parts per million in uncooked ham, bacon, and sausage.

(4) 200 parts per million in cocoa.

(c) Where tolerances are established under both sections 408 and 409 of the act on the raw agricultural commodity and on the processed food, respectively, the total residues of hydrogen cyanide in or on the processed food shall not be greater than that designated in paragraph (b) of this section.

(d) To assure safe use of the additive, the label and labeling of the pesticide formulation containing the food additive shall conform to the label and labeling registered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

§ 123.250 Inorganic bromide.

The food additive inorganic bromide may be present as a residue in certain processed foods in accordance with the following conditions:

(a) When the food additive is present as a result of fumigation of the processed food with methyl bromide or from such fumigation in addition to the authorized use of methyl bromide, ethylene dibromide, or the nematocide 1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane on the source raw agricultural commodity, as provided for in 40 CFR Part 180, the total residues of inorganic bromides (calculated as Br) shall not exceed the following levels:

400 parts per million in or on dried eggs and processed herbs and spices.

325 parts per million in or on parmesan cheese and roquefort cheese.

250 parts per million in or on concentrated tomato products and dried figs.

125 parts per million in or on processed foods other than those listed in paragraph (b) of this section.

(b) When the food additive is present as the result of the use of a mixture of methyl bromide and ethylene dibromide as a fumigant, the residues of inorganic bromides (calculated as Br) shall not exceed the following levels:

400 parts per million in or on dried eggs and processed herbs and spices.

125 parts per million in or on bread, biscuit, cake, cookie, and pie mixes; breading; cereal flours and related products complying with Part 15 of this chapter; cracked rice; dried vegetables; flours of barley, milo (sorghum), oats, rice, and rye; macaroni and noodle products complying with Part 16 of this chapter; and soya flour.

(c) When the food additive is present in fermented malt beverages in accordance with §§ 123.230 and/or 121.1194 of

this chapter, the amount shall not exceed 25 parts per million (calculated as Br).

(d)-(v) [Reserved]

(w) Where tolerances are established under sections 408 and 409 of the act on both the raw agricultural commodities and processed foods made therefrom, the total residues of inorganic bromides in or on the processed food shall not be greater than those designated in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, unless a higher level is established elsewhere in 40 CFR 180.151 or in this part.

§ 123.260 Malathion.

Malathion may be safely used in accordance with the following conditions:

(a) (1) It is incorporated into paper trays in amounts not exceeding 100 milligrams per square foot.

(2) Treated paper trays are intended for use only in the drying of grapes (raisins).

(3) Total residues of malathion resulting from drying of grapes on treated trays and from application to grapes before harvest shall not exceed 12 parts per million on processed ready-to-eat raisins.

(b) Residues of malathion in refined safflower oil from application to the growing safflower plant shall not exceed 0.6 part per million.

§ 123.270 Maleic hydrazide.

A food additive known as maleic hydrazide (1,2-dihydro-3,6-pyridazinedione) may be present in potato chips when used in accordance with the following conditions:

(a) The food additive is present as a result of the application of a pesticide formulation containing maleic hydrazide to the growing potato plant in accordance with directions registered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

(b) The label of the pesticide formulation containing the food additive conforms to labeling registered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

(c) The food additive is present in an amount not to exceed 160 parts per million by weight of the finished food.

§ 123.280 Metaldehyde.

The food additive metaldehyde may be safely used as a preharvest spray or dust on strawberries to control slugs and snails, in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) The food additive is applied as a preharvest spray or dust on growing strawberries at a rate of not more than 1 pound per acre, calculated as metaldehyde, and applied not later than 14 days before first picking.

(b) A tolerance of zero is established for residues of metaldehyde on strawberries.

(c) To insure safe usage of the additive:

(1) The label of any market package of the additive shall bear, in addition to other information required by the act, the name of the additive.

(2) The label of any prepared mix or concentrate shall indicate the percentage by weight of the additive.

(3) The label shall bear adequate directions for use, in conformance with paragraph (a) of this section and may indicate that in the event the metaldehyde is removed by rain an additional application may be made provided such application is made not less than 14 days before first picking.

§ 123.285 Methoprene.

The insect growth regulator methoprene (isopropyl (E,E-11-methoxy-3,7,11-trimethyl-2,4-dodecadienoate)) is exempt from the requirement of a tolerance in potable water when used on pastures, rice fields, marshlands, and other noncrop areas to control floodwater mosquitoes.

§ 123.290 1-Methoxycarbonyl-1-propen-2-yl dimethylphosphate and its beta isomer.

A tolerance of 4 parts per million is established for residues of the insecticide 1-methoxycarbonyl-1-propen-2-yl dimethylphosphate and its beta isomer in dehydrated parsley when present as a result of application of the insecticide to the growing crop.

§ 123.300 Methyl chloride.

The food additive methyl chloride may be safely used in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) It is used or intended for use as a propellant in pesticide formulations in an amount not to exceed 30 percent of the finished formulation.

(b) It is used or intended for use in food storage and processing areas where spray applications do not contact fatty foods.

(c) To assure safe use of the additive, the label and labeling of the pesticide formulation containing the food additive shall conform to the label and labeling registered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

§ 123.310 Methyl formate.

The food additive methyl formate may be safely used in or on specified dried fruits in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) It is used or intended for use in or on raisins and dried Zante currants as a bulk and package fumigant.

(b) It is used in accordance with directions registered with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and so used that the total formic acid present, free and combined in the finished product shall not exceed 250 parts per million.

(c) To assure safe use of the additive, its label and labeling shall conform to that registered with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

§ 123.320 *N*-Octylbicycloheptene dicarboximide.

The food additive *N*-octylbicycloheptene dicarboximide may be safely used in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) It is used in combination with piperonyl butoxide and pyrethrins for insect control in food-processing and food-storage areas, provided that the

food is removed or covered prior to such use.

(b) Residues in food resulting from the use described in paragraph (a) of this section shall not exceed 10 parts per million of *N*-octylbicycloheptene dicarboximide, 10 parts per million of piperonyl butoxide, and 1 part per million of pyrethrins.

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

§ 123.330 Paraformaldehyde.

The food additive paraformaldehyde may be safely used in accordance with the following prescribed conditions.

(a) It is used to control microbial or fungal growth in maple tree tapholes.

(b) It is so used that the maple sirup produced from the sap of treated maple trees does not contain in excess of 2 parts per million of formaldehyde.

§ 123.340 Phosalone.

Tolerances are established for residues of the insecticide phosalone (*S*-(6-chloro-3-(mercaptomethyl)-2-benzoxazolone) *O,O*-diethyl phosphorodithioate) in or on the following processed foods when present therein as a result of application of the insecticide to the growing crops:

40 parts per million in or on dried prunes.

20 parts per million in or on raisins.
8 parts per million in or on dried tea.

§ 123.350 Picloram.

The following interim tolerances are established for residues of the herbicide picloram (4-amino-3,5,6-trichloropicolinic acid) resulting from application of 2,4-D-picloram mixtures to growing barley and wheat in the States of Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota:

2 parts per million in milled fractions (except flour) of barley and wheat.

1 part per million in flour of barley and wheat.

These interim tolerances expire April 1, 1976.

§ 123.360 Piperonyl butoxide.

The food additive piperonyl butoxide may be safely used in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

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

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

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

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

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

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

(b) It is used or intended for use in combination with pyrethrins and *N*-octylbicycloheptene dicarboximide for insect control in accordance with § 123.320.

(c) A tolerance of 10 parts per million is established for residues of piperonyl butoxide in or on:

(1) Milled fractions derived from cereal grains when present therein as a result of its use in cereal grain mills and in storage areas for milled cereal grain products.

(2) Dried foods when present as a result of migration from its use on the outer ply of multiwall paper bags of 50 pounds or more capacity.

(3) Foods treated in accordance with § 123.320.

(4) Dried foods that contain 4 percent fat, or less, when present as a result of migration from its use on the cloth of cotton bags of 50 pounds or more capacity constructed with waxed paper liners.

(5) Foods treated in accordance with paragraph (a)(4) and (5) of this section.

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

(e) Where tolerances are established under sections 408 and 409 of the act on both raw agricultural commodities and processed foods made therefrom, the total residues of piperonyl butoxide in or on the processed food shall not be greater than that permitted by the larger of the two tolerances.

§ 123.370 Propargite.

Tolerances are established for residues of the insecticide propargite (2-(*p*-tert-butylphenoxy)cyclohexyl 2-propynyl sulfite) in the following processed foods when present therein as a result of the application of this insecticide to growing crops:

30 parts per million in dried hops.
25 parts per million in raisins.

§ 123.380 Propylene oxide.

The food additive propylene oxide may be safely used in or on foods in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) It is intended as a package fumigant in or on dried prunes and glace fruit. It is also intended as a fumigant in or on bulk quantities of cocoa, guma, processed spices, starch, and processed nutmeats (except peanuts) when such bulk foods are to be further processed into a final food form.

(b) Except in the fumigation of packaged dried prunes and glace fruit, it is applied in retorts not more than one time and not in excess of a 4-hour duration at a temperature not in excess of 125° F.

(c) When used as described in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, residues shall not exceed the following limitations:

Food	Limitations
	(Expressed as parts per million of propylene oxide except where noted)
Cocoa.....	300.
Glace fruit.....	700 (as propylene glycol):
Guma.....	300.
Processed nutmeats (except peanuts), dried.....	300.
Prunes, dried.....	700 (as propylene glycol):
Spices, processed.....	300.
Starch.....	300.

(d) Propylene oxide for use as prescribed in this section will bear labeling meeting the requirements of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act.

§ 123.390 Pyrethrins.

The food additive pyrethrins may be safely used in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) It is used or intended for use in combination with piperonyl butoxide for control of insects:

(1) In cereal grain mills and in storage areas for milled cereal grain products, whereby the amount of pyrethrins is from 10 percent to 100 percent of the amount of piperonyl butoxide in the formulation.

(2) On the outer ply of multiwall paper bags of 50 pounds or more capacity in amounts not exceeding 6 milligrams per square foot, whereby the amount of pyrethrins is equal to 10 percent of the amount of piperonyl butoxide in the formulation. Such treated bags are to be used only for dried foods.

(3) On cotton bags of 50 pounds or more capacity in amounts not exceeding 5.5 milligrams per square foot of cloth, whereby the amount of pyrethrins is equal to 10 percent of the amount of piperonyl butoxide in the formulation. Such treated bags are constructed with waxed paper liners and are to be used only for dried foods that contain 4 percent fat or less.

(4) In two-ply bags consisting of cellophane/polyolefin sheets bound together by an adhesive layer when it is incorporated in the adhesive. The treated sheets shall contain not more than 10 milligrams of pyrethrins per square foot

(107.6 milligrams per square meter). Such treated bags are to be used only for packaging prunes, raisins, and other dried fruits and are to have a maximum ratio of 0.31 milligram of pyrethrins per ounce of fruit (0.01 milligram of pyrethrins per gram of product).

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

(b) It is used or intended for use in combination with piperonyl butoxide and *N*-octylbicycloheptene dicarboximide for insect control in accordance with § 123.320.

(c) A tolerance of one part per million is established for residues of pyrethrins in or on:

(1) Milled fractions derived from cereal grains when present as a result of its use in cereal grain mills and in storage areas for milled cereal grain products.

(2) Dried foods when present as the result of migration from its use on the outer ply of multiwall paper bags of 50 pounds or more capacity.

(3) Foods treated in accordance with § 123.320.

(4) Dried foods that contain 4 percent fat, or less, when present as a result of migration from its use on the cloth of cotton bags of 50 pounds or more capacity constructed with waxed paper liners.

(5) Foods treated in accordance with paragraphs (a)(4) and (a)(5) of this section.

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

(e) Where tolerances are established under sections 408 and 409 of the act on both raw agricultural commodities and processed foods made therefrom, the total residues of pyrethrins in or on the processed food shall not be greater than that permitted by the larger of the two tolerances.

§ 123.400 Simazine.

Tolerances are established for residues of the herbicide simazine (2-chloro-4,6-bis(ethylamino)-s-triazine) or simazine and its metabolites 2-amino-4-chloro-6-ethylamino-s-triazine and 2,4-diamino-6-chloro-s-triazine as follows:

1 part per million for residues of simazine in sugarcane byproducts (molasses and sirup), resulting from application of the herbicide to the growing crop sugarcane.

0.5 part per million for combined residues of simazine and its metabolites 2-amino-4-chloro-6-ethylamino-s-triazine and 2,4-diamino-6-chloro-s-triazine in potable water. Such residues may be present therein only as a result of the application of the herbicide on aquatic plants under an experimental permit which expires October 22, 1975, in connection with a temporary pesticide tolerance for residues of the herbicide and the metabolites in fish, such temporary pesticide tolerance expiring the same date as the experimental permit.

§ 123.410 Succinic acid, 2,2-dimethylhydrazide.

A tolerance of 135 parts per million is established for residues of the plant regulator succinic acid, 2,2-dimethylhydrazide in dried prunes resulting from application of the plant regulator to the growing raw agricultural commodity plums.

§ 123.420 Tetradifon.

Tolerances are established for residues of tetradifon (2,4,5,4'-tetrachlorodiphenyl sulfone) when present as a result of its application as a pesticide chemical to growing agricultural crops, as follows:

120 parts per million in or on dried hops.

10 parts per million in or on dried figs.

8 parts per million in or on dried tea.

§ 123.430 Tricyclohexyltin hydroxide.

Tolerances are established for combined residues of the insecticide tricyclohexyltin hydroxide and its organotin metabolites (calculated as tricyclohexyltin hydroxide) in or on the following processed foods when present therein as result of application of the insecticide to the growing crops:

90 parts per million in dried hops.

4 parts per million in dried prunes.

§ 123.440 Trifluralin.

Tolerances are established for residues of the herbicide trifluralin in or on peppermint oil and spearmint oil at 2 parts per million when present therein as a result of application of the herbicide to the growing crops.

§ 123.450 Toxaphene.

A tolerance of 6 parts per million is established for residues of the insecticide toxaphene (chlorinated camphene containing 67 to 69 percent chlorine) in crude soybean oil when present therein as a result of the application of this insecticide to the growing soybean crop. If residues of DDT are also present from application to the growing crop, the total residue of both such chlorinated organic compounds shall not exceed 12 parts per million.

§ 123.460 Zinc ion and maneb coordination product.

Tolerances are established for residues of a fungicide which is a coordination product of zinc ion and maneb (manganese ethylenebis(dithiocarbamate) containing 20 percent manganese, 2.5 percent zinc, and 77.5 percent ethylenebis(dithiocarbamate) (the whole product calculated as zinc ethylenebis(dithiocarbamate) in or on the following processed foods, when present therein as a result of the application of this fungicide to growing crops:

28 parts per million in raisins.

20 parts per million in the bran of barley, oats, rye, and wheat.

1 part per million in the flours of barley, oats, rye, and wheat.

Subpart B—Food Additives Resulting from Contact with Containers or Equipment and Food Additives Otherwise Affecting Food

§ 123.520 Malathion.

Malathion may be safely used for the control of insects during the drying of

grapes (raisins) in compliance with § 123.260 by incorporation into paper trays in amounts not exceeding 100 milligrams per square foot.

PART 561—TOLERANCES FOR PESTICIDES IN ANIMAL FEEDS ADMINISTERED BY THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

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- 561.365 Synthetic isoparaffinic petroleum hydrocarbons.
- 561.370 TDE (DDD).
- 561.380 Thiabendazole.
- 561.390 *S,S,S*-Tributyl phosphorotrithioate.
- 561.400 Tricyclohexylin hydroxide.
- 561.410 Zinc ion and maneb coordination product.

Authority: Sec. 409, 72 Stat. 1785 (21 U.S.C. 348).

§ 561.20 Acephate.

Tolerances are established for combined residues of acephate (*O,S*-dimethyl acetylphosphoramidothioate) and its cholinesterase-inhibiting metabolite *O,S*-dimethyl phosphoramidothioate in the following processed feeds, when present as a result of the application of this insecticide to growing crops:

- 8 parts per million in cottonseed meal.
- 4 parts per million in cottonseed hulls and soybean meal.

§ 561.30 Aldicarb.

A tolerance of 0.3 part per million is established for residues of the insecticide and nematocide aldicarb (2-methyl-2-(methylthio) propionaldehyde *O*-(methylcarbamoyl) oxime) and its

cholinesterase-inhibiting metabolites 2-methyl-2-(methylsulfonyl) propionaldehyde *O*-(methylcarbamoyl) oxime and 2-methyl-2-(methylsulfonyl) propionaldehyde *O*-(methylcarbamoyl) oxime in or on cottonseed hulls. Such residues may be present therein only as a result of application of the pesticide chemical to the growing raw agricultural commodity cotton.

§ 561.40 Aluminum phosphide.

The food additive aluminum phosphide may be safely used in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) It is used to generate phosphine in the fumigation of animal feeds.

(b) To assure safe use of the additive, it is used in compliance with label and labeling conforming to that registered with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Labeling shall bear a warning to aerate the finished feed for 48 hours before use. A further warning shall state that under no condition should the formulation containing aluminum phosphide be used so that it or its unreacted residues will come in contact with any processed feed.

(c) Residues of phosphine in or on animal feeds do not exceed 0.01 part per million.

§ 561.50 Benomyl.

Tolerances are established for combined residues of the fungicide benomyl (methyl-1-(butylcarbamoyl)-2-benzimidazolecarbamate) and its metabolites containing the benzimidazole moiety (calculated as benomyl) as follows:

125 parts per million in dried grape pomace and raisin waste when present therein as a result of application of the fungicide to growing grapes.

70 parts per million in dried apple pomace when present therein as a result of application (preharvest and/or postharvest) of the fungicide to the raw agricultural commodity apples.

50 parts per million in dried citrus pulp when present therein as a result of application (preharvest and/or postharvest) of the fungicide to the raw agricultural commodity citrus fruits.

§ 561.60 *sec*-Butylamine.

A tolerance of 90 parts per million is established for residues of the fungicide *sec*-butylamine in citrus molasses and dried citrus pulp for cattle feed when present therein as a result of postharvest application of the fungicide to citrus fruit.

§ 561.70 Carbophenothion.

A tolerance of 10 parts per million is established for residues of the insecticide carbophenothion (*S*-(*p*-chlorophenylthiomethyl) *O,O*-diethyl phosphorodithioate) in or on dehydrated citrus pulp and citrus meal for cattle feed when present therein as a result of the application of this insecticide in the production of grapefruit, lemons, limes, oranges, tangelos, and tangerines.

§ 561.80 Chlordimeform.

The following tolerances are established for combined residues of the insecticide chlordimeform (*N'*-(4-chloro-

o-tolyl)-*N,N*-dimethylformamidine) and its metabolites containing the 4-chloro-*o*-toluidine moiety (calculated as the insecticide) resulting from carryover and concentration after application of the insecticide to growing crops:

- 25 parts per million in dried apple pomace.
- 10 parts per million in cottonseed hulls.

§ 561.90 (2 - Chloroethyl) trimethylammonium chloride.

A tolerance of 6 parts per million is established for residues of the plant regulator (2-chloroethyl) trimethylammonium chloride in the sugarcane by-product molasses intended for animal feed, resulting from application of the plant regulator to the growing crop sugarcane. Such residues may be present therein only as a result of the application of the plant regulator to the growing sugarcane treated under an experimental permit, which expires October 4, 1975, and on which said sugarcane a temporary pesticide tolerance for the plant regulator expiring the same date has been established.

§ 561.100 2,4-D.

A tolerance of 2 parts per million is established for residues of 2,4-D (2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid) in the milled fractions derived from barley, oats, rye, and wheat to be ingested as animal feed or converted into animal feed. Such residues may be present therein only as a result of application to the growing crop of the herbicides identified in 40 CFR 180.142.

§ 561.110 Dalapon.

A tolerance of 20 parts per million is established for residues of the herbicide dalapon (calculated as 2,2-dichloropropionic acid) in dehydrated citrus pulp for cattle feed, when present therein as a result of the application of dalapon sodium salt or dalapon sodium-magnesium salt mixtures during the growing of citrus fruit.

§ 561.120 DDT.

The following tolerance is established for residues of DDT resulting from use of DDT as a pesticide on the growing agricultural crop: 100 parts per million in or on dried tomato pomace to be used in dog and cat food at levels up to 5 percent by weight of the prepared food. If residues of TDE (DDD) on tomatoes are also present, the total of both such chlorinated compounds shall not exceed 100 parts per million.

§ 561.130 Demeton.

A tolerance of 5 parts per million is established for residues of demeton (a mixture of *O,O*-diethyl *O*(and *S*)-2-(ethylthio)ethyl phosphorothioates) in dehydrated sugar beet pulp for livestock feed when present therein as a result of the application of the pesticide in the production of sugar beets, provided that if residues of *O,O*-diethyl *S*-2-(ethylthio)ethyl phosphorodithioate are also present, the total of both residues shall not exceed 5 parts per million.

§ 561.140 Dialifor.

Tolerances are established for combined residues of the insecticide dialifor (*S*-(2-chloro-1-phthalimidoethyl) *O,O*-diethyl phosphorodithioate) and its oxygen analog *S*-(2-chloro-1-phthalimidoethyl) *O,O*-diethyl phosphorothioate in or on the following processed foods when present therein as a result of application to growing apples, citrus, and grapes:

40 parts per million in dried apple pomace.

20 parts per million in dried grape pomace.

15 parts per million in dried citrus pulp.

10 parts per million in or on raisin waste.

§ 561.150 3',4'-Dichloropropionanilide.

A tolerance of 10 parts per million is established for the combined residues of the herbicide 3',4'-dichloropropionanilide and its metabolites (calculated as 3',4'-dichloropropionanilide) in or on rice bran, rice hulls, rice polishings, and other milling fractions resulting from application of the herbicide to the growing raw agricultural commodity rice.

§ 561.160 *O,O*-Diethyl *S*-2-(ethylthio)ethyl phosphorodithioate.

Tolerances for residues of *O,O*-diethyl *S*-2-(ethylthio)ethyl phosphorodithioate, calculated as demeton, in ingredients for livestock feed are established as follows:

(a) 5 parts per million in dehydrated sugar beet pulp when present therein as a result of the application of the pesticide to the growing agricultural crop, provided that, if residues of demeton are also present, the total of both residues shall not exceed 5 parts per million.

(b) 5 parts per million in pineapple bran when present therein as a result of the application of the insecticide in the production of pineapples.

§ 561.170 Dimethoate including its oxygen analog.

A tolerance of 5 parts per million is established for total residues of the insecticide dimethoate (*O,O*-dimethyl *S*-(*N*-methylcarbamoylmethyl) phosphorodithioate) including its oxygen analog (*O,O*-dimethyl *S*-(*N*-methylcarbamoylmethyl) phosphorothioate) in dried citrus pulp for cattle feed. Such residue may be present therein only as a result of the application of the insecticide to the growing agricultural crop.

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

The following tolerances are established for residues of the insecticide *O,O*-dimethyl *S*-[4-oxo-1,2,3-benzotriazin-3(4H)-ylmethyl] phosphorodithioate in the indicated commodities when used for the feed of cattle, goats, and sheep:

5 parts per million in dried citrus pulp.

1.5 parts per million in sugarcane bagasse.

Such residues may be present therein only as a result of the application of the

insecticide to the growing agricultural crop.

§ 561.190 *O,O*-Dimethyl 2,2,2-trichloro-1-hydroxyethyl phosphonate.

A tolerance of 2.5 parts per million is established for residues of the insecticide *O,O*-dimethyl 2,2,2-trichloro-1-hydroxyethyl phosphonate in dried citrus pulp when present therein as a result of application of the insecticide to growing citrus fruit.

§ 561.200 2,4-Dinitro-6-octylphenyl crotonate and 2,6-dinitro-4-octylphenyl crotonate.

A tolerance of 0.3 part per million is established for combined residues of the fungicide and insecticide that is a mixture consisting of 2,4-dinitro-6-octylphenyl crotonate and 2,6-dinitro-4-octylphenyl crotonate and related nitro-octylphenols (principally dinitro, calculated as the ester) in dried apple pomace when present as a result of application of the fungicide and insecticide to the growing crop apples.

§ 561.210 Dioxathion.

A tolerance of 18 parts per million is established for residues of dioxathion (2,3-*p*-dioxanedithiol-*S,S*-bis (*O,O*-diethylphosphorodithioate)) in dehydrated citrus pulp for cattle feed when present therein as a result of the application of the pesticide to the growing agricultural crop.

§ 561.220 Diuron.

A tolerance of 4 parts per million is established for residues of diuron (3-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-1,1-dimethylurea) in dried citrus pulp for livestock feed when present therein as a result of the application of the pesticide in the production of citrus fruits.

§ 561.230 Ethion.

A tolerance of 10 parts per million is established for total residues of the insecticide ethion (*O,O,O',O'*-tetraethyl *S,S'*-methylene bisphosphorodithioate) including its oxygen analog (*S*-[[diethoxyphosphino]thio]methyl]*O,O*-diethyl phosphorothioate) in dehydrated citrus pulp for cattle feed when present therein as a result of the application of the pesticide to the growing agricultural crop.

§ 561.240 Fluometuron.

A tolerance of 0.2 part per million is established for residues of the herbicide fluometuron (1,1-dimethyl-3-(*a,a,a*-trifluoro-*m*-tolyl)urea) in or on sugarcane bagasse resulting from application of the herbicide to the growing raw agricultural commodity sugarcane.

§ 561.250 Formetanate hydrochloride.

A tolerance of 10 parts per million is established for residues of the insecticide formetanate hydrochloride (*m*-[[di(methylamino)methylene]amino]phenyl methylcarbamate hydrochloride) in citrus molasses resulting from application of the insecticide to the growing raw agricultural commodities grapefruit, lemons, limes, oranges, and tangerines.

§ 561.260 Inorganic bromides.

Tolerances are established for residues of inorganic bromides (calculated as Br) as follows:

400 parts per million for residues in or on dog food, resulting from fumigation with methyl bromide.

125 parts per million for residues in or on milled fractions for animal feed from barley, corn, grain sorghum (milo), oats, rice, rye, and wheat, resulting directly from fumigation with methyl bromide or from carryover and concentration of residues of inorganic bromides from fumigation of the grains with methyl bromide or ethylene dibromide.

90 parts per million for residues in or on dehydrated citrus pulp for cattle feed, resulting from carryover and concentration of residues in this feed item when present therein as a result of soil treatment with the nematocide 1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane in the production of citrus fruits.

§ 561.270 Malathion.

Malathion (*O,O*-dimethyl dithiophosphate of diethyl mercaptosuccinate) may be safely used in feed in accordance with the following conditions.

(a) A tolerance of 50 parts per million is established for residues of malathion in dehydrated citrus pulp for cattle feed, when present as the result of the application of the pesticide to bagged citrus pulp during storage. Whether or not tolerances for residues of malathion on the fresh fruit have been established under section 408 of the act, the total residue of malathion in the dried citrus pulp shall not exceed 50 parts per million.

(b) A tolerance of 10 parts per million is established for malathion in nonmedicated cattle feed concentrate blocks resulting from its application as a pesticide to paper used in packaging the nonmedicated cattle feed concentrate blocks.

§ 561.280 Methanearsonic acid.

A tolerance of 0.9 part per million (expressed as As_2O_3) is established for residues of the herbicide methanearsonic acid in, or on cottonseed hulls, from application of the disodium and monosodium salts of methanearsonic acid in the production of cotton.

§ 561.290 Phorate.

A tolerance of 1 part per million is established for residues of the insecticide phorate (*O,O*-diethyl *S*-(ethylthio)methyl) phosphorodithioate) in or on dried sugarbeet pulp for cattle feed when present therein as a result of application of the insecticide to the growing agricultural crop.

§ 561.300 Phosalone.

Tolerances are established for residues of the insecticide phosalone (*S*-(6-chloro-3-(mercaptomethyl)-2-benzoxazolinone)*O,O*-diethyl phosphorodithioate) in or on the following processed foods, when present therein as a result of the application of this insecticide to growing crops:

85 parts per million in or on dried apple pomace.
 45 parts per million in or on dried grape pomace.
 12 parts per million in or on dried citrus pulp.

§ 561.310 Piperonyl butoxide.

The food additive piperonyl butoxide may be safely used in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

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

(1) On the outer ply of multiwall paper bags of 50 pounds or more capacity in amounts not exceeding 60 milligrams per square foot.

(2) On cotton bags of 50 pounds or more capacity in amounts not exceeding 55 milligrams per square foot of cloth. Such treated bags are constructed with waxed paper liners and are to be used only for dried feeds that contain 4 percent fat or less.

(b) It is used in combination with pyrethrins, whereby the amount of piperonyl butoxide is equal to 10 times the amount of pyrethrins in the formulation. Such treated bags are to be used only for dried feeds.

(c) A tolerance of 10 parts per million is established for residues of piperonyl butoxide when present as the result of migration:

(1) In or on dried feeds from its use on the outer ply of multiwall paper bags of 50 pounds or more capacity.

(2) In or on dried feeds that contain 4 percent fat, or less, from its use on cotton bags of 50 pounds or more capacity constructed with waxed paper liners.

(d) To assure safe use of the additive, its label and labeling shall conform to that registered with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

(e) Where tolerances are established under sections 408 and 409 of the act on both raw agricultural commodities and processed foods made therefrom, the total residues of piperonyl butoxide in or on the processed food shall not be greater than that permitted by the larger of the two tolerances.

§ 561.320 Procyazine.

A tolerance of 0.2 part per million is established for residues of the herbicide procyazine (2-[[4-chloro-6-(cyclopropylamino)-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]-2-methylpropanenitrile) in sweet corn cannery waste, resulting from application of the herbicide to the growing sweet corn. Such residues may be present therein only as a result of the application of the herbicide to the growing sweet corn treated under an experimental program, which expires November 6, 1975, and on which said corn a temporary pesticide tolerance for the herbicide expiring the same date has been established. Residues remaining in or on the above commodity after expiration of

this tolerance will not be considered actionable if the pesticide is legally applied during the term and in accordance with provisions of the temporary permit/food additive tolerance.

§ 561.330 Propargite.

Tolerances are established for residues of the insecticide propargite (2-(*p*-*tert*-butylphenoxy)cyclohexyl 2-propynyl sulfite) in the following processed feeds, when present therein as a result of the application of this insecticide to growing crops:

80 parts per million in dried apple pomace.

40 parts per million in dried citrus pulp and dried grape pomace.

§ 561.340 Pyrethrins.

The food additive pyrethrins may be safely used in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) It is used or intended for use in combination with piperonyl butoxide for control of insects:

(1) On the outer ply of multiwall paper bags of 50 pounds or more capacity in amounts not exceeding 6 milligrams per square foot.

(2) On cotton bags of 50 pounds or more capacity in amounts not exceeding 5.5 milligrams per square foot of cloth. Such treated bags are constructed with waxed paper liners and are to be used only for dried feeds that contain 4 percent fat or less.

(b) It is used in combination with piperonyl butoxide, whereby the amount of pyrethrins is equal to 10 percent of the amount of piperonyl butoxide in the formulation. Such treated bags are to be used only for dried feeds.

(c) A tolerance of 1 part per million is established for residues of pyrethrins when present as the result of migration:

(1) In or on dried feeds from its use on the outer ply of multiwall paper bags of 50 pounds or more capacity.

(2) In or on dried feeds that contain 4 percent fat, or less, from its use on cotton bags of 50 pounds or more capacity constructed with waxed paper liners.

(d) To assure safe use of the additive, its label and labeling shall conform to that registered with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

(e) Where tolerances are established under sections 408 and 409 of the act on both raw agricultural commodities and processed foods made therefrom, the total residues of pyrethrins in or on the processed food shall not be greater than that permitted by the larger of the two tolerances.

§ 561.350 Simazine.

A tolerance of 1 part per million is established for residues of the herbicide simazine (2-chloro-4,6-bis(ethylamino)-s-triazine) in the sugarcane byproduct molasses intended for animal feed, re-

sulting from application of the herbicide to the growing crop sugarcane.

§ 561.360 Succinic acid, 2,2-dimethylhydrazide.

A tolerance of 90 parts per million is established for residues of the plant regulator succinic acid, 2,2-dimethylhydrazide in peanut meal resulting from application of the plant regulator to the growing raw agricultural commodity peanuts.

§ 561.365 Synthetic isoparaffinic petroleum hydrocarbons.

Synthetic isoparaffinic petroleum hydrocarbons complying with § 121.1154 (a) and (b) may be safely used as a component of insecticide formulations for use on animal feeds in an amount no greater than reasonably required to accomplish its intended effect as an adjuvant in the insecticide formulation and shall not be intended to accomplish any effect in animal feed. It is used or intended for use as a component of insecticide formulations used in compliance with regulations issued in 40 CFR Part 180 and in this part.

§ 561.370 TDE (DDD).

The following tolerances are established for residues of TDE (DDD) resulting from use of TDE (DDD) as a pesticide on the growing agricultural crop: 100 parts per million in or on dried tomato pomace to be used in dog and cat food at levels up to 5 percent by weight of the prepared food. If residues of DDT are also present, the total of both such chlorinated compounds shall not exceed 100 parts per million.

§ 561.380 Thiabendazole.

Tolerances are established for residues of the fungicide thiabendazole (2-(4-thiazolyl)benzimidazole) as follows:

35 parts per million in dried citrus pulp from the postharvest application to the raw agricultural commodity citrus fruit.

33 parts per million in dried apple pomace from postharvest application to the raw agricultural commodity apples.

20 parts per million in citrus molasses from postharvest application to the raw agricultural commodity citrus fruit.

3.5 parts per million in dried and/or dehydrated sugar beet pulp for livestock feed from application to growing sugar beets.

§ 561.390 S,S,S-Tributyl phosphorotri-thioate.

A tolerance of 6 parts per million is established for residues of the defoliant S,S,S-tributyl phosphorotri-thioate in or on cottonseed hulls. Such residue may be present only as a result of application of the defoliant to the growing cotton crop.

§ 561.400 Tricyclohexyltin hydroxide.

Tolerances of 8 parts per million are established for combined residues of tri-

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cyclohexyltin hydroxide and its organotin metabolites (calculated as tricyclohexyltin hydroxide), in dried apple pomace when present therein as a result of the application of the insecticide to growing apples and in dried citrus pulp when present therein as a result of the application of the insecticide to growing citrus fruit.

§ 561.410 Zinc ion and maneb coordination product.

Tolerances are established for residues of a fungicide which is a coordination product of zinc ion and maneb (manganous ethylenebisdithiocarbamate) containing 20 percent manganese, 2.5 percent zinc, and 77.5 percent ethylenebisdithiocarbamate (the whole product

calculated as zinc ethylenebisdithiocarbamate) in or on the following processed feed, when present therein as a result of the application of this fungicide to growing crops: 20 parts per million in the milled feed fractions of barley, oats, rye, and wheat.

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