

(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,